

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

26th Dec, 2022 to 1st January 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



*History – Early Medieval developments in India
and Indian Culture in South East Asia*

Q.1) Arrange the following Dynasties in chronological order:

1. Khalji Dynasty
2. Slave Dynasty
3. Sayyid Dynasty
4. Tughlaq Dynasty

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- b) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
- c) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3
- d) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4

ANS: C

Explanation: The Sultanate (1206–1526) itself was not homogenous. Its rulers belonged to five distinct categories: (a) Slave Dynasty (1206-1290) (b) Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320) (c) Tughlaq Dynasty (1320- 1414) (d) Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451) and (e) Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

1. Al-Beruni : Tarikh-Al-Hind
2. Minhaj us Siraj : Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
3. Ziauddin Barani : Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: Al-Beruni: Tarikh-Al-Hind (Indian Philosophy and Religion written in Arabic).

- Minhaj us Siraj: Tabaqat-i-Nasiri (1260) (World Islamic History written in Arabic)
- Ziauddin Barani: Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi(1357) History of Delhi Sultanate up to Firuz Tughlaq
- Amir Khusrau: Mifta Ul Futuh (Victories of Jalal-ud-din Khalji); Khazain Ul Futuh (Victories of Allauddin Khalji - Texts in Persian)
- Tughlaq Nama (History of Tughlaq dynasty in Persian).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) “He is a mathematician, philosopher, astronomer, and historian, came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni” – description of which of the following?

- a) Al-Beruni
- b) Minhaj us Siraj
- c) Ziauddin Barani
- d) Amir Khusrau

ANS: A

Explanation: Al-Beruni, mathematician, philosopher, astronomer, and historian, came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni.

- He learned Sanskrit, studied religious and philosophical texts before composing his work Kitab Ul Hind.
- He also translated the Greek work of Euclid into Sanskrit. He transmitted Aryabhata’s magnum opus Aryabattiyam (the thesis that earth’s rotation around its axis creates day and night) to the West.
- He was the inter-civilization connect between India and the rest of the world.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The first battle of tarain was held between Mahmud of Ghazni and Prithviraj Chauhan.
2. Prithviraj was scored a brilliant victory in this battle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Ghori attacked the fortress of Tabarhinda (Bhatinda), a strategic point for the Chauhans of Ajmer.

- The ruler of Ajmer Prithviraj Chauhan marched to Tabarhinda and faced the invader in the First Battle of Tarain (1191).
- Prithviraj scored a brilliant victory in this battle but failed to consolidate his position believing this battle to be a frontier fight, and did not expect the Ghurids to make regular attacks.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

1. Tomars : Delhi
2. Chauhans : Rajasthan
3. Gahadavalas : Kanauj

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: By the beginning of the tenth century two powerful Rajput Kingdoms Gurjar Pratihara and Rashtrakutas had lost their power.

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Tomaras (Delhi), Chauhans (Rajasthan), Solankis (Gujarat), Paramaras (Malwa), Gahadavalas (Kanauj) and Chandelas (Bundelkhand) had become important ruling dynasties of Northern India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) “The world famous Khajuraho temple complex” was built by which of the following?

- a) Chandelas
- b) Paramaras
- c) Chauhans
- d) Gahadavalas

ANS: A

Explanation: The world famous Khajuraho temple complex consisting of many temples including the Lakshmana temple, Vishwanatha temple and Kandariya Mahadeva temple was built by the Chandelas of Bundelkhand who ruled from Khajuraho.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following dynasty was also known as “Mamluk dynasty”?

- a) Slave Dynasty
- b) Khalji Dynasty
- c) Sayyids Dynasty
- d) Lodhi Dynasty

ANS: A

Explanation: The Slave dynasty is also known as the Mamluk dynasty. Mamluk means property. It is also the term for the Arabic designation of a slave.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The term “Bandagan” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Military slaves
- b) Revenue officials
- c) Village policeman
- d) Noble preists

ANS: A

Explanation: Bandagan is the plural of banda, literally military slaves. They were graded according to the years of service, proximity and trustworthiness. This trust led to their appointment as governors and military commanders.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. Pallavas and Pandyas patronized the bhakti movement.
2. Ramanujar challenged the monistic ideology of Adi Sankara and expounded Visishtatvaita.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The hymns of Azhwars and Nayanmars inaugurated the bhakti cult in Tamil country.

- Pallavas and Pandyas patronized the bhakti movement. Bhakti as ideology helped integrate all sections of society under the banner of religion.
- Ramanujar challenged the monistic ideology of Adi Sankara and expounded Visishtatvaita.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following was known as“Lakh Baksh”?

- a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- b) Iltutmish
- c) Balban
- d) Ruknuddin Firuz Shah

ANS: A

Explanation: Qutub-ud-din Aibak (c.1206–10 CE): Founder of the Slave dynasty; considered by many scholars as the real founder of Muslim rule in India.

He was known as ‘Lakh Baksh’ or giver of lakhs for his magnanimity, as he gave a lot of liberal donations.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Delhi Sultanate (Political and Administrative policies)

Q.1) Who among the following diplomatically saved India by refusing to support the Khwarizmi Shah Jalaluddin of Central Asia against the Mongol ruler Chengiz Khan?

- a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- b) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish
- c) Aram Shah
- d) Alivardan

ANS: B

Explanation: Shams-ud-din Iltutmish, the slave and son-in-law of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, ascended the throne of Delhi setting aside the claim of Aram Shah, the son of Qutb-ud-din Aibak.

