

ForumIAS

F

# Prelims Marathon

1<sup>st</sup> Week November, 2024

---

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

---

FORUMIAS



**INDEX**

<b>The Delhi Sultanate - II</b> .....	2
<b>Later Provincial Kingdoms</b> .....	5
<b>Revision</b> .....	8
<b>Provincial Kingdoms of Medieval India (Northern, Western and Eastern India)</b> .....	11
<b>The Mughals</b> .....	14
<b>The Mughals - II</b> .....	17
<b>The Later Mughals</b> .....	20
<b>Later Mughals &amp; Other Provincial Kingdoms</b> .....	23

## The Delhi Sultanate - II

**Q.1) The “Ala-ud-din Khalji” was governor of which of the following before he became sultan?**

- a) Devagiri
- b) Malwa
- c) Multan
- d) Kara

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Ala-ud-din, a nephew and son in-law of Jalaluddin Khalji, who was appointed governor of Kara, invaded Malwa and this campaign yielded a huge booty.

- The success of this campaign stimulated his urge to embark on a campaign to raid Devagiri, the capital city of the Yadava kingdom in Deccan.
- On his return he arranged to get Jalaluddin Khalji murdered and captured the throne.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following was/were reasons for successful in establishing large empire by Mongol?**

1. Fast horses
2. Cavalry tactics
3. Openness to new technologies

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The term Mongol refers to all Mongolic-speaking nomadic tribes of Central Asia.

- In the twelfth century, they had established a very large kingdom, which included most of modern-day Russia, China, Korea, south-east Asia, Persia, India, the Middle East and Eastern Europe, under the leadership of Chengiz Khan.
- Their phenomenal success is attributed to their fast horses and brilliant cavalry tactics, their openness to new technologies, and Chengiz Khan’s skill in manipulative politics.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following places was/were covered under Malik Kafur expedition to deccan region?**

1. Madurai
2. Goa
3. Devanagari

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Ala-ud-din sent a large army commanded by Malik Kafur in 1307 to capture Devagiri fort. Following Devagiri, Prataparudradeva, the Kakatiya ruler of Warangal in the Telengana region, was defeated in 1309.

- In 1310 the Hoysala ruler Vira Ballala III surrendered all his treasures to the Delhi forces.
- Malik Kafur then set out for the Tamil country.
- Though Kafur's progress was obstructed by heavy rains and floods, he continued his southward journey, plundering and ravaging the temple cities of Chidambaram and Srirangam as well as the Pandyan capital Madurai.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) In the Delhi Sultanate, nobles were drawn from which of the following nationalities?**

1. Afghans
2. Indian Muslims
3. Egyptians

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the Delhi Sultanate, nobles were drawn from different tribes and nationalities like the Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Egyptian and Indian Muslims.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following organized the Corps of Forty, all drawn from Turkish nobility and selected persons from this Forty for appointments in military and civil administration?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Iltutmish organized a Corps of Forty, all drawn from Turkish nobility and selected persons from this Forty for appointments in military and civil administration.

The Corps of Forty became so powerful to the extent of disregarding the wishes of Iltutmish, and after his death, to place Rukn-ud-Din Firoz on the throne.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following abolished the Corps of Forty and thereby put an end to the domination of "Turkish nobles"?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Balban therefore abolished the Corps of Forty and thereby put an end to the domination of "Turkish nobles".

Alauddin Khalji also took stern measures against the "Turkish nobles" by employing spies to report to him directly on their clandestine and perfidious activities.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following internal reforms in administration was/were introduced by Ala-ud-din Khalji?**

1. Marriage alliances between families of noble men were discarded.
2. He ordered that villages held by proprietary right, as free gift, or as a religious endowment be brought back under the royal authority and control.
3. The Sultan prohibited liquor and banned the use of intoxicating drugs.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Ala-ud-din's first measure was to deprive the nobles of the wealth they had accumulated.

- It had provided them the leisure and means to hatch conspiracies against the Sultan.
- Marriage alliances between families of noble men were permitted only with the consent of the Sultan.
- The Sultan ordered that villages held by proprietary right, as free gift, or as a religious endowment be brought back under the royal authority and control.
- He curbed the powers of the traditional village officers by depriving them of their traditional privileges.
- Corrupt royal officials were dealt with sternly. The Sultan prohibited liquor and banned the use of intoxicating drugs.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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

1. Ala-ud-din collected land taxes directly from the cultivators.
2. The tax pressure of Ala-ud-din was on the rich and not on the poor.

