

## MCQ For the B.A. II Sem.

### History of Medieval India (1206 A.D - 1757 A.D)

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#### I. Early Turks and Khiljis

1. Who founded the Slave Dynasty in India?
    - A. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
    - B. Iltutmish
    - C. Balban
    - D. Razia Sultan
  2. The capital of Iltutmish was:
    - A. Agra
    - B. Delhi
    - C. Lahore
    - D. Ajmer
  3. Who introduced the Iqta system?
    - A. Balban
    - B. Iltutmish
    - C. Alauddin Khilji
    - D. Babur
  4. Alauddin Khilji is known for:
    - A. Religious reforms
    - B. Market control system
    - C. Architecture
    - D. Mansabdari
  5. Who was the last ruler of the Khilji dynasty?
    - A. Jalaluddin Khilji
    - B. Alauddin Khilji
    - C. Mubarak Shah
    - D. Khusro Khan
  6. Alauddin Khilji's market reforms were aimed at:
    - A. Religious unity
    - B. Military efficiency
    - C. Trade expansion
    - D. Social reform
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#### II. Tughluqs and Lodis

7. Who shifted the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?
    - A. Firoz Shah Tughluq
    - B. Muhammad bin Tughluq
    - C. Ibrahim Lodi
    - D. Sikandar Lodi
  8. Firoz Shah Tughluq is known for:
    - A. Military conquest
    - B. Welfare works
    - C. Religious intolerance
    - D. Expansion policy
  9. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between:
    - A. Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
    - B. Humayun and Sher Shah
    - C. Akbar and Hemu
    - D. Aurangzeb and Dara
  10. Sikandar Lodi founded which city?
    - A. Delhi
    - B. Agra
    - C. Lahore
    - D. Fatehpur
  11. Who was the last ruler of the Lodi dynasty?
    - A. Sikandar Lodi
    - B. Ibrahim Lodi
    - C. Bahlol Lodi
    - D. Daulat Khan
  12. Muhammad bin Tughluq introduced:
    - A. Silver currency
    - B. Token currency
    - C. Gold currency
    - D. Paper currency
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### **III. Babur, Humayun & Sher Shah**

13. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in:
  - A. 1525
  - B. 1526
  - C. 1527
  - D. 1528
14. Babur's memoir is known as:
  - A. Akbarnama
  - B. Tuzuk-i-Baburi
  - C. Humayunnama
  - D. Ain-i-Akbari

15. Sher Shah Suri is known for:
    - A. Mansabdari system
    - B. Land revenue reforms
    - C. Jagirdari system
    - D. Permanent settlement
  16. The Grand Trunk Road was developed by:
    - A. Babur
    - B. Humayun
    - C. Sher Shah Suri
    - D. Akbar
  17. Sher Shah's revenue system was based on:
    - A. Estimation
    - B. Measurement of land
    - C. Religious tax
    - D. Tribute
  18. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah at:
    - A. Panipat
    - B. Chausa
    - C. Talikota
    - D. Haldighati
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#### **IV. Akbar to Shahjahan**

19. The Mansabdari system was introduced by:
  - A. Babur
  - B. Humayun
  - C. Akbar
  - D. Jahangir
20. Akbar's religious policy is known as:
  - A. Din-i-Ilahi
  - B. Sharia
  - C. Sufism
  - D. Bhakti
21. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between:
  - A. Akbar and Rana Pratap
  - B. Babur and Rana Sanga
  - C. Aurangzeb and Shivaji
  - D. Sher Shah and Humayun
22. Who built Fatehpur Sikri?
  - A. Babur
  - B. Akbar
  - C. Shahjahan
  - D. Jahangir

23. Shahjahan is best known for:

- A. Military reforms
- B. Architecture
- C. Revenue system
- D. Religious reforms

24. Who wrote the Ain-i-Akbari?

- A. Badauni
  - B. Abul Fazl
  - C. Faizi
  - D. Todar Mal
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#### **V. Aurangzeb**

25. Aurangzeb reimposed which tax?

- A. Zakat
- B. Jizya
- C. Land revenue
- D. Trade tax

26. Aurangzeb's Deccan policy resulted in:

- A. Expansion
- B. Decline of the Mughal Empire
- C. Stability
- D. Peace

27. Which Rajput ruler opposed Aurangzeb?

- A. Rana Pratap
- B. Jaswant Singh
- C. Rana Sanga
- D. Amar Singh

28. Aurangzeb ruled for approximately:

- A. 20 years
- B. 30 years
- C. 40 years
- D. 50 years

29. The decline of the Mughal Empire began after:

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Shahjahan

30. Aurangzeb's religious policy was:

- A. Liberal
- B. Tolerant
- C. Orthodox
- D. Secular

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## VI. Rise of Marathas under Shivaji

31. Shivaji founded the:
  - A. Mughal Empire
  - B. Maratha Empire
  - C. Delhi Sultanate
  - D. Vijayanagara Empire
32. Shivaji's revenue system included:
  - A. Zabti
  - B. Ryotwari
  - C. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
  - D. Mahalwari
33. The concept of "Hindu Pad-Padshahi" means:
  - A. Muslim rule
  - B. Hindu sovereignty
  - C. British authority
  - D. Religious unity
34. Shivaji's administration was characterized by:
  - A. Centralization
  - B. Decentralization
  - C. Democracy
  - D. Theocracy
35. The Ashta Pradhan was:
  - A. A military unit
  - B. A council of ministers
  - C. A taxation system
  - D. A judicial body

