

7th Social Science Lesson 10 Questions in English**10. The Mughal Empire**

1. Who among the following is the founder of Mughal Empire in India?

- a) Mohammed Ghori
- b) Mohammed Ghazni
- c) Qutu-budin Aibak
- d) **Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur**

Explanation

Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur, popularly known as Babur, was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.

2. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The term 'Mughal' can be traced to Babur's ancestors
 - 2) Babur was the great grandson of Timur (on his mother's side) and descent of Chengiz Khan on father's side
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The term 'Mughal' can be traced to Babur's ancestors. Babur was the great grandson of Timur (on his father's side). On his mother's side, his grandfather was Yunus Khan of Tashkent, who was known as the Great Khan of the Mongols and the thirteenth in the direct line of descent of Chengiz Khan.

3. In which year Babur born?

- a) 1493
- b) 1498
- c) **1483**
- d) 1526

Explanation

Babur was born on 14 February 1483. He was named Zahir-ud-din (Defender of Faith) Muhammad.

4. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Babur?

- 1) He inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia, when he was 12 years old.

- 2) But he was soon driven out from Farghana by Europeans
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Babur inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia, when he was 12 years old. But he was soon driven out from there by Uzbeks. After 10 years of adversity, Babur established himself as the ruler of Kabul.

5. Who's memory reminded Babur set his sights eastward to India?

- a) Timur**
- b) Chengiz Khan
- c) Alexander
- d) Akbar

Explanation

After 10 years of adversity, Babur established himself as the ruler of Kabul. In Kabul, Babur set his sights eastward, reminded by the memory of Timur's Indian invasion

6. In which year Babur led his first expedition towards India?

- a) 1505**
- b) 1526
- c) 1510
- d) 1556

Explanation

In 1505, the very year after he took Kabul, Babur led his first expedition towards India. Yet he was preoccupied with the Central Asian affairs.

7. Till 1524 Babur did not have any ambition beyond_____

- a) Lahore
- b) Multan
- c) Punjab**
- d) Taxila

Explanation

In 1505, the very year after he took Kabul, Babur led his first expedition towards India. Yet he was preoccupied with the Central Asian affairs. He did not have any ambition beyond Punjab till 1524.

8. Who among the following seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power?

- 1) Dilawar Khan
- 2) Alam Khan
- 3) Prithviraj Chauhan
 - a) 2, 3
 - b) 1, 2**
 - c) 1 alone
 - d) 1, 2

Explanation

Dilawar Khan, who was Daulat Khan Lodi's son, and Alam Khan, who was the uncle of Sultan of Delhi, arrived in Kabul to seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power.

9. In which battle Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi?

- a) Battle of Talikota
- b) Battle of Panipat**
- c) Battle of Chausa
- d) Battle of Khanwa

Explanation

Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the famous Battle of Panipat in 1526 and occupied Delhi and Agra.

10. What was the capital city of Babur in India?

- a) Delhi
- b) Agra**
- c) Lahore
- d) Peshawar

Explanation

Following Babur's victory in this battle, Mughal dynasty came to be established in India with Agra as its capital.

11. In which battle Babur defeated Rana Sanga and his allies?

- a) Khanwa in 1527**
- b) Khanwa in 1526
- c) Chanderi in 1528
- d) Chanderi in 1527

Explanation

Following Babur's victory in this battle, Mughal dynasty came to be established in India with Agra as its capital. Babur defeated Rana Sanga and his allies at Khanwa in 1527.

12. Babur won the war against the chief of Chanderi in_____

- a) 1527
- b) 1528**
- c) 1529
- d) 1536

Explanation

Babur defeated Rana Sanga and his allies at Khanwa in 1527. He won the war against the chief of Chanderi in 1528 and prevailed over the Afghan chiefs of Bengal and Bihar in 1529.

13. Which of the following statement is correct about Babur?

- 1) Babur died in 1540 before he could consolidate his victories
 - 2) Babur was a scholar in Turkish and Persian language
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Babur died in 1530 before he could consolidate his victories. Babur was a scholar in Turkish and Persian languages.

