PAPER IV

HISTORY OF THE MUGHALS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Who wrote Akbar Nama?

 (a) Akbar

 (b)  **Abul Fazl**

 (c) Faizi

 (d) Humayun

2. The Battle of Khanua was fought between:

 (a) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi

 (b) Babur and Jai Singh

 (c) **Babur and Rana Sanga**

(d) Babur and Medini Rao

3. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between:

 (a) Humayun and Sher Shah

 (b)  **Bairam Khan and Hemu**

 (c) Humayun and Hemu

 (d) Akbar and Hemu

4. Who was the Author of Humayun Nama?

 (a) Humayun

 (b) **Gulbadan Begum**

 (c) Roshannara

 (d) Akbar

5. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) marked the beginning of

 (a) **Mughal Rule in India**

 (b) Afghan Rule in India

 (c) Turkish rule in India

 (d) Rajput Rule in India

6. After Panipat, Babur had to face with the problem of dealing with the powerful forces of:

 (a) Rajputs

 (b) **Afghans**

 (c) Lodis

 (d) Marathas

8. Babur’s Tuzuk or Memoir is rightly classified as a classic of:

 (a) **World literature**

 (b) Indian literature

 (c) Muslim literature

 (d) Classic Literature

9. Babur wrote his memoir Tuzuk-i-Baburi in his mother tongue which was:

 (a) Persian

 (b) Arabic

 (c) **Turkish or Turki**

(d) Sanskrit

10. The Mughals were descendants of the

 (a) Mongols

 (b) **Chaghtai Turk Mongols**

 (c) Turks

 (d) Afghans

11. Before the advent of Babur in India, the centre point of the struggle for Transoxiana in Central Asia was the control over

 (a) **Samarqand**

 (b) Farghana

 (c) Kabul

 (d) Khurasan

12. Babur was a descendant of

 (a) Timur

 (b) Chingiz Khan

 (c) **Both (a) and (b)**

(d) None of the above

13. On the eve of Babur’s invasion, the Sultan of Delhi was

 (a) Daulat Khan Lodi

 (b) Sikandar Lodi

 (c) Mahmud Lodi

 (d) **Ibrahim Lodi**

14. Akbar ascended the throne in

 (a) 1526

 (b) 1554

 (c) **1556**

 (d) 1560

15. Akbar ascended the throne at the age of

 (a) 10 years

 (b) 11 years

 (c) 12 years

 (d) **13 years**

16. Bairam Khan, the Regent of Akbar, was assassinated on his journey to Mecca by

 (a) Akbar

 (b) Jehangir

 (c) Abul Fazl

**(d) An Afghan**

17. Who fought the Battle of Kanauj on May, 1540?

 (a) Babur and Sher Shah

 (b) **Humayun and Sher Shah**

 (c) Humayun and Mahmud Lodi

 (d) Humayun and Bahadur Shah

18. In the pre-Mughal society, the most important factor for the growth of Purdah was

 (a) **Social**

 (b) Economic

 (c) Political

 (d) Religious

19. Who built the Grand Trunk Road which extended from Sonargaon (Bengal) to the Punjab?

 (a) Babur

 (b) Akbar

 (c) Jahangir

**(d) Sher Shah**

20. Who introduced the branding of the horses (dagh) which was later followed by Akbar in the administration of the Mughal army?

 (a) Ibrahim Lodi

 (b) Babur

 (c) **Sher Shah**

(d) Akbar

21. The Sarkars of Sher Shah’s empire were

 (a) Provinces

 (b) **Sub-divisions**

 (c) Districts

 (d) Villages

22. During the first four years of Akbar’s reign (1556-60) the Regent was

 (a) Tardi Beg Khan

 (b) **Bairam Khan**

 (c) Hemu

 (d) Maham Anaga

23. In Sher Shah’s administration, the highest division was

 (a) Iqta

 (b) Subah

 (c) **Sarkar**

(d) Pargana

24. The follies which Humayun had committed during the conduct of two military campaigns, on account of which he lost his empire to Sher Shah Suri, were against:

 (a) Gujarat and Malwa

 (b) **Gujarat and Bengal**

 (c) Malwa and Chunar

 (d) Bengal and Malwa

25. Who invited Babur to attack India?

 a) **Daulat Khan Lodi**

 b) Rana Sangha

 c) Sher Shah

 d) Mahmud Lodi

26. Humayun had to run away from India after he was defeated in the Battle of –

 a) **Kanauj**

 b) Panipat

 c) Khanwa

 (d) Ghagra

27. Which two important cities did Babur capture after the first Battle of Panipat?

 a) Jaipur and Agra

 b) **Delhi and Agra**

 c) Amritsar and Delhi

 d) Agra and Jaunpur

28. Which Mughal king popularised the use of gun powder and artillery in India?

 a) Akbar

 b) Humayun

 c) **Babur**

 d) Jahangir

29. Who among the following was in charge of foreign affairs in Sher Shah’s administration?

 a) Diwan-i- insha

 b) Diwan-i- rasalat

 c) **Diwan-i- wizarat**

 d) Diwan-i-Insha

30. Which of the following did NOT constitute part of the army reforms of Sher Shah?

 a) Cash payment to soldiers

 b) **Introduction of swiftly moving artillery**

 c) Introduction of practice of branding of horses

 d) Personal interest in recruitment and promotion of soldiers

31. Who among the following has issued the coin rupee for the first time?

 a) **Sher Shah**

 b) Allauddin Khilji

 c) Akbar

 d) Babur

32. How many central departments were established by Sher Shah Suri?

 a) Three

 b) Two

 c) Five

 d) **Four**

33. According to Smriti texts to punish the wicked and cherish the good was the duty of the

 a) Brahmans

 b) **Kshatriyas**

 c) Vaishyas

 d) Higher classes

34. In the pre- Mughal society, the study of the recitation of the vedas was banned for the

 a) Brahmans

 b) Kshatriyas

 c) **Shudras**

d) Untouchables

35. During the pre- Mughal society, purdah was social and it became a symbol of the

 a) **Higher classes**

 b) Middle classes

 c) Lower classes

 d) Shudras

36. Jahangir wrote his memoir ( Tuzuk-i- Jahangiri) in his own hand during the first

 a) 13 years of his rule

 b) 11 years of his rule

 c) **12 years of his rule**

 d) 14 years of his rule

37. Jahangir entrusted the work of his Jahangir Nama to

 a) Ibrahim Khan

 b) **Motamad Khan**

 c) Sher Shah

 d) Nur jahan

38. Akbar Nama is divided into

 a) Two volumes

 b) Four volumes

 c) Five volumes

 d) **Three volumes**

39. J.Baptiste Tavernier’s accounts cover the reigns of

 a) **Shah Jahan & Aurangzeb**

 b) Humayun and Akbar

 c) Akbar and Jahangir

 d) Babur and Humayun

40. Who was the author of the book ‘ Travel in the Mughal Empire’?

 a) J.B. Tavernier

 b) **Francois Bernier**

 c) Ibn Batuta

 d) Thomas Munroe

41. The Suba of the Mughal Empire was

 (a) **Province**

 (b) District

 (c) Village

 (d) Pargana

42. The term ‘mansab’ refers to

 (a) Soldier

 (b) **Rank or office**

 (c) Number of armed retainers

 (d) Branding of horses

43. A Mansab was allotted to

 (a) Only the members of the army

 (b) Only the nobles

 (c) Only the noble born

 (d) **All the officers of the army**

44. Under the Mughals, the person who headed the Department of Income and Expenditure was called

 (a) **Diwan**

 (b) Vakil

 (c) Sadr

 (d) Mir Bakshi

45. In which year did Akbar divided the Empire into twelve Subas?

 (a) 1564

 (b) **1580**

 (c) 1568

 (d) 1570

46. Mughal Painting reached its zenith under which Emperor?

 (a) Akbar

 (b) **Jahangir**

 (c) Shah Jahan

 (d) Aurangzeb

47. Who built the Red Fort at Delhi?

 (a) Akbar

 (b) Jahangir

 (c) **Shah Jahan**

(d) Dara Shikoh

58. The method of constructing buildings entirely of marble and decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones was called:

 (a) Chhatris

 (b) Baolis

 (c) Minarets

**(d) Pietra dura**

49. In 1573, the Buland Darwaza was constructed by Akbar to commemorate his victory at:

 (a) **Gujarat**

 (b) Bengal

 (c) Rajasthan

 (d) Malwa

50. The translation of the Mahabharata into Persian was carried out under whose supervision?

 (a) Abul Fazl

 (b) **Faizi**

 (c) Utbi

 (d) Badaoni

51. During the reign of which of the following Mughal Emperor was the famous Peacock Throne constructed?

 (a) Akbar

 (b) Jahangir

 (c) **Shah Jahan**

 (d) Aurangzeb

52. The Mughal architecture was a happy blending of

 (a) Turkish and Afghan styles

 (b) Turkish and Persian styles

 (c) **Persian and Indian styles**

(d) Turkish and Hindu styles

53. Calligraphy which developed to a great extent during the Mughal period is

 (a) **The art of beautiful handwriting**

 (b) Persian form of painting

 (c) Fine enamel work

 (d) The art of documentation

54. Who among the Mughal Imperial family is regarded as “one of the greatest scholars that India have ever produced”?

 (a) Babur

 (b) Jahangir

 (c) Shah Jahan

**(d) Dara Shikoh**

55. Which building of Shah Jahan contains the inscription of a Persian couplet that means “If there is a paradise on the face of earth, it is this; it is this, none but this”?

 (a) **Diwan-i-khas, Delhi**

 (b) Tajmahal

 (c) Moti Masjid, Agra

 (d) Diwan-i-Aam, Agra

56. The most famous musician at the court of Akbar was Tansen. What was his original name?

 (a) Makaranda Pande

 (b) **Ramtanu Pande**

 (c) Lal Kalwant

 (d) Mahesh Pande

57. Which of the following was considered the ablest writer in Persian during Akbar’s period?

 (a) **Faizi**

 (b) Badauni

 (c) Abul Fazl

 (d) Utbi

58. One of the following writers who was a great critic of Akbar was

 (a) **Badauni**

 (b) Nizamuddin Ahmad

 (c) Faizi Sarhindi

 (d) Birbal

59. Which of the following travellers who came to India during Akbar’s reign has stated that both Agra and Fatehpur Sikri were greater than London?

 (a) **Ralph Fitch**

 (b) Monserrate

 (c) William Finch

 (d) William Hawkins

60. Which of the following historians of Shah Jahan’s period was the court chronicler?

 (a) Amin Qazurini

 (b) Inayat Khan

 (c) Khafi Khan

**(d) Abdul Hamid Lahori**

61. The total number of the Mughal Subhas in 1605 was

a) 12

b) 15

c) **17**

d) 19

62. The range of mansabs as organized by Akbar varied between

a) 10 to 7,000

b) 100 to 5,000

c) **10 to 10,000**

d) 10 to 5000

63. The most important arm of the Mughal army was

a) Cavalry

b) **Artillery**

c) Infantry

d) Elephantry

64. Babur introduced in India

a) The Art of Persian painting

b) Royal court poetry

c) **Four square garden**

d) Building with sloping walls

65. The court painter sent by Jahangir along with his envoy to Shah of Persia to draw portraits of Shah Abbas was

a) **Bishandas**

b) Abul Hasan

c) Mansur

d) Govardhan

66. The type of painting which made special progress during the reign of Jahangir was

a) **Portrait painting**

b) Fresco painting

c) Battle scene

d) Miniature painting

67. Akbar introduced the Dahsala System with the help of

a) **Raja Todar Mal**

b) Raja Man Singh

c) Raja Bhagwan Das

d) Raja Birbal

68. In the Mughal administration Bakshi was

a) Mint master

b) **Pay master-cum-incharge of intelligence service**

c) Treasurer

d) In charge of revenue

69. Persons holding ranks from 2500 and above were known as

a) Amir

b) **Amir-i-Umda**

c) Mansabdar

d) Khwaja

70. Mansabdars who were paid in cash were called

a) Jagirdars

b) Mirzas

c) **Naqdis**

d) Amirs

71. In which of the following wings of the Mughal army were foreigners like the Portuguese and Ottomans employed?

a) Cavalry

b) Navy

c) **Artillery**

d) Match-lock men

72. In the Mughal Empire, the land revenue was stated mainly in

a) **Copper dams**

b) Silver rupees

c) Gold Mohurs

d) Maunds

73. The only type of Jagir which could not be transferred was the

a) **Watan Jagir**

b) Tan Jagir

c) Khidmati Jagir

d) Milkiyat Jagir

74. Which of the following varieties of land during Mughal period did not yield revenue to the state?

a) Khalisa

b) **Sayur ghal**

c) Raiyati

d) Jagir

75. The ‘Chain of Justice’ is associated with

a) Humayun

b) Akbar

c) **Jahangir**

d) Shah Jahan

76. Who among the following princes was a great patron of Art?

a) **Prince Dara Sikoh**

b) Prince Daniyal

c) Prince Khusrau

d) Prince Murad

77. The largest number of Books on classical Indian music in Persian was written during whose reign?

a) Akbar

b) Jahangir

c) Shah Jahan

d) **Aurangzeb**

78. Razmnama is a Persian translation of the

a) Panchatantra

b) Ramayana

c) **Mahabharata**

d) Kathasaritsagara

79. Who was the first Englishman to appear in the Mughal court during Jahangir’s reign?

a) Paul Canning

b) Ralph Fitch

c) William Edward

d) **William Hawkins**

80. What is Ibadat Khana?

(a) **Hall of Prayer**

(b) Public Hall of Audience

(c) Private Hall of Audience

(d) Singing Hall

81. During the Mughal Empire, revenue free grants given for charitable purposes were called:

 (a) Taqavi

 (b) Sayurghals

 (c) Jeziya

(d) **Madad-i-maash**

82. The Ain-i-Dahsala was a:

 (a) Military system

 (b) **Revenue Settlement**

 (c) Judicial System

 (d) Religious System

83. The class of traders who specialized in carrying bulk goods during the Mughal period was known as:

 (a) **Banjaras**

 (b) Dalals

 (c) Gumashtas

 (d) Saraffs

84. What was the key weakness of the Mughal Empire?

 (a) Absence of an efficient army

 (b) **Absence of naval power**

 (c) Poor administrative system

 (d) Corruption of the nobility

85. What was the Law of Escheat during the Mughal Empire?

 (a) Right to inherit property

 (b) **Confiscation of property after the death of a noble**

 (c) Right to collect land revenue

 (d) Law regarding rights of the women

86. “Makhfi” was the literary pen-name of:

 (a) **Jahanara**

 (b) Roshanara

 (c) Nurjahan

 (d) Mumtaj Mahal

87. Which of the following spices was unknown during

 the Mughal period?

 (a) Pepper

 (b) Clove

 (c) Cumin

(d) **Capsicum or Chilli**

88. Who was the first historian to mention the manufacture of paper in India?

 (a) Alberuni

 (b) **Amir Khusrau**

 (c) Abul Fazl

 (d) Utbi

89. Which prominent noble had a fleet of ships which sailed to Burma, Macassar and Maldives, Persia and Arabia?

 (a) **Mir Jumla**

 (b) Shaista Khan

 (c) Wazir Khan

 (d) Mahabat Khan

90. Which traveler wrote in the middle of the 17th century that Delhi was not less than Paris?

 (a) Ralph Fitch

 (b) **Bernier**

 (c) Monserrate

 (d) Tavernier

91. Who was responsible for the assessment and collection of land revenue under Akbar?

 (a) Shiqdar

 (b) **Amil**

 (c) Faujdar

 (d) Kotwal

92. In the revenue system of Akbar, Dahsala was a

 (a) Five years system

 (b) Fifteen years system

 (c) Seven years system

(d) **Ten years system**

93. What was the most important role of women under the Mughals?

 (a) **Giving moral and cultural tone to society**

 (b) Serving their husbands

 (c) Played an active role in politics

 (d) Giving birth to children

94. The Mughals imported slaves from

 (a) China

 (b) Europe

 (c) Asia

 (c) **East Africa**

95. In the Mughal period the zamindars served the state as

 (a) Village administrators

 (b) Feudatory chiefs

 (c) **An agency for collection of land revenue**

(d) An intermediary between the state and the cultivator

96. Which of the following contemporary sources of the Mughal period is especially useful for obtaining information on the agrarian conditions?

 (a) Akbarnamah

 (b) **Ain-i-Akbari**

 (c) Muntakhab-ul-Lubab

 (d) Babur Nama

97. For which of the following products of Bengal during the Mughal period, was that province especially famous?

 (a) Rice

 (b) Indigo

 (c) **Sugar**

 (d) Wheat

98. Which of the following was NOT one of the chief features of the Zabt system of Raja Todarmal?

 (a) Survey and measurement of land

 (b) Classification of land

 (c) **Biennial assessment**

 (d) Land divided into four categories

99. The first Mughal emperor to organize some sort of distress relief during the famines was:

 (a) **Akbar**

 (b) Jahangir

 (c) Shah Jahan

 (d) Babur

100. Introduction of which of the following crops during the Mughal period brought about a most remarkable change in the cropping pattern?

 (a) **Tea**

 (b) Tobacco

 (c) Indigo

 (d) Potato

101. Which of the following varieties of land available during the Mughal times did NOT yield any land revenue to the state?

 (a) Khalisa or crown lands

 (b) Jagir lands

 (c) **Sayurghal lands**

 (d) Paibaqi lands

102. The revenue assessment known as batai, ghalla bakshi or bhaoli was a method of crop sharing on the basis of

 (a) **Actual production**

 (b) Rough estimate of crops

 (c) Mutual agreement (qabuliyat)

 (d) Past revenue records

103. What was the Khalisa?

 (a) **Crown lands**

 (b) Jagir lands

 (c) Land under peasant ownership

 (d) Lands granted for religious purposes

104. Which of the following traders first came to India during the Mughal period?

 a) **Portuguese**

 b) Dutch

 c) Danish

 d) British

105. Which Mughal Emperor prohibited the use of tobacco?

a) Babur

b) Akbar

c) **Jahangir**

d) Shah Jahan

106. The innovator of the revenue settlement during the rule of Akbar was

a) Raja Man Singh

b) Raja Bhagwan Singh

c) **Raja Todarmal**

d) Raja Birbal

107. Who among the following was in charge of land revenue system during the reign of

Akbar ?