- During his tenure he put down the internal rebellions of Rajputs at Gwalior, Ranthambor, Ajmer and Jalore.
- He overcame the challenge of Nasiruddin Qabacha in Lahore and Multan, and frustrated the conspiracy of Alivardan, the Governor of Bengal.
- He diplomatically saved India by refusing to support the Khwarizmi Shah Jalaluddin of Central Asia against the Mongol ruler Chengiz Khan.
- Had he supported Jalaluddin, the Mongols would have overrun India with ease.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) The term “mafruzi” is related to which of the following?

- a) Rent free lands
- b) Temple lands
- c) Kings own lands
- d) Donated lands to artists

ANS: A

Explanation: Assertion of authority by Balban led to constant military campaigns against defiant governors and against their local allies.

- Barani mentions Balban’s campaigns in the regions surrounding Delhi and in the doab.
- During these campaigns forests were cleared, new roads and forts constructed, the newly deforested lands given to freshly recruited Afghans and others as rent-free lands (mafruzi) and brought under cultivation.
- New forts were constructed to protect trade routes and village markets.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The term “Lakhnauti” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Oudh
- b) Bengal
- c) Punjab
- d) Sind

ANS: B

Explanation: The slave governors located in the eastern province of Lakhnauti (modern Bengal) and the Punjab and Sind provinces in the west were the first to break free from Delhi.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) The “turkan-i-chahalgani” was formed by whom among the following?

- a) Balban
- b) Iltutmish
- c) Raziya Sultana
- d) Aramshah

ANS: B

Explanation: Iltutmish organised turkan-i-chahalgani, a new class of ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders, the Forty.

- These were Turkish amirs (nobles) who advised and helped the Sultan in administering the Sultanate.
- After the death of Iltutmish, this group assumed great power in its hands. For a few years they decided on the selection of Sultans one after the other.
- The group was finally eliminated by Balban.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding internal reforms by Ala-ud-din Khalji:

1. He prohibited liquor and banned the use of intoxicating drugs.
2. He collected land taxes directly from the cultivators.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Sultan prohibited liquor and banned the use of intoxicating drugs.

- Gambling was forbidden and gamblers were driven out of the city.
- However, the widespread violations of prohibition rules eventually forced the Sultan to relax the restrictions.
- Ala-ud-din collected land taxes directly from the cultivators.
- The village headman who traditionally enjoyed the right to collect them was now deprived of it.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding Tughlaq Dynasty:

1. Ghazi Malik was the founder of the dynasty.
2. Ghazi Malik was the first sultan to start irrigation works.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Ala-ud-din nominated his eldest son Khizr Khan, as his successor. However, Ala-ud-din's confidant at that time was Malik Kafur. So Malik Kafur himself assumed the authority of the government.

- But Kafur's rule lasted only thirty-five days as he was assassinated by hostile nobles. Thereafter there were a series of murders which culminated in Ghazi Malik, a veteran of several campaigns against the Mongols, ascending the throne of Delhi in 1320 as Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq.
- He murdered the incumbent Khalji ruler Khusrau and thereby prevented anyone from Khalji dynasty claiming the throne. First sultan to start irrigation works.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The "Diwan-i-Amir Kohi" was related to which of the following?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Accounts
- c) Weights & Measures
- d) Irrigation

ANS: A

Explanation: Equally innovative was Muhammad Tughlaq's scheme to expand cultivation. But it also failed miserably. It coincided with a prolonged and severe famine in the Doab.

- The peasants who rebelled were harshly dealt with. The famine was linked to the oppressive and arbitrary collection of land revenue.
- The Sultan established a separate department (Diwan-i-Amir Kohi) to take care of agriculture.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Firoz Shah Tughlaq:

1. He had the unique distinction of being chosen as Sultan by the nobles.
2. He appointed Khan-i-Jahan Maqbal, a Telugu Brahmin convert, as Wazir.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Firoz Shah Tughlaq (c.1351–1388 CE): He had the unique distinction of being chosen as Sultan by the nobles. So, his policy aimed to appease the nobles, the army, and theologians.

- He appointed Khan-i-Jahan Maqbal, a Telugu Brahmin convert, as Wazir (prime minister).

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- The Wazir helped the Sultan in his administration and maintained the prestige of the Sultanate during this period.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Jizya”:

1. It is a tax levied and collected per head by Islamic states on non-Muslim subjects living in their land.
2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jizya on non-Muslims for the first time in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Jizya is a tax levied and collected per head by Islamic states on non-Muslim subjects living in their land.

- In India, Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jizya on non-Muslims for the first time.
- Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb in the 17th century.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) “In the entire history of the Delhi Sultanate there was only one Sultan who voluntarily abdicated his throne and moved to a small town away from Delhi, where he lived for three full decades in contentment and peace” – describes which of the following?

- a) Alam Shah
- b) Khizr Khan
- c) Bahlol Lodi
- d) Mubarak Shah

ANS: A

Explanation: In the entire history of the Delhi Sultanate there was only one Sultan who voluntarily abdicated his throne and moved to a small town away from Delhi, where he lived for three full decades in contentment and peace. He was Alam Shah of the Sayyid dynasty. – Abraham Eraly, The Age of Wrath.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Delhi Sultanate (Contribution the field of Economy, Art, Science and Technology etc.)