14. Tuzuki-Baburi was written by_____

- a) Humayun
- b) Babur**
- c) Abdul Razak
- d) Akbar

Explanation

Babur recorded his impressions about Hindustan, its animals, plants and trees, flowers and fruits in his autobiography Tuzuki-Baburi.

15. Following who's tradition Babur chose his favourite and eldest son as successor?

- a) Timur
- b) Chengiz Khan**
- c) Khisuru Khan
- d) Ibrahim Lodi

Explanation

Following the tradition set by Chengiz Khan, who nominated the most deserving among his sons as his heir, Babur chose his favourite and eldest son, Humayun, as his heir.

16. Who among the following succeeded Babur?

- a) **Humayun**
- b) Kamran
- c) Hindal
- d) Akbar

Explanation

Humayun, on his accession to the throne, divided his inheritance as per his father's will and accordingly his brothers, Kamran, Hindal and Askari, got a province each.

17. Who among the following is/are Humayun's brother?

- a) Askari
- b) Kamran
- c) Hindal
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Humayun, on his accession to the throne, divided his inheritance as per his father's will and accordingly his brothers, Kamran, Hindal and Askari, got a province each.

18. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Battle of Chausa – 1539
 - 2) Battle of Kanauj – 1556
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Humayun also had other rivals and notable among them was the Afghan Sher Shah Sur, the ruler of Bihar and Bengal. Sher Shah defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and again at Kanauj (1540).

19. After getting defeated by Sher Shah Sur Humayun flee to_____

- a) Iraq
- b) **Iran**

- c) China
- d) South India

Explanation

Humayun also had other rivals and notable among them was the Afghan Sher Shah Sur, the ruler of Bihar and Bengal. Sher Shah defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and again at Kanauj (1540). Humayun, defeated and overthrown, had to flee to Iran.

20. In which year Humayun recaptured the Delhi throne?

- a) 1556
- b) 1555**
- c) 1545
- d) 1540

Explanation

With the help of the Persian ruler Shah Tahmasp of the Safavid dynasty, Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1555. But he died in 1556 when he fell down the stairs of his library in Delhi.

21. Humayun died in_____

- a) Battle of Chausa, 1540
- b) While playing Horse Polo, 1556
- c) fell down the stairs of his library in Delhi, 1556**
- d) none

Explanation

With the help of the Persian ruler Shah Tahmasp of the Safavid dynasty, Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1555. But he died in 1556 when he fell down the stairs of his library in Delhi.

22. Which among the following statement is correct?

- 1) Sher Shah was the son of the Afghan noble Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar.
 - 2) After overthrowing Humayun, Sher Shah started the rule of Sur dynasty at Lahore.
- a) 1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Sher Shah was the son of the Afghan noble Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar. After overthrowing Humayun, Sher Shah started the rule of Sur dynasty at Agra. During his brief reign, he built an empire stretching from Bengal to the Indus, excluding Kashmir.

23. Which of the following is true about Suri?

- 1) He introduced an efficient land revenue system.
- 2) He built many roads, and standardised coins, weights and measures.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Sher Shah also introduced an efficient land revenue system. He built many roads, and standardised coins, weights and measures.

24. At what age Akbar was Crowned as King?

- a) 14
- b) 18
- c) 17
- d) 10

Explanation

After the death of Humayun in 1556, his 14-year-old son Akbar was crowned the King. Humayun's trusted general Bairam Khan became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor.

25. Who became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor?

- a) **Bairam Khan**
- b) Sher Khan
- c) Malik Kafur
- d) Khan Shaib

Explanation

After the death of Humayun in 1556, his 14-year-old son Akbar was crowned the King. Humayun's trusted general Bairam Khan became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor.

26. What was the reign of Akbar?

- a) **1556–1605**
- b) 1540–1545
- c) 1540–1555
- d) 1556 – 1610

Explanation

Akbar (1556–1605), After the death of Humayun in 1556, his 14-year-old son Akbar was crowned the King. Humayun's trusted general Bairam Khan became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor.

