

Group 2 2A Syllabus Topic Wise Revision Test
History Part 1 Revision Test in English

Portion: Indus valley civilization - Guptas, Delhi Sultans, Mughals and Marathas - Age of Vijayanagaram and Bahmani Kingdoms - South Indian history.

- 1) Who authored The search for India's Lost Emperor which provided a Comprehensive account of Ashoka?
- A) Charles Allen
 - B) William Jones
 - C) James prince
 - D) Alexander Cunnigham.

Explanation: Charles Allen wrote the book the search for India's lost emperor based on the accounts of William jones, James prince, Alexander Cunningham.

- 2) Match the following

| Period | excavation sites |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1) Paleolithic. | a) Hallur |
| 2) Neolithic. | b) Bramhagiri |
| 3) Iron age | c) adichanallur |
| 4) Bronze age | d) Bimbetka |

- a) DBAC
- b) BCDA
- c) BACD
- d) ABCD

Explanation: DBAC.

- 3) Which of the Following is not an Old stone age Site
- a) Bhimpetka in Madhya Pradesh
 - b) Adamgarh hill in Narmada valley
 - c) **River valleys of the Godavari**
 - d) The Soan valley and Potwar Plateau on the northwest India.

Explanation: Some of the famous sites of Old Stone Age in India are: a. The Soan valley and Potwar Plateau on the northwest India. b. The Siwalik hills on the north India. c. Bhimpetka in Madhya Pradesh. d. Adamgarh hill in Narmada valley. e. Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh and f. Attirampakkam near Chennai.

Most importantly, the Harappan culture is considered as a part of Chalcolithic culture. **In South India the river valleys of the Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar and Kaveri were settled by farming communities during this period.**

- 4) Mohenjodaro which is the largest of all the Indus cities is estimated to have spread over an area of
- a) 100 Hectares
 - b) 200 Hectares**
 - c) 180 Hectares
 - d) 300 Hectares

Explanation: Mohenjodaro is the largest of all the Indus cities and it is estimated to have spread over an area of 200 hectares.

- 5) Which of the Following animals was not represented in the seals of Pasupati during Harappan period?
- a) Elephant
 - b) Rhino
 - c) Horse**
 - d) Buffalo

Explanation: From the seals, terracotta figurines and copper tablets we get an idea on the religious life of the Harappans. The chief male deity was Pasupati, (proto-Siva) represented in seals as sitting in a yogic posture with three faces and two horns. He is surrounded by **four animals (elephant, tiger, rhino, and buffalo each facing a different direction). Two deer appear on his feet.**

- 6) The Evidence of ostrich has been found in some pre-historic sites of India in
- a) Bhimbetka**
 - b) Attirampkkam
 - c) Lothal
 - d) Soan Valley

Explanation: Ostrich Egg Shells Evidence of ostrich has been found in some pre-historic sites of India. The egg shell of this bird had been used as beads and those from Patne have been dated to **25,000 BP. They are found in Bhimbetka and Patne.**

- 7) Which site is considered to have produced early evidence of rice cultivation?
- a) Chopani Munda
 - b) Mahagara
 - c) Lehuradeva**
 - d) Nagarjunakonda

Explanation: In the Ganges Valley, and in Central India Neolithic sites are found at Lehuradeva, and Chopani Munda. **The site of Lehuradeva has produced early evidence of rice cultivation dated to c. 6500 BCE.**

- 8) In Harappan age the painted motifs, generally noticed on the pottery is
- Pipal Leaves**
 - Neem Leves
 - Resins
 - None of above

Explanation: The painted motifs, generally noticed on the pottery, **are pipal leaves, fish-scale design, intersecting circles, zigzag lines, horizontal bands and geometrical motifs with floral and faunal patterns.** The Harappan pottery is wellbaked and fine in decorations.

- 9) The chert rock used by the Harappans for making stone blades and tools was found in
- Kalibangan
 - Rohri**
 - Lothal
 - Dholavira

Explanation: Rohri chert - The chert, a fine grained sedimentary rock, was found in the region of **Rohri in Pakistan.** It was used by the Harappans for making stone blades and tools.

- 10) The persons studying ancient agriculture, and human and environmental relationships is called
- Archeologists
 - Archeo-excavationists
 - Archaeobotanists**
 - Paleontologists

Explanation: Archaeobotanists study ancient agriculture, and human and environmental relationships.

