

Medieval Indian History

• 13. Which ruler was known as "The Lion of Punjab"?

- A) Akbar
- B) Maharana Pratap
- C) Ranjit Singh
- D) Shivaji

•Correct Answer•: C) Ranjit Singh

•Explanation•: Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the leader of the Sikh Empire, was called "The Lion of Punjab" due to his military prowess and leadership.

• 14. The term "Mughal" is derived from which word?

- A) Mongol
- B) Muslim
- C) Maurya
- D) Maratha

•Correct Answer•: A) Mongol

•Explanation•: The term "Mughal" is derived from "Mongol," indicating the ancestry of the Mughal rulers from Central Asia.

• 15. The city of Fatehpur Sikri was built by:

- A) Babur
- B) Akbar
- C) Jahangir
- D) Shah Jahan

•Correct Answer•: B) Akbar

•Explanation•: Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri as his capital in the late 16th century, showcasing Mughal architecture and design.

• 16. Who was the first ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty?

- A) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- D) Alauddin Khilji

•Correct Answer•: A) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq

•Explanation•: Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq founded the Tughlaq dynasty after the Khilji dynasty and ruled from 1320 to 1325.

• **17. Which of the following was a prominent female ruler during the medieval period?**

- A) Razia Sultana
- B) Noor Jahan
- C) Chand Bibi
- D) All of the above

•**Correct Answer:** D) All of the above

•**Explanation:** Razia Sultana was the only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, while Noor Jahan was the influential wife of Jahangir, and Chand Bibi defended Ahmednagar against the Mughals.

• **18. The religious movement of Bhakti in medieval India was primarily aimed at:**

- A) Promoting Hindu rituals
- B) Establishing a caste-based society
- C) Promoting personal devotion to God
- D) Rejecting all forms of worship

•**Correct Answer:** C) Promoting personal devotion to God

•**Explanation:** The Bhakti movement emphasized personal devotion to God and rejected the need for ritualistic practices or caste hierarchies.

• **19. The famous Persian poet Amir Khusrau was associated with:**

- A) The Mughal Empire
- B) The Lodi Dynasty
- C) The Khilji Dynasty
- D) The Tughlaq Dynasty

•**Correct Answer:** C) The Khilji Dynasty

•**Explanation:** Amir Khusrau was a renowned poet during the Khilji dynasty and is often referred to as the "father of Urdu literature."

• **20. The capital of the Vijayanagara Empire was:**

- A) Hampi
- B) Madurai
- C) Delhi
- D) Agra

•**Correct Answer:** A) Hampi

•**Explanation:** Hampi was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, known for its rich culture and impressive architecture during the 14th to 16th centuries.

• **21. Which of the following is NOT true about Sher Shah Suri?**

- A) He introduced the currency of rupee
- B) He built the Grand Trunk Road
- C) He was a Mughal Emperor
- D) He reformed the revenue system

•**Correct Answer:** C) He was a Mughal Emperor

•**Explanation:** Sher Shah Suri was not a Mughal Emperor; he founded the Suri Empire after defeating Humayun and implemented significant reforms.

• **22. The architectural style known as Indo-Islamic architecture emerged during which period?**

- A) Ancient India
- B) Medieval India
- C) Colonial India
- D) Modern India

•**Correct Answer:** B) Medieval India

•**Explanation:** Indo-Islamic architecture developed during the medieval period, characterized by the fusion of Islamic and Indian architectural styles.

• **23. Who among the following was known for the introduction of the Jizya tax?**

- A) Akbar
- B) Aurangzeb
- C) Babur
- D) Jahangir

•**Correct Answer:** B) Aurangzeb

•**Explanation:** Aurangzeb reintroduced the Jizya tax on non-Muslims as part of his religious policies.

• **24. The concept of "Sufism" in medieval India was mainly associated with:**

- A) Hinduism
- B) Sikhism
- C) Islam
- D) Buddhism

•**Correct Answer:** C) Islam

•Explanation: Sufism is a mystical Islamic belief system emphasizing direct personal experience of God and the inner, spiritual dimension of Islam.