27. Who among the following captured Delhi in 1556?

- a) Malik Kafur
- b) Hemu**
- c) Bairam Khan
- d) Sher Khan

Explanation

Hemu, a general of Sur dynasty, soon captured Agra and Delhi in 1556. In the same year, Bairam Khan defeated and killed Hemu in the battle at Panipat (Second Battle of Panipat, 1556).

28. In Which battle Hemu and Bairam Khan fought?

- a) 1st battle of Panipat
- b) 2nd battle of Panipat**
- c) 3rd battle of Panipat
- d) None

Explanation

Hemu, a general of Sur dynasty, soon captured Agra and Delhi in 1556. In the same year, Bairam Khan defeated and killed Hemu in the battle at Panipat (Second Battle of Panipat, 1556).

29. Where Bairam Khan was murdered?

- a) In 1st battle of Panipat
- b) In 2nd battle of Panipat
- c) In 3rd battle of Panipat
- d) Gujarat**

Explanation

As Bairam Khan was murdered in Gujarat, allegedly at the instance of Akbar who could not tolerate his dominance in day-to-day governance of the kingdom, Akbar assumed full control of the government. Akbar brought most of India under his control through conquests and alliances.

30. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Akbar conquered Malwa and parts of Central India.

- 2) His defeat of Rani Durgavati, a ruler in the Central Province, is not appreciated, since the brave Rani did him no harm
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Akbar conquered Malwa and parts of Central India. His defeat of Rani Durgavati, a ruler in the Central Province, is not appreciated, since the brave Rani did him no harm. Yet urged by his ambition to build an empire, Akbar had no consideration for the good nature of the ruler.

31. Which among the following are incorrectly matched?

- 1) Rani Durgavati- Central Province
 - 2) Rani Chand Bibi – Ahmednagar
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Akbar conquered Malwa and parts of Central India. His defeat of Rani Durgavati, a ruler in the Central Province, is not appreciated. Similarly, another woman ruler Akbar had to confront in South India was the famous Rani Chand Bibi, regent of Ahmednagar.

32. Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in__

- a) **1568**
- b) 1558
- c) 1598
- d) 1576

Explanation

Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in 1568 and then Ranthambore in 1569.

33. Battle of Haldighati was between_____

- a) **Rana Pratap and Akbar**
- b) Rana Pratap and Jahangir
- c) Rana Pratap and Humayun
- d) Rana Pratap and Bairam Khan

Explanation

Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in 1568 and then Ranthambore in 1569. In 1576, he won over Uday Singh's son Rana Pratap at the Battle of Haldighati.

34. Which of the following statement is correct about Rana Pratap?

- 1) Rana Pratap is Uday Singh's son
- 2) Though defeated in Battle of Haldighati, Rana Pratap escaped on his horse, Chetak, and continued his fight, leading a life in the jungle
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in 1568 and then Ranthambore in 1569. In 1576, he won over Uday Singh's son Rana Pratap at the Battle of Haldighati. Though defeated, Rana Pratap escaped on his horse, Chetak, and continued his fight, leading a life in the jungle.

35. Which place captured by Akbar helped him to establish control over trade with the Arabs and the Europeans?

- a) Kochi
- b) Gujarat**
- c) Goa
- d) Calcutta

Explanation

Akbar's conquest of Gujarat helped him to establish control over Gujarat's overseas trade with the Arabs and the Europeans.

36. Which of the following empire was/were added Akbar?

- 1) Kandahar
- 2) Kashmir
- 3) Kabul
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3**
 - d) None

Explanation

Among other conquests of Akbar, the important were the campaigns he launched in the North–West of India. Akbar added Kandahar, Kashmir and Kabul to the Mughal Empire.

37. Which of the following is incorrect about Akbar?

- 1) Akbar battles in the Deccan led to the annexation of Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmednagar
- 2) Under Akbar, the Mughal Empire extended from Kashmir in the north to Godavari in the south, and from Kandahar in the west to Bengal in the east
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Akbar battles in the Deccan led to the annexation of Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmednagar. Under Akbar, the Mughal Empire extended from Kashmir in the north to Godavari in the south, and from Kandahar in the west to Bengal in the east.