- 11) The Chinese traveler Fahien visited India during the reign of
- Samudragupta
 - Vishnugupta
 - Chandragupta 2**
 - Chandragupta 1

Explanation: The Chinese traveler **Fahien**, who visited India during the reign of **Chandragupta II**, has left a valuable account of the social, economic and religious conditions of the Gupta empire.

- 12) The Acheivements of Samudragupta Mentioned in Allahabad Pillar inscription was written in

- a) Brahmi Script
- b) Nagari Script**
- c) Devanagiri Script
- d) None of above

Explanation: The most important source for the reign of Samudragupta is the Allahabad Pillar inscription. It describes his personality and achievements. This inscription is engraved on an Asokan pillar. It is written in classical Sanskrit, using the **Nagari script**.

- 13) Which Gupta Ruler was called as Maharajadhiraja?
- a) Samudragupta
 - b) Chandragupta 1**
 - c) Chandragupta 2
 - d) Sri Gupta

Explanation: Sri Gupta and Ghatochaka were called Maharajas. Much information was not available about their rule. The next ruler was **Chandragupta I and he was the first to be called Maharajadhiraja** (the great king of kings). This title indicates his extensive conquests.

- 14) Consider the Following statements
- 1) The founder of the Gupta dynasty was Sri Gupta
 - 2) Chandragupta I is considered to be the founder of the Gupta era.
 - 3) Samudragupta was the greatest of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty
- a) Only 1 and 3 are True
 - b) Only 1 is true
 - c) Only 2 is true
 - d) All are True**

Explanation: The founder of the Gupta dynasty was Sri Gupta. He was succeeded by Ghatotkacha. The Meherauli Iron Pillar inscription mentions his extensive conquests. Chandragupta I is considered to be the founder of the Gupta era which starts with his accession in A.D. 320. Samudragupta was the greatest of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty. The Allahabad Pillar inscription provides a detailed account of his reign.

- 15) Who refers to the Gangetic valley as the 'land of Brahmanism'?
- a) Visakadhatta
 - b) Kalidasa
 - c) Fahien**
 - d) Hiuen-Tsang

Explanation: Fahien provides valuable information on the religious, social and economic condition of the Gupta empire. According to him, Buddhism was in a flourishing condition in the

northwestern India but in the Gangetic valley it was in a state of neglect. He refers to the Gangetic valley as the '**land of Brahmanism**'.

16) Who was the Author of d Dasakumaracharita?

- a) Bharavi
- b) Kalidasa
- c) **Dandin**
- d) Vishnusharma

Explanation: Dandin was the author of Kavyadarsa and Dasakumaracharita.

17) Which work is Considered to be the standard work on Astrology?

- a) Brihadsamhita
- b) Pancha Siddhantika
- c) **Brihadjataka**
- d) Ashtangasangraha

Explanation: Varahamihira composed Pancha Siddhantika, the five astronomical systems. His Brihadjataka is considered to be a standard work on astrology.

18) Which Lankan King sent presents and requested permission from Samudragupta to build a Buddhist monastery at Gaya?

- a) **Megavarman**
- b) Vikramavaraman
- c) Desadhanajeyan
- d) None of above

Explanation: Meghavarman sent presents and requested permission from Samudragupta to build a Buddhist monastery at Gaya.

19) Whose court had nine jewels or navaratnas, nine eminent people in various fields of art, literature and science?

- a) Sri Gupta
- b) **Vikramaditya**
- c) Chandragupta 2
- d) Samudragupta

Explanation: Vikramaditya or Chandragupta 2's court had nine jewels or navaratnas, that is, nine eminent people in various fields of art, literature and science. This included the great Sanskrit poet Kalidasa, the Sanskrit scholar Harisena, the lexicographer Amarasimha, and the physician Dhanvantari.

20) Samudragupta Patronised a Bhuddhist scholar Named

- a) Vasubandhu
- b) Harisena
- c) Vishakadatta
- d) Fahien

Explanation: Samudragupta patronised scholars and poets like Harisena and thus promoted Sanskrit literature. Though an ardent follower of Vaishnavism, he **also patronised the great Buddhist scholar Vasubandhu.**

21) Which Gupta King Founded the Nalanda University?

- a) Skandagupata
- b) **Kumara Gupta I**
- c) Samudragupta
- d) Vikramaditya

Explanation: Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son **Kumara Gupta I, who founded the Nalanda University. He was also called Sakraditya.**

22) The Highest ranking officer associated with office during gupta period was called as

- a) Adikarana
- b) Prashasti
- c) **Kumaramatya**
- d) Amatya

Explanation: The term “**kumaramatya**” occurs in **six** Vaishali seals, which suggests that this title represented a **high-ranking officer associated with an office** (adikarana) of his own.

