

## SEMESTER V

### HYC 07 - INSTITUTIONS IN PRE-COLONIAL INDIA

- Who among the following Sultans of Delhi, declared himself as a lieutenant of the Caliph?  
a) Balban b) Iltutmish c) Ferozeshah Tughlaq d) Muhammad – bin Tughlaq
- In which year was the famous Buland Darwaza built by Akbar?  
a) 1564 b) 1565 c) 1602 d) 1631
- During whose reign did the Mongols appear for the first time on the soil of India?  
a) Ghiyas – ud – din Balban b) Iltutmish c) Jalal – ud – din Firuz d) Ala – ud – din Khilji
- The last Mongal invasion of India during the reign of Ala –ud – din was led by -----  
a) Saldi b) Iqbal Nand c) Qutlugh Khwaja d) Khwaja Tash
- Who amongst the following Chinese pilgrims visited India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya?  
a) Chang Kien b) Fa – Hien c) Hiuen – Tsang d) Wang Hiuen – T’ se
- Who amongst the Slave Dynasty Sultans reigned for the longest period?  
a) Shams – ud – din Iltutmish b) Ghiyas –ud – din Balban c) Nasir – ud – din Mahmud d) Qutb – ub – din Aibak
- Who amongst the following, came to India with Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni?  
a) Alberuni b) Ibn Batuta c) Ibn Haugal d) Mas’udi
- The Slave Dynasty Sultans were -----  
a) Afghans b) Arabs c) Ilbari Turks d) Persians
- The development of architecture was at its peak during the reign of -----  
a) Guptas b) Cholas c) Pandyas d) Nandas
- The Satavahanas hailed from -----  
a) Kalinga b) Konkan c) Maharashtra d) Andhra
- Akbar Mausoleum is situated at -----  
a) Agra b) New Delhi c) Sikandra d) Sasaram
- The Diwan – i – Risalat under Sher Shah dealt with -----  
a) Defence b) Finance c) Intelligence d) Religious Matters
- Which of the following battles is regarded as having destroyed the Vijayanagar Empire in the 15<sup>th</sup> century?  
a) Arcot b) Golconda c) Kanuah d) Talikota
- The immediate successors of the Slave Dynasty Sultans were  
a) Sayyids b) Tughlaqs c) Khiljis d) Lodis
- When Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni sacked Somnath in 1026 A.D., the ruler of Gujarat was  
a) Arjuna b) Bhimdeva I c) Kumarapala d) Tejapala
- Who amongst the following, is believed to have invited Babur to invade India?  
a) Daulat Khan Lodhi b) Ibrahim Lodi c) Sikandar Lodi d) None of these
- The famous literary work Tahqiq – i – Hind was written by -----  
a) Alberuni b) Badami c) Zia – ud – din Barani d) Khafi Khan
- Who amongst the following Mughal rulers reimposed “Jaziya”?  
a) Akbar b) Aurangzeb c) Jahangir d) Humayun
- Ibn Batutah the famous Arab scholar and traveller visited India during the reign of -----  
a) Ala – ud – din Khilji b) Ghiyas - ud - din Tughlaq c) Sher Shah Suri d) Muhammad – bin Tughlaq
- The Italian traveller, who left very praiseworthy account of the Vijayanagar Empire, was -----

