

11th History Lesson 7 Questions in English

7] Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdoms

1. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| I. Yadavas | 1. Madurai |
| II. Hoysalas | 2. Warangal |
| III. Pandyas | 3. Dvarasamudra |
| IV. Kakatiyas | 4. Devagiri |
- a) 4, 2, 1, 3
b) 4, 1, 2, 3
c) **4, 3, 1, 2**
d) 3, 4, 1, 2

Explanation

At the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the Delhi Sultanate was preparing to extend southwards, the Deccan and south India were divided into four kingdoms: the Yadavas of Devagiri (Western Deccan or present Maharashtra), the Hoysalas of Dvarasamudra (Karnataka), the Kakatiyas of Warangal (eastern part of present Telengana) and the Pandyas of Madurai (southern Tamil Nadu).

2. During which years does general Malik Kafur lead his South Indian expeditions?

- 1) 1304
2) 1310
3) 1306
4) 1308
- a) **1, 2**
b) 2, 3
c) 3, 4
d) 1, 3

Explanation

During the two expeditions of the general Malik Kafur, first in 1304 and then in 1310, these old states faced defeat one after another and lost most of their accumulated wealth to the plundering raids of the Sultanate army.

3. Who among the following tried to shift capital to Devagiri?

- a) **Muhammad Tughluq**
b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
c) Akbar

d) Shah Alam

Explanation

The Tughluq dynasty continued its southern expeditions into southern India under the rule of his military officers. Muhammad Tughluq (1325–51) even tried to make Devagiri (renamed as Daulatabad) as the capital to command the vast conquered territory more effectively. But his experiments failed and brought misery to the people. When he shifted the capital back to Delhi, his subordinates in the south declared independence.

4. In which year Madurai become independent from Delhi sultanate?

- a) 1345
- b) 1333**
- c) 1340
- d) 1356

Explanation

Madurai became an independent Sultanate in 1333. Zafar Khan who declared independence in 1345 at Devagiri shifted his capital to Gulbarga in northern Karnataka. He took the title, Bahman Shah and the dynasty he founded became known as the Bahmani dynasty (1347– 1527).

5. In which year Vijayanagar kingdom was established?

- a) 1333
- b) 1345
- c) 1336**
- d) 1347

Explanation

A few years earlier, in 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was established by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (present day Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.

6. Which literature gives details about the Nayankara system under Krishnadevaraya?

- a) Manucharitram
- b) Saluvabhyudayam
- c) Rayavachakamu**
- d) Silapathikaram

Explanation

The Kannada and Telugu literature, like Manucharitram, Saluvabhyudayam, etc., patronized in the Vijayanagar court, give genealogical, political and social information. The Telugu work Rayavachakamu gives interesting details about the Nayankara system under Krishnadevaraya.

7. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| I. Ibn Battuta | 1. Persian |
| II. Nikitin | 2. Portuguese |
| III. Abdur Razzak | 3. Russian |
| IV. Nuniz | 4. Moroccan |
- a) 4, 2, 3, 1
b) **4, 3, 1, 2**
c) 4, 1, 3, 2
d) 4, 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Several foreign visitors who came to South India during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries wrote about their travels which throw useful light on the political, social, and cultural aspects. Of them, Ibn Battuta a Moroccan traveller (1333-45), Abdur Razzak from Persia (1443-45), Nikitin, a Russian (1470-74), the Portuguese visitors Domingo Paes and Nuniz (1520-37) provide remarkably rich information.

8. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The Vijayanagar kings issued a large number of Silver coins called Varaha
 - 2) These coins have the images of various Hindu deities and animals like the bull, the elephant and the fabulous gandaberunda
 - 3) The legend contains the king's name either in Nagari or in Kannada script.
- a) 1, 2
b) **2, 3**
c) 1, 3
d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Vijayanagar kings issued a large number of gold coins called Varaha (also called Pon in Tamil and Honnu in Kannada). These gold coins have the images of various Hindu deities and animals like the bull, the elephant and the fabulous gandaberunda (a double eagle, sometimes holding an elephant in each beak and claw). The legend contains the king's name either in Nagari or in Kannada script.

9. Raichur Doab lies between_____ rivers

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

Explanation

Rivalry with the Vijayanagar kingdom over the fertile Raichur doab, lying between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers, not only marked the early history of the Bahmani kingdom, but continued to be an enduring feature over two centuries.