38. In which year Akbar died?

- a) **1605**
- b) 1610
- c) 1598
- d) 1620

Explanation

Akbar died in 1605 and his mortal remains were buried at Sikandra near Agra. Among other conquests of Akbar, the important were the campaigns he launched in the North–West of India.

39. Who among the following abolished jizya?

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

Explanation

Akbar, realising that the gains of affection would be more enduring than the gains of the sword, made all out efforts to win the goodwill of the Hindu nobles and the Hindu masses. He abolished the jizya (poll tax) on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.

40. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Akbar married a girl of a noble Rajput family
- 2) Raja Man Singh of Jaipur was sent as governor of Kabul once
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Akbar appointed Rajput nobles to important and top positions in his Empire. Raja Man Singh of Jaipur was sent as governor of Kabul once. He also married a girl of a noble Rajput family.

41. Which Sikh guru received Akbar's utmost respect and regard?

- a) **Guru Ramdas**
- b) Guru Nanak
- c) Guru Gobind singh
- d) Guru Angad

Explanation

Akbar treated all the religious groups fairly with generosity of spirit. The Sufi saint Salim Chishti and the Sikh Guru Ramdas received Akbar's utmost respect and regard.

42. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Guru Ramdas was gifted a plot of land in Amritsar, where the Sikh shrine Harmandir Sahib was later built
- 2) In Ibadat Khana, a hall in the new Fatehpur Sikri city, constructed by Akbar, scholars of all religions met for a discourse.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Guru Ramdas was gifted a plot of land in Amritsar, where the Sikh shrine Harmandir Sahib was later built. In Ibadat Khana, a hall in the new Fatehpur Sikri city, constructed by Akbar, scholars of all religions met for a discourse.

43. How many manuscripts does Akbar personal library had?

- a) 4000

- b) 3000
- c) 2500
- d) 5000

Explanation

Akbar was a great patron of learning. His personal library had more than four thousand manuscripts. He patronised scholars of all beliefs and all shades of opinions.

44. Who among the following author were extended benevolence by Akbar?

- a) Birbal
- b) Abul Faizi
- c) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Akbar extended his benevolence to authors such as Abul Fazl, Abul Faizi and Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, the great storyteller Birbal, competent officials like Raja Todar Mal, Raja Bhagwan Das and Raja Man Singh.

45. Who among the following Musician was present in Akbar's court?

- a) Birbal
- b) Khan-i-Khanan
- c) Raja Man Singh
- d) **Tansen**

Explanation

Akbar was a great patron of learning. The great composer and musician Tansen and artist Daswant adorned Akbar's court as well.

46. What was the original name of Jahangir?

- a) **Salim**
- b) Kasim
- c) Khan Shahi
- d) None

Explanation

Akbar was succeeded by Prince Salim, his son through a Rajput wife, who was also named Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir (Conqueror of the World).

47. The meaning of Jahangir means_____

- a) **Conqueror of the World**
- b) Conqueror of the Hindustan
- c) King of the Universe
- d) King of World

Explanation

Akbar was succeeded by Prince Salim, his son through a Rajput wife, who was also named Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir (Conqueror of the World).

48. Who was known as Nur Jahan?

- a) **Mehr-un-nisa**
- b) Rani Durga
- c) Nazeerat Begam
- d) Fathima Begam

Explanation

Jahangir's wife, Mehr-un-nisa, known as Nur Jahan, was the real power behind the throne. Jahangir carried on to some extent his father's traditions. The toleration of religions of Akbar's time continued in Jahangir's time.

49. Which Sikh guru ordered for killing by Jahangir?

- a) Guru Nanak
- b) **Guru Arjun**
- c) Guru Angad
- d) Guru Gobind

Explanation

Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun (or Arjan) for helping his rebellious son Khusrau, who contested for the throne.