23) The high-ranking judicial or military officers during gupta period were called as

- a) Adikarana
- b) Prashati
- c) **Mahadandanayaka**
- d) mahashvapati

Explanation: High-ranking officials were called dandanayakas, and **mahadandanayakas** were high-ranking **judicial or military officers**. One of the seals mentions a mahadandanayaka named Agnigupta.

24) During Gupta period the lands were classified into how many types?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) **5**
- d) 3

Explanation: During the Gupta period, the land was classified as detailed below. **Kshetra Cultivable land 2. Khila Waste land 3. Aprahata Jungle or waste land 4. Vasti Habitable land 5. Gapata Saraha Pastoral land.**

- 25) The religious texts covering a wide range of subjects such as ethics, politics, culture and art is said to be
- a) Puranas
 - b) Gitas
 - c) Dharmasastras
 - d) **Smritis**

Explanation: **Smritis** are religious texts covering a wide range of subjects such as ethics, politics, culture and art. Dharmasastras and puranas form the core of this body of literature.

- 26) Aibak started the construction of after the name of a Sufi saint
- a) Qutubudin aibak
 - b) **khwaja Qutbuddin Bakthiyar**
 - c) Iltumish
 - d) Raziya

Explanation: Aibak started the construction of after the name of a famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakthiyar. It was later completed by **Iltutmish**.

- 27) Who received letter of recognition, from the Abbasid Caliph in 1229 by which he became the legal sovereign ruler of India?
- a) Raziya
 - b) Balban
 - c) **Iltutmish**
 - d) Alaudin Khilji

Explanation: Iltutmish was a great statesman. He received the mansur, the letter of recognition, from the Abbasid Caliph in 1229 by which he became the legal sovereign ruler of India.

- 28) Iltutmish introduced the silver tanka Coins which weigh for about
- a) **175 grams**
 - b) 180 grams
 - c) 200 grams
 - d) 100 grams

Explanation: Iltutmish introduced the Arabic coinage into India and the silver tanka weighing 175 grams **became a standard coin in medieval India.**

- 29) Who Created the ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders, the Forty?

- a) Muhammed bin Tughlaq
- b) Iltutmish**
- c) Balban
- d) None of above

Explanation: Iltutmish had also created a new class of ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders, the Forty.

- 30) The Persian Festival introduced by Balban to impress Nobles and Wealthy was
- a) Pasca
 - b) Nauroz**
 - c) Hazmi
 - d) Ajmir

Explanation: Balban introduced the Persian festival of Nauroz to impress the nobles and people with his wealth and power. He stood forth as the champion of Turkish nobility.

- 31) Which dynasty marked the zenith of Muslim imperialism in India?
- a) Khalji dynasty**
 - b) Mughal dynasty
 - c) Ilbari Dynasty
 - d) Qutubi dynasty

Explanation: The advent of the **Khalji dynasty** marked the zenith of Muslim imperialism in India. The founder of the Khalji dynasty was **Jalaluddin Khalji**.

- 32) Alauddin Khalji introduced the system of branding of horses known as
- a) Huliya
 - b) Nazrat
 - c) Dagh**
 - d) Munhiyans

Explanation: According the **Ferishta**, Khalji recruited 4,75,000 cavalrymen. He introduced the **system of dagh (branding of horses) and prepared huliya** (descriptive list of soldiers).

- 33) Who introduced token Currency in India?
- a) Alauddin Khalji
 - b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq**
 - c) Feroz shah Tughlaq
 - d) Balban

Explanation: In 1329-30 Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced a **token currency**. Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued **copper coins at par with the value of the silver tanka coins**.

34) Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdom were established during the reign of

- a) Balban
- b) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- c) **Mohammed Bin Tughlaq**
- d) Iltutmish

Explanation: The latter part of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign witnessed a spate of rebellions by the nobles and provincial governors. **The rebellion of Hasan Shah resulted in the establishment of the Madurai Sultanate. In 1336 the Vijayanagar kingdom was founded. In 1347 Bahmani kingdom was established.**

35) Who was defeated by Babur during the First Battle of Panipat?

- a) Sher Khan
- b) **Ibrahim Lodi**
- c) Sikander Lodi
- d) Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Explanation: Babur marched against Delhi and defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat (1526). The Afghan kingdom lasted for only seventyfive years.

36) Who attempt to shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri in Maharashtra?