**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 collected land taxes directly from the cultivators. The village headman who traditionally enjoyed the right to collect them was now deprived of it.

- The tax pressure of Ala-ud-din was on the rich and not on the poor.
- Ala-ud-din set up the postal system to keep in touch with all parts of his sprawling empire.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Who among the following attempted to shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri in Maharashtra?**

- a) Khizr Khan
- b) Khusrau
- c) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- d) Muhammad Tughlaq

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Muhammad Tughlaq's attempt to shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri in Maharashtra, which he named Daulatabad, was a bold initiative.

This was after his realization that it was difficult to rule south India from Delhi.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) The “Diwan-i-Amir Kohi” related to which of the following?**

- a) Tax collection
- b) Agriculture
- c) External trade
- d) Standing army

**ANS: B**

**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**

## Later Provincial Kingdoms

**Q.1) Which of the following is not correctly matched with respect to deccan and southern India?**

- a) Devagiri – Maharashtra
- b) Madurai – Tamil Nadu
- c) Dwarasamudra – Andhra Pradesh
- d) Kakatiyas – Warangal

**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.2) Which of the following provincial kingdom became independent sultanate from Delhi Sultanate?**

- a) Madurai
- b) Devagiri
- c) Kakaitaya
- d) Dwarasamudra

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Muhammad Tughluq (1325–51) even tried to make Devagiri (renamed as Daulatabad) as the capital to command the vast conquered territory more effectively.

- But his experiments failed and brought misery to the people. When he shifted the capital back to Delhi, his subordinates in the south declared independence.
- Thus, Madurai became an independent Sultanate in 1333.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following kingdoms capital located on the south bank of Tungabhadra?**

- a) Bahamani
- b) Vijayanagara
- c) Pandyans
- d) Cheras

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** A few years earlier, in 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was inaugurated by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (present day Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) The famous work "Rayavachakamu" is wrote in which of the following language?**

- a) Telugu
- b) Tamil
- c) Kannada
- d) Malayalam

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Telugu work *Rayavachakamu* gives interesting details about the Nayak system under Krishnadevaraya.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following was Russian traveller visited southern India during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries?**

- a) Ibn Battutah
- b) Nikitin
- c) Domingo Paes
- d) Nuniz

**ANS: B**

**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) Who among the following was first traveller to visit southern India?**

- a) Nikitin
- b) Domingo Paes
- c) Nuniz
- d) Ibn Battutah

**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.7) With reference to medieval southern India, which of the following was/were called as gold coins?**

1. Pon
2. Honnu
3. Varaha

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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). The legend contains the king's name either in Nagari or in Kannada script.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) With respect to Bahamani administration, the term "tarafs" related to which of the following?**

- a) External trade
- b) Territorial division
- c) Standing army
- d) Garrison forts

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In order to facilitate smooth administration, as followed in the Delhi Sultanate, Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called *tarafs*, each under a governor.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following was not a province of Bahamani Kingdom?**

- a) Berar
- b) Bidar
- c) Gulbarga
- d) Mysore

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In order to facilitate smooth administration, as followed in the Delhi Sultanate, Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called *tarafs*, each under a governor.

Each governor commanded the army of his province (Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar) and was solely responsible for both its administration and the collection of revenue.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) The famous reddy kingdom "Kondavidu" located in which of the following state?**

- a) Andhra
- b) Karnataka
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Kerala

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Bahman Shah attempt to exact an annual tribute from the state of Warangal, the Reddy kingdoms of Rajahmundry and Kondavidu (Andhra), led to frequent wars.



Bahman Shah emerged victorious in all these expeditions and assumed the title Second Alexander on his coins.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

## Revision

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “token currency” of Muhammad Tughlaq:**

1. It is first time introduced in the world.
2. The currency was made of bronze content.

**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 important experiment of Muhammad was the introduction of token currency.