• 25. The "Battle of Talikota" in 1565 was fought between:

- A) Mughal Empire and Deccan Sultanates
- B) Vijayanagara Empire and Deccan Sultanates
- C) British and Marathas
- D) Mughals and Rajputs

•Correct Answer: B) Vijayanagara Empire and Deccan Sultanates

•Explanation: The Battle of Talikota resulted in a decisive victory for the Deccan Sultanates, leading to the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

• 26. The term "Jagir" refers to:

- A) A tax system
- B) A type of land grant
- C) A military rank
- D) A religious title

•Correct Answer: B) A type of land grant

•Explanation: Jagir was a land grant given to military officers and nobles, allowing them to collect taxes and maintain law and order.

• 27. Who wrote the famous book "Ain-i-Akbari"?

- A) Abul Fazl
- B) Faizi
- C) Amir Khusrau
- D) Babur

•Correct Answer: A) Abul Fazl

•Explanation: "Ain-i-Akbari" is a detailed document about the administration, culture, and society of the Mughal Empire, authored by Abul Fazl.

• 28. The Maratha Empire rose to prominence under the leadership of:

- A) Shivaji Maharaj
- B) Ranjit Singh
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Vijayanagara

•Correct Answer: A) Shivaji Maharaj

•Explanation: Shivaji Maharaj founded the Maratha Empire in the 17th century and is known for his innovative military tactics.

• 29. The term "Zamindar" refers to:

- A) A village head
- B) A revenue collector
- C) A feudal lord
- D) A soldier

•Correct Answer: C) A feudal lord

•Explanation: Zamindars were landowners responsible for collecting taxes from peasants and often had considerable power and influence in their regions.

• 30. The famous "Jahangir's India" was painted by:

- A) Ravi Varma
- B) Abu'l Hasan
- C) Ram Singh
- D) Ustad Mansur

•Correct Answer: B) Abu'l Hasan

•Explanation: Abu'l Hasan was a prominent court painter during Jahangir's reign and is known for his realistic and detailed portraits.

• 31. Who was the last ruler of the Mughal Empire?

- A) Bahadur Shah I
- B) Aurangzeb
- C) Shah Jahan
- D) Bahadur Shah II

•Correct Answer: D) Bahadur Shah II

•Explanation: Bahadur Shah II, also known as Bahadur Shah Zafar, was the last Mughal emperor, deposed after the 1857 rebellion.

• 32. The Khilji dynasty's most significant achievement was:

- A) Establishing the Mughal Empire
- B) Expansion into Southern India
- C) The introduction of market reforms
- D) The construction of the Red Fort

•Correct Answer: C) The introduction of market reforms

•Explanation: The Khilji dynasty, particularly under Alauddin Khilji, is known for its market reforms, which included price control and agricultural management.

• 33. Which of the following battles marked the end of the Maratha Empire?

- A) Battle of Plassey
- B) Battle of Panipat
- C) Battle of Talikota
- D) Battle of Buxar

•Correct Answer: B) Battle of Panipat

•Explanation: The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was a major defeat for the Marathas against the Durrani Empire and led to a significant decline in their power.

• 34. The term "Sultanate" in medieval India refers to:

- A) A monarchy
- B) A democratic government
- C) A feudal system
- D) An Islamic state

•Correct Answer: D) An Islamic state

•Explanation: The term "Sultanate" denotes a territory ruled by a Sultan, specifically in the context of Islamic governance in India.

• 35. Who was the chief architect of the Mughal Empire's administrative system?

- A) Akbar
- B) Babur
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Sher Shah Suri

•Correct Answer: A) Akbar

•Explanation: Akbar established a centralized administrative system, including the introduction of the Mansabdari system to govern his vast empire effectively.

• 36. The "Vijayanagara Empire" was founded in which year?

- A) 1346
- B) 1500
- C) 1400
- D) 1565

•Correct Answer: A) 1346

•**Explanation**•: The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in 1346 by Harihara I and Bukka Raya I.

