

ForumIAS

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# Prelims Marathon

2<sup>nd</sup> Week Jan, 2024

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*HISTORY*  
*ECONOMICS*  
*POLITY*  
*SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*  
*GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS



## Prelims Marathon Compilation January [Second Week] 2024

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## The Provincial Kingdoms of Western and Northern India in Medieval Period

**Q.1) Which of the following feature/s make Gujarat province makes one of the richest?**

1. Handicrafts
2. Fertile lands
3. Sea ports

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Gujarat was one of the richest provinces of the Delhi Sultanate on account of its handicrafts, fertile lands, and flourishing seaports.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.2) Who among the following was the first sultanate to annex Gujarat province?**

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Balban
- c) Qutubuddin Aibak
- d) Alauddin Khalji

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Alauddin Khalji was the first Sultan to annex it to Delhi Sultanate (c.1297 CE) and since then it remained under the Turkish governors of the Sultanate.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. In c. 1507 CE, Mahmud Begarha led an expedition against the Portuguese to break their trade monopoly.
2. He gave the Portuguese a site for a factory in Diu.

**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:** In c. 1507 CE, Mahmud led an expedition against the Portuguese (who had settled on the western coast) to break their trade monopoly, which was causing immense harm to the Muslim traders. For this, he sought help of the ruler of Egypt but he was unsuccessful and finally he had to give the Portuguese a site for a factory in Diu.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

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**Q.4) Who among the following made the “Mandu” one of the most impregnable forts of India?**

- a) Dilawar Khan Ghori
- b) Hoshang Shah
- c) Mahmud Khalji
- d) Ghiyas-ud-Din

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Hoshang Shah is also remembered for his wonderful taste in architecture.

- It was he who made Mandu one of the most impregnable forts of India.
- Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh (earlier called Narmadapur) was founded by Hoshang Shah.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.5) Who among the following built the “Rani Rupamati’s palace”?**

- a) Baz Bahadur
- b) Mahmud Shah II
- c) Ghiyas-ud-Din
- d) Mahmud Khalji

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Baz Bahadur (c.1555–1561 CE) as the last sultan of Malwa, who was noted for his gift of music and poetry, and is known for his romantic liaison with queen Roopmati and built palaces for her.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.6) Who among the following called as “Sangram Singh”?**

- a) Rana Kumbha
- b) Rana Sanga
- c) Rana Hammira
- d) Rana Pratap Singh

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Rana Sanga (c.1508–1528 CE) originally called Sangram Singh; the grandson of Rana Kumbha was a ferocious and brave Rajput ruler who fought several battles.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.7) Rana Sanga fought against whom among the following in the famous battle of Khanwa near Fatehpur Sikri?**

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Ibrahim Lodhi
- c) Babur
- d) Timur

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** According to some legends, it was on the invitation of Rana Sanga that Babur invaded India in c. 1526 CE.

But just after a year, Rana Sanga fought against Babur in the famous battle of Khanwa near Fatehpur Sikri (c.1527 CE).

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

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**Q.8) Who among the following wrote the “Rajatarangini”?**

- a) Kalhana
- b) Bilhana
- c) Nagarjuna
- d) Kalidasa

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In Rajatarangini (a history of Kashmir written by Kalhana in the mid 12th century) it is stated that the valley of Kashmir was formerly a lake.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.9) The term “Damaras” were associated with which of the following?**

- a) Slaves
- b) Feudal lords
- c) Agriculture labors
- d) Priests

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In the 11th century, the rulers were followers of Shaivism, and Shaivism was the central religion in Kashmir.

The oppressive taxation, corruption, internecine fights, and rise of the Damaras (feudal lords) during the unpopular rule of the Lohara dynasty (c. 1003–1320 CE) paved way for foreign invasions of Kashmir.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.10) The famous “Sharqi style of architecture” was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Gujarat
- b) Merwar
- c) Malwa
- d) Jaunpur

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Jaunpur evolved a distinct architecture that is known as the Sharqi style of architecture.