- This currency system had already been experimented in China and Iran.
- For India it was much ahead of its time, given that it was a time when coins were based on silver content.
- When Muhammad issued bronze coins, fake coins were minted which could not be prevented by the government.
- The new coins were devalued to such an extent that the government had to withdraw the bronze coins and replace them with silver coins, which told heavily on the resources of the empire.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

**Q.2) Who among the following was known as “Kannu”?**

- a) Rajab
- b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- d) Khan-i- Jahan

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The vizier of Firuz Tughlaq, the famous Khan-i- Jahan, was a Brahmin convert to Islam. Originally known as Kannu, he was captured during the Sultanate campaigns in Warangal (present-day Telangana).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

**Q.3) Which of the following changes made by the “Firuz Tughlaq”?**

1. He followed a conciliatory policy towards the nobles and theologians.
2. He restored the property of the owners who had been deprived.
3. He reintroduced the system of hereditary appointments to offices.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Firuz Tughlaq followed a conciliatory policy towards the nobles and theologians.

- Firuz restored the property of the owners who had been deprived of it during the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq.

- He reintroduced the system of hereditary appointments to offices, a practice which was not favoured by Ala-ud-din Khalji.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Who among the following introduced jizya tax for the first time in India?**

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- Balban
- Ala-ud-din Khalji
- Firuz Tughlaq

**ANS: A**

**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.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) The “Khizr Khan” associated with which of the following Delhi Sultanate?**

- Slave dynasty
- Khalji dynasty
- Tughlaq dynasty
- Sayyid dynasty

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Timur appointed Khizr Khan as his deputy to oversee Timurid interests in the Punjab marches.

- Khizr Khan (1414- 21) went on to seize Delhi and establish the Sayyid dynasty (1414–51).
- The Sayyid dynasty established by Khizr Khan had four sultans ruling up to 1451.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following 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?**

- Nasar shah
- Khizr khan
- Alam shah
- Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah

**ANS: C**

**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.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) The term “Sharqi Kingdom” associated with which of the following?**

- Bengal
- Oudh
- Sind
- Gujarat

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Lodi Dynasty was established by Bahlol Lodi (1451–1489) whose reign witnessed the conquest of Sharqi Kingdom (Bengal).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Who among the following shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra?**

- a) Bahlol Lodi
- b) Sikander Lodi
- c) Ibrahim Lodi
- d) Shah Lodi

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Lodi Dynasty was established by Bahlol Lodi (1451–1489) whose reign witnessed the conquest of Sharqi Kingdom (Bengal). It was his son Sikander Lodi (1489–1517) who shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra in 1504.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding state and society of Delhi Sultanate:**

1. There were well-defined and accepted rules of royal succession.
2. The Sultans required the holders of iqta's to maintain troops for royal service out of the taxes collected by them.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** There were no well-defined and accepted rules of royal succession and therefore contested succession became the norm during the Sultanate.

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.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) With reference to Delhi Sultanate, the term "khots" related to which of the following?**

- a) hereditary intermediaries
- b) village headman
- c) tax collectors
- d) slaves

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The territorial expansion was matched by an expansion of fiscal resources.

- The tax rent (set at half the value of the produce) was rigorously sought to be imposed over a very large area.
- The fiscal claims of hereditary intermediaries (now called *chaudhuris*) and the village headmen (*khots*) were drastically curtailed.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## Provincial Kingdoms of Medieval India (Northern, Western and Eastern India)

**Q.1) With respect to medieval India, which of the following is/are features of Gujarat province?**

1. Handicrafts
2. Infertile lands
3. Flourishing seaports

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**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 to annex Gujarat to Delhi Sultanate?**

- a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- b) Balban
- c) Ala-ud-din Khalji
- d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

**ANS: C**

**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) Who among the following founded the Muzaffarid dynasty?**

- a) Zafar Khan
- b) Ahmed Shah
- c) Mahmud Begarha
- d) Naseer Shah

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Under Firoz Tughlaq, Gujarat had a benign governor who, according to the historian Ferishta, was highly liberal and encouraged the Hindu religion to a great extent.

- He was succeeded by Zafar Khan, whose father Sadharan was a Rajput who converted to Islam, and had given his sister in marriage to Firoz Tughlaq.
- After Timur's invasion, in c. 1407 CE, Zafar Khan, who was then the governor, proclaimed himself an independent ruler.
- He assumed the title of Muzaffar Shah and founded the Muzaffarid dynasty.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.4) Who among the following founded the city of Ahmedabad?**

- a) Zafar Khan
- b) Ahmed Shah
- c) Mahmud Begarha
- d) Naseer Shah

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Ahmed Shah (c.1411–1441 CE): Grandson of Muzaffar Shah, who was the real founder of the kingdom of Gujarat as he not only controlled the nobility and settled the administration, but also expanded and consolidated the kingdom.

