

11th History Book Back Questions - Old Book

LESSON 1. INDIA - GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND THEIR IMPACT ON HISTORY**I. Choose the correct answer.**

- Alexander of Macedon came to India through
 - Deccan Plateau
 - Kharakoram range
 - Swat valley**
 - Aravalli hills
- The region between two rivers is called
 - Plateau
 - Peninsula
 - Doab**
 - Peak

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The river Ganges rises in **Himalayas**
- The highest peak in the southern peninsula is **Anaimudi**

III. Match the following.

- Mount Everest - a) Aravalli hills
- Mount Abu - b) Kharakoram
- Doddabetta - c) Himalayas
- Godwin Austin - d) Western Ghats

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B**IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.**

- Narmada river runs from east to west.**
- Kaveri river runs from south to north.
- Yamuna river merges with Tapti.
- Maha Nadhi river irrigates the Punjab region.

V. State whether the following statements are true or False.

- The city of Pataliputra was situated at the confluence of Ganges with Brahmaputra. **False**
- The long coast line in the southern peninsula contributed to the growth of maritime trade. **True**
- The Palghat Pass is situated on the Western Ghats. **True**
- India is a multi-cultural society. **True**

LESSON 2 - PRE-HISTORIC INDIA AND THE HARAPPAN CULTURE**I. Choose the correct answer.**

- The Chalcolithic age was followed by
 - Old Stone age
 - New Stone age
 - Iron age**
 - Mesolithic age
- The port city of the Harappan culture
 - Kalibangan
 - Lothal**
 - Banawali
 - Rupar

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The most important Megalithic site in Tamil Nadu is **Mahabalipuram**
- The chief female deity of the Harappan culture was **The Mother Goddess (Goddess Parvati)**

III. Match the following.

1. Kot Diji - a) Haryana
2. Dholavira - b) Rajasthan
3. Kalibangan - c) Sind
4. Banawali - d) Gujarat

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) There are three stages in the evolution of Harappan culture.
- b) Parpola concluded that the language of Harappan people is Sanskrit.
- c) Sir John Marshal used the radio-carbon dating method.
- d) **The Harappan people believed in ghosts and used amulets as protection against them.**

V. State whether the following statements are true or False.

1. The Old Stone Age people practiced agriculture. **False**
2. Microliths were used by the Mesolithic people. **True**
3. Trade links existed between the Indus and Sumerian people. **True**
4. The Harappan people did not know the art of writing. **False**

LESSON 3 - THE VEDIC CULTURE

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The earliest of the Vedas
(a) **Rig** (b) Yajur
(c) Sama (d) Atharva
2. Pravahana Jaivali was a popular king of
(a) Videha (b) Kasi
(c) Kurus (d) **Panchalas**

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The author of Ramayana was _____ **Valmiki**
2. The Arctic home for the Aryans was suggested by _____ **Bala Gangadhara Tilak**

III. Match the following.

1. Nishka - a) Later Vedic coin
2. Ushas - b) Rig Vedic coin
3. Apala - c) Goddess
4. Krishnala - d) Woman poet

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) Indra and Varuna were the important gods during the Later Vedic period.
- b) The position of women improved during the Later Vedic period.
- c) The caste system was not rigid during the Later Vedic period.
- d) **The importance of Samiti and Sabha declined during the Later Vedic period.**

V. State whether the following statements are true or False.

1. The Aranyakas constitute the essence of Hindu philosophy. **False**
2. The power of the kings had increased during the Later Vedic period. **True**
3. Iron was not known to the Rig Vedic people. **False**

4. The Varna system was thoroughly established during the Rig Vedic period. **True**

LESSON 4 - JAINISM AND BUDDHISM

I. Choose the correct answer.

- Vardhamana Mahavira was born at
 - Kapilavastu
 - Pataliputra
 - Kundagrama**
 - Kusumapura
- The Tripitakas are written in the language of
 - Sanskrit
 - Prakrit
 - Pali**
 - Hindi

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The first Jain Council was convened at _____ by _____ **Pataliputra by Sthulabahu**
- The final compilation of Jain literature was called _____ **Twelve Angas**
- The Buddhism preached by Asoka was known as _____ **Hinayana**

III. Match the following.

- First Buddhist Council - a) Vaisali
- Second Buddhist Council - b) Kashmir
- Third Buddhist Council - c) Rajagriha
- Fourth Buddhist Council - d) Pataliputra