- Jaunpur was known as the Shiraz of India.
- Most notable examples of Sharqi style of architecture in Jaunpur are the Atala Masjid, the Lal Darwaja Masjid, and the Jama Masjid.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

## Mughals

**Q.1) Which of the following foreign ruler/s was/were ruled North India?**

1. Indo – Greeks
2. Sakas
3. Kushans

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** India had been invaded from the west/ north-west several times over the centuries, beginning with Alexander.

Various parts of north India had been ruled by foreigners like the Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushans and Afghans.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Mughals”:**

1. They descended from the Mongol Chengiz Khan and the Turk Timur.
2. They founded an empire in India which lasted for more than three centuries.

**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 Mughals, descended from the Mongol Chengiz Khan and the Turk Timur, founded an empire in India which lasted for more than three centuries.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire.
2. In 1526, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Plassey.

**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: A**

**Explanation:** Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire which was established in 1526 after Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Panipat.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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**Q.4) The term "Safavids" was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Iran
- b) Afghanistan
- c) Mongolia
- d) China

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The race for political supremacy in Central Asia amongst the Uzbeks (Turkic ethnic group), the Safavids (the members of the dynasty that ruled Iran patronising Shia Islam) and the Ottomans (Turkish people practicing Sunni Islam) forced Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, the ruler of Samarkand, to seek his career prospects elsewhere.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. Artillery is an army unit that uses large cannon-like weapons, transportable and usually operated by more than one person.
2. Allauddin Khilji was the first king to introduce artillery 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: A**

**Explanation:** Artillery is an army unit that uses large cannon-like weapons, transportable and usually operated by more than one person.

- Gun powder was first invented by the Chinese and found its way to Europe in the 13th century A.D. (CE).
- It was used in guns and cannons from the midfourteenth century onwards.
- In India we have no instances of artillery being used in war before Babur.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following battle/s was/were fought by Babur?**

1. Battle of Khanwa
2. Battle of Chanderi
3. Battle of Ghagra

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Babur decided to take on Rana Sanga of Chittor, who as ruler of Mewar, had a strong influence over Rajasthan and Malwa.

- Babur selected Khanwa, near Agra, as a favourable site for this inevitable encounter.

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- The next significant battle that ensured Babur's supremacy over the Malwa region was fought against Medini Rai at Chanderi.
- In the battle that ensued along the banks of Ghagra, a tributary of Ganges, Babur defeated the Afghans.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Who among the following described India as "The chief excellence of Hindustan is that it is a large country and has abundance of gold and silver, another convenience of Hindustan is that the workmen of every profession and trade are innumerable and without end"?**

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Akbar
- d) Sher Shah Suri

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Babur, the founder of Mughal Empire, was a scholar of Persian and Arabic.

- Babur's memoirs Tuziuk-i-Baburi (Baburnama) is considered a world classic.
- Babur found nothing admirable either in the Afghans who ruled India for some time or in the majority of the people they governed. But his description of India is delightful.
- What Hindustan possessed, in Babur's view, is described as follows: "The chief excellence of Hindustan is that it is a large country and has abundance of gold and silver, another convenience of Hindustan is that the workmen of every profession and trade are innumerable and without end."

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Who among the following spent the years of his life in constructing a new city in Delhi, Dinpanah?**

- a) Humayun
- b) Babur
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Jahangir

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Humayun spent the succeeding years of his life in constructing a new city in Delhi, Dinpanah, while his enemies were strengthening themselves.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Who among the following was known as a prince without a kingdom?**

- a) Humayun
- b) Babur
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Jahangir

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Battle of Kanauj (1540): This battle was won by Sher Khan and Humayun's army was completely routed, and he became a prince without a kingdom.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**



**Q.10) Who among the following has the original name of “Farid”?**

- a) Humayun
- b) Babur
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Jahangir

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** From the time Humayun abandoned the throne in the Battle of Kanauj to his regaining of power in 1555 Delhi was ruled by Sher Shah of the Sur Dynasty.