He founded the city of Ahmedabad and made it his capital in c. 1413 CE (shifted earlier capital from Patan).

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.5) Who among the following led an expedition against the Portuguese to break their trade monopoly?**

- a) Zafar Khan
- b) Ahmed Shah
- c) Mahmud Begarha
- d) Naseer Shah

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In c. 1507 CE, Mahmud Begarha 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.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Malwa Province”:**

1. It was conquered by Alauddin Khalji in c. 1310 CE and remained the part of the Delhi Sultanate till the death of Firoz Tughlaq.
2. It had a very strategic position as it was situated on the high plateau between the rivers Narmada and Tapti.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Malwa was the south-western province of the Delhi Sultanate, which was conquered by Alauddin Khalji in c. 1310 CE and remained the part of the Delhi Sultanate till the death of Firoz Tughlaq.

It had a very strategic position as it was situated on the high plateau between the rivers Narmada and Tapti and hence commanded the trunk routes between Gujarat and northern India, as also between north and south India.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.7) Who among the following ascended the throne of Malwa and acquired the title of Hoshang Shah?**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** After the invasion of Timur, in c.1401 CE, Dilawar Khan Ghori who belonged to the court of Firuz Shah Tughlaq, threw off his allegiance to Delhi, though he did not take the royal title of Sultan.

- Dilawar shifted the capital from Dhar to Mandu, renaming it Shadiabad, the city of joy, which was highly defensible and which had a great deal of natural beauty.
- After the death of Dilawar Khan in c. 1405CE, his son Alp Khan ascended the throne and acquired the title of Hoshang Shah.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.8) Which of the following were constructed in "Malwa Province"?**

- 1. Hindola Mahal
- 2. Jahaz Mahal
- 3. Rani Rupamati's palace

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Among the many buildings of splendid architectural beauty built in the fortified city of Mandu, the Jami Masjid, which was planned and begun by Hoshang Shah and completed by Mahmud Khalji, the Hindola Mahal, the Jahaz Mahal, Hoshang Shah's tomb, and Baz Bahadur's and Rani Rupamati's palaces are worth a visit.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

**Q.9) The "Lohara dynasty" was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Gujarat
- b) Mewar
- c) Malwa
- d) Kashmir

**ANS: D**

**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) Who among the following known as Akbar of Kashmir?**

- a) Shamsuddin Shah Mir
- b) Sikandar Shah
- c) Zain-ul-Abidin
- d) Mirza Haider

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Zain-ul-Abidin (c. 1420–1470 CE): Known as *Bud Shah* (the Great Sultan) and as Akbar of Kashmir who was benevolent, liberal, and an enlightened ruler.

**Source: Poonam Dahiya**

## The Mughals

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

- 1. Mughals were descended from the Mongol Chengiz Khan and the Turk Timur.
- 2. Babur was the founder of the Mughal empire.

**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.

- But we remember them not as rulers of foreign origin, but as an indigenous, Indian dynasty.
- 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**

**Q.2) Arrange the following "Great Mughals" in chronological order:**

- 1. Humayun
- 2. Akbar
- 3. Jahangir

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Six major rulers of this dynasty, Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, known as the "Great Mughals", left their mark on Indian history.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**



**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “first battle of Panipat”:**

1. Babur had a large formidable army than Ibrahim Lodi.
2. Babur won this battle with the help of strategic positioning of his forces and the effective use of artillery.

**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:** Babur received an embassy from Daulat Khan Lodi, a principal opponent of Ibrahim Lodi, and Rana Sangha, ruler of Mewar and the chief of Rajput Confederacy, with a plea to invade India.

- When Babur marched to India, he first defeated the forces of Daulat Khan Lodi at Lahore as he had gone back on his promise to help Babur. Babur then turned towards the Lodi-governed Punjab.
- After several invasions, he defeated the formidable forces of Ibrahim Lodi with a numerically inferior army at Panipat.
- Babur won this battle with the help of strategic positioning of his forces and the effective use of artillery.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) 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. Gun powder was first invented by the Europeans and found its way to Asia in the thirteenth century A.D. (CE).

**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 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D. (CE).
- It was used in guns and cannons from the mid-fourteenth century onwards.
- In India we have no instances of artillery being used in war before Babur.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following was defeated by Babur at battle of chanderi?**

- a) Rana Sanga
- b) Mahmud Lodi
- c) Hasan Khan Mewati
- d) Medini Rai

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The next significant battle that ensured Babur’s supremacy over the Malwa region was fought against Medini Rai at Chanderi.

Following this victory Babur turned towards the growing rebellious activities of Afghans.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Who among the following constructed the city of “Dinpanah”?**

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Ibrahim Lodi

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Humayun, a cultured and learned person, was not a soldier like his father.

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.7) Who among the following defeated the Humayun at battle of chausa?**

- A. Askari
- B. Hindal
- C. Bahadur Shah
- D. Sher Shah

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Battle of Chausa (1539): This battle was won by Sher Khan due to his superior political and military skills.

Humayun suffered a defeat in which 7000 Mughal nobles and soldiers were killed and Humayun himself had to flee for his life by swimming across the Ganga.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Who among the following called as “prince without a kingdom”?**

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Ibrahim Lodi

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Humayun who had arrived at Agra assembled his army with the support of his brothers Askari and Hindal to counter Sher Khan. The final encounter took place at Kanauj.

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.9) Who among the following called as “Farid”?**

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

**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**

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

1. Jagirdari is a land tenure system developed during the Mughals.
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 not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Jagirdari:** It 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.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## The Mughals - II

**Q.1) Who among the following believed "When the peasant is ruined, the king is ruined"?**

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Khijir Khan
- d) Sher Shah

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** 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.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following reforms was/were introduced by "Sher Shah"?**

1. He orders to collect tax at the point of entry and the point of sale.
2. He collected tax according to the fertility of soil.
3. He standardized the metal content of currency system.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Sher Shah followed a flexible revenue system. Land was surveyed and revenue settled according to the fertility of the soil.

- In order to encourage trade, he simplified trade imposts, collecting taxes only at the point of entry and the point of sale.
- The standardization of the metal content of gold, silver and copper coins also facilitated trade.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) The term “sarai” associated with which of the following?**

- a) Rest houses
- b) Prayer place
- c) Pilgrimage centre
- d) Fort jail

**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.4) “He stumbled out of his life, as he has stumbled through it” – related to which of the following?**

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Khijir Khan
- d) Sher Shah

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** After Sher Shah’s death in 1545 his weak successors ruled for ten years. Humayun, who had fled after his defeat at Kanauj, had taken asylum in Persia.

- Humayun then went to Afghanistan with Persian troops. He succeeded in capturing Kandahar and Kabul.
- He 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**

**Q.5) Who among the following known as “Jalaluddin”?**

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

**ANS: D**

**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.6) The famous “second battle of Panipat” held between Akbar and?**

- a) Hemu
- b) Baz Bahadur
- c) Vir Narayan
- d) Muzaffar Shah

**ANS: A**

**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-establish the Mughal empire.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following measures were taken by “Akbar”?**

1. He abolished the jizya on non-Muslims.
2. He abolished the practice of sati.
3. The practice of making slaves of war prisoners was also discontinued.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Akbar took earnest efforts to win the goodwill of the Hindus. 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.8) Who among the following built the city of “Fatehpur Sikri”?**

- a) Humayun
- b) Akbar
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shahjahan

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Akbar’s capital was at Agra in the beginning. Later he built a new city at Fatehpur Sikri. Though a deserted city now, it still stands with its beautiful mosque and great Buland Darwaza and many other buildings.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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

1. Sawar determined the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000.
2. Zat determined the number of horses under a 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: D**

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

- He introduced the Mansabdari system. Mansabdar rank was divided into Zat and Sawar.
- The former determined the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000.
- The latter determined the number of horses under a Mansabdar.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) The term “Shaikhzadas” associated with which of the following?**

- a) Indian Muslims
- b) Afghans
- c) Persians
- d) Turks

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** During Akbar’s early years the nobles were drawn exclusively from Central Asians or Persians.

But after the introduction of the Mansabdari system, the nobility encompassed Rajputs and Shaikhzadas (Indian Muslims).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

## The Later Mughals

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “mansabdari system”:**

1. The salary of a mansabdar was not fixed and vary accordingly.
2. The rank of Mansabdar was not hereditary.

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** After the introduction of the Mansabdari system, the nobility encompassed Rajputs and Shaikhzadas (Indian Muslims).