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- The Four Noble Truths were the teachings of Mahavira.
- The adoption of Pali language led to the decline of Buddhism.
- Idol worship was followed by the followers of Mahayana Buddhism.**
- Buddha involved himself into controversial philosophical arguments.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- Buddha neither accepts nor rejects the existence of God. **True**
- Mahavira asked his followers to strictly observe four great vows. **False**
- The first Buddhist Council was convened by Kanishka at Kashmir. **False**
- Buddhism contributed to the spread of Indian culture to other parts of the world. **False**

LESSON 5 THE RISE OF MAGADHA AND ALEXANDER'S INVASION

I. Choose the correct answer.

- The capital of Magadha was
 - Rajagriha**
 - Ujjain
 - Kosala
 - Kausambi
- Nanda dynasty was preceded by
 - Mauryas
 - Sisunagas**
 - Haryankas
 - Guptas

II. Fill in the blanks.

- Ajatasatru belonged to _____ dynasty. **Haryanka**
- The last ruler of Nanda dynasty was _____ **Dhana Nanda**
- The second Buddhist Council was held at _____ **Vaisali**

4. Alexander died at _____ in the year _____ **Babylon, 323 B.C**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| 1. Udayana | - | a) Kosala |
| 2. Pradyota | - | b) Avanti |
| 3. Prasenajit | - | c) Magadha |
| 4. Bimbisara | - | d) Vatsa |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- Alexander defeated Porus and annexed his kingdom.
- Alexander defeated Porus and treated him generously.**
- Alexander could not win the army of Porus.
- Alexander defeated Ambhi of Taxila with the help of Porus.

V. State whether the following statements are true or False.

- Xerxes was the first Greek conqueror to enter into India. **False**
- The battle of Hydaspes was fought on the Karri plain. **True**
- Alexander annexed some portions of Gangetic valley before his departure. **False**

LESSON 6 - THE MAURYAN EMPIRE

I. Choose the correct answer.

- The details of Asoka's war with Kalinga is given in the

(a) Kalinga Edict	(b) XIII Rock Edict
(c) Saranath Pillar	(d) Arthasastra
- The language mostly employed in the Edicts of Asoka is

(a) Pali	(b) Sanskrit
(c) Karoshti	(d) Brahmi

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The Asokan Edicts were first deciphered by _____ **James Princep in 1837**
- The last Mauryan king was _____ **Brihatratha**
- Asoka embraced Buddhism under the influence of _____ **Upagupta**
- The state emblem of India was adopted from _____ pillar. **Saranath**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Dharmamahamatras | - | a) Village administration |
| 2. Gopa | - | b) Revenue administration |
| 3. Nagarika | - | c) Spread of Dhamma |
| 4. Samharta | - | d) City administration |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- The first part of Kautilya's Arthasastra tells about war and diplomacy.
- Visakadatta's Mudrarakshasa was written in the style of drama.**
- The Indika written by Megasthenes gives details about the Kalinga War.
- Asoka's Edicts provide information on the decline of the Mauryan empire.

V. State whether the following statements are true or False.

- Chandragupta Maurya became a follower of Buddhism at the end of his reign. **False**

2. Tamil Nadu was included in the Mauryan empire. **False**
3. Asoka presented caves to the Ajivikas. **True**
4. Pushyamitra Sunga put an end to the Mauryan rule. **True**

LESSON 7 - POST - MAURYAN INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Sungas were succeeded by
 - (a) Mauryas
 - (b) Kushanas
 - (c) Kanvas
 - (d) **Satavahanas**
2. Nasik inscription describes the achievements of
 - (a) Pushyamitra Sunga
 - (b) **Gautamiputra Satakarni**
 - (c) Kanishka
 - (d) Menander
3. The author of Buddhacharita was
 - (a) Nagarjuna
 - (b) **Asvagosha**
 - (c) Vasumitra
 - (d) Nagasena