50. Who was the rebellious son of Jahangir?

- a) **Khusrau**
- b) Khisuru
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

Explanation

But Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun (or Arjan) for helping his rebellious son Khusrau, who contested for the throne. This resulted in a prolonged fight between the Sikhs and the Mughals

51. Which of the following is true about Jahangir?

- 1) The loss of Kandahar exposed India to invasions from the North-West
 - 2) Killing of Guru Gobind Singh resulted in a prolonged fight between the Sikhs and the Mughals.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

But Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun (or Arjan) for helping his rebellious son Khusrau, who contested for the throne. This resulted in a prolonged fight between the Sikhs and the Mughals. As a result of this confrontation, the Mughals had to lose control over the trade routes to Afghanistan, Persia and Central Asia. The loss of Kandahar exposed India to invasions from the North-West.

52. Which European got permission that paved way for British establishing their first factory?

- a) Portuguese
- b) **British**
- c) Danish
- d) Dutch

Explanation

Jahangir granted trading rights to the Portuguese and later to the English. Thomas Roe, a representative of King James I of England, visited Jahangir's court and this agreement paved the way for the British establishing their first factory in Surat.

53. Where does British built their 1st factory?

- a) Bombay
- b) **Surat**
- c) Calcutta
- d) Madras

Explanation

Jahangir granted trading rights to the Portuguese and later to the English. Thomas Roe, a representative of King James I of England, visited Jahangir's court and this agreement paved the way for the British establishing their first factory in Surat.

54. Who was sent as representative by King James I of England?

- a) Thomas Munro
- b) Thomas Roe**
- c) Hector Munro
- d) James II

Explanation

Thomas Roe, a representative of King James I of England, visited Jahangir's court and this agreement paved the way for the British establishing their first factory in Surat.

55. Shah Jahan's early name was_____

- a) Khurram**
- b) Khusuru
- c) Khisuru Khan
- d) None

Explanation

Prince Khurram, after a struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir as Shah Jahan (King of the World). Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.

56. Shah Jahan means_____

- a) Conqueror of the World
- b) King of the World**
- c) Conqueror of the Universe
- d) King of Universe

Explanation

Prince Khurram, after a struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir as Shah Jahan (King of the World). Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.

57. Shah Jahan ruled for_____ years

- a) 30**
- b) 45
- c) 25
- d) 15

Explanation

Prince Khurram, after a struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir as Shah Jahan (King of the World). Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.

58. In which year Shah Jahan led a campaign against Ahmednagar?

- a) 1632
- b) 1643
- c) 1562
- d) 1623

Explanation

Shah Jahan led a campaign against Ahmednagar and annexed it in 1632. Bijapur and Golconda were also conquered later.

59. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Some Maratha warriors, notably Shahji Bhonsle (Shivaji's father), entered the services of the Deccan kingdoms and trained bands of Maratha soldiers to fight against the Mughals
 - 2) Shah Jahan was tolerant towards other religions than Islam.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Shahji Bhonsle (Shivaji's father), entered the services of the Deccan kingdoms and trained bands of Maratha soldiers to fight against the Mughals. So there was a sustained resistance in the Deccan to the Mughals from the Marathas too. Shah Jahan was intolerant towards other religions than Islam.

60. In which year Shah Jahan fell ill and a war of succession broke out among his four sons?

- a) 1657
- b) 1667
- c) 1647
- d) 1676

Explanation

Shah Jahan fell ill in 1657 and a war of succession broke out among his four sons. Shah Jahan passed the last eight years of his life as a prisoner in the Shah Burj of the Agra Fort.

61. Who among the following is/are the son of Shah Jahan?

- a) Dara
- b) Shuja
- c) Murad
- d) All the above

Explanation

Shah Jahan fell ill in 1657 and a war of succession broke out among his four sons. Aurangzeb emerged successful after killing his three brothers, Dara, Shuja and Murad.

62. How many years does shah Jahan passed his life as prisoner?

- a) 4
- b) 8**
- c) 6
- d) 9

Explanation

Shah Jahan passed the last eight years of his life as a prisoner in the Shah Burj of the Agra Fort.

63. Who among the following is known as Alamgir?

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

Explanation

Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father. He assumed the title Alamgir (the Conqueror of the World).