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the administration of the Sultanate:

1. There were well-defined and accepted rules of royal succession for Sultanates.
2. Sultans were the supreme political heads.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Sultanate was formally considered to be an Islamic State. Most of the Sultans preferred to call themselves the lieutenant of the Caliph. In reality, however, the Sultans were the supreme political heads.

- As military head, they wielded the authority of commander-in-chief of the armed forces. As judicial head they were the highest court of appeal.
- There were no well-defined and accepted rules of royal succession and therefore contested succession became the norm during the Sultanate.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The holder of iqta's to maintain troops for royal service out of the taxes collected by them.
2. The areas were retained by the Sultans under their direct control are called as Khalisa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Sultans required the holders of iqta's (called muqtis or walis) to maintain troops for royal service out of the taxes collected by them.

- Certain areas were retained by the Sultans under their direct control (khalisa).
- It was out of the revenue collected from such areas that they paid the officers and soldiers of the sultan's own troops (hashm-i qalb).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following pair/s is/are NOT correctly matched?

1. Basava : Tamil Nadu
2. Siddhars : Karnataka
3. Namdev : Maharashtra

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: B

Explanation: In the thirteenth century, the Virashaiva or Lingayat sect of Karnataka founded by Basava believed in one God (Parashiva).

- Caste distinctions were denied, women given a better status, and Brahmans could no longer monopolise priesthood.
- A parallel, but less significant, movement in Tamil Nadu was in the compositions of the Siddhars, who sang in Tamil of one God, and criticised caste, Brahmans and the doctrine of transmigration of souls.
- Two little known figures who played a part in transmitting the southern Bhakti and monotheism to Northern India were Namdev of Maharashtra, a rigorous monotheist who opposed image worship and caste distinctions and Ramanand, a follower of Ramanuja.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Sultanate was driven by an urban economy encompassing many important towns and cities.
2. The import–export trade flourished well both through overland and overseas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Sultanate was driven by an urban economy encompassing many important towns and cities.

- Delhi, Lahore, Multan, Kara, Lakhnauti, Anhilwara, Cambay and Daulatabad were the important cities that thrived on the mercantile activities of Jain Marwaris, Hindu Multanis and Muslim Bohras, Khurasanis, Afghans and Iranians.
- The import–export trade flourished well both through overland and overseas.
- While the Gujaratis and Tamils dominated the sea trade, the Hindu Multanis and Muslim Khurasanis, Afghans and Iranians dominated the overland trade with Central Asia.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Paper-making technology was introduced in India during the rule of the Delhi Sultans.
2. The spinning wheel came to India through Iran in the fourteenth century.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Paper-making technology evolved by the Chinese and learnt by the Arabs was introduced in India during the rule of the Delhi Sultans.

The spinning wheel invented by the Chinese came to India through Iran in the fourteenth century and enabled the spinner to increase her output some six fold and enlarged yarn production greatly.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The terms “maktab & dars” are related to which of the following?

- a) Traders
- b) Taxes
- c) Education
- d) Agriculture

ANS: C

Explanation: Certain traditions of education were now implanted from the Islamic World. At the base was the maktab, where a schoolmaster taught children to read and write.

At a higher level, important texts in various subjects were read by individual pupils with particular scholars who gave instruction (dars) in them.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q7. Consider the following statements:

1. Slavery grew substantially in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
2. In upper class Muslim society, women had to observe purdah and were secluded in the zenana.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Slavery, though it had already existed in India, grew substantially in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

- Both in war and in the event of default in payment of taxes, people could be enslaved. They were put to work as domestic servants as well as in crafts.
- The village community and the caste system remained largely unaltered. Gender inequalities remained practically untouched.

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- In upper class Muslim society, women had to observe purdah and were secluded in the zenana (the female quarters) without any contact with any men other than their immediate family. Affluent women travelled in closed litters.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) The famous “Alai Darwaza” was built by which of the following?

- Ala - ud-din Khalji
- Balban
- Iltutmish
- Raziya Sultana

ANS: A

Explanation: With the arrival of artisans from West Asia the arch and dome began to show up with precision and perfection. Gradually local artisans also acquired the skill.

The tomb of Balban was adorned with the first true arch and the Alai Darwaza built by Ala ud-din Khalji as a gateway to the Quwwatul-Islam Mosque is adorned with the first true dome.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) The “Nu Siphir” is associated with which of the following?

- Amir Khusrau
- Zia-ud-din Barani
- Nusrat Khatun
- Mihr Afroz

ANS: A

Explanation: Amir Khusrau emerged as a major figure of Persian prose and poetry. Amir Khusrau felt elated to call himself an Indian in his Nu Siphir (‘Nine Skies’).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) Tuti Namah, the Book of Parrots, is a collection of Sanskrit stories translated into Persian by?

- Zia Nakshabi
- Fakhr-ud-din Qawwas
- Muhammad Shadiabadi
- Amir Khusrau

ANS: A

Explanation: Tuti Namah, the Book of Parrots, is a collection of Sanskrit stories translated into Persian by Zia Nakshabi.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

History – Kingdoms of Vijaya Nagar and Bhamini Sultanate and other regional kingdoms

Q.1) Which of the following dynasty was established around Vaigai river basin?

- a) Cholas
- b) Pandyas
- c) Cheras
- d) Pallavas

ANS: B

Explanation: After the eclipse of the Chola kingdom, Pandyas, who began their rule in the Vaigai river basin at Madurai, wielded tremendous power during the 14th century.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) “The Gangaikonda Chozhapuram temple was built to commemorate his victories in North India” is related to which of the following?

- a) Rajendra I
- b) Rajaraja I
- c) Vijayalaya
- d) Sri Vijaya

ANS: A

Explanation: Rajendra I conducted the most striking military exploit after his accession in 1023 by his expedition to northern India.

- He led the expedition up to the Godavari River and asked his general to continue beyond that place.
- The Gangaikonda Chozhapuram temple was built to commemorate his victories in North India.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) The term “Urar” is related to which of the following?

- a) Landholders
- b) Military class
- c) Priests
- d) Traders

ANS: A

Explanation: With the expansion of agriculture, numerous peasant settlements came up in the countryside.

- They were known as ur. The urar, who were landholders in the village, acted as spokesmen in the ur.
- The urar were entrusted with the upkeep of temples, maintenance of the tanks and managing the water stored in them.
- They also discharged administrative functions of the state such as collection of revenue, maintenance of law and order, and obeying the king's orders.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

1. Yadavas : Devagiri
2. Hoyasalas : Dvarasamudra
3. Kakatiyas : Warangal

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: At the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the Delhi Sultanate was preparing to extend southwards, the Deccan and south India were divided into four kingdoms: the Yadavas of Devagiri (Western Deccan or present Maharashtra), the Hoysalas of Dvarasamudra (Karnataka), the Kakatiyas of Warangal (eastern part of present Telengana) and the Pandyas of Madurai (southern Tamil Nadu).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

1. Ibn Battutah : Morocco
2. Abdur Razzak : Persia
3. Nikitin : Russia

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: Several foreign visitors who came to South India during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries wrote about their travels which throw useful light on the political, social, and cultural aspects.

Of them, Ibn Battutah a Moroccan traveller (1333-45), Abdur Razzak from Persia (1443-45), Nikitin, a Russian (1470-74), the Portuguese visitors Domingo Paes and Nuniz (1520-35) provide remarkably rich information.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The terms “Varaha, Pon and Honnu” are related to which of the following?

- a) Gold coins
- b) Lead coins
- c) Silver coins
- d) Bronze coins

ANS: A

Explanation: The Vijayanagara kings issued a large number of gold coins called Varaha (also called Pon in Tamil and Honnu in Kannada).

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These gold coins have the images of various Hindu deities and animals like the bull, the elephant and the fabulous gandaberunda (a double eagle, sometimes holding an elephant in each beak and claw).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order:

1. Sangama dynasty
2. Saluva dynasty
3. Tuluva dynasty
4. Aravidu dynasty

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- b) 1 – 3 – 2 – 4
- c) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- d) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3

ANS: A

Explanation: The Vijayanagar kingdom was successively ruled by four dynasties over a period of more than three hundred years: the Sangama dynasty (1336–1485), the Saluva dynasty (1485–1505), the Tuluva dynasty (1505–1570) and the Aravidu dynasty (1570–1650).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following is the contemporary visit of foreign traveler during Krishnadevaraya?

- a) Paes
- b) Ibn Battutah
- c) Marco polo
- d) Baruni

ANS: A

Explanation: There are some other reasons for the celebration of Krishnadevaraya as the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar.

- He made very large donations to many of the greatest Siva and Vishnu temples of the day- Srisailam, Tirupati, Kalahasti, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram, etc.
- He added towering gopuras to many of those temples, which survive to this day.
- Contemporary foreign visitors like Paes and Nuniz, who visited Vijayanagar left glowing tributes to his personality, and the grandeur and opulence of the city.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

1. Dalavay : Commander
2. Vassal : Accountant
3. Kariya-karta : Guard of the palace

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: A

Explanation: The king was the ultimate authority in the kingdom. He was also the supreme commander of the army. He was assisted by several high-ranking officers.

The chief minister was known as the mahapradhani. He led a number of lower-ranking officers, like Dalavay (commander), Vassal (guard of the palace), Rayasam (secretary/ accountant), Adaippam (personal attendant), and Kariya-karta (executive agents).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) The term “pattadaior” is related to which of the following?

- a) Workshop people
- b) Agriculture labor
- c) Village guards
- d) Revenue officials

ANS: A

Explanation: Artisans like weavers, smiths, and masons became more prominent in the society.

These nonagrarian groups were generally called the pattadaior (workshop people) and kasayavargam -that is- the group that pays taxes in cash.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

The Mughal Empire

Q.1) Which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. The first battle of Panipat took place between Humayun and Ibrahim Lodi
2. First battle of Panipat was won by Ibrahim Lodi.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation:

- On the eve of Babur's invasion of India, there were five prominent Muslim rulers – the Sultans of Delhi, Gujarat, Malwa, Bengal and the Deccan – and two prominent Hindu rulers – Rana Sangha of Mewar and the Vijayanagar Empire.
- Once again by the end of 1525, Babur started from Kabul to conquer India.
- He occupied Lahore easily by defeating its governor, Daulat Khan Lodi.
- Then he proceeded against Delhi where Ibrahim Lodi was the Sultan.
- On 21st April 1526 the first Battle of Panipat took place between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi, who was killed in the battle. Babur's success was due his cavalry and artillery.
- Babur occupied Delhi and sent his son Humayun to seize Agra. Babur proclaimed himself as "Emperor of Hindustan".

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.2) Which of the following statement is not correct?

- a) Tuzuk-i-Baburi is written in persian language.
- b) Battle of Khanua (1527) was fought between Babur and Rana Sangha of Mewar.
- c) Diwan-i-Insha is the term used for Minister of Communications.
- d) None of the above

ANS: A

Explanation:

- Babur's subsequent victories over Rana Sangha and the Afghans secured his position as the ruler of India. Rana Sangha of Mewar was a great Rajput warrior.
- He marched against Babur and in the Battle of Khanua (near Agra) held in 1527 Babur won a decisive victory over him. Babur assumed the title Ghazi.
- Babur was a great statesman and a man of solid achievements.
- He was also a great scholar in Arabic and Persian languages. Turki was his mother tongue. He wrote his memoirs, Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turki language. It provides a vivid account of India.
- He frankly confesses his own failures without suppressing any facts. He was also a naturalist and described the flora and fauna of India.

Sher Shah's Administration

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER [FOURTH WEEK] 2022

- Although his rule lasted for five years, he organized a brilliant administrative system. The central government consisted of several departments. The king was assisted by four important ministers:
- Diwan -i- Wizarat – also called as Wazir - in charge of Revenue and Finance.
- Diwan-i-Ariz – in charge of Army.
- Diwan-i-Rasalat- Foreign Minister.
- Diwan-i-Insha- Minister for Communications.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.3) Which of the following pairs of Sher Shah's administration is/are correctly matched?

Term	Meaning
1. Fotedar	Treasurer
2. Amin	Land revenue
3. Shiqdar	Accountant
4. Karkuns	Military Officer

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

ANS: C

Explanation:

- Sher Shah's empire was divided into forty seven sarkars.
- Chief Shiqdar (law and order) and Chief Munsif (judge) were the two officers in charge of the administration in each sarkar. Each sarkar was divided into several parganas. Shiqdar (military officer), Amin (land revenue), Fotedar (treasurer) Karkuns (accountants) were in charge of the administration of each pargana.
- There were also many administrative units called iqtas.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.4) Who among the following was the tutor of Akbar?

- a) Shaikh Mubarak
- b) Abul Fazl
- c) Abul Faizi
- d) Abdul Latif

ANS: D

Explanation:

- Akbar rose to fame in the pages of history due to his religious policy. Various factors were responsible for his religious ideas.
- The most important among them were his early contacts with the sufi saints, the teachings of his tutor Abdul Latif, his marriage with Rajput women, his association with intellectual giants like Shaikh Mubarak and his two illustrious sons – Abul Faizi and Abul Fazl – and his ambition to establish an empire in Hindustan.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.5) With respect to Din Ilahi, which of the following given statement is/are correct?

1. It believes in one God.
2. It was aimed at bridging the gulf that separated different religions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation:

- In 1582, he promulgated a new religion called Din Ilahi or Divine Faith. It believes in one God. It contained good points of all religions. Its basis was rational.
- It upholds no dogma. It was aimed at bridging the gulf that separated different religions. However, his new faith proved to be a failure.
- It fizzled out after his death. Even during his life time, it had only fifteen followers including Birbal.
- Akbar did not compel anyone to his new faith.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.6) Bandobast system of Akbar is related to which of the following?

- a) Land revenue system
- b) New Religious Policy
- c) Taxation Policy
- d) Military reforms

ANS: A

Explanation:

Land Revenue Administration

- Akbar made some experiments in the land revenue administration with the help of Raja Todar Mal. The land revenue system of Akbar was called Zabti or Bandobast system.
- It was further improved by Raja Todar Mal. It was known as Dahsala System which was completed in 1580. By this system, Todar Mal introduced a uniform system of land measurement.
- The revenue was fixed on the average yield of land assessed on the basis of past ten years. The land was also divided into four categories – Polaj (cultivated every year), Parauti (once in two years), Chachar (once in three or four years) and Banjar (once in five or more years).
- Payment of revenue was made generally in cash.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.7) Who among the following assumed the title of Alamgir, World Conqueror?

- a) Akbar
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Jahangir
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: D

Explanation: Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

- Aurangzeb was one of the ablest of the Mughal kings. He assumed the title Alamgir, World Conqueror. His military campaigns in his first ten years of reign were a great success.
- He suppressed the minor revolts. But he faced serious difficulties in the latter part of his reign. The Jats and Satnamis and also the Sikhs revolted against him. These revolts were induced by his harsh religious policy.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.8) Which Mughal ruler stopped the celebration of Muharram in his reign?

- a) Babur
- b) Aurangzeb
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Bahadur shah Zafar

ANS: B

Explanation: Religious Policy:

- Aurangzeb was a staunch and orthodox Muslim in his personal life. His ideal was to transform India into an Islamic state.
- He created a separate department to enforce moral codes under a high-powered officer called Muhtasib. Drinking was prohibited.
- Cultivation and use of bhang and other drugs were banned.
- Aurangzeb forbade music in the Mughal court. He discontinued the practice of Jarokhadarshan. He also discontinued the celebration of Dasarah and royal astronomers and astrologers were also dismissed from service.
- Initially Aurangzeb banned the construction of new Hindu temples and repair of old temples. Then he began a policy of destroying Hindu temples. The celebrated temples at Mathura and Benares were reduced to ruins. In 1679, he reimposed jiziya and pilgrim tax. He was also not tolerant of other Muslim sects. The celebration of Muharram was stopped. His invasions against the Deccan sultanates were partly due to his hatred of the Shia faith.
- He was also against the Sikhs and he executed the ninth Sikh Guru Tej Bahadur. This had resulted in the transformation of Sikhs into a warring community.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.9) Which among the following is the original name of Shah Jahan?