- a) Ibrahim Lodi
- b) **Muhammed Bin Tughlaq**
- c) Babur
- d) Qutubuddin Aibak

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.

37) The jizya tax imposed on non-Muslims for the first time by

- a) Alauddin Khalji
- b) Aurangzeb
- c) **Qutubuddin aibak**
- d) Babur

Explanation: Jizya is a tax levied and collected per head by Islamic states on non-Muslim subjects living in their land. In India, **Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jizya on non-Muslims for the first time.** Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb in the 17th century.

38) Which Delhi Sultan voluntarily abdicated his throne and moved to a small town away from Delhi?

- a) Alam Shah
- b) Sikander Lodi
- c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- d) Raziya

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

39) Who Introduced introduced many new ragas such as ghora and sanam?

- a) Amir Khusrau
- b) Pir Bhodan
- c) Raja Man singh
- d) Hasan Nizami

Explanation: Amir Khusrau introduced many new ragas such as **ghora and sanam**. He evolved a new style of light music known as qwalis by blending the Hindu and Iranian systems. **The invention of sitar was also attributed to him.**

40) Consider the Following Statements

- 1) Firoz Tughlaq developed royal factories called karkhanas in which thousands of slaves were employed.
 - 2) Muhammed Tughlaq launched a scheme by which takkavi loans (loans for cultivation) were given to the farmers to buy seed and to extend cultivation.
 - 3) Iltutmish was the first Sultan of Delhi who ordered for the measurement of land.
 - 4) Quwwatul-Islam mosque near Qutub Minar in Delhi was built by using the materials obtained from destroying many Hindu and Jain temples.
- a) Only 1,3,4 iare true
 - b) Only 3 and 4 are True
 - c) **Only 1,2 and 4 are True**
 - d) All are True

Explanation: Firoz Tughlaq developed royal factories called karkhanas in which thousands of slaves were employed.

Muhammed Tughlaq launched a scheme by which takkavi loans (loans for cultivation) were given to the farmers to buy seed and to extend cultivation

Alauddin Khalji was the first Sultan of Delhi who ordered for the measurement of land.

Quwwatul-Islam mosque near Qutub Minar in Delhi was built by using the materials obtained from destroying many Hindu and Jain temples.

- 41) The copper plate inscriptions such as the Srirangam copper plates gives achievement if
- Krishna Deva Raya
 - Deva Raya 2**
 - Rama Raya
 - Bukka

Explanation: The copper plate inscriptions such as the **Srirangam copper plates of Devaraya II** provide the genealogy and achievements of Vijayanagar rulers.

- 42) Harihara and Bukka returned to the Hindu fold at the initiative of
- Saint Ramalinga
 - Saind Vidyarama
 - Saint Vedaranya**
 - Saint Thirumoola

Explanation: Vijayanagar was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty. They were originally served under the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal. Then they went to Kampili where they were imprisoned and converted to Islam. **Later, they returned to the Hindu fold at the initiative of the saint Vidyaranya.**

- 43) Who was Called as Andhrakavita Pithamaga?
- Devaraya II
 - Krishna Deva Raya
 - Allasani Pedanna**
 - Sri Ranga

Explanation: Eight eminent scholars known as Ashtadiggajas were at Krishna deva raya's royal court. Allasani Peddanna was the greatest and he was called Andhrakavita Pitamaga.

- 44) Krishna Deva Raya himself authored a Telugu work called
- Amukthamalyadha**
 - Jambavati Kalyanam
 - Harikathasaram.
 - None of above

Explanation: Krishna Deva Raya himself authored a **Telugu work, Amukthamalyadha** and Sanskrit works, Jambavati Kalyanam and Ushaparinayam.

- 45) Which King built a new city called Nagalapuram in memory of his queen Nagaladevi?
- Deva Raya
 - Krishna Deva Raya**
 - Harihara
 - Rama Raya

Explanation: Krishna Devaraya He also built the famous Vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples at Vijayanagar. He also built a new city called Nagalapuram in memory of his queen Nagaladevi.

- 46) Rama Raya was defeated by combined forces of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golkonda and Bidar in
- Battle of Bidar
 - Battle of Haldihati
 - Battle of Talikota**
 - Battle of Panipat

Explanation: During the reign of Rama Raya, the combined forces of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golkonda and Bidar defeated him at the Battle of Talaikotta in 1565. **This battle is also known as Raksasa Thangadi.**

- 47) Who gives account of devadasi system in Vijayanagar Empire?
- Nuniz
 - Ibn Battuta
 - Paes**
 - Nicolo Conti

Explanation: The attachment of dancing girls to temples was in practice. Paes refers to the flourishing devadasi system.