64. Alamgir reigned lasted for ___

- a) 30
- b) 48**
- c) 38
- d) 40

Explanation

Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father. He assumed the title Alamgir (the Conqueror of the World). He reigned for 48 years.

65. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Aurangzeb was no lover of art like his grandfather Jahangir and architecture like his father Shah Jahan
- 2) Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**

d) None

Explanation

Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father. He was no lover of art like his grandfather Jahangir and architecture like his father Shah Jahan.

66. Who among the following re-imposed jizya?

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

Explanation

Aurangzeb tolerated no religion excepting Islam. He re-imposed the jizya tax on Hindus and excluded them from office as far as possible.

67. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Between 1658 and 1681, Aurangzeb remained in the North and suppressed the revolt of Bundelas, Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs.
 - 2) Aurangzeb's expansion in the North-East resulted in a war with the Ahoms of Kamarupa (Assam).
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Between 1658 and 1681, Aurangzeb remained in the North and suppressed the revolt of Bundelas, Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs. Aurangzeb's expansion in the North-East resulted in a war with the Ahoms of Kamarupa (Assam). The kingdom came under repeated attacks of the Mughals, but it could not be subdued totally.

68. Who among the following was rebellious son of Aurangzeb?

- a) **Akbar II**
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Shah Alan

Explanation

Aurangzeb's hostility towards Rajputs led to prolonged wars with them. To make matters worse, his rebellious son, Prince Akbar II, joined the forces of Rajputs and created troubles to him.

69. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Prince Akbar II entered into a pact with Shivaji's son Shambuji in the Deccan.
- 2) Aurangzeb had to march to the Deccan in 1679
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Prince Akbar II entered into a pact with Shivaji's son Shambuji in the Deccan. So, Aurangzeb had to march to the Deccan in 1689.

70. In which year Shivaji carved out a kingdom?

- a) 1774
- b) 1674**
- c) 1647
- d) 1664

Explanation

In the Deccan, Aurangzeb brought Bijapur and Golconda into submission. Shivaji had carved out a kingdom, proclaiming himself the Emperor of Maratha State (1674).

71. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Aurangzeb could not stop the rise of Shivaji in the southwest.
- 2) But he vanquished Shivaji's son and successor Shambuji, who was captured and executed by him.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Aurangzeb could not stop the rise of Shivaji in the southwest. But he vanquished Shivaji's son and successor Shambuji, who was captured and executed by him. Aurangzeb remained in the Deccan until his death in 1707, at the age of nearly 90.

72. In which year Aurangzeb died?

- a) 1707
- b) 1709
- c) 1757
- d) 1764

Explanation

Aurangzeb remained in the Deccan until his death in 1707, at the age of nearly 90. In the Deccan, Aurangzeb brought Bijapur and Golconda into submission.

73. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) By the end of Aurangzeb's rule, the British had firmly established their trade centres at Madras (Chennai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai)
 - 2) The French had their main trade centre in Pondicherry (Puducherry).
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

By the end of Aurangzeb's rule, the British had firmly established their trade centres at Madras (Chennai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai). The French had their main trade centre in Pondicherry (Puducherry).

74. Who among the following is the final dispenser of justice during Mughal period?

- a) Wazir
- b) Wakil
- c) **Emperor**
- d) None

Explanation

The Mughals provided a stable administration in larger parts of India. The Emperor was the supreme head of the Mughal administrative system. He was the law maker, the chief executive, the commander-in-chief of the army and the final dispenser of justice.

75. Which of the following are matched correctly?

- 1) Wakil - in charge of the revenue and expenditure
 - 2) Wazir - Prime Minister
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2

d) None

Explanation

The most important officials were the Wakil (Prime Minister) and Wazir or diwan (in charge of the revenue and expenditure).

76. ____ was in- charge of the army

- a) Mir Bhakshi
- b) Mir Saman
- c) Qazi
- d) None

Explanation

Mir Bhakshi was in-charge of the army. The Mir Saman looked after the royal household. The Qazi was the Chief Judge. Sadr-us-Sudr was minister for enforcing Islamic law (Sharia).