10. Which of the following statement about Bahmani administration is correct?

- 1) In order to facilitate smooth administration, as followed in the Delhi Sultanate, Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs, each under a governor.
- 2) Each governor commanded the army of his province (Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar) and was solely responsible for both its administration and the collection of revenue
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In order to facilitate smooth administration, as followed in the Delhi Sultanate, Alaudin Hasan Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs, each under a governor. Each governor commanded the army of his province (Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar) and was solely responsible for both its administration and the collection of revenue. The system worked well under a powerful king, but its dangers became apparent under a weak ruler. For the greater part of his reign of eleven years Bahman was engaged in subduing the unruly in his kingdom and in establishing order.

11. Who among the following assumed the title Second Alexander on his coins?

- a) Babur
- b) Harihara
- c) Mohammed I
- d) **Bahman Shah**

Explanation

Alaudin Hasan Bahman Shah attempt to exact an annual tribute from the state of Warangal, the Reddi kingdoms of Rajahmundry and Kondavidu, led to frequent wars. Bahman Shah emerged victorious in all these expeditions and assumed the title Second Alexander on his coins.

12. Who among the following succeeded Bahman Shah?

- a) **Mohammed I**
- b) Mohammed Gawan
- c) Zafar Khan

d) Bukka

Explanation

Mohammed- I succeeded Bahman Shah. There was a decade-long war with Vijayanagar, most of which related to control over the Raichur doab. Neither side gained lasting control over the region, in spite of the huge fatalities in battles.

13. In which year Mohammed I acquired turquoise throne?

- a) 1363
- b) 1336
- c) 1346
- d) 1373

Explanation

Mohammed I's attack on Warangal in 1363 brought him a large indemnity, including the important fortress of Golkonda and the treasured turquoise throne, which thereafter became the throne of the Bahmani kings.

14. What is the colour of Turquoise?

- a) Red
- b) Green
- c) **Blue**
- d) Yellow

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.

15. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I. Vakil-us-sultana | 1. chief justice |
| II. Amir-i-jumla | 2. immediate subordinate to sovereign |
| III. Nazir | 3. minister of finance |
| IV. Sadr-i-jahan | 4. assistant minister for finance |
- a) 2, 1, 3, 4
 - b) 3, 4, 1, 2
 - c) 4, 3, 1, 2
 - d) **2, 3, 4, 1**

Explanation

Mohammed- I established a good system of government that was followed by all the successor sultanates as well as by the Marathas later. He appointed a council of eight ministers of state: 1. Vakil-ussultana or lieutenant of the kingdom, the immediate subordinate of the sovereign. 2. Wazir-i-kull, who supervised the work of all other ministers; 3. Amir-i-jumla, minister of finance; 4. Wasir-i-ashraf, minister of foreign affairs and master of ceremonies; 5. Nazir, assistant minister for finance; 6. Peshwa who was associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom; 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.

16. Which of the following statement about Muhammad Shah is correct?

- 1) He took strong measures for the suppression of highway robbery
- 2) He built two mosques at Gulbarga
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Muhammad Shah took strong measures for the suppression of highway robbery. Institutional and geographic consolidation under Muhammad Shah laid a solid foundation for the kingdom. He built two mosques at Gulbarga. One, the great mosque, completed in 1367, remains an impressive building.

17. In which year capital of Bahmani was shifted from Gulbarga to Bidar?

- a) 1363
- b) **1429**
- c) 1409
- d) 1430

Explanation

The capital was shifted from Gulbarga to Bidar in 1429. The rule of Mohammad III (1463–1482) is worthy of mention because of his lieutenant Mohammed Gawan, a great statesman.

18. Where does the Mohammed Gawan Madrasa is located?

- a) Berar
- b) **Bidar**
- c) Gulbarga
- d) Tanjore

Explanation

The Mohammed Gawan Madrasa in Bidar, with a large library, containing 3000 manuscripts, is illustrative of his scholarship. Gawan served with great distinction as prime minister under Mohammad III and contributed extensively to the dynamic development of the Bahmani Kingdom.

19. Who divided existing four provinces of the Bahmani Sultanate into eight?

- a) Mohammad V
- b) Mohammad II
- c) Mohammad I
- d) Mohammad Gawan**

Explanation

Gawan fought successful wars against the rulers of Konkan, Orissa and Vijayanagar. He was known for his administrative techniques. He used Persian chemists to teach the preparation and the use of gunpowder. In his war against the Vijayanagar Kings in Belgaum, he used gunpowder. In order to tighten the administration and to curb the power of provincial governors, who functioned virtually as kings, Gawan divided the existing four provinces of the Bahmani Sultanate into eight.