Born in the family of a Jagirdar and named as Farid, he received the title of Sher Khan after killing a tiger (sher in Hindi).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## **The Mughals - II**

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the administrative reforms of “sher Shah Suri”:**

- 1. Land was surveyed and revenue settled according to the fertility of the soil.
- 2. Sher Shah took great care that the movements of the army did not damage crops.

**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 local administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate was followed with certain changes.

- The village headmen who were made responsible for the goods stolen within the area under their control became vigilant.
- The welfare of the peasants was a prime concern. When the peasant is ruined, Sher Shah believed, the king is ruined.
- Sher Shah took great care that the movements of the army did not damage crops.
- He followed a flexible revenue system. Land was surveyed and revenue settled according to the fertility of the soil.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Jagirdari system”:**

- 1. It is a land tenure system developed during the Delhi Sultanate.
- 2. Under the system the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.

**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:** Jagirdari is a land tenure system developed during the Delhi Sultanate. Under the system the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.

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**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Zamindari system”:**

1. The word zamindar means landowner in Persian.
2. Akbar granted land to the nobles as well as to the descendents of old ruling families and allowed them to enjoy it hereditarily.

**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 term Zamindari refers to another land tenure system. The word zamindar means landowner in Persian.

- In Mughal times the zamindars were drawn from the class of nobles.
- Akbar granted land to the nobles as well as to the descendents of old ruling families and allowed them to enjoy it hereditarily.
- Zamindars collected revenue from the tenants and cultivators and remitted a fixed amount to the state.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) The term “sarais” associated with which of the following?**

- a) Rest houses
- b) Trade centers
- c) Farming houses
- d) Nobles entertainment houses

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The highways were endowed with a large network of sarais, rest houses, where the traders were provided with food and accommodation, ensuring brisk commerce.

- Some of the sarais constructed by Sher Shah still survive.
- These sarais also ensured the growth of towns in their vicinity.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following “stumbled out of his life, as he has stumbled through it”?**

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Humayun died very soon after regaining Delhi when he slipped down the stairs of the library in the fort at Delhi.

In the colourful words of Lane Poole, “Humayun stumbled out of his life, as he has stumbled through it.”

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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**Q.6) Who among the following is known as “Jalaluddin”?**

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** During Humayun’s wanderings in the Rajputana desert, his wife gave birth to a son, Jalaluddin, known as Akbar, in 1542.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) The second battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu and?**

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Akbar

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In November 1556 Akbar marched towards Delhi to meet the forces of Hemu in the Second Battle of Panipat.

- An arrow struck the eye of Hemu when the battle was likely to end in his favour.
- The leaderless Afghan army became demoralised and the Mughal forces emerged victorious.
- Hemu was captured and executed. This victory made Akbar the sovereign of Agra and Delhi and re-establishes the Mughal Empire.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Who among the following held the title Khan-e-Khanan?**

- a) Bairam khan
- b) Abdur Rahim
- c) Akbar
- d) Baz Bahadur

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The family of Bairam khan was brought to Delhi and his son Abdur Rahim became one of the luminaries of Akbar’s court with the title Khan-e-Khanan.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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

1. He abolished the jizya on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.
2. The practice of sati by Hindu widows was also abolished.

**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:** Akbar took earnest efforts to win the goodwill of the Hindus.

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- He abolished the jizya (poll tax) on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.
- The practice of sati by Hindu widows was also abolished.
- The practice of making slaves of war prisoners was also discontinued.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) The Battle of Haldighati in 1576 was the last pitched battle between the Mughal forces and?**

- a) Raja Bhar Mal
- b) Bhagwan Das
- c) Raja Man Singh
- d) Rana Pratap Singh

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Mewar and Marwar were the two Rajput kingdoms that defied the Mughal Empire.

- After the death of Rana Udai Singh, his son Rana Pratap Singh refused to acknowledge Akbar's suzerainty and continued to fight the Mughals till his death in 1597.
- The Battle of Haldighati in 1576 was the last pitched battle between the Mughal forces and Rana Pratap Singh.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## The Mughals & Later Mughals

**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system.
2. The nobles, civil and military officials combined into one single service with each officer receiving the title of Mansabdar.