77. Arrange the following in descending order?

- 1) Subhas
 - 2) Sarkars
 - 3) Parganas
 - 4) Gramas
- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - b) 2, 3, 4, 1
 - c) 1, 2, 4, 3
 - d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Explanation

The empire was divided into several Subhas (provinces). Each Subha was under the control of an officer called Subedar. The Subhas were further divided into districts called Sarkars. The Sarkars were subdivided into Parganas. A group of villages (Gramas) formed a Pargana.

78. The towns and cities were administered by ____

- a) Kotwals
- b) Panchayatdars
- c) Subedar
- d) None

Explanation

The towns and cities were administered by Kotwals. Kotwals maintained law and order. The administration of villages was left in the hands of local village panchayats (informal institution of justice in villages). The Panchayatdars (jury) dispensed justice.

79. Which of the following was not in the fleet of Mughal?

- a) war elephants
- b) artillery
- c) cavalry
- d) **Naval**

Explanation

The Mughal army comprised infantry, cavalry, war elephants and artillery. The Emperor maintained a large number of trained and well-armed bodyguards and palace guards.

80. Who among the following introduced Mansabdari system?

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

Explanation

Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. According to this system, the nobles, civil and military officials were combined to form one single service.

81. The salary of Mansabdar ranges from_____

- a) **10 to 10,000**
- b) 1000 to 10,000
- c) 100 to 10,000
- d) 10 to 1000

Explanation

Salary was fixed on the basis of the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000.

82. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Sawar was the number of horses and horsemen he had to maintain
- 2) Before receiving the salary, a Mansabdar had to present his horsemen for inspection.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2

d) None

Explanation

Before receiving the salary, a Mansabdar had to present his horsemen for inspection. A Mansabdar was a holder of such a rank. Mansabdar rank was dependent on Zat and Sawar. The former indicated one's status. Sawar was the number of horses and horsemen he had to maintain.

83. After who's period Mansabdar became hereditary?

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

Explanation

The Emperor could use the troops maintained by a Mansabdar whenever he wished. The rank of Mansabdar was not hereditary during Akbar's time. After him, it became hereditary.

84. Land revenue administration was toned up during the reign of_____

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

Explanation

Land revenue administration was toned up during the reign of Akbar. Raja Todar Mal, Revenue Minister of Akbar, adopted and refined the system introduced by Sher Shah.

85. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Todar Mal's zabt system was put in place in the north and north-western provinces.
 - 2) According to this system, after a survey, lands were classified according to the nature and fertility of the soil.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Land revenue administration was toned up during the reign of Akbar. Raja Todar Mal, Revenue Minister of Akbar, adopted and refined the system introduced by Sher Shah. Todar Mal's zabt system was put in place in the north and north-western provinces.

86. The share of the state was fixed at_____ of the average produce

- a) $2/3^{\text{rd}}$
- b) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$
- c) $1/2$
- d) $4/5^{\text{th}}$

Explanation

The share of the state was fixed at one-third of the average produce for 10 years. During the reign of Shah Jahan, the zabt or zabti system was extended to the Deccan provinces.

87. The Mughal emperors enforced the old iqta system, renaming it_____

- a) Zabt
- b) Zabti
- c) **Jagir**
- d) Jizya

Explanation

The Mughal emperors enforced the old iqta system, renaming it jagir. It is a land tenure system developed during the period of Delhi Sultanate.

88. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Every Mansabdar was a Jagirdar if he was not paid in cash
 - 2) The Jagirdar collected the revenue through his own officials
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Under the system, the collection of the revenue of an area and the power of governing it were bestowed upon a military or civil official now named Jagirdar. Every Mansabdar was a Jagirdar if he was not paid in cash. The Jagirdar collected the revenue through his own officials.

89._____ court, the Portuguese missionaries were great favourites.

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

Explanation

The Mughal emperors were the followers of Islam. Akbar was very liberal in his religious policy. In Akbar's court, the Portuguese missionaries were great favourites.