20. Assertion (A): Mohammad III ordered for the execution of Mohammed Gawan

Reason (R): Jealous of his success Deccani's forged a letter to implicate Gawan in conspiracy against the Sultan.

- a) A is correct, R is not the correct Explanation of A
- b) A is correct, R is wrong
- c) A and R are wrong
- d) A is correct, R is the correct Explanation of A**

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 the two groups of nobles, Deccani Muslims and Pardesi (foreigner) Muslims, further intensified and conflicts broke out. Gawan became a victim of this tussle for power, although he remained fair and neutral in this conflict. Jealous of his success they forged a letter to implicate Gawan in a conspiracy against the Sultan. Sultan, who himself was not happy with Gawan's dominance, ordered his execution.

21. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) After the Sultan's (Mohammed III) death five of his descendants succeeded him on the throne but they were kings only in name

- 2) During this period the Sultanate gradually broke up into four independent kingdoms: Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar and Golkonda.
- 3) Bidar where the Bahmani Sultan ruled as a puppet became the fifth one.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Gawan's execution augured ill for the Sultanate. Several of the foreign nobles who were considered the strongest pillars of the state began to leave for their provinces, leading to the disintegration of the Sultanate. After the Sultan's death five of his descendants succeeded him on the throne but they were kings only in name. During this period the Sultanate gradually broke up into four independent kingdoms: Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar and Golkonda. Bidar where the Bahmani Sultan ruled as a puppet became the fifth one.

22. Which of the following sultanate become more powerful?

- a) Bidar
- b) Berar
- c) **Bijapur**
- d) Golkonda

Explanation

Among those five independent kingdoms, Bijapur became powerful by annexing Bidar and Berar in course of time. Though Ahmadnagar and Golkonda acted independently they finally joined with Bijapur to fight with their common enemy, Vijayanagar. Vijayanagar was utterly routed in the battle of Talikota or Rakshashi-Tangadi in 1565. Thereafter, within a century, the Sultanates were vanquished one after another and taken over by the Mughal state.

23. Which dynasty built the Golkonda Fort on a granite hill?

- a) **Kakatiyas**
- b) Yadavas
- c) Hoysalas
- d) Pandyas

Explanation

The Raja Krishna Dev of the Kakatiya dynasty with Warangal as capital constructed the Golkonda Fort on a granite hill. During 1495–1496 the fort was handed over to Sultan Kali Kutub Khan as a Jagir (land grant).

24. Who reconstructed the mud fort into a granite fort in Golconda?

- a) Raja Krishna Dev
- b) Krishna Devaraya
- c) **Sultan Kali Kutub Khan**
- d) Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah

Explanation

Sultan Kali Kutub Khan reconstructed and rechristened the mud fort into a granite fort and called the place Muhammed Nagar. Later, the Golkonda fort came into the possession of the Bahmani dynasty.

25. To whom does the Golkonda fort owes much of its present grandeur?

- a) Raja Krishna Dev
- b) Krishna Devaraya
- c) Sultan Kali Kutub Khan
- d) **Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah**

Explanation

Still later, the Qutub Shahi dynasty took over and made Golkonda its capital. Golkonda fort owes much of its present grandeur to Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth sultan of Qutb Shahi dynasty. The subsequent generations saw Golkonda being fortified further with several additions and the formation of a beautiful city within. By the 17th century, Golkonda was famous as a diamond market. It gave the world some of the best-known diamonds, including the 'Kohinoor'.

26. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The Golkonda Fort is located near Hyderabad on a hill
 - 2) The Golkonda Fort is popular for its acoustic architecture
 - 3) The highest point of the fort is Bala Hissar
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) **1, 2, 3**

Explanation

The Golkonda Fort is located about 11 kms from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters high. The Golkonda Fort is popular for its acoustic architecture. The highest point of the fort is Bala Hissar. There is said to be a secret underground tunnel which leads from the Durbar Hall to one of the palaces at the foot of the hills.

27. When did Aurangzeb laid siege to this Golkonda fort which went in Vain?

- a) 1687
- b) 1667
- c) 1677
- d) 1670

Explanation

Aurangzeb laid siege to this Golkonda fort in 1687 for about eight months but in vain. It was due to the treachery of an Afghan gate keeper, the fort finally fell.

28. Which of the following is the entrance to the Golconda fort?

- a) **Fateh Darwaza**
- b) Fateh Hissar
- c) Bala Hissar
- d) Bala Darwaza

Explanation

The Golkonda Fort also houses the tombs of the Qutub Shahis. There are two individual pavilions on the outer side of Golkonda which serve as major architectural attractions. The Fort comprises four other small forts within itself. It has cannons, draw bridges, royal chambers, halls, temples, mosques, stables, etc. The Fateh Darwaza or the Victory Gate is the entrance to the fort.

29. When does Harihara and Bukka laid foundation for a Vijayanagar kingdom?

- a) 1333
- b) **1336**
- c) 1346
- d) 1347

Explanation

There are different traditions regarding the foundation of the Vijayanagar kingdom. It is now generally accepted, on the basis of contemporary inscriptions, that the two brothers Harihara and Bukka, the eldest sons of one Sangama, earlier serving the Hoysala rulers of Karnataka, asserted their independence and laid foundation for a new kingdom in about 1336.

30. Who killed Hoysala king Ballala III?

- a) Deccan Sultan
- b) **Madurai Sultan**
- c) Delhi Sultans
- d) Mughals

Explanation

The foundation of Vijayanagar empire happened soon after the death of the Hoysala king Ballala III at the hands of the Madurai Sultan.

31. What was the initial capital of Vijayanagar empire?

- a) Hampi
- b) Hosapattana
- c) **Anegondi**
- d) Mangalore

Explanation

Initially the capital of Vijayanagar empire was in or near about Anegondi on the north bank of the Tungabhadra river. But, soon it was shifted to the Hoysala town Hosapattana (near Hampi) on the south bank.

32. What does the term Vijayanagara mean?

- a) **City of Victory**
- b) City of light
- c) City of Winners
- d) City of Conqueror

Explanation

The capital Hosapattana was expanded and renamed Vijayanagara, the city of Victory. Thereafter, they proclaimed themselves the rulers of Vijayanagara or of Karnataka Vijayanagara.

33. When does Harihara celebrated his coronation?

- a) 1336
- b) 1333
- c) **1346**
- d) 1347

Explanation

Harihara celebrated his coronation in 1346 at this city. Historians call this dynasty started by Harihara and Bukka Sangama after the name of his father or forefather.

34. Whose emblem does Vijayanagara adopted?

- a) Kakatiyas
- b) **Chalukyas**
- c) Mauryas
- d) Hoysalas

Explanation

Vijayanagara rulers with Hosapattana as capital adopted the emblem of the Chalukyas, the boar, or varaha as their royal insignia.

35. According to some tradition, under whom does Harihara and Bukka served?

- a) Ilbari dynasty
- b) Tughluq dynasty**
- c) Khaliji dynasty
- d) Lodi dynasty

Explanation

According to some later-day tradition, Vidyanaya (also called Madhava), a renowned Saiva saint and Sanskrit scholar, is said to have persuaded the brothers to abandon their service to the Tughluqs and also to renounce Islam that they had adopted when they were imprisoned by the Sultan in Delhi. Vidyanaya is believed to have played an important role in the foundation of the Vijayanagara kingdom. This is doubtful as, according to some inscriptions, Vidyanaya lived at the end of the fourteenth century, nearly sixty years after the foundation of Vijayanagar.

36. Which of the following is arranged in correct order?

- a) The Sangama dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty
- b) The Sangama dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty**
- c) The Saluva dynasty, the Sangama dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty
- d) The Sangama dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty

Explanation

The Vijayanagar kingdom was successively ruled by four dynasties over a period of more than three hundred years: the Sangama dynasty (1336–1485), the Saluva dynasty (1485–1505), the Tuluva dynasty (1505–1570) and the Aravidu dynasty (1570–1650). The history of this kingdom can be narrated in four stages.

37. Vijayanagar kingdom under whom does they turned their attention of Tondai-mandalam?

- a) Hari-hara
- b) Bukka-I**
- c) Bukka II
- d) Kumara Kampana

Explanation

Under Bukka I, attention was turned to Tondai-mandalam, covering the northern districts of Tamil area, which was under the rule of the Sambuvaraya chiefs.

38. Who is given credit for slaying the Madurai Sultan and bringing to an end that Sultanate?

- a) Hari-Hara
- b) Bukka I
- c) **Kumara Kampana**
- d) Krishna Devaraya

Explanation

The prince Kampana (usually called Kumara Kampana), son of Bukka I, carried out this work successfully with the help of his faithful general MarayanaNayak. He is also given credit for slaying the Madurai Sultan and bringing to an end that Sultanate in about 1370.

39. Who is the author of the book Madura-vijayam?

- a) Kumara Kampana
- b) **Ganga-devi**
- c) Vijaya-devi
- d) Bukka I

Explanation

Kumara Kampana slaying of Madurai Sultan is mentioned in Madura-vijayam, a Sanskrit work written by Kampana's wife, Gangadevi. But strangely, the Pandya country including Madurai was not annexed to the Vijayanagar kingdom at that time.

40. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) From the beginning, both the Bahmani and Vijayangar kingdoms were in constant conflict
- 2) Capturing the territories, collecting tribute and the control of horse trade were the major issues of conflict.
- 3) Each of them wanted to annex and dominate the fertile area between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra (the Raichur doab)
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) **None**

Explanation

From the beginning, both the Bahmani and Vijayangar kingdoms were in constant conflict. Capturing the territories, collecting tribute and the control of horse trade were the major issues of conflict. Each of them wanted to annex and dominate the fertile area between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra (the Raichur doab). Though neither of them succeeded fully, much bloodshed took place for some transitory success. Some historians argue that religious rivalry between the Hindu

Vijayanagar and the Muslim Sultanate was the basic cause of this continuous fight. Actually, the Vijayanagar kings fought also with many Hindu, non-Muslim rulers, like those of Warangal, Kondavidu, Orissa, etc., in which Muslim rulers took part as allies sometimes and as enemies on other times.

41. Which river was more or less dividing line between Vijayanagar – Bahmani?

- a) Tungabhadra
- b) Krishna**
- c) Kaveri
- d) Godavari

Explanation

The control of horse trade that passed through Goa and other ports was another reason for the fighting. Horses were necessary for the armies of both sides (Vijayanagar – Bahmani). In spite of continuous fighting, the Krishna river was more or less the dividing line between the two powers.

42. In coastal Andhra, the power struggle for Vijayanagar was with whom?

- a) Vijayanagar – Bahmani
- b) Vijayanagar – Hoysalas
- c) Vijayanagar – Gajapati**
- d) Vijayanagar – Delhi Sultans

Explanation

In coastal Andhra, the power struggle was between the Gajapati kingdom of Orissa and Vijayanagar. Vijayanagar could not make much headway until the time of Devaraya II (1422–46), who defeated the Orissa army in some battles. But these conquests were only to extract tribute, and no territory was added.

43. Who was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty?

- a) Kumara Kampana
- b) Bukka I
- c) Devaraya II**
- d) Krishna Devaraya

Explanation

Devaraya II was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty. He strengthened his cavalry by recruiting trained Muslim cavalry for his army and giving archery training to his soldiers.

44. Which ambassador gave the vision of times of Devaraya II?

- a) Ibn Battuta
- b) Abdur Razaak**
- c) Nuniz
- d) Nikitin

Explanation

Abdur Razaak, the Persian ambassador who visited the Zamorin of Kochi and the Vijayanagar court during this time states that Devaraya II controlled a vast area. He received tribute from the king of Sri Lanka too.

45. Before the rise of which dynasty Tirumalaideva and then Konerideva began to rule independently?

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

Explanation

Between 1460–65, the Gajapati army attacked many times and it conducted a victorious expedition even up to Tiruchirappalli on the Kaveri river, causing much destruction on the way and plundering the wealth of many temples. Taking advantage of the situation, the feudatories assumed independence. Thus, Tirumalaideva and then Konerideva began to rule independently in the Thanjavur– Tiruchirappalli area for some decades, during the interregnum before the rise of the Saluva rule.

46. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Vijayanagar empire went through a crisis after Devaraya II
 - 2) Power passed on to the trusted commander Saluva Narasimha who defended the kingdom from the Gajapatis and recovered parts of coastal Andhra
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Vijayanagar empire went through a crisis after Devaraya II. Quarrels on account of succession and the inefficient successors encouraged the Gajapati king to dominate the coastal Andhra. Power passed on to the trusted commander Saluva Narasimha who defended the kingdom from the

Gajapatis and recovered parts of coastal Andhra. Around 1485 Saluva Narasimha usurped the throne and declared himself as king, starting the short-lived Saluva dynasty.

47. When did Saluva Narasimha died?

- a) **1491**
- b) 1419
- c) 1480
- d) 1483

Explanation

Saluva Narasimha was assisted by his general and great warrior Narasa Nayak, who tried to quell the rebellious local chiefs in the south. Saluva Narasimha died in 1491 leaving his young sons under the care of Narasa Nayak.

48. Who was the founder of Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagar empire?

- a) Saluva Narasimha
- b) Narasa Nayak
- c) **Viranarasimha**
- d) Krishna devaraya

Explanation

Narasa Nayak became the de facto ruler and took several steps to safeguard the country until his death. In about 1505, his elder son Viranarasimha started the third dynasty, known as the Tuluva dynasty. He had a short but eventful reign and was succeeded by his younger brother Krishna devaraya.

49. Who among the following is considered as the greatest of Vijayanagar kings?

- a) **Krishna devaraya**
- b) Devaraya II
- c) Viranarasimha
- d) Kumara Kampana

Explanation

Krishna devaraya is considered the greatest of the Vijayanagar kings. He built upon the strong military base laid by his father and elder brother. He tried to keep the greatness of the kingdom intact, by undertaking many military expeditions during much of his reign. Early in his reign he fought with the rebellious Ummattur chief (near about Mysore) and brought him to submission.

50. From whom does Krishnadevaraya Seized Udayagiri fort?

- a) Kakatiyas
- b) Hoysalas
- c) Bahmani
- d) Gajapati

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya had to fight almost continuously on two fronts, one against the traditional enemy, the Bahmani Sultans and the other against the Orissa king Gajapati. There are several inscriptions graphically describing his seizure of many forts like Udayagiri, under the control of Gajapati, during the course of this eastern expedition.

51. To whom does Krishnadevaraya gave permission to build a fort at Bhatkal?

- a) Danish
- b) Bahmani
- c) Gajapati
- d) Portuguese

Explanation

In some of these ventures the Portuguese, trying to establish their power in the Malabar and Konkan coast, helped Krishnadevaraya with military aid, and got permission to build a fort at Bhatkal. Though he was quite successful for a time, his victories made the warring Bahmani sultans to become united for their survival

52. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Krishnadevaraya made very large donations to many of the greatest Siva and Vishnu temples of the day
- 2) He added towering gopuras to many of those temples, which survive to this day.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

There are some other reasons for the celebration of Krishnadevaraya as the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar. He made very large donations to many of the greatest Siva and Vishnu temples of the day- Srisailem, Tirupati, Kalahasti, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram, etc. He added towering gopuras to many of those temples, which survive to this day.

53. Who among the following are contemporary of Krishnadevaraya?

- 1) Domingo Paes

- 2) Ibn Battuta
- 3) Nuniz
- 4) Abdur Razak
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3**
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3, 4

Explanation

Contemporary foreign visitors of Krishnadevaraya like Domingo Paes and Nuniz, who visited Vijayanagar left glowing tributes to his personality, and the grandeur and opulence of the city. His court was also adorned by some great poets like Allasani Peddana, Nandi Thimmana

54. Who is the author of Amuktamalyada?

- a) Allasani Peddana
- b) Nandi Thimmana
- c) Krishnadevaraya**
- d) Devaraya II

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya himself is considered a great scholar and is author of the famous poem Amuktamalyada (the story of Andal).

55. Who was given reorganization of the Nayak or system and giving legal recognition to the system?

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

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya's crowning achievement, as a clever administrator, was the reorganization of the Nayak or nayankara system and giving legal recognition to the system. This is explained below under administration.

56. Who was throned after the death of Krishnadevaraya?

- a) Viranarasimha
- b) Devaraya II
- c) Ramaraya

d) Achyutadevaraya**Explanation**

At Krishnadevaraya's death, his son was a small child and so his younger brother Achyutadevaraya became king.

57. Who among the following supported Achyutadevaraya?

- a) **Chellappa**
- b) Ramaraya
- c) Devaraya I
- d) Devaraya II

Explanation

Soon some succession disputes started as Ramaraya, the son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya wanted to dominate the affairs by crowning the infant as king. Achyutadevaraya was however supported by Chellappa (also known as Saluva Nayak), the greatest Nayak of the day who controlled a major part of the Tamil area.

58. Who among the following succeeded Achyutadevaraya?

- a) Chellappa
- b) Ramaraya
- c) **Sadasivaraya**
- d) Krishnadevaraya II

Explanation

After Achyutadevaraya's death in 1542, his nephew Sadasivaraya succeeded him and ruled for about thirty years (1542–70). But real power lay in the hands of Ramaraya, who got support from many of his close kinsmen (of Aravidu clan) by appointing them as Nayak of many strategic localities.

59. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Ramaraya, a great warrior and strategist, was able to play off the Bahmani Muslim powers against one another
 - 2) His divide and rule policy provoked much enmity against Vijayanagar.
 - 3) The battle of Talikota or Rakshasi-Tangadi was fought in January 1565
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) **1, 2, 3**

Explanation

Ramaraya, a great warrior and strategist, was able to play off the Bahmani Muslim powers against one another. He entered into a commercial treaty with the Portuguese whereby the supply of horses to the Bijapur ruler was stopped. He fought with the Bijapur ruler and after some time, he allied with the Bijapur ruler against Golkonda and Ahmadnagar. This divide and rule policy provoked much enmity against Vijayanagar. Forgetting their mutual quarrels, the Deccan states, joined hands to wage the last great battle against their common enemy. The battle was fought at Talikota or Rakshasi-Tangadi in January 1565 in which Ramaraya, in spite of his old age, personally commanded the forces along with his cousins and brothers. In the final stages, the battle was lost. Ramaraya was imprisoned and executed immediately.

60. Who started the Aravidu dynasty?

- a) Sadasivaraya
- b) Ramaraya
- c) **Tirumala**
- d) Chellapa

Explanation

Rakshasi-Tangadi is generally considered the signal for the end of Vijayanagar. The king Sadasivaraya and some of his retinue escaped to Penugonda. Tirumala, brother of Ramaraya, declared himself king in 1570, starting the Aravidu, that is the fourth dynasty.

61. In which year Uttaramerur war fought between the loyalist Yachama Nayak of Perumbedu and Vellore Nayak?

- a) 1630
- b) 1670
- c) **1601**
- d) 1610

Explanation

Tirumala's sons and grandsons ruled the truncated kingdom for two generations, probably up to 1630. There were some more kings who ruled as fugitives until 1670 without a permanent capital. Real power was wielded by the many Nayak chiefs in various parts of the country. Some of them feigned loyalty to the king while others opposed him. There were fights between the loyalists and others. In 1601 there was bitter fighting near Uttaramerur between the loyalist Yachama Nayak of Perumbedu and the Nayak of Vellur (Vellore).

62. In Uttaramerur war who among the following supported Vellur Nayak?

- 1) Tanjavur Nayak
- 2) Madurai Nayak
- 3) Senji Nayak
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

In Uttaramerur quarrel Vellur Nayak was supported by Tanjavur, Madurai and Senji Nayak, who had become independent rulers.

63. The chief minister of Vijayanagar empire was known as_____

- a) Mahapradhani
- b) Pradhani
- c) Maha Raja
- d) Kariya-karta

Explanation

The king of Vijayanagar empire was the ultimate authority in the kingdom. He was also the supreme commander of the army. He was assisted by several high-ranking officers. The chief minister was known as the mahapradhani.

64. Match the following

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Dalavay | 1. Personal attendant |
| II. Rayasam | 2. Executive agents |
| III. Adaippam | 3. Commander |
| IV. Kariya-karta | 4. Accountant |
- a) 3, 2, 4, 1
 - b) 3, 4, 1, 2**
 - c) 3, 1, 4, 2
 - d) 4, 2, 1, 3

Explanation

Dalavay (commander), Vassal (guard of the palace), Rayasam (secretary/ accountant), Adaippam (personal attendant), and Kariya-karta (executive agents).

65. Which of the following is not one of the rajyas of Tamil are by 1400?

- a) Chandragiri
- b) Padaividu

- c) Valudalampattu
- d) Elagiri

Explanation

As Harihara I and his immediate successors consolidated their territorial acquisitions, they tried to organize the territory by creating administrative divisions called rajyas or provinces each under a governor called pradhani. Some of the prominent rajyas were the Hoysala rajya, Araga, Barakur (Mangalur), and Muluvay. As and when new conquests were made they were put under new rajyas. By 1400, there were five rajyas in the Tamil area: Chandragiri, Padaividu, Valudalampattu, Tiruchirappalli and Tiruvarur.

66. From which century inwards the term Nayak was used?

- a) 12th
- b) 13th
- c) 14th
- d) 15th

Explanation

The term Nayak is used from thirteenth century onwards in Telugu and Kannada areas in the sense of a military leader or simply soldier. Assigning the revenue of a particular locality to the Nayak for their military service is found in the Kakatiya kingdom during the thirteenth century.

67. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Nayak System is similar to the Iqta system practiced by the Delhi Sultanate at that time
 - 2) The practice became established during the reign of Krishnadevaraya and Achyuta Devaraya.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Nayak System is similar to the Iqta system practiced by the Delhi Sultanate at that time. The practice became established during the reign of Krishnadevaraya and Achyuta Devaraya. This is supported by the evidence of inscriptions and by the accounts of Nuniz and Paes.

68. Match the following

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| I. Nayakkattanam | 1. Kannada |
| II. Nayaktanam | 2. Telugu |
| III. Nayankaramu | 3. Tamil |

- a) 2, 1, 3
- b) 1, 3, 2
- c) **3, 1, 2**
- d) 2, 3, 1

Explanation

In the Vijayanagar kingdom the regular assignment of revenue yielding territory in return for military service is clearly found only from about 1500 or a little earlier. Inscriptions refer to this revenue assignment as nayakkattanam in Tamil, Nayaktanam in Kannada, and nayankaramu in Telugu.

69. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| I. peasant families | 1. Balija |
| II. Merchants | 2. Billama |
| III. traditional warrior groups | 3. Reddi |
- a) 2, 1, 3
 - b) 3, 2, 1
 - c) **3, 1, 2**
 - d) 2, 3, 1

Explanation

The non-Brahmana Nayak again had different social backgrounds: traditional warrior groups, pastoral and forest clans (Yadava, Billama), peasant families (Reddi), merchants (Balija) and so on. Some of the prominent Nayak, like Chellappa under Krishnadevaraya, were brahmanas.

70. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The conflicts in the Bahmani courts were much due to the migration of Turks, Afghans and Persians into the Deccan
 - 2) The Vijayanagar area is concerned there took place migrations of Kannada and Telugu warriors and their followers into Tamil areas and elsewhere.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The conflicts in the Bahmani courts were much due to the migration of Turks, Afghans and Persians into the Deccan. As far the Vijayanagar area is concerned there took place migrations of Kannada and Telugu warriors and their followers into Tamil areas and elsewhere. Many of the Nayaka chiefs belong to these language groups. Peasants, artisans and other toiling groups were

also part of this migration. The other consequence was the widening gap between the ruling class and the ruled.

71. Until which century the economy was mainly agrarian?

- a) 14th
- b) 13th**
- c) 12th
- d) 15th

Explanation

The Vijayanagar period witnessed striking development in the field of non-agrarian crafts. Until the thirteenth century the economy was mainly agrarian. From the fourteenth onwards the economy became more commercial.

72. Who among the following inaugurated kingdom of Ramnad?

- a) Krishnadevaraya
- b) Muthu Krishnappa**
- c) Devaraya II
- d) Kumara Kampana

Explanation

The kingdom of Ramnad was inaugurated by the Madurai Nayak Muthu Krishnappa in the early years of the seventeenth century. The inhabitants with martial tradition had served as soldiers under Pandyan, Chola and Vijayanagar kings, and were spread into Tirunelveli and other southern parts of Tamil country.

73. Between which Nayak kingdom does Pudukottai principality lie?

- a) Nayak kingdoms of Thanjavur and Madurai**
- b) Nayak kingdoms of Thanjavur and Vellore
- c) Nayak kingdoms of Thanjavur and Trichy
- d) Nayak kingdoms of Rameswaram and Madurai

Explanation

Pudukottai was a small principality situated between the Nayak kingdoms of Thanjavur and Madurai. The temple at Rameswaram was under the protection of a kaval chief who also assumed the title of Udaiyan Sethupati (meaning the Chief who was lord of bridge or causeway, as he controlled the passage between Rameswaram and Ceylon).

74. Which of the following act as buffer between Chola kingdom and the Pandyas?

- a) Trichy
- b) Pudukottai**
- c) Rameswaram
- d) Karaikudi

Explanation

Pudukottai constituted a buffer between the Chola kingdom and the Pandyas. Like the inhabitants of Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai also had inhabitants belonging to martial tradition. Hence their region could attain the status of "little kingdom" under Tondaimans. The Tondaimans served great royal households of Raja Sethupathi and Nayak kings of Madurai and Thanjavur.

75. Where does the Krishnadevaraya planted the pillar of victory?

- a) Belgaum
- b) Simhachalam**
- c) Rajamahendravaram
- d) Cuttack

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya had to fight almost continuously on two fronts, one against the traditional enemy, the Bahmani Sultans and the other against the Orissa king Gajapati. Finally, he put a pillar of victory at Simhachalam.