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was _____ **Simuka**
2. The famous Prakrit book Sattasai was written by _____ **Hala**
3. _____ was considered to be the founder of the Vikrama era. **Azes I**
4. Saka era was founded by _____ in the year _____ **Maues, 1st century B.C.**
5. The Garuda pillar at Besnagar was erected by _____ **Heliodorus**
6. The Chinese General who was defeated by Kanishka was _____ **Pancho**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Sakala | - | a) Azes I |
| 2. Purushapura | - | b) Pushyamitra Sunga |
| 3. Pataliputra | - | c) Menander |
| 4. Taxila | - | d) Kanishka |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) **The Sungas promoted the Sanskrit language.**
- b) The Satavahanas patronized Telugu language.
- c) The Mahayana Buddhism adopted Pali as its language.
- d) The Mathura school of art developed on Indo-Greek style.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The Sungas revived Brahmanism and horse sacrifice. **True**
2. Menander was a Bactrian ruler. **False**
3. Nasik was a great port on the east coast during the rule of Satavahanas. **False**
4. Gandhara art was a blend of Indian and Graeco-Roman elements. **True**

LESSON 8 - SANGAM AGE

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Pattini cult in Tamil Nadu was introduced by
 - (a) Pandyan Neduncheliyan
 - (b) **Cheran Senguttuvan**
 - (c) Elango Adigal
 - (d) Mudathirumaran

2. The Pandyan rule of the Sangam age declined due to the invasion of
- (a) Satavahanas (b) Cholas
(c) **Kalabhras** (d) Pallavas

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Battle of Venni was won by _____ **Karikala**
2. The earliest Tamil grammar work of the Sangam period was _____ **Tolkappiam**
3. The two Tamil epics of the Sangam period are _____ and _____ **Silappathigaram and Manimegalai**

III. Match the following.

1. Thennavar - a) Cheras
2. Vanavar - b) Cholas
3. Senni - c) Tribes
4. Eyinar - d) Pandyas

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) Coins issued by ancient Chinese kings are found in several parts of Tamil Nadu.
b) **Cotton textiles constitute the chief export to the Roman empire.**
c) Horses and wine were the chief exports from Tamil Nadu.
d) Madurai was the port-city of the Sangam Pandyas.

V. State whether the following statements are true or False.

1. Arikamedu was a seaport during the Sangam period. **True**
2. Lord Murugan was the primary deity of the Sangam age. **True**
3. Uraiyur was famous for pearls. **True**
4. The singing bards of the Sangam age were called as Irular. **True**

LESSON 9 - GUPTA EMPIRE

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Gupta era starts from the year
(a) 310 A.D. (b) **320 A.D.**
(c) 330 A.D. (d) 300 A.D.
2. The founder of the Nalanda University
(a) Samudragupta (b) Chandragupta II
(c) **Kumaragupta** (d) Skandagupta
3. The physician who lived during the Gupta age
(a) Varahamihira (b) **Vagbatha**
(c) Charaka (d) Susruta

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The founder of the Gupta dynasty was _____ **Chandragupta I**
2. The Buddhist scholar Vasubandhu was patronized by _____ **Gupta kings**
3. The title 'Sakari' was assumed by _____ **Chandragupta II**
4. The epics written by Kalidasa are _____ and _____ **Raghuvamsa and**

Kumarasambhava

5. The author of Brihatsamhita was _____ **Varahamihira**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Meghaduta | - | a) Dandin |
| 2. Devichandraguptam | - | b) Sudraka |
| 3. Dasakumaracharita | - | c) Kalidasa |
| 4. Mrichchakatika | - | d) Visakadatta |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- Samudragupta annexed all his conquered territories of South India.
- The Dakshinapatha expedition of Samudragupta was mentioned by Fahien.
- Samudragupta defeated the South Indian kings but gave them back their kingdoms.**
- The North Indian conquests of Samudragupta did not result in the expansion of the Gupta empire.

V. State whether the following statements are true or False.

- The scholars known as Navratnas lived during the reign of Samudragupta. **False**
- The Gupta empire declined due to the invasion of the Huns. **True**
- The Gupta art adopted both the Nagara and Dravidian styles. **True**
- The Guptas patronized the Sanskrit language. **True**

LESSON 10 - HARSHAVARDHANA (606 – 647 A.D.)**I. Choose the correct answer.**

- The original capital of Harshavardhana was

(a) Pataliputra	(b) Peshavar
(c) Thaneshwar	(d) Delhi
- The Banskhera inscription contains the signature of