90. _____ tried to include good principles in all religions, formulated them into single faith

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

Explanation

Akbar tried to include the good principles in all religions and formulated them into one single faith called Din-I-Ilahi (divine faith).

91. Who among the following the policies of Akbar?

- 1) Shah Jahan
 - 2) Jahangir
 - 3) Aurangzeb
- a) **1, 2**
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Mughal emperors were the followers of Islam. Akbar was very liberal in his religious policy. In Akbar's court, the Portuguese missionaries were great favourites. Akbar tried to include the good principles in all religions and formulated them into one single faith called Din-I-Ilahi (divine faith). Jahangir and Shah Jahan also followed the policy of Akbar.

92. _____ introduced the Persian style of architecture to India by building many structures

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

Explanation

Babur introduced the Persian style of architecture to India by building many structures at Agra, Biana, Dholpur, Gwalior and Kiul (Aligarh), but only a few of them exist today.

93. Purana Qila Was built by_____

- a) Babur

- b) Akbar
- c) **Sher Shah Sur**
- d) Aurangzeb

Explanation

Humayun's palace in Delhi, Din-i-Panah, was probably destroyed by Sher Shah Sur who built the Purana Qila in its place.

94. Sasaram is located in_____

- a) Bengal
- b) **Bihar**
- c) UP
- d) Delhi

Explanation

The most prominent monument of Sher Shah's reign was his mausoleum built at Sasaram in Bihar.

95. Diwan-i-Am was built during the time of_____

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

Explanation

The Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Panch Mahal (pyramidal structure in five stories), Rang Mahal, Salim Chishti's Tomb and Buland Darwaza were built during Akbar's time.

96. Jahangir completed Akbar's tomb at_____

- a) Agra
- b) Delhi
- c) **Sikandara**
- d) Sasaram

Explanation

Jahangir completed Akbar's tomb at Sikandara and the beautiful building containing the tomb of Itmad-ud-daula, father of Nur Jahan, at Agra.

97. Itmad-ud-daula was_____

- a) **father of Nur Jahan**
- b) father of Jahangir

- c) father of Shah Jahan
- d) father of Babur

Explanation

Jahangir completed Akbar's tomb at Sikandara and the beautiful building containing the tomb of Itmad-ud-daula, father of Nur Jahan, at Agra.

98. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour.
- 2) The famous peacock throne, covered with expensive jewels, was made for the Emperor to sit on.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour. The famous peacock throne, covered with expensive jewels, was made for the Emperor to sit on.

99. Pearl mosque is located at_____

- a) Agra
- b) Delhi
- c) Lucknow
- d) Calcutta

Explanation

Shah Jahan built the Moti Masjid, the pearl mosque at Agra, the great Jama Masjid of Delhi and the Diwan-i-Khas and Diwan-i-Am in his palace in Delhi.

100. Shah Jahan palace is located in_____

- a) Delhi
- b) Agra
- c) Kabul
- d) Lahore

Explanation

Shah Jahan built the Moti Masjid, the pearl mosque at Agra, the great Jama Masjid of Delhi and the Diwan-i-Khas and Diwan-i-Am in his palace in Delhi.

101. Which of the of the following statement is correct?

- 1) During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture did not receive much patronage
- 2) The Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad, a mausoleum built by his son Prince Azam Shah
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture did not receive much patronage. The Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad, a mausoleum built by his son Prince Azam Shah as a loving tribute to his mother in the late seventeenth century, is, however, worth mentioning.

102. _____ also called Lal Qila

- a) Red fort
- b) Taj Mahal
- c) Moti Masjid
- d) None

Explanation

Red Fort, also called Lal Qila, in Delhi was the residence of the Mughal emperors. The Red Fort is named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone.

103. In which year red fort was built?

- a) 1639
- b) 1693
- c) 1664
- d) 1657

Explanation

Red Fort, also called Lal Qila, in Delhi was the residence of the Mughal emperors. Constructed in 1639 by Emperor Shah Jahan as the palace of his fortified capital Shajahanabad. The Red Fort is named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone.