

7th Social Science Lesson 9 Questions in English**9. Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms**

1. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The political condition of India in the fourteenth century provided great opportunities for the rise of new kingdoms in the south
- 2) The repressive measures of the temperamental Muslim king Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq led to the rise of many new independent states
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The political condition of India in the fourteenth century provided great opportunities for the rise of new kingdoms in the south. The repressive measures of the temperamental Muslim king Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq led to the rise of many new independent states. In the south, Vijayanagar and Gulbarga or Bahmani emerged as two great kingdoms.

2. Which of the following states is/are covered in Bahmani kingdom?

- 1) Tamil Nadu
- 2) Andhra Pradesh
- 3) Telangana
- 4) Maharashtra
- 5) Karnataka
 - a) 1, 2, 5
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 3, 5
 - d) 4, 5

Explanation

The Bahmani kingdom spread all over the Maharashtra region and partly over Karnataka. Ruled by 18 monarchs, it lasted for nearly 180 years.

3. The term Vijayanagara means_____

- a) Vijayan nagaram
- b) **city of victory**
- c) city of gold
- d) none

Explanation

Vijayanagara, the 'city of victory', was established in southern Karnataka by two brothers named Harihara and Bukka.

4. Who among the following established Vijayanagar empire?

- 1) Harihara
- 2) Bukka
- 3) Devaraya
- 4) Devaraya II
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 2
 - d) 1, 4

Explanation

Vijayanagara, the 'city of victory', was established in southern Karnataka by two brothers named Harihara and Bukka. According to one tradition, Vidyanaraya, head of the Saivite Sringeri mutt, instructed them to abandon their service to the Tughluqs and rescue the country from Muslim authority.

5. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The new kingdom was called Vidyanagara for a time in honour of the spiritual teacher Vidyanaraya, before it came to be called Vijayanagara
- 2) Early in the sixteenth century, Bahmani kingdom collapsed and split into five sultanates – Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda, Bombay and Berar
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Early in the sixteenth century, it collapsed and split into five sultanates – Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda, Bidar and Berar. The new kingdom was called Vidyanagara for a time in honour of the spiritual teacher Vidyanaraya, before it came to be called Vijayanagara.

6. Which of the following is in Chronological order?

- a) Sangama, Tuluva, Saluva, Aravidu
- b) Aravidu, Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva
- c) Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu

d) Sangama, Aravidu, Saluva, Tuluva

Explanation

Four dynasties, namely Sangama (1336–1485), Saluva (1485–1505), Tuluva (1505–1570) and Aravidu (1570–1646), ruled Vijayanagar kingdom

7. Which among the following zones were in conflict between Vijayanagar and Bahmani?

- a) Krishna and Tungabhadra
- b) Krishna and Godavari
- c) Narmada and Tapti
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

The fertile regions between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and the Krishna and Godavari delta were the zones of conflict among the rulers of Vijayanagar, Bahmani and Odisha.

8. Who among the following is the father of Bukka I?

- a) **Kumara Kampana**
- b) Harihara
- c) Devaraya
- d) Krishna Devaray

Explanation

Bukka I's son Kumara Kampana ended the sultanate in Madurai and succeeded in establishing Nayak kingdom there.

9. Who wrote the book Madura Vijayam?

- a) Kumara Kamapana
- b) Bukka I
- c) Harihara
- d) **Gangadevi**

Explanation

The conquest of the Madurai Sultanate by the Vijayanagara empire is described in detail in the poem Madura Vijayam composed by Kumara Kamapana's wife Gangadevi.

10. Who among the following is the son of Bukka?

- a) Kumara Kamapana
- b) Devaraya II

- c) Devaraya I
- d) **Harihara II**

Explanation

When King Bukka died, he had left behind a large territory to his son Harihara II to rule. Harihara II's impressive achievement was securing Belgaum and Goa from the Bahmani kingdom.

11. Who among the following defeated Gajapati kings of Odisha?

- a) **Devaraya I**
- b) Harihara II
- c) Harihara
- d) Bukka I

Explanation

Harihara II's impressive achievement was securing Belgaum and Goa from the Bahmani kingdom. Harihara's son Devaraya I defeated Gajapati kings of Odisha.

12. Who among the following is the greatest ruler of Sangama age?

- a) Harihara II
- b) Harihara I
- c) **Devaraya II**
- d) Devaraya I

Explanation

Devaraya I successor Devaraya II was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty. He began the practice of recruiting Muslim fighters to serve him and to train him in the new methods of warfare.

13. Who among the following is the founder of Saluva dynasty?

- a) Devaraya I
- b) **Saluva Narasimha**
- c) Saluva Narayana
- d) Virupaksha Raya II

Explanation

After Devaraya II, the Vijayanagar Empire went through a crisis. The able commander of the Vijayanagar army, Saluva Narasimha, making use of the situation declared himself the emperor, after murdering the last ruler of Sangama dynasty, Virupaksha Raya II.

14. Who is the last ruler of sangama dynasty?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) Saluva Narasimha
- c) Virupaksha Raya I
- d) **Virupaksha Raya II**

Explanation

After Devaraya II, the Vijayanagar Empire went through a crisis. The able commander of the Vijayanagar army, Saluva Narasimha, making use of the situation declared himself the emperor, after murdering the last ruler of Sangama dynasty, Virupaksha Raya II.

15. Which among the following statement is correct?

- 1) Saluva dynasty founded by Saluva Narasimha came to an end with his death
 - 2) Naras Nayaka, his able general, seized power, it ushered in the Tuluva dynasty
-
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Saluva dynasty founded by Saluva Narasimha came to an end with his death. When Naras Nayaka, his able general, seized power, it ushered in the Tuluva dynasty.

16. Who is the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar empire?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) **Krishnadevaraya**
- c) Devaraya I
- d) Bukka I

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya who reigned for 20 years was the most illustrious rulers of the Vijayanagar empire. His first step after ascending the throne was to bring under control the independent chieftains in the Tungabhadra river basin.

17. Which among the following Mughal ruler was freed by Krishnadevaraya?

- a) **Mahmud Shah**
- b) Mahmud Akbar
- c) Mahmud Babur
- d) None

Explanation

The Bahmani sultan, Mahmud Shah, had been overthrown and kept in imprisonment by his minister. Krishnadevaraya freed the sultan and restored him to the throne.

18. Which ruler offered his daughter for to marry off his daughter to Krishnadevaraya?

- a) **Prataparudra**
- b) Mahmud Shah
- c) Mahmud Akbar
- d) Sherfoji

Explanation

Similarly, Krishnadevaraya forced a war on Prataparudra, the Gajapati ruler of Odisha. Prataparudra negotiated for peace and offered to marry off his daughter to him. Accepting the offer, Krishnadevaraya returned the territory he had conquered from Prataparudra.

19. With help of whom Krishnadevaraya easily defeat the Sultan of Golconda?

- a) Nayakas of Tanjore
- b) **Portuguese gunners**
- c) Mughals
- d) Dutch gunners

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya, with the assistance of the Portuguese gunners, could easily defeat the Sultan of Golconda and subsequently take over Raichur from the ruler of Bijapur.

20. Who among the following built Vithalashwamy temple?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) Devaraya I
- c) **Krishnadevaraya**
- d) Bukka II

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya built the famous temples of Krishnaswamy, Hazara Ramaswamy and Vithalashwamy in the capital city of Hampi.

21. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for harvesting rainwater.
- 2) He distributed the wealth he gained in wars to all major temples of South India for the purpose of constructing temple gateways (gopura), called 'Rayagopuram,' in his honour.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for harvesting rainwater. He distributed the wealth he gained in wars to all major temples of South India for the purpose of constructing temple gateways (gopura), called 'Rayagopuram,' in his honour.

22. Who's court was adorned with astadiggajas?

- a) **Krishnadevaraya**
- b) Devaraya II
- c) Devaraya I
- d) Harihara

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya patronised art and literature. Eight eminent luminaries in literature known as astadiggajas adorned his court.

23. Who among the following were present in the court of Krishnadevaraya?

- 1) Alasani Peddana
 - 2) Tenali Ramakrishna
 - 3) Birbal
- a) 1, 3
 - b) **1, 2**
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya patronised art and literature. Eight eminent luminaries in literature known as astadiggajas adorned his court. Alasani Peddana was the greatest of them all. Another notable figure was Tenali Ramakrishna.

24. Which among the following statement is incorrect about Krishnadevaraya?

- 1) He imported large number of horses from Arabia and Iran, which came in ships to Vijayanagar ports on the west coast.
 - 2) He had good friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Persian traders, which increased the Empire's income through customs
- a) 1 alone

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya recruited a large army and built many strong forts. He imported large number of horses from Arabia and Iran, which came in ships to Vijayanagar ports on the west coast. He had good friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Arabian traders, which increased the Empire's income through customs.

25. Who among the following succeeded Krishnadevaraya?

- a) Achtyuda Deva Raya
- b) Devaraya II
- c) Krishnadevaraya II
- d) Devaraya I

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya was succeeded by his younger brother Achtyuda Deva Raya. After the uneventful reigns of Achtyuda Deva Raya and his successor Venkata I, Sadasiva Raya, a minor, ascended the throne.

26. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) After the uneventful reigns of Achtyuda Deva Raya and his successor Venkata I, Sadasiva Raya, a minor, ascended the throne
 - 2) His regent Rama Raya, the able general of the kingdom, continued as a de facto ruler, even after Sadasiva Raya attained the age for becoming the king.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya was succeeded by his younger brother Achtyuda Deva Raya. After the uneventful reigns of Achtyuda Deva Raya and his successor Venkata I, Sadasiva Raya, a minor, ascended the throne. His regent Rama Raya, the able general of the kingdom, continued as a de facto ruler, even after Sadasiva Raya attained the age for becoming the king.

27. In which year battle of Talikota took place?

- a) 1565
- b) 1556

- c) 1655
- d) 1575

Explanation

The sultans of Deccan kingdoms succeeded in forming a league to fight the Vijayanagar Empire. The combined forces of the enemies met at Talikota in 1565. In the ensuing battle, known as Rakasa Tangadi (Battle of Talikota), Vijayanagar was defeated.

28. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river Tungabhadra in eastern Telangana is now called Hampi
 - 2) Hampi is in ruins and the UNESCO has declared it a heritage site.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river Tungabhadra in eastern Karnataka is now called Hampi. Hampi is in ruins and the UNESCO has declared it a heritage site.

29. Who began the rule of Aravidu dynasty?

- a) Sadasiva Raya
- b) Rama Raya
- c) **Tirumaladeva Raya**
- d) Krishnadevaraya

Explanation

Rama Raya was killed on the battlefield and his brother Tirumaladeva Raya managed to escape along with the king Sadasiva Raya. Tirumaladeva Raya moved to Chandragiri carrying all the treasures and wealth that could be salvaged. There he began the rule of Aravidu dynasty.

30. Which dynasty built a new capital at Penukonda?

- a) Sangama
- b) Saluva
- c) Tuluva
- d) **Aravidu**

Explanation

The Aravidu dynasty built a new capital at Penukonda and kept the empire intact for a time. Internal dissensions and the intrigues of the sultans of Bijapur and Golconda, however, led to the final collapse of the empire about 1646.

31. In which year the Vijayanagar empire collapsed?

- a) 1646
- b) 1664
- c) 1466
- d) 1566

Explanation

Internal dissensions and the intrigues of the sultans of Bijapur and Golconda, however, led to the final collapse of the empire about 1646.

32. Which of the following statement is true about Vijayanagar Administration?

- 1) Kingship was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture
 - 2) The reigning rulers, in order to ensure peaceful succession, nominated their successors
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Kingship was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture. But in some instances, the reigning rulers, in order to ensure peaceful succession, nominated their successors.

33. Which of the following is/are matched correctly?

- 1) Mandalams – provinces
 - 2) Nadus – districts
 - 3) Sthalas – villages
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

The empire was divided into different mandalams (provinces), nadus (districts), sthalas (taluks) and finally into gramas (villages).

34. Each province was administered by a governor called_____

- a) Mandalesvara
- b) Vishaypati
- c) Gramini
- d) Dasyas

Explanation

The empire was divided into different mandalams (provinces), nadus (districts), sthalas (taluks) and finally into gramas (villages). Each province was administered by a governor called Mandalesvara.

35. Who among the following is the village headmen in Vijayanagar administration?

- a) Gauda
- b) Vishaypati
- c) Gramini
- d) Mandalesvara

Explanation

The empire was divided into different mandalams (provinces), nadus (districts), sthalas (taluks) and finally into gramas (villages). Each province was administered by a governor called Mandalesvara. Gauda, village headman, looked after the affairs of the village.

36. Which of the following statement is correct during Vijayanagar Administration?

- 1) The lowest unit of the administration was the village
- 2) Each village had a grama sabha
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The lowest unit of the administration was the village. Each village had a grama sabha. Gauda, village headman, looked after the affairs of the village.

37. Which of the following were present in the army of Vijayanagar empire?

- 1) Infantry
- 2) Cavalry
- 3) elephant corps
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 1, 2, 3

d) 2, 3

Explanation

The army consisted of the infantry, cavalry and elephant corps. The army was modernised and Vijayanagar army began using firearms. The combination of firearm and cavalry made them one of the most feared armies in India.

38. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The Vijayanagar Empire was one of the richest states then known to the world
 - 2) The emperors issued a large number of gold coins called Varahas
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Vijayanagar Empire was one of the richest states then known to the world. Several foreign travellers, who visited the empire during the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries, left behind glowing accounts of its splendour and wealth. The emperors issued a large number of gold coins called Varahas.

39. Who among the following Persian visited Krishnadevaraya's Court?

- a) **Abdur Razzaq**
- b) Ibn Battuha
- c) Hiseun tsang
- d) It -Sing

Explanation

Abdur Razzaq, the visiting Persian emissary to Krishnadevaraya's Court, records the huge tank built with the help of Portuguese masons. Channels were constructed to supply water from the tank to different parts of the city. The city was well stocked with a variety of agricultural goods.

40. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Vijayanagar's agricultural production was supplemented by numerous cottage-scale industries
 - 2) The most important of them were textile, mining and metallurgy.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Vijayanagar's agricultural production was supplemented by numerous cottage-scale industries. The most important of them were textile, mining and metallurgy.

41. Who made reference to separate guild for each group of tradesmen and craftsmen?
- Nuniz
 - Abdur Razzaq**
 - Alasani Peddana
 - Tenali Ramakrishna

Explanation

Abdur Razzaq, the makes a reference to separate guild for each group of tradesmen and craftsmen.

42. Which of the following are matched correctly regarding trade of Vijayanagar empire?
- silks from China
 - spices from the Malabar region
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2**
 - None

Explanation

During the Vijayanagar Empire, inland, coastal and overseas trade flourished in goods such as silks from China, spices from the Malabar region and precious stones from Burma (Myanmar).

43. Who among the following wrote Amuktamalyada?
- Krishnadeva Raya**
 - Devaraya
 - Buka
 - Ganagadevi

Explanation

Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada, an epic in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama Jambavati Kalyanam.

44. Which of the following are correctly matched?
- Amuktamalyada – Telugu
 - Jambavati Kalyanam – Tamil
- 1 alone**

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada, an epic in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama Jambavati Kalyanam.

45. Who authored Pandurangamahatyam?

- a) Buka
- b) Alasani Peddana
- c) **Tenali Ramakrishna**
- d) Jakkama

Explanation

Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada, an epic in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama Jambavati Kalyanam. Tenali Ramakrishna authored Pandurangamahatyam.

46. Who among the following translated Sanskrit and Prakrit works into Telugu?

- a) Srinatha
- b) Pothana
- c) Jakkama
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Scholars like Srinatha, Pothana, Jakkama and Duggana translated Sanskrit and Prakrit works into Telugu.

47. _____ is considered a masterpiece in Telugu literature

- a) **Amuktamalyada**
- b) Jambavati Kalyanam
- c) Pandurangamahatyam
- d) None

Explanation

Amuktamalyada is considered a masterpiece in Telugu literature. Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada, an epic in Telugu.

48. Which literature speaks about Andal?

- a) Jambavati Kalyanam
- b) Amuktamalyada**
- c) Pandurangamahatyam
- d) All the above

Explanation

Amuktamalyada is considered a masterpiece in Telugu literature. It relates the story of the daughter of Periazhvar, Goda Devi (Andal), who used to wear the garlands intended for Lord Ranganatha before they were offered to the deity, and hence the name Amuktamalyada who wears and gives away garlands.

49. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The temple building activity of the Vijayanagar rulers produced a new style called the Vijayanagara style.
- 2) Prominence of pillars and piers, in large numbers, and the manner in which they were sculptured are hallmarks of the Vijayanagara style
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

The temple building activity of the Vijayanagar rulers produced a new style called the Vijayanagara style. Prominence of pillars and piers, in large numbers, and the manner in which they were sculptured are hallmarks of the Vijayanagara style.

50. _____ was the most common animal to be depicted on the pillars of Vijayanagar Architecture

- a) Elephant
- b) Horse**
- c) Boar
- d) Dragon

Explanation

Horse was the most common animal to be depicted on the pillars. The structures have a mandapam (open pavilion) with a raised platform, generally meant for seating the deity on special occasions. These temples also have a marriage hall with elaborately carved pillars.

51. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Ala-ud-din Hasan, also known as Hasan Gangu, seized Daulatabad and declared himself sultan under the title of Bahman Shah in 1347.

- 2) In his effort, this Turkish officer of Daulatabad (Devagiri) was supported by other military leaders in rebellion against the sultan of Delhi, Muhammad bin Tughluq.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Ala-ud-din Hasan, also known as Hasan Gangu, seized Daulatabad and declared himself sultan under the title of Bahman Shah in 1347. In his effort, this Turkish officer of Daulatabad (Devagiri) was supported by other military leaders in rebellion against the sultan of Delhi, Muhammad bin Tughluq.

52. In which year capital of Bahmani was shifted to Bidar?

- a) **1429**
- b) 1333
- c) 1347
- d) 1439

Explanation

In two years, Alaud-din Hasan Bahman Shah shifted his capital to Gulbarga. His successors found it difficult to organise a stable kingdom even around Gulbarga. So the capital was again shifted to Bidar in 1429. There were 18 monarchs of the Bahmani dynasty.

53. What was the capital of Bahmani before Bidar?

- a) **Gulbarga**
- b) Berar
- c) Devagiri
- d) Ahmednagar

Explanation

Muhammad bin Tughluq. In two years, Alaud-din Hasan Bahman Shah shifted his capital to Gulbarga. His successors found it difficult to organise a stable kingdom even around Gulbarga. So the capital was again shifted to Bidar in 1429. There were 18 monarchs of the Bahmani dynasty.

54. How many years does Bahman shah ruled?

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) **11**
- d) 15

Explanation

Ala-ud-din Hasan ruled for 11 years. His attempt to exact an annual tribute from the state of Warangal, the Reddi kingdoms of Rajahmundry and Kondavidu, led to frequent wars.

55. Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into_____ territorial divisions

- a) 10
- b) 5
- c) 4
- d) 3

Explanation

Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called taraf. A governor was appointed for each province.

56. Which of the following is correct regarding Bahmani kingdom?

- 1) A governor was appointed for each province.
 - 2) He commanded an army, was solely responsible for its administration and for the collection of the revenue
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

A governor was appointed for each province. He commanded an army, was solely responsible for its administration and for the collection of the revenue. The system worked well under a powerful king, but its dangers became apparent during the reign of a weak ruler.

57. _____ succeeded Bahman Shah.

- a) **Muhammad shah I**
- b) Shah Alam
- c) Nazuridin
- d) Bahaman Shah II

Explanation

Muhammad shah I succeeded Bahman Shah. He waged two wars with Vijayanagar but couldn't gain from it.

58. Which attack earned fortress of Golconda to Muhammad shah I?

- a) **attack on Warangal**
- b) attack on Vijayanagar
- c) attack on Pandyas
- d) attack on Mughals

Explanation

Muhammad shah I succeeded Bahman Shah. He waged two wars with Vijayanagar but couldn't gain from it. But his attack on Warangal in 1363 earned him a large property and wealth, including the important fortress of Golconda and his treasured turquoise throne, which thereafter became the throne of the Bahmani kings.

59. Which of the statement is true about Turquoise?

- 1) Turquoise is a semi-precious stone Red in colour.
- 2) Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Turquoise is a semi-precious stone sky blue in colour. Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.

60. Who among the following laid a solid foundation for the Bahmani kingdom?

- a) Bahaman Shah
- b) Muhammad Shah**
- c) Muhammad Shah II
- d) Shah Alam

Explanation

Muhammad Shah laid a solid foundation for the kingdom. His system of government continued even after the Bahmani kingdom disintegrated into five sultanates.

61. How many mosques at Gulbarga was/were built by Muhammad Shah I?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 2**
- d) 5

Explanation

Muhammad Shah built two mosques at Gulbarga. One, the great mosque, completed in 1367, measures 216 by 16 feet and has a roofed courtyard.

62. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) A large number of Arabs, Turks and notably Persians began to immigrate to the Deccan, many of them at the invitation of Sultan Muhammad I
- 2) They had a strong influence on the development of Muslim culture during subsequent generations.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

A large number of Arabs, Turks and notably Persians began to immigrate to the Deccan, many of them at the invitation of Sultan Muhammad I and there they had a strong influence on the development of Muslim culture during subsequent generations.

63. The Golconda Fort is located near_____

- a) Vizag
- b) **Hyderabad**
- c) Tirpathi
- d) Berar

Explanation

The Golconda Fort is located about 11 kilometres from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters height. The fort is popular for its acoustic architecture.

64. What is the height of Golconda Fort in meters?

- a) 140
- b) **120**
- c) 132
- d) 149

Explanation

The Golconda Fort is located about 11 kilometres from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters height

65. The highest point of the Golconda fort is_____

- a) **Bala Hissar**
- b) Bala Hymn

- c) Bala Nama
- d) Bala Nushar

Explanation

The Golconda Fort is located about 11 kilometres from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters height. The fort is popular for its acoustic architecture. The highest point of the fort is Bala Hissar. It is believed that there is a secret underground tunnel, which leads from the Durbar Hall to one of the palaces at the foot of the hills.

66. Who succeeded Muhammad shah?

- a) Muhammad shah II
- b) Mujahid**
- c) Bahaman Shah
- d) Bahaman Shah II

Explanation

Mujahid, the son of Muhammad shah, ascended the throne. However, on his return to Gulbarga from the expedition against Vijayanagar, he was assassinated.

67. In which year uncle Muhammad was enthroned to Bahmani kingdom?

- a) 1378**
- b) 1365
- c) 1388
- d) 1334

Explanation

Mujahid, the son of Muhammad shah, ascended the throne. However, on his return to Gulbarga from the expedition against Vijayanagar, he was assassinated and the nephew of the conspirator, Daud, the uncle of Muhammad, was enthroned in 1378 as Muhammad II.

68. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) There were constant wars between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar rulers over the fertile Tungabhadra–Krishna region.
 - 2) The threat also came from the north, especially from Malwa and Gujarat
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

There were constant wars between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar rulers over the fertile Tungabhadra–Krishna region. The threat also came from the north, especially from Malwa and Gujarat.

69. The noteworthy ruler after eight and a half decades (1377 to 1463) was_____

- a) **Muhammad III**
- b) Muhammad II
- c) Muhammad I
- d) Bahaman Shah

Explanation

The noteworthy ruler after eight and a half decades (1377 to 1463) was Muhammad III (1463–1482). Muhammad III reigned for 19 years. For most of these years, the lieutenant of the kingdom was Mahmud Gawan, the most notable personality of the time.

70. Vakil-us-saltan means_____

- a) **lieutenant of the kingdom**
- b) lieutenant of the village
- c) Judicial head
- d) Foreign ministry

Explanation

Vakil-us-saltana or lieutenant of the kingdom, who was the immediate subordinate authority of the sovereign.

71. Who among the following associated the Vakil-us-saltana?

- a) **Peshwa**
- b) Amir-i-jumla
- c) Kotwal
- d) None

Explanation

Peshwa who was associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom. Vakil-us-saltana or lieutenant of the kingdom, who was the immediate subordinate authority of the sovereign.

72. Which among the following is incorrectly matched?

- a) Amir-i-jumla - minister of finance
- b) Nazir - assistant minister for finance
- c) Wasir-i-ashraf - minister of foreign affair
- d) **Kotwal - chief justice**

Explanation

1. Wakil-us-saltana or lieutenant of the kingdom, who was the immediate subordinate authority of the sovereign. 2. Peshwa who was associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom; 3. Waziri-kull who supervised the work of all other ministers; 4. Amir-i-jumla, minister of finance; 5. Nazir, assistant minister for finance; 6. Wasir-i-ashraf, minister of foreign affairs; 7. Kotwal or chief of police and city magistrate in the capital; and 8. Sadr-i-jahan or chief justice and minister of religious affairs and endowments.

73. Mahmud Gawan was ___ by birth

- a) **Persian**
- b) Arab
- c) Turk
- d) Hindu

Explanation

A Persian by birth, Mahmud Gawan was well-versed in Islamic theory, Persian and Mathematics.

74. Who among the following recruited Mahmud Gawan Bahmani kingdom?

- a) **Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah**
- b) Muhammad III
- c) Muhammad II
- d) Muhammad I

Explanation

Mahmud Gawan was also a poet and a prose writer. The Bahmani king Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah greatly impressed by his wisdom and military genius, recruited him. He served with great distinction as the Prime Minister under Muhammad III and contributed extensively to the development of the Bahmani kingdom.

75. Which of the following is true about Gawan?

- 1) Gawan was known for his military campaigns as well as administrative reforms.
 - 2) He used Persian chemists to teach the Bahmani army about the preparation and the use of gunpowder
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Gawan was known for his military campaigns as well as administrative reforms. He used Persian chemists to teach the Bahmani army about the preparation and the use of gunpowder.

76. In Gawan's war against the Vijayanagar kings in_____, he used gunpowder.

- a) Bidar
- b) Berar
- c) **Belgaum**
- d) Devagiri

Explanation

Gawan was known for his military campaigns as well as administrative reforms. He used Persian chemists to teach the Bahmani army about the preparation and the use of gunpowder. In his war against the Vijayanagar kings in Belgaum, he used gunpowder.

77. Which of the following statement is correct about Gawan?

- 1) In order to tighten the administration and to curb the power of provincial governors, who often functioned as virtual kings
 - 2) Gawan divided the existing four provinces of the Bahmani Sultanate into 20 provinces so as to limit the area under the rule of each governor
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In order to tighten the administration and to curb the power of provincial governors, who often functioned as virtual kings, Gawan divided the existing four provinces of the Bahmani Sultanate into eight provinces so as to limit the area under the rule of each governor and to make the provincial administration more manageable.

78. Who among the following become were affected mostly by Gawan?

- a) **Deccanis**
- b) Pradesis
- c) Both
- d) None

Explanation

The administrative reforms introduced by Gawan improved the efficiency of the government, but curtailed the powers of the provincial chiefs, who were mostly Deccanis. So, the already existing

rivalry among nobles such as Deccanis and Pradesis (foreigners) further intensified and conflicts broke out.

79. Shihab-ud-din Mahmud reigned as the sultan until his death in_____

- a) 1513
- b) 1518**
- c) 1540
- d) 1534

Explanation

Gawan's execution prompted several of the foreign nobles who were considered the backbone of the state to leave for their provinces. After Sultan Muhammad III's death, Mahmud or Shihab-ud-din Mahmud reigned as the sultan until his death in 1518.

80. Finally the Bahmani kingdom broke into_____ independent Deccan kingdoms

- a) 10
- b) 4
- c) 5**
- d) 2

Explanation

After Sultan Muhammad III's death, Mahmud or Shihab-ud-din Mahmud reigned as the sultan until his death in 1518. His long rule is noted for the beginnings of the process of disintegration. After him, four of his successors on the throne were kings only in name. During this period, the Sultanate gradually broke up into five independent Deccan kingdoms: Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Golconda.

81. Alaud-din Hasan Shah was educated at_____

- a) Nalanda
- b) Taxila
- c) Multan**
- d) None

Explanation

The founder of the Bahmani kingdom Alaud-din Hasan Shah was educated at Multan at the initiative of Zabar Khan, a general of Alaud-din Khalji.

82. Who opened institution for purpose of educating children of noble families?

- a) Muhammad I**

- b) Bahaman Shah
- c) Sultan Firoz
- d) None

Explanation

Muhammad I was a patron of learning. He opened institutions for the purpose of educating the children of noble families in the art of soldiery.

83. Which Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet?

- a) Muhammad I
- b) Bahaman shah
- c) **Sultan Firoz**
- d) None

Explanation

Sultan Firoz, the eighth Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet. Later his successors founded schools in Gulbarga, Bidar, Daulatabad and Kandahar.

84. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Muhammad I, world famous madrasa in Bidar, with a large library, containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts
- 2) Sultan Firoz, the eighth Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Sultan Firoz, the eighth Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet. Later his successors founded schools in Gulbarga, Bidar, Daulatabad and Kandahar. Boarding and lodging at the king's expenses were provided in these schools. Mahmud Gawan's world famous madrasa in Bidar, with a large library, containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts, is illustrative of the importance given to scholarship and education by Gawan.