a) Abul Fazl

b) Birbal

c) Man Singh

d) **Todar Mal**

108. Which revenue system among the following is also known as the Bandobast system ?

a) Dahsala

b) Nasaq

c) Kankut

d)  **Zabti**

109. The term Khalisa in Mughal administration signified the

a) Entire imperial establishment

b) Land owned by the Emperor himself

c) Religious land rights

d) **Land from where revenue was collected for the Imperial treasury**

110. The fiscal sources of Akbar empire were divided into two main divisions –central and

 local. The most lucrative and important source of revenue was

a) Commerce

b) Custom duties

c)  **Land**

d) Religious tax

111. Sati of Hindu women was prohibited during the reign of which Mughal empire

a) Jahangir

b) Shah Jahan

c) Akbar

d)  **Aurangzeb**

112. Who among the following after marriage became known as the beloved wife of Shah

Jahan?

a)  **Anjuman Benu Began**

b) Asmat Began

c) Ladli Began

d) Mehr- un- Nisa

113. The most prominent of the various industries that flourished during the Mughal period

was that of

a) Glass

b) Leather

c) **Cotton textiles**

d) Ship building

114. Who among the following was the first Mughal Emperor to allow the British to

 establish trade links with India ?

a) Shah Jahan

b)  **Jahangir**

c) Aurangzeb

d) Humayun

115. Shah Jahan is well known for his administrative skill especially in

a) Law and order

b) Mansabdari system

c) **Land revenue**

d) Market control steps

116. The Mughal ruler who banned music and dancing was

a) Humayun

b) **Aurangzeb**

c) Babur

d) Jahangir

117. In the Mughal period the register of the agricultural land were maintained by

a) Kotwal

b) **Qanungo**

c) Amin

d) Kroe

118. Under the Mughals, the police duties in urban areas were entrusted to the officers

 known as

a) **Kotwal**

b) Kazi

c) Vakil

d) Amil

119. The designation ‘amil’ during Akbar’s reign denoted a

a) Policeman

b) Retail traders

c) Postman

d) **Revenue officials**

120. Two major crops introduced in India during the Mughal period were

a) Millet and groundnut

b) Potato and mustard

c) **Tobacco and maize**

d) Indigo and maize

121 Who was the Rajput Chief on whose death Aurangzeb refused to accept the claim to the gaddi of his two posthumous sons which led to the Mughal breach with Mewar and Marwar?

 (a) Raja Jai Singh

 (b) Raja Inder Sing

 (c) **Raja Jaswant Singh**

 (d) Rana Pratap Singh

122. In Shivaji’s administration, the Minister who helped the King with his correspondence was the

 (a) Majumdar

 (b) Nyayadhish

 (c) **Surunavis**

 (d) Pandit Rao

123. “The Mughals were keen to see that rahdari was not levied in order to protect trade”. What was rahdari?

 (a) Land tax

 (b) **Road tax**

 (c) House tax

 (d) Toll tax

124. Which of the following is NOT true about Shivaji?

(a) He imposed Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

(b) No women or dancing girls were allowed to accompany his army

(c) **He imposed Jizyah**

(d)He signed the Treaty of Purandar with Jai Singh

125. Which city was sacked by shivaji in 1664 which gave a big blow to the Mughal prestige in the Deccan?

 (a) Ahmadnagar

 (b**) Surat**

 (c) Golconda

 (d)Bijapur

126. Which Mughal noble was defeated by Shivaji in Poona in 1663?

 (a) **Shaista Khan**

 (b) Afzal Khan

 (c) Mirja Jai Singh

 (d)Diler Khan

127. Sulh-I-Kulh means

(a) Divine monotheism

(b) **Peace between all religions**

(c) Four Degrees of Devotion

(d) Sultan of Islam

128. Who was the Mughal Emperor who was proficient in playing the Veena?

(a) Akbar

(b) Shah Jahan

(c) **Aurangzeb**

(d) Jahangir

129. The Chisti sisilah was established in India by

(a) Bakhtiyar Kaki

(b) Baba Farid

(c) **Muinuddin Chishti**

(d) Mohhammed Aluha

130. The real founder of the institution of the hereditary Peshwa was

(a) Shivaji

(b) **Baji Rao**

(c) Sukinder Rao

(d) Milkha Rao

131. Who was the famous Chishti Saint?

(a) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti

(b) **Nizamuddin Auliya**

(c) Bakhtiyar Kaki

(d) Mohhammad Iqbal

132. ‘Chhatrapati’ was the title of

(a) Ranjit Singh

(b) **Shivaji**

(c) Arjun Singh

(d) Shaista Khan

133. The new religion promulgated by Akbar was called

(a) Allah-Hu-Akbar

(b) Sulh-i-Kulh

(c) Ibadat Khana

(d) **Din-I-Ilahi**

134. The Sikh military order termed as ‘Khalsa’ was instituted by

(a) Guru Tegh Bahadur

(b) Guru Arjun

(c) **Guru Govind Singh**

(d) Hargovind

135. Akbar remitted pilgrim tax in

(a) **1563**

(b) 1663

(c) 1579

(d) 1625

136. The Ibadat Khanna debate was closed down in

(a) 1575

(b) 1578

(c) 1580

(d) **1582**

137. Who was appointed to lead the Mughal army against Rana Pratap?

(a) Mirza Hakim

(b) **Man Singh**

(c) Rai Rai Singh

(d) Dara Sakoh

138. During Aurangzeb’s reign, the officials who were asked to see whether the lives of the people were in accordance with the Sharia law were

(a) **Muhtashibs**

(b) Karoris

(c) Quanungos

(d) Amalguzar

139. Shivaji belonged to

(a) Mughals

(b) **Bhonsle clan**

(c) Deccanis tribe

(d) Kalyani clan

140. Aurangazeb anxiously watching the rise of Maratha power under Shivaji, he sent a governor of the Deccan to subdue Shivaji, what was the name of this governor?

(a) Raja Man Singh

(b) **Shaista Khan**

(c) Bhagwan Das

(d) Mirza Koka

141. The Treaty of Purandar was signed in

(a) 1666

(b) 1755

(c) **1665**

(d) 1689

142. Shivaji’s revenue system was based on the principle followed by

(a) **Malik Amber of Ahmadnagar kingdom**

(b) Nizam of Hyderabad

(c) Revenue system of Bijapur

(d) System utilized in Golconda

143. In Shivaji’s administration, Peshwa was the minister of

(a) Foreign Affairs

(b) **Finance and revenue**

(c) Minister for religion

(d) Army

144. In which year did Akbar abolished Jizyah?

(a) 1560

(b) **1564**

(c) 1580

(d) 1578

145. Who was the Rajput chief who refused to submit to Akbar till his death in 1597?

(a) **Pratap Singh**

(b) Udai Singh

(c) Jaswant Singh

(d) Rai Rai Singh

146. Who was the Sikh Guru who was executed by Aurangzeb?

(a) **Teg Bahadur**

(b) Hargovind

(c) Govind Singh

(d) Guru Arjun

147. Dara Shikoh finally lost war of succession of Aurangzeb in the battle of

(a) Dharmat

(b) **Samugarh**

(c) Deori

(d) Panipat

148. Aurangzeb ascended the throne assuming the tittle of

(a) Padshah

(b) Imam

(c) Padmavat

(d) **Alamgir**

149. In which year did Aurangzeb re-imposed Jizyah?

(a) **1679**

(b) 1689

(c) 1667

(d) 1643

150. At the time of his coronation, what was the capital of Shivaji’s Empire?

(a) Purandar

(b) Poona

(c) Ahmedabad

(d) **Raigarh**

151. The Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy imposed by Marathas with a percentage of

(a) 12 percent

(b) **10 percent**

(c) 15 percent

(d) 20 percent

152. Who annexed the Deccan Kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda

(a) **Aurangzeb**

(b) Akbar

(c) Shah Jahan

(d) Humayun

153. Sharia law was

(a) Laws frame by the Ulemas

(b) Hindu law

(c) **Islamic law**

(d) Laws framed by Aurangzeb

154. What was the main objective of Din-I Ilahi?

(a) To free administration from Islamic law

(b) **To establish new religious faith on the basis of the best elements in all religions**

(c) Conversion of Hindus to Islam

(d) To live a life accordance with Islamic laws

155. In which year Aurangzeb passed the orders that Karoris of all crown lands should be Muslims and he dismissed Hindu accountants and clerks and replace them with Muslims?

(a) **1671**

(b) 1673

(c) 1689

(d) 1683

156. Aurangzeb was

(a) Chishti saint

(b) Shia muslim

(c) **Sunni muslim**

(d) Hindu

157. Aurangzeb besieged the Golconda Fort in

(a) 1688

(b) 1691

(c) 1695

(d) **1687**

158. Who was the Rajput chief, whom Akbar awarded with a rank of 7000 which was the highest rank in Akbar’s reign?

(a) Rai Rai Singh

(b) Rana Pratab

(c) Raja Bhar Mal

(d) **Man Singh**

159. Madanna and Akhanna were the two gifted Brahman brothers who rose to power from

(a) Bijapur

(b) **Golconda**

(c) Poona

(d) Hyderabad

160. Mughal Empire reached its territorial climax during the reign of

(a) **Aurangzeb**

(b) Shah Jahan

(c) Akbar

(d) Shah Alam

161. Which of the following historians made a serious attempt to study the structural flaws of the Mughal system with a view to understanding the decline of Mughal Empire?

 (a) Irfan Habib

 (b) **Satish Chandra**

 (c) William Irvine and Jadunath Sarkar

 (d) Mazaffar Alam

162. Who propounded the ‘Great Firm’ theory of the decline of the Mughal Empire?

 (a) Satish Chandra

 (b) M. Athar Ali

 (c) J.F. Richards, M.N. Pearson and P.Hardy

 (d) **Karen Leonard**

163. Lands (given as jagirs) where it was difficult to realize land revenue on account of the entrenched power of the Zamindars and land owning community were called:

 (a) Be-jagiri

 (b) Sair hasil

 (c) **Zor-talab**

 (d) Paibaqi

164. According to Satish Chandra, the decline and downfall of the Mughal empire was due to:

 (a) Faulty policies of Aurangzeb

 (b) **Economic, Social, Administrative, Political and Institutional factors**

 (c) Weakness of the later Mughals

 (d) Regeneration of the nobility

165. The founder of the Sikh empire in the Punjab was

 (a) Guru Nanak

 (b) **Ranjit Singh**

 (c) Guru Govind Singh

 (d) Guru Teg Bahadur

166. The celebrated Kohinoor diamond and the world famous Peacock throne were carried away to Persia in 1739 by

 (a) **Nadir Shah**

 (b) Ahmad Shah Abdali

 (c) Timur Shah

 (d) Islam Shah

167. The son of Aurangzeb who succeeded him under the title of Bahadur Shah was:

 (a) Jahandar Shah

(b) Muhammad Azam

 (c) Akbar

 (d) **Muazzam**

168. The main reason for the defeat of the Mughal forces at the hands of Nadir Shah was:

 (a) They were not prepared for the attack which came all of a sudden

 (b) There were not enough resources with the Mughal emperor to gather an adequate force

(c) **Disunity, poor leadership, mutual jealousies and distrust were responsible for the defeat**

(d) Nadir Shah had better arms and superior military strength

169. At the time of the Third Battle of Panipat, the Mughal Emperor was

 (a) **Shah Jahan II**

 (b) Alamgir

 (c) Shah Alam

 (d) Bahadur Shah

170. Murshid Quli Khan, the Mughal governor of Bengal, was originally:

 (a) A Persian

 (b) An Iraqi

 (c) A Turani

(d) **A South Indian Brahmin**

171. Whom did Ahmad Shah Abdali proclaim emperor of India before leaving India after the Third Battle of Panipat?

 (a) Alamgir II

 (b) **Shah Alam II**

 (c) Shah Jahan III

 (d) Bahadur Shah

172. Which of the following was NOT one of the consequences of the crisis of the Jadirdari system which contributed to the decline of the empire?

(a) The nobles tried to get maximum income from their jagirs at the cost of the peasantry

 (b) The nobles tried to transform their existing jagirs and offices into hereditary ones

 (c) **The nobles failed to collect the revenues due to the state**

 (d) Frequent transfer of jagirs

173. During the reign of which of the following emperors did the tendency towards carving out of autonomous states first become prominent and start to gain momentum?

 (a) **Muhammad Shah**

 (b) Farrukhsiyar

 (c) Bahadur Shah I

 (d) Alamgir II

174. While describing the decline of the Mughal empire Sir Jadunath Sarkar comments: When gold rusts what will iron do. This indicates the decline and degeneration of:

 (a) Later Mughal monarchs

 (b) Nobility

 (c) **Both (a) and (b) above**

 (d) None of the above

175. During the governorship of which of the following was Bihar added to Bengal and Orissa to make the governor of Bengal responsible for all the three?

 (a) Murshid Quli Khan

 (b) **Shujauddin**

 (c) Alivardi khan

 (d) Sajdarjung

176. How did Murshid Quli Khan lay the foundation of a new landed aristocracy in Bengal?

 (a) He started a new jagirdari system of officers of the state

 (b) **In choosing revenue farmers he gave preference to local zamindars and money lenders who were mainly Hindus**

 (c) He filled the highest civil posts and many of the military posts with Irani nobles

 (d) He started commercialization of agriculture

177. The early capital of the Nawabs of Awadh was:

 (a) Panipat

 (b) Kakori

 (c) Lucknow

 (d) **Fyzabad**

178. Who was the founder of the autonomous kingdom of Awadh or Oudh?

 (a) Safdarjung

 (b) **Saadat khan**

 (c) Asaf-ud-Daula

 (d) Shuja-ud-Daula

179. Who founded the state of Hyderabad?

 (a) **Nizam-ul-Mulk**

 (b) Zulfiqar Khan

 (c) Nasir Jung

 (d) Mahabat Khan

180. The nawab of Awadh who committed suicide to save himself from disgrace at the hands of Nadir Shah was

 (a) SafdarJang

 (b) Shuja-ud-daulah

 (c) **Saadat khan**

 (d) Asaf-ud-Daula

181. Which of the following was NOT responsible for the worsening of the condition of the Indian peasantry during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

 (a) Increasing burden of land revenue

 (b) **The self-sufficient nature of the village economy**

 (c) The shortage of paibaqi led to further exploitation of the peasantry

 (d) Jagirdari crisis

182 . Aurangzeb ruled for almost

(a) 30 years

(b) 40 years

(c) 45 years

(d) **50 years**

183. Who banned ‘sijda’ or prostration before the ruler?

(a) **Aurangzeb**

(b) Akbar

(c) Shah Jahan

(d) Jahangir

184. Under whose Noble did Bengal emerged as a regional state?

(a) Nizam Ul Mulk

(b) Alivardi Khan

(c) **Murshid Quli Khan**

(c) Ahmed Shah Abdali

185 . Murshid Quli Khan ( 1713-27) was sent as Subadar (provincial governor) to Bengal by

(a) Aleba

(b) Shah Jahan

(c) Jahangir

(d) **Aurangzeb**

186. In the 18th century, the foremost among the new states were

(a) **Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad**

(b) Awadh, Bengal and Surat

(c) Bengal, Awadh and Delhi

(d) Awadh, Bengal and Gujarat

187. The jagirdari system implied giving the jagirdars or nobles a vested interest in collecting

(a) House rent

(b) **Land Revenue**

(c) Income tax

(d) Custom duties

188. There was a frequent system of transfer of jagirdars after every

(a) Three Years

(b) Four Years

(c) **Five Years**

(d) Six years

189. The regional state were competing with one another for resources which let to frequent

(a) Social conflict

(b) **Military conflict**

(c) Economic conflict

(d) Religious conflict

190. Who held that indigenous banking firms as indispensable allies of the Mughal?

(a) Cantwell Smith

(b) P Hardy

(c) JF Richards

(d) **Karen Leonard**

191. Who wrote the ‘The Agrarian System of Mughal India’?

(a)  **Irfan Habib**

(b) Athar Ali

(c) Satish Chandra

(d) Muzaffar Alam

192. The most paying Jagirs were reserve for the ‘Khalisa’ to meet the cost of

(a) Rent

(b) **War**

(c) Maintenance of the army

(d) Salaries of the soldiers and officials of the state

193. What kind of crisis existed during the Mughal period in the 1st half of the 18th century?

(a) **Jagirdari crisis**

(b) Crisis in the Mansabdari system

(c) Social crisis

(d) Economic bankruptsy

194. The economic and financial conditions of the Mughal Empire worsened during the closing

years of whose reign?

1. Shah Jahan
2. Jahangir
3. **Aurangzeb**
4. Akbar

195. What is Jagirdari system?

(a) System of inheriting property

(b) Tax assignment

1. Religious assignment
2. **Land revenue assignment**

196. What was the birth name of Nizam-Ul-Mulk?

(a) Mahesh Pande

(b) Viman Pundit

(c) **Chin Qilich Khan**

(d) Mubariz Khan

197. Which of the following states were called the successor state?

(a) Gujarat, Awadh and Malwa

(b) Bengal, Awadh and Surat

(c) **Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad**

(d) Gujarat, Bihar and Hyderabad

198. What was known as the ‘misls’ of the Sikhs?

(a) The 10th state of the Confederacy

(b) **The 12th state of the Confederacy**

(c) The 15th state of the Confederacy

(d) The 20th state of the Confederacy

199. Ahmad Shah Abdali was a/an

(a) **Afghan**

(b) Timurid

(c) Uzbek

(d) Persian

200. ‘Aurangzeb was both a victim of circumstances, and helped to create the circumstances

of which he became a victim’, who said this?

(a) Irfan Habib

(b) **Satish Chandra**

(c) JF Richards

(d) Athar Ali