**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:** Akbar provided a systematic and centralised system of administration which contributed to the success of the empire.

- He introduced the Mansabdari system.
- The nobles, civil and military officials combined into one single service with each officer receiving the title of Mansabdar.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

1. Akbar propagated a philosophy of Sulh-i-Kul.
2. Badauni, a contemporary of Akbar haven't supported the religious policy of Akbar.

**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:** Akbar began his life as an orthodox Muslim but adopted an accommodative approach under the influence of Sufism.

- Akbar was interested to learn about the doctrines of all religions, and propagated a philosophy of Sulh-i-Kul (peace to all).
- Badauni, a contemporary author, who did not like Akbar's inter-religious interests, accused him of forsaking Islam.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Who among the following was known as "Salim"?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Akbar was succeeded by his son Salim with the title Nur-ud-din Jahangir. He was Akbar's son by a Rajput wife.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) During whose rein two English men William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited India?**

- a) Babur
- b) Akbar
- c) Jahangir
- d) Aurangzeb

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Jahangir's reign witnessed the visit of two Englishmen – William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following succeeded in securing permission from Jahangir to establish a British factory at Surat?**

- a) William Hawkins
- b) Robert Clive
- c) Sir Thomas Roe
- d) John Marshall

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Jahangir's reign witnessed the visit of two Englishmen – William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe.

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While the former could not get the consent of the Emperor for establishing an English factory in India, the latter, sent as ambassador by King James I, succeeded in securing permission to establish a British factory at Surat.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are come/s under “Deccan Sultanates”?**

1. Qutb Shahs
2. Barid Shahs
3. Nizam Shahs

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** After flourishing for over a hundred years the Bahmani kingdom, that covered much of Maharashtra and Andhra along with a portion of Karnataka, disintegrated and powerful nobles carved out new dominions at Golkonda (Qutb Shahs), Bijapur (Adil Shahs), Berar (Imad Shahs), Bidar (Barid Shahs) and Ahmad Nagar (Nizam Shahs), which go by the collective name of Deccan Sultanates or Southern Sultanates.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are Portuguese settlement/s in India?**

1. Goa
2. Santhome
3. Hugli

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1510, Albuquerque captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur and made it the capital of the Portuguese Empire in the East.

Subsequently Daman, Salsette and Bombay on the west coast and at Santhome near Madras and Hugli in Bengal on the east coast had become Portuguese settlements.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Taj Mahal, is a blend of Indian, Persian and Islamic styles.
2. The chief architect of Taj Mahal was Ustad Ahmad Lahawri.

**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 Taj Mahal, is the epitome of Mughal architecture, a blend of Indian, Persian and Islamic styles.

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- It was built by the Shah Jahan to immortalize his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- Mumtaz Mahal died in childbirth in 1631, after having been the emperor's inseparable companion since their marriage in 1612.
- The plans for the complex have been attributed to various architects of the period, though the chief architect was Ustad Ahmad Lahawri, an Indian of Persian descent.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following was/were visited to India during the reign of Jahangir?**

1. Bernier
2. Tavernier
3. Peter Mundy

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Europeans like Bernier (French physician and traveller), Tavernier (French gem merchant and traveller), Mandelslo (German adventurer and traveller), Peter Mundy (English Trader) and Manucci (Italian writer and traveller) visited India during the reign of Shah Jahan and left behind detailed accounts of India.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) Who among the following called as "Philosopher Prince"?**

- a) Aurangzeb
- b) Jahangir
- c) Dara Shukoh
- d) Akbar

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Dara Shukoh, who lost the battle for the throne of Delhi to his brother Aurangzeb, was known as the Philosopher Prince.

- He brought different cultures into dialogue and found a close connection between Hinduism and Islam.
- He translated the Upanishads from Sanskrit to Persian.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## Other Provincial Kingdoms

**Q.1) Who among the following called as "Alamgir"?**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Aurangzeb Alamgir ("World Conqueror") ascended the throne in 1658 after getting rid of all the competitors for the throne, Dara Shukoh, Shuja and Murad, in a war of succession.

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Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Gol Gumbaz (round dome)”:**

1. It was built by Golconda Sultanates.
2. The dome is the second largest in the world after St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome.

**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:** Bijapur (modern Vijayapura) was the capital of the Adil Shahi dynasty during 1480-1686. It is famous for its magnificent buildings and dargahs.

- Gol Gumbaz (round dome) is the mausoleum of the seventh ruler of the dynasty Mohammad Adil Shah (1627-1656).
- Mohammad Adi Shah commissioned the mausoleum in his lifetime. Built of dark grey basalt and decorated plaster, the exterior of Gol Gumbaz is simple but beautiful.
- On the four corners of the bare walls are four domed octagonal towers. Each tower has seven storeys and each storey has several windows which give the structure a striking look.
- The dome is the second largest in the world after St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

**Q.3) Consider the following statements:**

1. Aurangzeb sent two of his great generals Shaista Khan and Jai Singh to capture Shivaji.
2. Jai Singh captured Shivaji and took him to Delhi.

**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 Marathas under Shivaji were a threat to Aurangzeb.

- Aurangzeb sent two of his great generals Shaista Khan and Jai Singh one after the other to capture Shivaji.
- Jai Singh captured Shivaji and took him to Delhi but Shivaji managed to escape to the Deccan.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

**Q.4) The term “Muqaddam” related to which of the following?**

- a) Priests
- b) Village headman
- c) Royal treasurer
- d) Army major

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Muqaddam, privileged headman of the village, formed the Panch (Panchayat), an administrative organ of the village.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT



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**Q.5) Who among the following associated with “Ain-i-Akbari”?**

- a) Abul Fazal
- b) Raja Todar Mal
- c) Raja Birbal
- d) Badauni

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Abul Fazal in his Ain-i-Akbari enlists the castes that were entitled to be zamindars.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Zamindars, members of dominant clans and castes with armed retainers, were a dominant class with privilege over lands of the peasants.
2. The zamindars had the right to evict the peasants, in default of payment of rent.

**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 Zamindars, members of dominant clans and castes with armed retainers, were a dominant class with privilege over lands of the peasants.

- While mostly upper caste Hindus and Rajputs were zamindars, in certain localities Muslim zamindars existed.
- The zamindars had the right to evict the peasants, in default of payment of rent.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Who among the following is/are noble class during the “Mughal period”?**

1. Afghans
2. Shaikhzadas
3. Marathas

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In Mughal social structure, the nobles came mostly from Central Asia and Iran.

Afghans, Indian Muslims (shaikhzadas), Rajputs and Marathas also obtained the status of nobility.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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**Q.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. Mughal administration discouraged the practise of sati.
2. Muslim brides were entitled to receive mehr at the time of marriage.

**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:** Mughal administration discouraged the practise of sati that was prevalent among communities of the higher caste.

Muslim brides were entitled to receive mehr (money mandatorily paid by the groom) at the time of marriage, and also had the right to inherit property, though it was not equal to the share of the male members of the family.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Mughal economy was a forest-based agricultural economy.
2. Tobacco and maize were introduced in the seventeenth 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:** The Mughal economy was a forest-based agricultural economy. The forests provided the raw materials for the craftsmen.

The Ain-i-Akbari lists the various crops cultivated during the Rabi and Kharif seasons. Tobacco and maize were introduced in the seventeenth century.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements:**

1. Akbar promulgated the Zabt System.
2. The schedules containing these rates for different localities applicable year after year were called dasturs.

**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:** Akbar promulgated the Zabt System (introduced by Todal Mal): money revenue rates were now fixed on each unit of area according to the crops cultivated.

The schedules containing these rates for different localities applicable year after year were called dasturs.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## The Bhakti and Sufi Movement

**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. Bhakti as a religious concept means devotional surrender to a supreme god for attaining salvation.
2. Bhagavad Gita talks about the path of bhakti, or bhakti-marga.

**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:** In the mid-first millennium of the Common Era, in the southern country, a great religious tradition flourished in the form of a devotional or bhakti movement.

- Bhakti as a religious concept means devotional surrender to a supreme god for attaining salvation.
- Even though texts such as the Bhagavad Gita talk about the path of bhakti, or bhakti-marga, the movement gained force only in this period.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes.
2. The Bhakti movement was supportive to Buddhists and Jains.
3. The Bhakti movement led to a fight for royal patronage.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Buddhism and Jainism were predominantly patronized by the merchant class and they were also supported by the state.

- The Bhakti movement originated among the landholding castes, and it was critical of Buddhists and Jains.
- This also led to a fight for royal patronage.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are Nayanmar/s?**

1. Appar
2. Sambandar
3. Sundarar

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The bhakti literature, mostly puranas and hagiographical texts, provide information about the religious conflicts in Tamilnadu.

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Thevaram consists of the hymns by the three Nayanmars: Appar (Thirunavukkarasar), Sambandar (Thirugnanasambandar) and Sundarar.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are not a Sramanic sect/s?**

1. Buddhism
2. Saivism
3. Vaishnavism

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The earliest instances of conflict between Saivism and Vaishnavism on the one hand and the Sramanic sects of Buddhism and Jainism on the other hand occurred during the Pallava period.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. Ramanujar expounded the philosophy known as Vishistadvaita, or qualified monism.
2. Adi Sankara's emphasized on absolute monism or the oneness of the 'supreme' and the 'souls'.

**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:** When the popularity of the bhakti movement in south India reached its peak, the doctrine of bhakti was expounded at the philosophical level by a series of Vaishnava scholars and saints.

- Ramanujar expounded the philosophy known as Vishistadvaita, or qualified monism.
- His teaching qualified Adi Sankara's emphasis on absolute monism or the oneness of the 'supreme' and the 'souls'.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following term/s is/are used for Muslim saint/s?**

1. Wali
2. Darvesh
3. Fakir

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In parallel with the Bhakti movement in Hinduism, Sufism played a similar role in Islam. The terms Sufi, Wali, Darvesh and Fakir are used for Muslim saints.

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Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are characteristic/s of Sufism?**

1. Contemplation
2. Renunciation
3. Self-denial

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In parallel with the Bhakti movement in Hinduism, Sufism played a similar role in Islam. The terms Sufi, Wali, Darvesh and Fakir are used for Muslim saints who attempted to develop their intuitive faculties through ascetic exercises, contemplation, renunciation and self-denial.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

**Q.8) Which of the following is/are Sufi order/s?**

1. Chistis
2. Qadiriyaahs
3. Naqshbandis

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Sufis were a class of philosophers remarkable for their religious catholicity and tolerance.

- Sufis regarded God as the supreme beauty and believed that one must admire it, take delight in His thought and concentrate his attention on Him only.
- They believed that God is 'Mashuq' (beloved) and Sufis are the 'Ashiqs' (lovers).
- Sufism crystallized into various 'Silsilahs' or orders.
- The most popular Sufi orders were Chistis, Suhrawardis, Qadiriyaahs and Naqshbandis.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

**Q.9) Consider the following statements:**

1. Sufism took root in both rural and urban areas.
2. Sufism rebelled against all forms of religious formalism, orthodoxy, falsehood and hypocrisy.

**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:** Sufism took root in both rural and urban areas, and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.

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It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism, orthodoxy, falsehood and hypocrisy, and endeavored to create a new world order in which spiritual bliss was the ultimate goal.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements:**

1. Ravidas was a poet saint of the bhakti movement during the 15th to 16th century.
2. Ravidas was one of the disciples of the bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.

**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:** Ravidas was a poet saint of the bhakti movement during the 15th to 16th century.

- Venerated as a guru (teacher) in the regions of Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, the devotional songs of Ravidas made a lasting impact upon the bhakti movement.
- Ravidas was one of the disciples of the bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.
- Ravidas' devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## Revision

**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. Guru Nanak founded the Sikh religion.
2. Sikhism emphasized the oneness of god and adherence to a strict morality.

**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 saint with the biggest institutional influence was Guru Nanak (1469–1539) who founded the Sikh religion which shows undoubted syncretic influence.

As a monotheistic religion Sikhism emphasized the oneness of god and adherence to a strict morality.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) "Love god with all your heart to lead a pious life surrendering everything to him with steadfast devotion" – message of?**

- a) Chaitanya
- b) Guru Nanak
- c) Kabir
- d) Namadeva

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Namadeva, a son of a tailor and an inhabitant of the village of Naras-Vamani in Satara district of Maharashtra, under the influence of Saint Janadeva, was converted to the path of bhakti.

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Love god with all your heart to lead a pious life surrendering everything to him with steadfast devotion is the essence of his message.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Who among the following popularized the “return to a worship of Vishnu under one of his most appealing forms, the loving ecstatic Krishna”?**

- a) Chaitanya
- b) Guru Nanak
- c) Kabir
- d) Namadeva

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Chaitanya of Bengal represents an aspect of the bhakti movement that is very different from that seen in the lives and teachings of Kabir and his successors.

- Chaitanya’s concern, unlike that of Kabir, was not with bringing people to an understanding of a God, beyond all creeds and formulations; it was to exalt the superiority of Krishna over all other deities.
- It was, in other words, a revivalist, not a syncretic movement, a return to a worship of Vishnu under one of his most appealing forms, the loving ecstatic Krishna.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements:**

1. Chaitanya of Bengal belonged to Madhavacharya philosophical thought.
2. Ramananda was belonged to Ramanuja’s philosophical thought.

**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:** While Chaitanya of Bengal belonged to the philosophical school of Madhavacharya (a chief advocate of Dvaita school of vedhanta), Ramananda was of Ramanuja’s philosophical thought.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following was known as “blind bard of Agra”?**

- a) Sur Das
- b) Ramananda
- c) Ramanuja
- d) Mirabai

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Sur Das lived at the court of Akbar and was popularly known as the blind bard of Agra. Sur Das is believed to have been a disciple of Vallabacharya who was a Vaishnava preacher in the Sultanate period.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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**Q.6) Who among the following “was a contemporary of Maratha Shivaji and saints like Eknath and Ramdas”?**

- a) Sur Das
- b) Ramananda
- c) Ramanuja
- d) Tukaram

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Tuka Ram was born in 1608 in a village near Poona, Maharashtra. He was a contemporary of Maratha Shivaji and saints like Eknath and Ramdas.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) The famous capital “Dvarasamudra” belongs to which dynasty?**

- a) Kakatiyas
- b) Yadavas
- c) Hoysalas
- d) Pandyas

**ANS: C**

**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.8) The famous sangama brothers were associated with which of the following?**

- a) Kakatiyas
- b) Vijayanagara
- c) Pandyas
- d) Cholas

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was inaugurated by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (presentday Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) The famous “Golkonda fort” located at which of the following place?**

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Mysore
- c) Vellore
- d) Ahmadabad

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Raja Krishna Dev of the Kakatiya dynasty with Warangal as capital constructed the Golkonda Fort (Hyderabad) on a granite hill.

- During 1495–1496 the fort was handed over to Sultan Kali Kutub Khan as a Jagir (land grant).
- He reconstructed and rechristened the mud fort into a granite fort and called the place Muhammed Nagar.



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- Later, the Golkonda fort came into the possession of the Bahmani dynasty. Still later, the Qutub Shahi dynasty took over and made Golkonda its capital.
- Golkonda fort owes much of its present grandeur to Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth sultan of Qutb Shahi dynasty.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) Which of the following was/were dynasty/ dynasties of Vijayanagar kingdom?**

1. Sangama dynasty
2. Tuluva dynasty
3. Rudradeva dynasty

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**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**