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## VII. Mughal Architecture & Painting

36. The Taj Mahal was built by:
  - A. Akbar
  - B. Jahangir
  - C. Shahjahan
  - D. Aurangzeb
37. The Red Fort is located in:
  - A. Agra
  - B. Delhi
  - C. Lahore
  - D. Fatehpur Sikri
38. Mughal painting reached its peak during the reign of:
  - A. Babur
  - B. Akbar

- C. Jahangir
- D. Aurangzeb

39. Miniature paintings are associated with:

- A. Mughal art
- B. British art
- C. Modern art
- D. Tribal art

40. Buland Darwaza is located at:

- A. Delhi
- B. Agra
- C. Fatehpur Sikri
- D. Lahore

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### VIII. Sufism & Bhakti Movement

41. Sufism emphasizes:

- A. Rituals
- B. Love and devotion
- C. War
- D. Politics

42. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti belonged to the:

- A. Suhrawardi order
- B. Chishti order
- C. Naqshbandi order
- D. Qadri order

43. The Bhakti movement promoted:

- A. Caste system
- B. Equality
- C. Ritualism
- D. Orthodoxy

44. Kabir was a:

- A. Sufi saint
- B. Bhakti saint
- C. King
- D. Court poet

45. Guru Nanak founded:

- A. Islam
- B. Sikhism
- C. Jainism
- D. Buddhism

46. The Bhakti movement opposed:

- A. Devotion
- B. Idol worship

- C. Rituals and caste system
  - D. Kingship
47. Sufi saints spread their message through:
- A. Warfare
  - B. Love and service
  - C. Trade
  - D. Political power
48. Mirabai was a devotee of:
- A. Shiva
  - B. Krishna
  - C. Rama
  - D. Allah
49. Chishti saints preferred association with:
- A. Royal courts
  - B. Isolation
  - C. Common people
  - D. Warriors
50. The Bhakti movement strengthened in North India during the:
- A. Ancient period
  - B. Medieval period
  - C. Modern period
  - D. Colonial period
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### Answer Key with Explanations

1. **A** – Qutb-ud-din Aibak founded the Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty in 1206.
2. **B** – Delhi was established as the main capital by Iltutmish.
3. **B** – Iltutmish organized and institutionalized the Iqta system.
4. **B** – Alauddin Khilji is famous for strict market control measures.
5. **D** – Khusro Khan was the last ruler of the Khilji dynasty.
6. **B** – Market reforms aimed to maintain a large, efficient army at low cost.
7. **B** – Muhammad bin Tughluq shifted the capital to Daulatabad.
8. **B** – Firoz Shah Tughluq focused on public welfare and irrigation works.
9. **A** – Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat (1526).
10. **B** – Sikandar Lodi founded the city of Agra.
11. **B** – Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of the Lodi dynasty.
12. **B** – Muhammad bin Tughluq introduced token currency (brass coins).
13. **B** – Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526.

14. **B** – Tuzuk-i-Baburi (Baburnama) is Babur’s autobiography.
15. **B** – Sher Shah introduced systematic land revenue reforms.
16. **C** – Sher Shah improved and extended the Grand Trunk Road.
17. **B** – His revenue system was based on measurement of land.
18. **B** – Humayun was defeated at the Battle of Chausa (1539).
19. **C** – Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system for administration.
20. **A** – Din-i-Ilahi was Akbar’s syncretic religious policy.
21. **A** – The Battle of Haldighati (1576) was fought between Akbar’s forces and Rana Pratap.
22. **B** – Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri as his capital.
23. **B** – Shahjahan is renowned for architectural achievements like the Taj Mahal.
24. **B** – Abul Fazl authored Ain-i-Akbari.
25. **B** – Aurangzeb reimposed the Jizya tax on non-Muslims.
26. **B** – His prolonged Deccan campaigns weakened the Mughal Empire.
27. **B** – Jaswant Singh of Marwar opposed Aurangzeb’s policies.
28. **D** – Aurangzeb ruled for about 50 years (1658–1707).
29. **C** – The Mughal decline began after Aurangzeb’s death.
30. **C** – His religious policy was orthodox and less tolerant.
31. **B** – Shivaji founded the Maratha Empire in western India.
32. **C** – Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were key components of Maratha revenue.
33. **B** – It refers to the establishment of Hindu sovereignty.
34. **A** – Shivaji’s administration was largely centralized under his control.
35. **B** – Ashta Pradhan was a council of eight ministers.
36. **C** – Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal in memory of Mumtaz Mahal.
37. **B** – The Red Fort is located in Delhi.
38. **C** – Mughal painting flourished most under Jahangir.
39. **A** – Miniature painting is a hallmark of Mughal art.
40. **C** – Buland Darwaza is at Fatehpur Sikri.
41. **B** – Sufism emphasizes love, devotion, and closeness to God.
42. **B** – Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti belonged to the Chishti order.
43. **B** – Bhakti movement emphasized equality and devotion over caste.
44. **B** – Kabir was a prominent Bhakti saint.

45. **B** – Guru Nanak founded Sikhism in the 15th century.
46. **C** – Bhakti movement opposed ritualism and caste discrimination.
47. **B** – Sufi saints spread teachings through love and service.
48. **B** – Mirabai was a devotee of Lord Krishna.
49. **C** – Chishti saints stayed close to common people.
50. **B** – The Bhakti movement gained strength in medieval North India.