- a) Salim
- b) Khurram
- c) Dara Shikoh
- d) Farid

ANS: B

Explanation:

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- In 1611, Jahangir married Mehrunnisa who was known as Nur Jahan (Light of World). Her father Itimaduddaula was a respectable person.
- He was given the post of chief diwan. Other members of her family also benefited from this alliance. Nur Jahan's elder brother Asaf Khan was appointed as Khan-i-Saman, a post reserved for the nobles. In 1612, Asaf Khan's daughter,
- Arjumand Banu Begum (later known as Mumtaz), married Jahangir's third son, prince Khurram (later Shah Jahan).

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.10) Which of the following given statement is/are correct?

1. *Zat* means personal and it fixed the personal status of a person.
2. *Sawar* rank indicated the number of cavalymen of a person who was required to maintain.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Mansabdari System:

- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system in his administration.
- Under this system every officer was assigned a rank (mansab).
- lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5000 for the nobles.
- Princes of royal blood received even higher ranks. The ranks were divided into two – *zat* and *sawar*. *Zat* means personal and it fixed the personal status of a person.
- *Sawar* rank indicated the number of cavalymen of a person who was required to maintain. Every *sawar* had to maintain at least two horses.
- The mansab rank was not hereditary. All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals were directly made by the emperor.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

The Mughal Empire

Q.1) Consider the following statements about Agra Fort:

1. It was built in red sandstone.
2. It was built during the reign of Humayun.

Which of the above given statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation:

- The architecture of the Mughals includes the magnificent forts, palaces, public buildings, mosques and mausoleums.
- The Mughals were fond of laying gardens with running water. Some of the Mughal gardens such as the Nishat Bagh in Kashmir, the Shalimar Bagh at Lahore and the Pinjore garden in the Punjab have survived even today.
- During the reign of Sher Shah, the mausoleum at Sasaram in Bihar and the Purana Qila near Delhi were built. These two monuments are considered as the architectural marvels of medieval India.
- Large scale construction of buildings started with the advent of Akbar. He built many forts and the most famous one was the Agra Fort. It was built in red sandstone. His other forts are at Lahore and Allahabad.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.2) With reference to Buland Darwaza, which of the statement given below is/are correct?

1. It was built to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat.
2. It was built at Fatehpur Sikri.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Akbar also built a palace cum-fort complex at Fatepur Sikri (City of Victory), 36 kilometres from Agra. Many buildings in Gujarathi and Bengali styles are found in this complex. Gujarathi style buildings were probably built for his Rajput wives. The most magnificent building in it is the Jama Masjid and the gateway to it called Buland Darwaza or the Lofty Gate. The height of the gateway is 176 feet. It was built to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat. Other important buildings at Fatepur Sikri are Jodh Bai's palace and Panch Mahal with five storeys.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.3) The term “pietra dura” is related to which of the following?

- a) Inlay work with precious stones
- b) Rugs used by royal families
- c) Famous sweet of Mughal era
- d) Fountains made in Mughal Gardens

ANS: A

Explanation: During Akbar’s reign, the Humayun’s tomb was built at Delhi and it had a massive dome of marble. It may be considered the precursor of the Taj Mahal. Akbar’s tomb at Sikandara near Agra was completed by Jahangir. Nur Jahan built the tomb of Itimaddaulah at Agra. It was constructed wholly of white marble with floral designs made of semi-precious stones on the walls. This type of decoration was called pietra dura. This method became more popular during the reign of Shah Jahan. The pietra dura method was used on a large scale in the Taj Mahal by Shah Jahan. Taj Mahal is considered a jewel of the builder’s art. It contains all the architectural forms developed by the Mughals. The chief glory of the Taj is the massive dome and the four slender minarets. The decorations are kept to the minimum.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.4) Which of the statements given below is/are not correct?

- a) The Moti Masjid at Agra was built entirely in white marble.
- b) The Jama Masjid at Delhi was built in red stone.
- c) Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdal Samad were famous painters during Shah Jahan’s reign.
- d) Akbar patronized Tansen of Gwalior.

ANS: C

Explanation:

- Mosque building had reached its peak during Shah Jahan’s reign. The Moti Masjid at Agra was built entirely in white marble. The Jama Masjid at Delhi was built in red stone.
- The foundation for the Mughal painting was laid by Humayun when he was staying in Persia. He brought with him two painters – Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdal Samad to India. These two painters became famous during Akbar’s reign. Akbar commissioned the illustrations of several literary and religious texts.
- Music had also developed under the Mughals. Akbar patronized Tansen of Gwalior. Tansen composed many ragas. Jahangir and Shah Jahan were also fond of music.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.5) Which of the following pair is/are correctly matched?