• **37. The famous "Ajanta Caves" are known for:**

- A) Hindu Temples
- B) Jain Temples
- C) Buddhist Monasteries
- D) Mughal Architecture

•**Correct Answer**•: C) Buddhist Monasteries

•**Explanation**•: The Ajanta Caves, carved between the 2nd century BCE and the 6th century CE, are renowned for their intricate sculptures and frescoes related to Buddhism.

• **38. Who was the founder of the Bahmani Sultanate?**

- A) Alauddin Bahman Shah
- B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- C) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- D) Sher Shah Suri

•**Correct Answer**•: A) Alauddin Bahman Shah

•**Explanation**•: Alauddin Bahman Shah founded the Bahmani Sultanate in 1347, becoming its first ruler.

• **39. The "Sikh Empire" was founded by:**

- A) Guru Nanak
- B) Maharana Pratap
- C) Ranjit Singh
- D) Aurangzeb

•**Correct Answer**•: C) Ranjit Singh

•**Explanation**•: Ranjit Singh unified the Sikh factions and established the Sikh Empire in the early 19th century.

• **40. The architectural marvel of "Gol Gumbaz" is located in which city?**

- A) Delhi
- B) Agra
- C) Bijapur
- D) Jaipur

•**Correct Answer**•: C) Bijapur

•**Explanation:** Gol Gumbaz, the mausoleum of Sultan Muhammad Adil Shah, is famous for its large dome and is located in Bijapur, Karnataka.

• **41. The term "Chakravarti" refers to:**

- A) A ruler
- B) A merchant
- C) A soldier
- D) A tax collector

•**Correct Answer:** A) A ruler

•**Explanation:** "Chakravarti" translates to "universal monarch," signifying an emperor or sovereign ruler in ancient and medieval Indian contexts.

• **42. The "Sufi" orders that became prominent in medieval India included:**

- A) Chishti
- B) Qadiri
- C) Naqshbandi
- D) All of the above

•**Correct Answer:** D) All of the above

•**Explanation:** Various Sufi orders, including Chishti, Qadiri, and Naqshbandi, played a crucial role in spreading Islam in India.

• **43. Which of the following is a significant contribution of the Mughal period?**

- A) The introduction of the printing press
- B) The establishment of universities
- C) The development of Urdu language
- D) The discovery of new trade routes

•**Correct Answer:** C) The development of Urdu language

•**Explanation:** The Mughal period significantly contributed to the development of the Urdu language, which emerged as a result of Persian, Arabic, and Indian linguistic influences.

• **44. The reign of which Mughal Emperor is often referred to as the Golden Age?**

- A) Akbar
- B) Shah Jahan
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Humayun

•**Correct Answer:** A) Akbar

•**Explanation:** Akbar's reign is often considered the Golden Age of the Mughal Empire due to its cultural and economic prosperity and administrative innovations.

• **45. The famous city of "Agra" is known for which of the following monuments?**

- A) Hampi
- B) Taj Mahal
- C) Qutub Minar
- D) Gol Gumbaz

•**Correct Answer:** B) Taj Mahal

•**Explanation:** Agra is home to the Taj Mahal, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most iconic monuments in the world.

• **46. The "Jain" influence in medieval India was primarily in:**

- A) Sculpture
- B) Architecture
- C) Literature
- D) All of the above

•**Correct Answer:** D) All of the above

•**Explanation:** Jainism significantly influenced sculpture, architecture (e.g., temples), and literature during medieval India.

• **47. The "Durgadi" festival celebrated by Rajputs marks:**

- A) Victory in battle
- B) The harvest season
- C) The arrival of monsoons
- D) The birth of a ruler

•**Correct Answer:** A) Victory in battle

•**Explanation:** The Durgadi festival commemorates victories, particularly in battles, among Rajput clans.

• **48. Which empire succeeded the Mughal Empire in northern India?**

- A) Gupta Empire
- B) Maurya Empire
- C) Maratha Empire
- D) Chola Empire

•**Correct Answer:** C) Maratha Empire

•Explanation•: The Maratha Empire rose in power and influence following the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century.

• 49. The "Red Fort" in Delhi was built by which Mughal Emperor?

- A) Akbar
- B) Babur
- C) Shah Jahan
- D) Aurangzeb

•Correct Answer•: C) Shah Jahan

•Explanation•: Shah Jahan commissioned the construction of the Red Fort in 1638 as the palace for his new capital, Shahjahanabad.

• 50. The famous "Hampi" ruins are attributed to which dynasty?

- A) Mughal
- B) Vijayanagara
- C) Chola
- D) Gupta

•Correct Answer•: B) Vijayanagara

•Explanation•: The ruins of Hampi are the remnants of the Vijayanagara Empire, known for its splendid architecture and cultural heritage.

• 51. Who was the last Sultan of Delhi before the Mughal conquest?

- A) Ibrahim Lodi
- B) Alauddin Khilji
- C) Ghazi Shah
- D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

•Correct Answer•: A) Ibrahim Lodi

•Explanation•: Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat, marking the end of the Delhi Sultanate.

• 52. The famous "Shah Jahan" was known for his:

- A) Military conquests
- B) Patronage of arts and architecture
- C) Political reforms
- D) Religious intolerance

•Correct Answer•: B) Patronage of arts and architecture

•Explanation: Shah Jahan is renowned for his contributions to art and architecture, including the construction of the Taj Mahal.

• 53. The "Sikandar Lodi" is known for:

- A) Establishing the Mughal Empire
- B) Introducing a new currency
- C) Building the Red Fort
- D) Constructing the Qutub Minar

•Correct Answer: B) Introducing a new currency

•Explanation: Sikandar Lodi was known for reforming the currency system and standardizing the weights and measures during his reign.

• 54. The "Maratha Confederacy" was established in which century?

- A) 14th century
- B) 16th century
- C) 17th century
- D) 19th century

•Correct Answer: C) 17th century

•Explanation: The Maratha Confederacy was established in the 17th century under Shivaji and became prominent in the 18th century.

• 55. The "Mansabdari system" was introduced by:

- A) Akbar
- B) Aurangzeb
- C) Sher Shah Suri
- D) Babur

•Correct Answer: A) Akbar

•Explanation: The Mansabdari system was introduced by Akbar to organize military and administrative responsibilities among nobles and officers.

• 56. The "Kakatiya" dynasty is associated with which region?

- A) Northern India
- B) Western India
- C) Southern India
- D) Eastern India

•Correct Answer: C) Southern India

•Explanation: The Kakatiya dynasty ruled over parts of Southern India, particularly in present-day Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

• 57. The famous "Ajmer Sharif" is the shrine of which Sufi saint?

- A) Nizamuddin Auliya
- B) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
- C) Baba Farid
- D) Bulleh Shah

•Correct Answer: B) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti

•Explanation: Ajmer Sharif is the revered shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, a prominent Sufi saint in India.

• 58. The "Chola dynasty" is primarily known for:

- A) Maritime trade
- B) Sculptures and temples
- C) Language and literature
- D) All of the above

•Correct Answer: D) All of the above

•Explanation: The Chola dynasty made significant contributions to maritime trade, architecture, sculptures, and literature.

• 59. The term "Rajput" literally means:

- A) Warrior
- B) Landowner
- C) Descendant of the Sun
- D) Noble

•Correct Answer: C) Descendant of the Sun

•Explanation: The term "Rajput" translates to "son of a king" or "descendant of the Sun," reflecting their royal lineage.

• 60. Which of the following was a prominent female figure in the Maratha Empire?

- A) Rani Durgavati
- B) Ahilyabai Holkar
- C) Rani Padmini
- D) Razia Sultana

•Correct Answer: B) Ahilyabai Holkar

•Explanation•: Ahilyabai Holkar was a notable queen of the Malwa kingdom in the Maratha Empire, renowned for her administrative skills and contributions to architecture and society.