- 48) The power of the Bahmani kingdom reached its peak under the rule of
- Hasan Gangu
 - Firoz Shah
 - Muhammad Shah III**
 - Mahmud Gawan

Explanation: The power of the Bahmani kingdom reached its peak under the rule of Muhammad Shah III. It extended from the Arabian sea to the Bay of Bengal. On the west it extended from Goa to Bombay. On the east, it extended from Kakinada to the mouth of the river Krishna.

- 49) The Famous Work Maduravijayam was authored by Wife of
- Devaraya
 - Krishna deva raya
 - Kumarakampana**
 - Harihara I

Explanation: The position of women had not improved. However, some of them were learned. Gangadevi, wife of Kumarakampana authored the famous work Maduravijayam.

- 50) The Vijayanagara kings issued a large number of gold coins called

- a) Tanka
- b) Varaha**
- c) Pavala
- d) Kublai

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.

- 51) Which work gives interesting details about the Nayak system under Krishnadevaraya?
- a) Amukthamalyada
 - b) Ushaparinayam
 - c) Rayavachakamu**
 - d) Paes Accounts

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

- 52) The Golkonda Fort on a granite hill was constructed by Raja Krishna Dev of
- a) Aravidu Dynasty
 - b) Kakatiya dyanasty**
 - c) Sangama Dyanasty
 - d) Tuluva dynasty

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

- 53) Babur Assumed the Title Ghazi after the Battle of
- a) Battle of Panipat
 - b) Battle of Khanua**
 - c) Battle of Chausa
 - d) Battle of Chanderi

Explanation: Rana Sangha of Mewar was a great Rajput warrior. He marched against Babur and in the Battle of Khanua (near Agra) held in 1527 Babur won a decisive victory over him. Babur assumed the title Ghazi.

- 54) Which of the following is incorrect regarding Babur
- a) Babur was a great statesman and a man of solid achievements. He was also a great scholar in Arabic and Persian languages
 - b) He was also a naturalist and described the flora and fauna of India.**

- c) Turki was his mother tongue. He wrote his memoirs, Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turki language.
- d) **In 1529, Babur captured Chanderi from another Rajput ruler Medini Rai.**

Explanation: In 1528, Babur captured Chanderi from another Rajput ruler Medini Rai.

- 55) The Battle of Bilgram in 1540 was fought between
- a) Humayun and afghans
 - b) **Humayun and sher shah**
 - c) Akbar and Sher Shah
 - d) Akbar and Rajputs

Explanation: Humayun was forced to fight with Sher Khan alone in the Battle of Bilgram in 1540. This battle was also known as Battle of Kanauj.

- 56) The second battle of panipat was fought in the year?
- a) 1536
 - b) 1576
 - c) **1556**
 - d) 1586

Explanation: In the second Battle of Panipat in 1556, Hemu was almost on the point of victory. But an arrow pierced his eye and he became unconscious. His army fled and the fortune favoured Akbar. The Mughal victory was decisive.

- 57) Akbar Improved land administration system with the help of
- a) Raja Man singh
 - b) **Raja Todar Mal**
 - c) Rana Pratap Singh
 - d) Man Singh

Explanation: Akbar made some experiments in the land revenue administration with the help of **Raja Todar Mal**. The land revenue system of Akbar was called Zabti or Bandobast system. It was further improved by Raja Todar Mal. **It was known as Dahsala System which was completed in 1580.**

- 58) Akbar Abolished the Jizya tax on Non muslims in the year
- a) 1510
 - b) 1556
 - c) 1563
 - d) **1562**

Explanation: In the beginning of his life, Akbar was a pious Muslim. Soon after marrying Jodh Bai of Amber, he abolished the pilgrim tax and in 1562, he abolished jiziya.

59) Akbars's Religion Din Ilahi had how many followers?

- a) 15
- b) 40
- c) 100
- d) 50

Explanation: In 1582, he promulgated a new religion called Din Ilahi or Divine Faith. It believes in one God. It contained good points of all religions. Its basis was rational. It upholds no dogma. It was aimed at bridging the gulf that separated different religions. However, his new faith proved to be a failure. It fizzled out after his death. **Even during his life time, it had only fifteen followers including Birbal.**

60) Who said "Deccan Ulcer Ruined Aurangazeb"?