(a) Hiuen Tsang	(b) Bana
(c) Harsha	(d) Pulakesin II

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The new capital established by Harsha was _____ **Kanauj**
- The archive of the Harsha period was known as _____ **Nilopitu**
- Dhuruvasena II was the ruler of _____ **Valabhi**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bana | - | a) Author of three plays |
| 2. Dharmapala | - | b) Poet and philosopher |
| 3. Bhartrihari | - | c) Biographer of Harsha |
| 4. Harsha | - | d) Head of the Nalanda University |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- The Kanauj assembly was organized by Harsha to honour Hiuen Tsang.**
- Representatives of Mahayana Buddhism were alone invited to the Kanauj assembly.
- Kanauj assembly was an assembly convened by Harsha once in five years.
- The Kanauj assembly went on peacefully without any religious strife.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Baskaravarman was the ruler of Kashmir. **False**
2. Harsha patronized the Hinayana sect of Buddhism. **True**
3. There was all-round economic prosperity during the reign of Harsha. **False**

LESSON 11 - SOUTH INDIAN KINGDOMS – I PALLAVAS**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The Pallava ruler who destroyed the Kalabhras
(a) Vishnugopa (b) **Simhavishnu**
(c) Mahendravarman I (d) Rajasimha
2. Hiuen Tsang visited Kanchi during the reign of
(a) Mahendravarman I (b) **Narasimhavarman I**
(c) Rajasimha (d) Nandivarman III

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Saiva saint who converted Mahendravarman I to Saivism was _____ **Thirunavukkarasar**
2. The commander of the Pallava army who destroyed Vatapi _____ **Narasimhavarman I**
3. The title Mamalla was assumed by _____ **Narasimhavarman I**

III. Match the following.

1. Perundevanar - a) Nalayiradivya Prabandam
2. Alvars - b) Devaram
3. Nayanmars - c) Mattavilasaprasasanam
4. Mahendravarman I - d) Bharathavenba

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C**IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.**

- a) Pallava period witnessed the decline of the Sanskrit language.
- b) Rajasimha destroyed Vatapi and assumed the title Vatapikondan.
- c) Mahendravarman introduced the style of building structural temples.
- d) **Both Vaishnavism and Saivism flourished during Pallava period.**

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The Sangam age was followed by the Pallava rule. **False**
2. Mahendravarman I was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his career. **True**
3. Monolithic rathas were erected at Kanchipuram by Narasimhavarman I. **True**

LESSON 12 - SOUTH INDIAN KINGDOMS – II CHALUKYAS AND RASHTRAKUTAS**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Aihole inscription was issued by
(a) Amoghavarsha I (b) **Pulakesin II**
(c) Govinda III (d) Dantidurga
2. Who among the following defeated the Cholas at Takkolam?
(a) Pulakesin II (b) Amoghavarsha I
(c) Vikramaditya I (d) **Krishna III**

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ was the capital of Rashtrakutas. **Manyakheda or the city of Malkhed**

2. The founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was _____ **Dantidurga**
 3. Sripuri was renamed as Elephanta by _____ **Portuguese**

III. Match the following.

1. Ravikirti - a) Vikramasenavijaya
 2. Amoghavarsha I - b) Ganitasaram
 3. Pampa - c) Aihole inscription
 4. Viracharya - d) Kavirajamarga

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B**IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.**

- a) Ellora is an island near Bombay.
 b) **The Kailasa temple is at Ellora.**
 c) The temples at Ellora were built during the Chalukya rule.
 d) The Kailasa temple at Ellora was built by Pulakesin II.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Hiuen Tsang visited the Deccan during the reign of Amoghavarsha I. **False**
 2. The beginning of Kannada literature commenced during the Rashtrakuta rule. **True**
 3. Dantidurga was the last ruler of the Chalukyas. **False**

LESSON 13 - IMPERIAL CHOLAS**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The Chola ruler who faced a defeat at the Battle of Takkolam
 (a) Aditya I (b) Rajaraja II
 (c) Vijayalaya (d) **Parantaka I**
2. Author of the book Virasoliyam
 (a) Bhavanandhi (b) **Buddhamitra**
 (c) Pugalendi (d) Ottakuttar

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The naval battle of Kandalursalai took place during the reign of _____ **Rajaraja I**
 2. The irrigation tank Chologangam was constructed at _____ by _____ **Gangaikondacholapuram**
by Rajendra I
 3. Kudavolai system was described in the inscriptions found at _____ **Uttiramerur**