Text	Writer
1. Ain-i-Akbari	Abul Fazl
2. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri	Jahangir
3. Padshah Nama	Abdul Hamid Lahori

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: Language and Literature

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- Persian language became widespread in the Mughal Empire by the time of Akbar's reign. Abul Fazl was a great scholar and historian of his period. He set a style of prose writing and it was followed by many generations. Many historical works were written during this period. They include Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama authored by Abul Fazl.
- The leading poet of that period was his brother Abul Faizi. The translation of Mahabharata into the Persian language was done under his supervision.
- Utbi and Naziri were the two other leading Persian poets.
- Jahangir's autobiography, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri was famous for its style. He also patronized many scholars like Ghiyas Beg, Naqib Khan and Niamatullah.
- Shah Jahan also patronized many writers and historians like Abdul Hamid Lahori, author of Padshah Nama and Inayat Khan who wrote Shah Jahan Nama. His son Dara Shikoh translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language.
- Many historical works were written during the reign of Aurangzeb. Famous dictionaries of the Persian language were also compiled during the Mughal period.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.6) With respect to Mughal Era, Which of the following statements is/are not correct?

1. Dara Shikoh translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language.
2. Regional Languages declined during the Mughal Reign.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan also patronized many writers and historians like Abdul Hamid Lahori, author of Padshah Nama and Inayat Khan who wrote Shah Jahan Nama. His son Dara Shikoh translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language. Many historical works were written during the reign of Aurangzeb. Famous dictionaries of the Persian language were also compiled during the Mughal period. Regional languages such as Bengali, Oriya, Rajasthani and Gujarathi had also developed during this period. Many devotional works including the Ramayana and Mahabharata were translated into regional languages. From the time of Akbar, Hindi poets were attached to the Mughal court. The most influential Hindi poet was Tulsidas, who wrote the Hindi version of the Ramayana, the Ramcharitmanas.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.7) With respect to trade during Mughal empire, consider the following statements:

1. The banjaras used to move to long distances with their goods on the back of oxen.
2. Local traders were called banik.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indian trading classes were large in numbers and spread throughout the country. They were well organized and highly professional.

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER [FOURTH WEEK] 2022

Seth, bohra traders specialized in long distance trade while local traders were called banik. Another class of traders was known as banjaras, who specialized in carrying bulk goods. The banjaras used to move to long distances with their goods on the back of oxen. Bulk goods were also taken through rivers on boats. The trading community did not belong to one caste or religion.

The Gujarathi merchants included the Hindus, Jains and Muslims. In Rajasthan, Oswals, Maheshwaris and Agarwals came to be called the Marwaris. Multanis, Khattris and Afghanis conducted trade with central Asia.

In south India, the Chettis on the Coramandal coast and the Muslim merchants of Malabar were the most important trading communities.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.8) Which of the following given statement about growth of trade during Mughal period is/are correct?

1. The Coramandal coast became a centre of textile production.
2. Bengal was an entry point of foreign goods.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Bengal exported sugar, rice as well as delicate muslin and silk. The Coramandal coast became a centre of textile production. Gujarat was an entry point of foreign goods. From there, fine textiles and silk were taken to north India. Indigo and food grains were exported from north India through Gujarat. It was also the distribution centre for the luxury products of Kashmir such as shawls and carpets.

The major imports into India were certain metals such as tin and copper, war horses and luxury items such as ivory. The balance of trade was maintained by the import of gold and silver. The growth of foreign trade had resulted in the increased import of gold and silver in the seventeenth century. The Dutch and English traders who came to Gujarat during the seventeenth century, found that Indian traders were alert and brisk.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.9) With respect to agriculture during Mughal period, which of the following statement is/are not correct?

1. Tobacco and maize were cultivated first during seventeenth century.
2. New agricultural techniques were introduced during this period.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Agriculture

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER [FOURTH WEEK] 2022

An estimate claims that the population of India at the beginning of the seventeenth century was about 125 million. As plenty of land was available for cultivation, agriculture was prosperous. A large variety of crops such as wheat, rice, gram, barley, pulses were cultivated. Commercial crops such as cotton, indigo, sugarcane and oil-seeds were also cultivated. During the seventeenth century two new crops, namely, tobacco and maize were added. Potato and red chillies came later in the eighteenth century. But, no new agricultural technique was introduced during this period. However, India was able to export food items like rice and sugar to the neighbouring countries.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.10) Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas are part of which of the following complex?

- a) Agra Fort
- b) Old Fort
- c) Red Fort
- d) Fatehpur Sikri

ANS: C

Explanation: The climax of fort-building reached its climax during the reign of Shah Jahan. The famous Red Fort at Delhi with its Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas was his creation.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Revision

Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

Text	Author
1. Krishnadevaraya	Maduravijayam
2. Gangadevi	Amukthamalyada
3. Allasani Peddanna	Manucharitam

How many of the above mentioned pairs is/are correctly matched?

- One pair only
- Two pairs only
- All three pairs
- None

ANS: A

Explanation:

The history of Vijayanagar Empire constitutes an important chapter in the history of India. Four dynasties – Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu – ruled Vijayanagar from A.D. 1336 to 1672.

The sources for the study of Vijayanagar are varied such as literary, archaeological and numismatics. Krishnadevaraya's Amukthamalyada, Gangadevi's Maduravijayam and Allasani Peddanna's Manucharitam are some of the indigenous literature of this period.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.2) Before founding Vijayanagara Empire, Harihara and Bukka served which of the following kingdom?

- Hoyasala Kingdom
- Kakatiya Kingdom
- Sultanates of Madurai
- Bahmani Kingdom

ANS: B

Explanation:

- Vijayanagar was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty.
- They were originally served under the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal.
- Then they went to Kampili where they were imprisoned and converted to Islam. Later, they returned to the Hindu fold at the initiative of the saint Vidyaranya.
- They also proclaimed their independence and founded a new city on the south bank of the Tungabhadra river.
- It was called Vijayanagar meaning city of victory

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.3) The greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers, Krishna Deva Raya belonged to which of the following dynasty?

- a) Sangama
- b) Saluva
- c) Tuluva
- d) Aravidu

ANS: C

Explanation: Krishna Deva Raya (1509 – 1530)

- The Tuluva dynasty was founded by Vira Narasimha.
- The greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers, Krishna Deva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.
- He possessed great military ability.
- His imposing personality was accompanied by high intellectual quality. His first task was to check the invading Bahmani forces.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.4) Who among the following is also addressed with the name, “Andhra Bhoja”?

- a) Deva Raya II
- b) Krishna Deva Raya
- c) Saluva Narasimha
- d) Vira Narasimha

ANS: B

Explanation:

- Though a Vaishnavite, he respected all religions.
- He was a great patron of literature and art and he was known as Andhra Bhoja.
- Eight eminent scholars known as Ashtadiggajas were at his royal court.
- Allasani Peddanna was the greatest and he was called Andhrakavita Pitamaga.
- His important works include Manucharitam and Harikathasaram. Pingali Suranna and Tenali Ramakrishna were other important scholars.
- Krishna Deva Raya himself authored a Telugu work, Amukthamalyadha and Sanskrit works, Jambavati Kalyanam and Ushaparinayam.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.5) Who among the following built Vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples at Vijayanagar?

- a) Harihara
- b) Sri Ranga III
- c) Krishna Deva Raya
- d) None of the above

ANS: D

Explanation: Krishna Deva Raya (1509 – 1530)

- The Tuluva dynasty was founded by Vira Narasimha.
- The greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers, Krishna Deva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.
- He possessed great military ability.

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- His imposing personality was accompanied by high intellectual quality. His first task was to check the invading Bahmani forces.
- He repaired most of the temples of south India.
- He also built the famous Vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples at Vijayanagar. He also built a new city called Nagalapuram in memory of his queen Nagaladevi. Besides, he built a large number of Rayagopurams.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.6) Consider the following statement about administrator of Vijaynagar Empire:

1. The king was the heights court of appeal.
2. The succession of the throne was on the principal of the hereditary.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation:

- The administration under the Vijayanagar Empire was well organized. The king enjoyed absolute authority in executive, judicial and legislative matters. He was the highest court of appeal. The succession to the throne was on the principle of hereditary.
- Sometimes usurpation to the throne took place as Saluva Narasimha came to power by ending the Sangama dynasty. The king was assisted by a council of ministers in his day to day administration.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.7) Consider the following statement:

1. The top grade officer of the army during Vijaynagar was known as Poligars.
2. Solider were paid in kind.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation:

- The Vijayanagar army was well-organized and efficient.
- It consisted of the cavalry, infantry, artillery and elephants. High-breed horses were procured from foreign traders.
- The top-grade officers of the army were known as Nayaks or Poligars. They were granted land in lieu of their services. These lands were called amaram.
- Soldiers were usually paid in cash.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.8) Which among the following was the capital of Bahmani Kingdom?

- a) Bidar
- b) Golkonda
- c) Beijapur
- d) Gulbarga

ANS: D

Explanation: Bahmani Kingdom:

- The founder of the Bahmani kingdom was Alauddin Bahman Shah also known as Hasan Gangu in 1347. Its capital was Gulbarga.
- There were a total of fourteen Sultans ruling over this kingdom.
- Among them, Alauddin Bahman Shah, Muhammad Shah I and Firoz Shah were important. Ahmad Wali Shah shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.
- The power of the Bahmani kingdom reached its peak under the rule of Muhammad Shah III. It extended from the Arabian sea to the Bay of Bengal.
- On the west it extended from Goat to Bombay. On the east, it extended from Kakinada to the mouth of the river Krishna. The success of Muhammad Shah was due to the advice and services of his minister Mahmud Gawan.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.9) Who among the following was the Bahmani KIndgom?

- a) Hasan Gangu
- b) Mahmud Gawan
- c) Muhammad Shah I
- d) Ahmad Wali Shah

ANS: A

Explanation: Bahmani Kingdom:

- The founder of the Bahmani kingdom was Alauddin Bahman Shah also known as Hasan Gangu in 1347. Its capital was Gulbarga.
- There were a total of fourteen Sultans ruling over this kingdom.
- Among them, Alauddin Bahman Shah, Muhammad Shah I and Firoz Shah were important.
- Ahmad Wali Shah shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar. The power of the Bahmani kingdom reached its peak under the rule of Muhammad Shah III. It extended from the Arabian sea to the Bay of Bengal.
- On the west it extended from Goat to Bombay. On the east, it extended from Kakinada to the mouth of the river Krishna. The success of Muhammad Shah was due to the advice and services of his minister Mahmud Gawan.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11

Q.10) Which among the following Mughal Ruler beheaded the 5th Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jhangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

ANS: B

Explanation: Jahangir (1605-1627):

When Akbar died, Prince Salim succeeded with the title Jahangir (Conqueror of World) in 1605. Jahangir's rule witnessed a spate of rebellions. His son Khusrau revolted but was defeated and imprisoned. One of his supporters, Guru Arjun, the fifth Sikh Guru, was beheaded.

Source: Tamil Nadu Board Class 11