- a) S.N. SEN
- b) Savarkar
- c) **J.N.Sarkar**
- d) J.Marshall

Explanation: The barrier between the Mughals and the Marathas was removed and there ensued a direct confrontation between them. Also, his Deccan campaigns exhausted the Mughal treasury. According to J.N. Sarkar, the Deccan ulcer ruined Aurangazeb.

61) Which Sikh Guru was Beheaded by Jahangir?

- a) 1st Sikh Guru
- b) 4th sikh Guru
- c) **5th Sikh Guru**
- d) 9th Sikh Guru

Explanation: Jahangir's rule witnessed a spate of rebellions. His son Khusrau revolted but was defeated and imprisoned. One of his supporters, Guru Arjun, the fifth Sikh Guru, was beheaded.

62) Aurangazeb created a department to enforce moral codes under a high-powered officer called

- a) Munhiyan
- b) **Muhastib**
- c) Diwan-I-Rasalat
- d) Siwan-i-riyasat

Explanation: Aurangazeb created a separate department to enforce moral codes under a high-powered officer called **Muhtasib**.

63) Aurangazeb reimposed Jizya and Pilgrim Tax In the Year?

- a) 1670

- b) 1682
- c) **1679**
- d) 1692

Explanation: In 1679, Aurangzeb reimposed jiziya and pilgrim tax. He was also not tolerant of other Muslim sects. The celebration of Muharram was stopped.

64) Which of the following is not built by Akbar?

- a) Fatehpur Sikri
- b) Agra Fort
- c) **Red Fort**
- d) Lahore Fort

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

65) Which of the Following is Not a Auto Biography?

- a) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri
- b) Tuzuk-i-Baburi
- c) **Ain-i-Akbari**
- d) All the above

Explanation: Many historical works were written during this period. They include Ain-i-Akbari and Akabar Nama authored by Abul Fazl.

66) The Most important Painting Work Hamznama, consists of

- a) **1200 paintings**
- b) 800 Paintings
- c) 900 Paintings
- d) 1000 Paintings

Explanation: Historical works such as Akbar Nama also remained the main themes of Mughal paintings. The most important work is **Hamznama, which consisted 1200 paintings**. Indian colours such as peacock blue, Indian red began to be used.

67) Tansen of Gwalior was Patronized by the Mughal King

- a) Jahangir
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) **Akbar**
- d) Babur

Explanation: Music had also developed under the Mughals. Akbar patronized Tansen of Gwalior. Tansen composed many ragas. Jahangir and Shah Jahan were also fond of music.

68) Which building was built to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat?

- a) Agra Fort
- b) **Buland darwaza**
- c) Lahore Fort
- d) Fateh Pur Sikri

Explanation: The most magnificent building in it is the Jama Masjid and the gateway to it called Buland Darwaza or the Lofty Gate. The height of the gateway is 176 feet. It was built to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat.

69) Who translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language?

- a) Abu Faizi
- b) Abul Faizal
- c) **Dara Shikoh**
- d) Tulsidas

Explanation: Shah Jahan also patronized many writers and historians like Abdul Hamid Lahori, author of Padshah Nama and Inayat Khan who wrote Shah Jahan Nama. His son Dara Shikoh translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language.

70) Who executed the 9th Sikh Guru?

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

Explanation: Aurangzeb was also against the Sikhs and he executed the ninth Sikh Guru Tej Bahadur. This had resulted in the transformation of Sikhs into a warring community.

71) Who was the contemporary of Louis XIV of France?

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

Explanation: Akbar's period, 1556 to 1605, was the period of great rulers. His nearest contemporary was Elizabeth of England. Shakespeare was living around this time. Henry IV of France, first ruler of the Bourbon dynasty, and Abbas the Great of Persia, the strongest ruler of the Safavid dynasty, were ruling their kingdoms during his period.

72) Who was known as the Philosopher Prince?

- a) Akbar
- b) **Prince Salim**

- c) Prince Khurram
- d) **Dara Sukoh**

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.

- 73) Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 with the effective use of
- a) Infantry
 - b) Cavalry
 - c) **Artillery**
 - d) Elephants

Explanation: Babur won this battle with the help of strategic positioning of his forces and the effective use of artillery.

- 74) Who acted as a Regent to Akbar during his yearly years?
- a) Himayun
 - b) Nurjahan
 - c) **Bairam Khan**
 - d) Kublai Khan

Explanation: The first four years of Akbar's rule saw the expansion of the Mughal empire from Kabul to Jaunpur, including Gwalior and Ajmer, **under his regent Bairam Khan.**

- 75) The fiscal administration of Akbar was largely based on the methods of
- a) Babur
 - b) Sher Shah
 - c) Ibrahim Lodi
 - d) **Alauddin Khalji**

Explanation: The fiscal administration of Akbar was largely based on the methods of Sher Shah.

- 76) Whom was sent by Aurangzeb to attack Shivaji first?
- a) Bairam Khan
 - b) Afzal Khan
 - c) **Shaista Khan**
 - d) Raja Jai Singh

Explanation: Aurangzeb sent the Mughal governor of the SHIVAJI www.tntextbooks.in 170 Deccan, Shaista Khan against Shivaji. Shivaji suffered a defeat at the hands of the Mughal forces and lost Poona. But Shivaji once again made a bold attack on Shaista Khan's military camp at Poona

in 1663, killed his son and wounded Khan. This daring attack affected the prestige of Khan and he was recalled by Aurangzeb.

77) Shivaji Attacked Surat and Plundered it in the year?

- a) **1664**
- b) 1658
- c) 1674
- d) 1680

Explanation: In 1664, Shivaji attacked Surat, the chief port of the Mughals and plundered it.

78) When did Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed the title Chatrapathi?

- a) 1675
- b) **1674**
- c) 1680
- d) 1685

Explanation: In 1674 Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed the title Chatrapathi. Then he led an expedition into the Carnatic region and captured Ginjee and Vellore. After his return from this expedition, Shivaji died in 1680.

79) Shivaji's Government was assisted by a council of ministers called

- a) Astadigjjas
- b) **Ashta Pradhans**
- c) Navaratnas
- d) None of above

Explanation: The king was the pivot of the government. He was assisted by a council of ministers called Ashtapradhan. However, each minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.

80) How many forts shivaji had at the end of his reign?

- a) 200
- b) **240**
- c) 280
- d) 300

Explanation: The forts played an important role in the military operations of the Marathas. By the end of his reign, Shivaji had about 240 forts. Each fort was put under the charge of three officers of equal rank as a precaution against treachery.

81) Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and

- a) **Jai singh**
- b) Afzal Khan

- c) Shaista Khan
- d) Aurangzeb

Explanation: This time Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh of Amber to fight against Shivaji. He made elaborate preparations and succeeded in besieging the Purander fort where Shivaji lodged his family and treasure. Shivaji opened negotiations with Jai Singh and the Treaty of Purander was signed in 1665.

- 82) The First Anglo Maratha War was put to end by the Treaty
- a) Treaty of Argon
 - b) Treaty of Mangalore
 - c) **Treaty of salbai**
 - d) Treaty of Purander

Explanation: Treaty of Salbai brought the first Anglo-Maratha War to an end.

- 83) Who were responsible for the remission of the revenue collections to the centre during Marathas?
- a) Kulkarnis
 - b) **Patel**
 - c) Desmukh
 - d) Kotwals

Explanation: Patel was responsible for the remission of the revenue collections to the centre.

- 84) Who provided the vimana of the famous Nataraja temple at Chidambaram with a golden roof?
- a) Rajaraja I
 - b) **Parantaka I**
 - c) Rajendra Chola
 - d) Kulothunga

Explanation: Parantaka I was a great builder of temples. He also provided the vimana of the famous Nataraja temple at Chidambaram with a golden roof. The two famous **Uttiramerur inscriptions** that give a detailed account of the village administration under the Cholas belong to his reign.

- 85) The core of the Chola kingdom lay in which delta called Cholamandalam?
- a) **Cauvery**
 - b) Krishna
 - c) Tungabadra
 - d) Narmada

Explanation: The core of the Chola kingdom lay in cauvery delta called Cholamandalam.

86) During Cholas Paddy Tax was Collected in Kalams. 1 kalam is equal to

- a) 10 kg
- b) 20 kg
- c) 28 kg
- d) 32 kg

Explanation: Paddy as tax was collected by a unit called kalam (28 kg). Rajaraja I standardised the collection of tax. He collected 100 kalam from the land of one veli (about 6.5 acres), the standard veli being variable according to fertility of the soil and the number of crops raised.

87) Who authored the Sanskrit work Mattavilasa Prahasanam?

- a) **Mahendravarman I**
- b) NarasimhaVaraman
- c) Rajasimha
- d) Pulikesin

Explanation: Mahendravarman had also authored the Sanskrit work Mattavilasa Prahasanam.

88) Narasimhavarman I victory over Pulakesin II in the Battle of Manimangalam near Kanchi is mentioned in

- a) Srirangam Plates
- b) Uttiramerur Inscriptions
- c) Aihole Inscriptions
- d) **Kurram Copper Plates**

Explanation: Narasmihavaraman I victory over Pulakesin II in the Battle of Manimangalam near Kanchi is mentioned in Kuram copper plates.

89) Who was the Last Pallava ruler defeated by Chola King Aditya?

- a) Parantaka III
- b) Vikrama Chola
- c) **Aparajitha**
- d) Parameshwaran

Explanation: The Pallava rule lasted till the end of the ninth century A.D. The Chola king Aditya I defeated the last Pallava ruler Aparajita and seized the Kanchi region. With this, the rule of Pallava dynasty came to an end.

90) Which Scholar who belonged to Kanchi became the head of Nalanda University?

- a) Ghatika
- b) **Dharmapala**
- c) Fahien
- d) Jayapala

Explanation: The founder of the Kadamba dynasty, Mayurasarman studied Vedas at Kanchi. Dinganaga, a Buddhist writer came to study at Kanchi. **Dharmapala, who later became the Head of the Nalanada University, belonged to Kanchi.**

- 91) The temples are seen at places like Mandagappattu, Mahendravadi, Mamandur are examples of
- a) **Rock Cut temples**
 - b) Structural Temples
 - c) Monolithic Rathas
 - d) Cave temples

Explanation: Mahendravarman I introduced the rock-cut temples. This style of Pallava temples are seen at places like Mandagappattu, Mahendravadi, Mamandur, Dalavanur, Tiruchirappalli, Vallam, Siyamangalam and Tirukalukkunram.

- 92) The Aihole inscription gives the details of his reign of
- a) **Pulikesin II**
 - b) Pulikesin I
 - c) Vikramaditya
 - d) Amogavarsha

Explanation: The most important ruler of this dynasty was Pulakesin II. The Aihole inscription issued by him gives the details of his reign. He fought with the Kadambas of Banavasi and the Gangas of Mysore and established his suzerainty.

- 93) The Rastrakutha ruler who marched against the Cholas and defeated them at Takkolam is
- a) **Krishna III**
 - b) Amogavarsha
 - c) Pulikesin II
 - d) Jina Sena

Explanation: Among the successors of Amoghavarsha I, Krishna III (936- 968 A.D.) was famous for his expeditions. He marched against the Cholas and defeated them at Takkolam. He marched further south and captured Tanjore.

- 94) Ancient Emperor Ashoka Embraced which religion after Kalingawar?
- A) Jainism
 - B) Buddhism**
 - C) Hinduism
 - D) None of the above.

Explanation: Ashoka Embraced Buddhism and then devoted his life to spread message of peace and dharma.

95) It was during whose period that Buddhism spread to different parts of Asia.

- a) Bindusara
- b) Haryanka
- c) **Ashoka**
- d) Chandragupta maurya

Explanation: It was during Ashoka's period that Buddhism spread to different parts of Asia.

96) Dharma chakra on our National flag from saranath pillar has How many number of spokes?

- a) **24**
- b) 23
- c) 25
- d) 27

Explanation: Dharma Chakra With 24 spokes on our National flag was taken from Saranath pillar of Ashoka.

97) The Angkorwat Temple at Cambodia was Built by

- a) Narasimavaraman
- b) Suryavaraman
- c) Yasovaraman
- d) **Suryavarman II**

Explanation: Yasovarman and Suryavarman II were two well-known rulers. Temples were built in South Indian style. There are plenty of Sanskrit inscriptions. The most famous of these temples was the temple (wat) of Vishnu built by Suryavarman II in his capital city Angkor. It was popularly called as the Angkorwat Temple.

98) Which traveller visited Pandya country lauded the king for fair administration and generous hospitality for foreign merchants?

- a) Dominigo Paes
- b) Nicolo Conti
- c) **Marco Polo**
- d) Nuniz

Explanation: Marco Polo, a Venetian (Italy) traveller who visited Pandya country lauded the king for fair administration and generous hospitality for foreign merchants.

99) The Shalimar Gardens of Jahangir and Shah Jahan are showpieces of

- a) Indian Paintings
- b) **Indian Horticulture**
- c) Architecture
- d) Music

Explanation: The Shalimar Gardens of Jahangir and Shah Jahan are showpieces of Indian Horticulture.

- 100) Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms Fought over the Control of
- a) **Raichur Doab**
 - b) Narmada Doab
 - c) Krishna Doab
 - d) Cauvery Doab

Explanation: Each of them wanted to annex and dominate the fertile area between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra (**the Raichur doab**).