III. Match the following.

1. Uttiramerur inscriptions - a) Rajaraja I
 2. Sungam Tavirtta Chola - b) Rajendra I
 3. Mudikondan - c) Kulottunga I
 4. Jayankondan - d) Parantaka I

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A**IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.**

- a) Rajaraja I took an expedition to Sri Vijaya.
 b) **Rajaraja I shifted his capital to Gangaikondacholapuram.**
 c) Southern part of Sri Lanka was annexed by Rajaraja I.
 d) Sri Lanka declared its independence during the reign of Rajendra I.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Rajaraja I helped to construct a Buddhist monastery at Tanjore. **False**
2. Rajendra I captured the kingdom of Sri Vijaya. **True**
3. Jayankondar's Kalingattupparani describes the Kalinga war fought by Kulotunga I. **True**

LESSON 14 - THE SPREAD OF INDIAN CULTURE IN OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Chola king who permitted the Sailendras to build monastery in Nagapattinam
 (a) Vijayalaya (b) Rajaraja
 (c) Kulottunga (d) **Rajendra**
2. The Hindu Kingdom in Sumatra Island was
 (a) Khamboja (b) **Sri Vijaya**
 (c) Champa (d) Annam

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The city of Lhasa was founded by _____ **Buddhist King Gampo**
2. The capital of eastern Java _____ **Kadiri**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Angkorwat temple | - | a) Sailendras |
| 2. Borobudur | - | b) Sri Lanka |
| 3. Sigiriya | - | c) South Annam |
| 4. Champa | - | d) Suryavarman II |

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) **Borobudur is the greatest monument of Indo-Java art.**
- b) Borobudur was a Vashnavite temple.
- c) Sailendra rulers were Saivites.
- d) The scenes from Ramayana are carved in Borobudur.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The first Hindu dynasty of Champa was established by Sri Mara. **True**
2. The kingdom of Bali was influenced by Buddhism. **True**

LESSON 15 - EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in the year
 (a) 1190 (b) 1191
 (c) **1192** (d) 1292
2. The author of Kitab-i-Hind
 (a) Firdausi (b) Barani
 (c) Mahmud (d) **Alberuni**

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The ruler of Sind during the invasion of Muhammad bin Qasim _____ **Dahir**
2. The first Muslim kingdom in India was firmly established at _____ **Ajmer**

III. Match the following.

1. Gurjarapratiharas - a) Kanauj
2. Rajyapala - b) Bhinmal
3. Solankis - c) Aror
4. Dahir - d) Anhilwad

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) **The important cause for the defeat of Hindu states was lack of unity among them.**
- b) Indians possessed efficient cavalry to fight against the Muslims.
- c) Rajputs stood united against the Muslim invasions.
- d) Mahmud of Ghazni handed over the Indian possessions to Aibak.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The Ghoris originally remained vassals under the Ghazni rulers. **True**
2. Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mahmud of Ghori in the first Battle of Tarain. **True**

LESSON 16 - DELHI SULTANATE

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Arabic coinage of tanka was introduced in India by
(a) Alauddin Khalji (b) **Iltutmish**
(c) Mahmud-bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Tughlaq
2. The commander of the South Indian expedition under Alauddin Khalji
(a) Alauddin Khalji (b) Qutbuddin Aibak
(c) **Malik Kafur** (d) Jalaluddin Khalji

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Ramachandra Deva was the ruler of _____ **Devagiri**
2. Author of the book Padmavathi was _____ **Jayasi**
3. _____ collected Sanskrit manuscripts from the library at Jawalamukhi temple. **Firoz Tughlaq**
4. The last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate was _____ **Ibrahim Lodi**

III. Match the following.

1. Mahmud-bin-Tughlaq - a) Theory of Kingship
2. Alauddin Khalji - b) Hasan Nizami
3. Balban - c) Market Reforms
4. Qutbuddin Aibak - d) Token Currency

ANSWERS: 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) The agricultural department, Diwan-i-Kohi was established by Alauddin Khalji.
- b) Alai Darwaza was built by Mahmud-bin-Tughlaq.
- c) **The department called Diwan-i-Khairat was created by Firoz Tughlaq to take care of orphans and widows.**
- d) Iltutmish introduced the Persian festival of Nauroz to impress the nobles and people.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Tughril Khan, the governor of Bengal revolted against Balban. **True**
2. Firoz Tughlaq patronized poets like Amir Khusrau. **False**

3. Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur to invade India. **True**

LESSON 17 - INDIA UNDER THE DELHI SULTANATE

I. Choose the correct answer.

- The governors of the provinces in Delhi Sultanate were called the
 - Shikdars
 - Muqtis**
 - Patwaris
 - Chaudris
- The Kotla fort at Delhi was the creation of
 - Firoz Tughlaq**
 - Iltutmish
 - Alauddin Khalji
 - Sikkandar Lodi

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The military department under the Delhi Sultanate was called _____ **Diwani Ariz**
- New ragas such as ghora and sanam were introduced by _____ **Amir Khusrau**

III. Match the following.

- Minhaj-us-Siraj - a) Rajatarangini
- Amir Khusrau - b) Tabaqat-i-Nasari
- Kalhana - c) Kitab-ul-Hind
- Alberuni - d) Sabaq-i-Hind

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- Iqta land is the land assigned to officials instead of payment for their services.**
- Khalisa land is the land under the direct control of village councils.
- Inam land is the land assigned to soldiers for their services in wars.
- Diwan-i-Kohi was the department of Land Revenue.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- The finance department under the Delhi Sultanate was called Diwani Wizarat. **True**
- The Indian classical work Ragadarpan was translated into Sanskrit. **False**
- The Hindus were considered zimmi and they were forced to pay a tax called jiziya. **True**

LESSON 18 - BHAKTI MOVEMENT IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer.

- The most famous disciple of Ramananda
 - Kabir**
 - Ramadas
 - Namadeva
 - Chaitanya
- Madhva preached his principles in
 - Tamil
 - Bengali
 - Kannada**
 - Marathi

II. Fill in the blanks.

- Ajmer was the centre of the activities of the Sufi saint _____ **Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti**
- Nimbarka and Vallabhacharya preached their teachings in _____ region. **Telungana**
- Tukaram was a contemporary of _____ **Sivaji**

III. Match the following.

- Sankara - a) Allahabad

2. Ramanuja - b) Kaladi
 3. Nanak - c) Sriperumbudur
 4. Ramananda - d) Talwandi

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) Gnanadeva was the founder of Bhakti movement in Bengal.
 b) **He wrote a commentary of Bhagavat Gita called Gnaneswari.**
 c) He was a contemporary of Sivaji.
 d) He was a disciple of Guru Nanak.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Nizamuddin Auliya belonged to the Chishti order. **True**
 2. Chaitanya was a well-known Bhakti saint and reformer of Maharashtra. **False**
 3. Ramanuja's philosophy was known as Vishistadvaita. **True**

LESSON 19 - VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The family deity of Sangama rulers was
 (a) Durga (b) Vittala
 (c) **Virupaksha** (d) Rama
 2. Mahmud Gawan was a trader from
 (a) Arabia (b) Morocco
 (c) Portugal (d) **Persia**

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Krishna Deva Raya belonged to _____ dynasty. **Tuluva**
 2. Hazara Ramaswamy temple was built at _____ **Vijayanagar**
 3. The founder of the Bahmani kingdom _____ **Alauddin Bahman Shah**

III. Match the following.

1. Abdur Razzak - a) Venice
 2. Ibn Battuta - b) Persia
 3. Domingo Paes - c) Morocco
 4. Nicolo de Conti - d) Portugal

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) The Bahmani capital was shifted from Gulbarga to Berar.
 b) **The Bahmani capital was shifted from Gulbarga to Bidar.**
 c) The Bahmani capital was shifted from Bidar to Gulbarga.
 d) The Bahmani capital was shifted from Berar to Gulbarga.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Kumarakampana wrote Maduravijayam. **True**
 2. Allasani Peddanna was a Kannada scholar. **False**
 3. Amukthamalyadha was written by Krishna Deva Raya in Telugu language. **True**

LESSON 20 - THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

I. Choose the correct answer.

- Babur wrote Tuzuk-i-Baburi in the language of
 - Persian
 - Hindi
 - Arabic
 - Turki**
- The original name of Shah Jahan was
 - Salim
 - Khurram**
 - Dara Shikoh
 - Farid

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The Battle of Chausa took place between _____ and _____ in the year _____. **Sher Khan and Humayun, 1539**
- In the Battle of Haldighati _____ was defeated by the Mughal army led by _____. **Rana Pratap Singh, Man Singh**
- During the last years of his life Shah Jahan was lovingly nursed by his daughter _____. **Jahanara**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Battle of Haldighati | - | a) 1540 |
| 2. Second Battle of Panipat | - | b) 1539 |
| 3. Battle of Chausa | - | c) 1576 |
| 4. Battle of Bilgram | - | d) 1556 |

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2- D, 3-B, 4-A**IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.**

- The Deccan policy of Akbar led to the decline of the Mughals.
- The religious policy of Aurangzeb was one among the causes for the decline of the Mughal empire.**
- Aurangzeb had supported the Muslim Sultanates of Deccan.
- The antagonistic policies of Aurangzeb towards non-Muslims helped him to rally the Muslims to his side.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- Babur defeated the Rajputs in the Battle of Gogra in Bihar. **False**
- The Zabti system was further improved by Raja Todar Mal. **True**
- Shah Jahan executed the ninth Sikh Guru Tej Bahadur. **False**

LESSON 21 - INDIA UNDER THE MUGHALS**I. Choose the correct answer.**

- Panch Mahal is at
 - Delhi
 - Agra
 - Lahore
 - Fatepur Sikri**
- Tansen belonged to
 - Persia
 - Gujarat
 - Ajmer
 - Gwalior**

II. Fill in the blanks.

- Hamzanama is a compilation of _____ **1200 paintings**
- Akbar patronized the musician called _____ **Tansen of Gwalior**

III. Match the following.

1. Abul Fazl - a) Padshanama
2. Inayat Khan - b) Akbar Nama
3. Abdul Hamid Lahori- c) Translation of Mahabharata into Persian
4. Abul Faizi - d) Shah Jahan Nama

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) New agricultural technique was introduced during the Mughal period.
- b) **New crops like tobacco and maize were introduced in the seventeenth century.**
- c) Salt and sugar were cheaper in the Mughal period.
- d) Rice, barley and pulses were the commercial crops.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The Mughal nobles were paid very low salary. **False**
2. Milk and milk products were available in plenty during the Mughal period. **True**

LESSON 22 - THE MARATHAS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Shivaji was born at
(a) Satara (b) Poona
(c) **Shivner** (d) Bijapur
2. The Treaty of Purander was concluded in
(a) 1660 (b) **1665**
(c) 1670 (d) 1675

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The guardian of Shivaji was _____ **Dadaji Kondadev**
2. The immediate successor of Shivaji was _____ **Shambaji**
3. The Third Battle of Panipat took place in the year ____ between ____ and ____ **1761, Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali**

III. Match the following.

1. Peshwa - a) Gwalior
2. Scindia - b) Poona
3. Holkar - c) Indore
4. Bhonsle - d) Nagpur

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) The revenue system of Shivaji was based on that of Cholas.
- b) **Lands were measured by using the measuring rod called kathi.**
- c) Lands were classified into four categories as under the Marathas.
- d) Shivaji increased the powers of the existing revenue officials.

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. When Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded the Mughal Emperor faced him. **False**
2. In the Third Battle of Panipat Nadir Shah defeated the Maratha forces. **True**
3. Mores and Nimbalkers belonged to Maratha family. **True**

LESSON 23 - THE COMING OF EUROPEANS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The first Portuguese governor in India
(a) Vasco da Gama (b) **Almada**
(c) Albuquerque (d) Francois Martin
2. The Battle of Plassey took place in
(a) 1767 (b) **1757**
(c) 1764 (d) 1747

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Captain Hawkins arrived at the royal court of _____ **Jahangir**
2. Serampur was a _____ settlement. **Danish**
3. The Treaty of Paris led to end of _____ Carnatic War. **Third**

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Job Charnock | - | a) Tranquebar |
| 2. The Danes | - | b) Calcutta |
| 3. Francis Day | - | c) Pondicherry |
| 4. Francois Martin | - | d) Madras |

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.

- a) The Austrian Succession War led to Third Carnatic War.
- b) The Seven Years War led to the Second Carnatic War.
- c) Robert Clive won the Battle of Plassey.
- d) **The French were eliminated from Bengal due to the Carnatic Wars.**

V. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Sir Thomas Roe came to India as ambassador of Charles II. **False**
2. Dupleix was replaced by Godeheu as the French governor. **True**