- The salary of a Mansabdar was fixed in cash but was paid by assigning him a jagir (an estate from which he could collect money in lieu of his salary), which was subjected to regular transfers.
- The rank of Mansabdar was not hereditary and immediately after the death of a Mansabdar, the jagir was resumed by the state.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Who among the following propagated the philosophy of “Sulh-i-Kul”?**

- a) Humayun
- b) Akbar
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shahjahan

**ANS: B**

**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).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**



**Q.3) Who among the following became pir and enrolled murids?**

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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The exact word used by Akbar and Badauni to illustrate the philosophy of Akbar is Tauhid-i-Ilahi namely Din Ilahi.

- Tauhid-i-Ilahi literally meant divine monotheism. It can be considered a sufistic order but not a new religion.
- He had become a Pir (Sufi Guru) who enrolled Murids (Sufi disciples) who would follow a set pattern of rules ascribed by the Guru.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of following province declared independence from Mughal in 1608?**

- a) Mewar
- b) Malwa
- c) Ahmad Nagar
- d) Gujarat

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In 1608 Ahmad Nagar in the Deccan had declared independence under Malik Ambar.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) The “William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe” visited Indian subcontinent during the reign of?**

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

**ANS: B**

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

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) The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan divided the deccan area into four provinces. Which of the following were the provinces?**

1. Telangana
2. Berar
3. Khandesh

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Peace thus having been restored in the Deccan, Shah Jahan left the Deccan after dividing it into four provinces: Ahmednagar with Daulatabad; Khandesh; Berar; and Telengana.



The viceroyalty of the four provinces was conferred by Shah Jahan on his son Aurangzeb, then eighteen years of age.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) The “Imad Shahs” related to which of the following dominion?**

- a) Berar
- b) Bidar
- c) Golconda
- d) Bijapur

**ANS: A**

**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.8) Who among the following was contemporary of Louis XIV of France?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A contemporary of Louis XIV of France, Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following were visited during the reign of “Shah Jahan”?**

- 1. Bernier
- 2. Peter Mundy
- 3. Nuniz

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**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 was known as “philosopher prince”?**

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

**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**

## Later Mughals & Other Provincial Kingdoms

**Q.1) Who among the following was not a son of Shah Jahan?**

- a) Dara Shukoh
- b) Murad
- c) Shuja
- d) Khurram

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** A war of succession broke out between the four sons of Shah Jahan in which Aurangzeb emerged victorious.

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.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) The famous "Satnamis uprising" against Aurangzeb were related to which of the following region?**

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Gujarat
- c) Haryana
- d) Oudh

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the north there were three major uprisings against Aurangzeb. The Jats (Mathura district), the Satnamis (Haryana region), and the Sikhs rebelled against Aurangzeb.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following dynasty built the famous "Gol Gumbaz"?**

- a) Qutb Shahs
- b) Adil Shahs
- c) Imad Shahs
- d) Barid Shahs

**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.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

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

- a) Tax
- b) Grants
- c) Priests
- d) Slaves

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** As a staunch Muslim, Aurangzeb had discontinued the practise of levying *abwab*, a tax levied on the lands over and above the original rent, not sanctioned by Shariah.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) With respect to Mughal administration, the term “Muqaddam” associated with which of the following?**

- a) Nobles
- b) Priests
- c) Village headman
- d) Spies

**ANS: C**

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

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) With respect to Mughal administration, the term “Madad-i-Mash” associated with which of the following?**

- a) Tax
- b) Grants
- c) Priests
- d) Slaves

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The middle class consisted of small Mansabdars, petty shopkeepers, hakims (doctors), musicians, artists, petty officials of Mughal administration.

There was a salaried class, and received grants called Madad-i-Mash from the Mughal emperor, local rulers and zamindars.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) With respect to Mughal Society, the term “mehr” was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Free grants
- b) Tax collectors
- c) Bride price
- d) Village heads

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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.8) Which of the following European power developed the “Grafted varieties of mango” in India?**

- a) British
- b) French
- c) Dutch
- d) Portuguese

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Grafted varieties of mango came to be developed by the Portuguese.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) During Mughal period which of the following region has tremendous growth of sericulture?**

- a) Bengal
- b) Gujarat
- c) Maratha
- d) Karnataka

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Sericulture underwent spectacular growth in Bengal to the extent that it became the chief supplier of silk to world trade.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) With respect to Mughal administration, the Zabt System” related to which of the following?**

- a) Agriculture
- b) Warfare
- c) Slave department
- d) External trade

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Akbar promulgated the Zabt System (introduced by Todar 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**