- a) E. Barbosa b) Manucci c) Marco Polo d) Nicolo Conti
21. During the reign of which of the following rulers did Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitamanas, flourish?  
a) Akbar b) Humayun c) Shahjahan d) Sher Shah Suri
22. Two of the great Mughals wrote their own memoirs. They were  
a) Babur and Humayun b) Humayun and Jahangir c) Babur and Jahangir  
d) Jahangir and Shahjahan
23. Who amongst the following were the first to invade India  
a) Afghans b) Arabs c) Mongols d) Turks
24. Who amongst the following first prohibited the practice of Sati?  
a) Aurangzeb b) Jahangir c) Sher Shah Suri d) Akbar
25. The Saka Era commenced in which of the following centuries?  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> Century B.C b) 1<sup>st</sup> Century A.D c) 2<sup>nd</sup> Century B.C d) 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D
26. Who levied the tax known by the name of 'Chauth' ?  
a) Chandellas b) Cholas c) Marathas d) Mughals
27. Jainism spread in India during the reign of ----.  
a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya c) Harshavardhana  
d) Samudragupta
28. Shivaji's coronation took place at Raigarh in ----.  
a) 1670 A.D b) 1672 A.D c) 1674 A.D d) 1676 A.D
29. Ashoka had a number of high officials, the most important were ---.  
a) Yutas b) Rajukas c) Mahamatras d) Dharma - Mahamatras
30. Kautilya's Arthashastra is a great treatise on -----.  
a) Economic Policy b) Ethics c) Morality d) Statecraft
31. The last Buddhist Empire in India was that of ----.  
a) Ashoka b) Harshavardhana c) Kanishka II d) Chandragupta Maurya
32. The only edict in which Asoka refers to himself as the King of Magadha is -----.  
a) The minor rock edict at Mashi b) The queens edict c) Bhabra rock edict  
d) Rummindei edict
33. The Zabti system was conceived by -----.  
a) Akbar b) Sher Shah c) Sikandar Lodi d) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
34. In which script were the edict of Asoka inscribed?  
a) Brahmi b) Gurumukhi c) Saradha d) Devanagari
35. Shivaji assumed the title of Chhatrapati in the year ----.  
a) 1665 b) 1666 c) 1670 d) 1672
36. The Gupta empire declined in the fifth century AD as a result of the invasion of -----.  
a) Chalukyas b) Greeks c) Pallavas d) Huns
37. Taxila was the famous site of -----.  
a) Early Vedic Art b) Gandhara Art c) Gupta Art d) Mauryan Art
38. Token currency was introduced for the first time in India by -----.  
a) Ala ud din Khilji b) Firuz Shah Tughluq c) Ghiyas ud din Tughluq  
d) Muhammed bin Tughluq
39. Who was the last mughal emperor in India  
a) Akbar II b) Bahadur Shah II c) Alamgir II d) Shah Alam II
40. Babur won the Battle of Panipat mainly because of -----.  
a) His cavalry b) His military skill c) Tulughma system d) Afghan's disunity
41. Shivaji built his first fort at -----.  
a) Poona b) Purandhar c) Gopa d) Raigarh

42. The Satavahana king, who defeated the western Saka king, Nahapana, was -----.
- a) Gautamiputra Satakarni b) Satakarni I c) Vasisthiputra Pulumayi d) Sri Yajna Satakarni
43. Who was given the title of Alamgir ?
- a) Akbar b) Shajehan c) Aurangazeb d) Afzal
44. On which system political organisation of Rajputs was based?
- a) Feudal system b) Ryotwari system c) Democratic system d) Religious system
45. 'The Grand Trunk Road' was laid by ----.
- a) Akbar b) Ashoka c) Sher Shah Suri d) Samudragupta
46. The Rashtrakutas were the successors of the -----.
- a) Chalukyas of Badami b) Vakatakas c) Pallavas of Kanchi d) Chalukyas of Kalyani
47. The member of Shivaji's Ashta Pradhana who looked after foreign affairs was
- a) Peshwa b) Sachiv c) Pandit Rao d) Sumant
48. Ashtapradhan was a Council of Ministers
- a) In the Gupta administration b) In the Chola administration c) In the Vijayanagar administration d) In the Maratha administration
49. The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called
- a) Rupaka b) Karshapana c) Dinara d) Pana
50. The first writer to use Urdu as the medium of poetic expression was -----
- a) Amir Khusrou b) Mirza Ghalib c) Bahadur Shah Zafar d) Faiz
51. The name of Jehangir as a prince was
- a) Shah Jahan b) Salim c) Dara d) Mirza
52. Who was the founder of the first Sufi order in India?
- a) Khwaja Qutub – ud – din Bakhtiar Kaki b) Sheikh Nizamud –din Auliya  
c) Khwaja Muinud – din Chishti d) Sheikh Nasir – ud – din Mahmud
53. Which of the following officers was the Auditor – General during Mughal period?
- a) Mushriff b) Mustaufi c) Mir Atish d) None of the above
54. One of the major towns in the Satavahana Kingdom was
- a) Arikamedu b) Prathishtana c) Korkkai d) Maski
55. Ashokan inscriptions were first deciphered by
- a) Budhler b) Robert Sewel c) James Prinsep d) Codrington
56. Which of the following dynasties did not rule Vijayanagar?
- a) Saluva b) Tuluva c) Hoysala d) Aravidu
57. The Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar was concerned with ----
- a) Land Revenue System b) Judicial System c) Military System d) Provincial administration
58. Who amongst the following Bhakti cult saints was the product of the 15<sup>th</sup> century?
- a) Chaitanya b) Guru Nanak c) Vallabhacharya d) All of these
59. Who was the Rajput princess whom Akbar married?
- a) Jodhi Bai b) Meera Bai c) Jhansi Rani d) None of the above
60. The first to bring Islam into India were the
- a) Turks b) Arabs c) Khaljis d) Slave Rulers
61. The part of Delhi where Qutbuddin Aibak laid the foundation of the first so called 'seven cities' of medieval Delhi, was :
- a) Siri b) Tughluqabad c) Mehruli d) Hauz Khas
62. Alauddin Khalji captured the throne after securing fabulous wealth from
- a) Chanderi b) Gujarat c) Devagiri d) Chittor

63. Who selected the site for the city of Agra as his capital?  
a) Alauddin Khalji b) Muhammad bin Tughluq c) Bahlu Lodi d) Sikander Lodi
64. What was the real source of the Sultan's authority?  
a) The will of the people b) Military strength c) The support of the Caliph d) Recognition of his authority by the ulema
65. A group of officers to be collectively known as Umarahs were:  
a) Nobles b) Provincial governors c) Iqtadars d) Revenue officials
66. The provincial governors during the Sultanate period were designated as:  
a) Wali b) Muqti or Muqtai c) Naib d) All of the above
67. The largest administrative division in the Vijayanagar empire was  
a) Rajya b) Mandalam c) Kottam d) Nadu

## ANSWERS

- 1 d) Muhammad – bin Tughlaq
- 2 c) 1602
- 3 b) Iltutmish
- 4 b) Iqbal Nand
- 5 b) Fa – Hien
- 6 a) Shams – ud – din Iltutmish
- 7 a) Alberuni
- 8 c) Ilbari Turks
- 9 a) Guptas
- 10 d) Andhra
- 11 c) Sikandra
- 12 d) Religious Matters
- 13 b) Golconda
- 14 c) Khiljis
- 15 b) Bhimdeva I
- 16 a) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- 17 a) Alberuni
- 18 b) Aurangzeb
- 19 d) Muhammad – bin Tughlaq
- 20 d) Nicolo Conti
- 21 a) Akbar
- 22 c) Babur and Jahangir
- 23 b) Arabs
- 24 d) Akbar
- 25 b) 1<sup>st</sup> Century A.D
- 26 c) Marathas
- 27 a) Chandragupta Maurya
- 28 c) 1674 A.D
- 29 b) Rajukas
- 30 d) Statecraft
- 31 b) Harshavardhana
- 32 a) The minor rock edict at Mashī
- 33 a) Akbar
- 34 a) Brahmi
- 35 d) 1672
- 36 d) Huns
- 37 b) Gandhara Art
- 38 d) Muhammed bin Tughluq
- 39 b) Bahadur Shah II
- 40 b) His military skill
- 41 d) Raigarh
- 42 a) Gautamiputra Satakarni
- 43 c) Aurangzeb
- 44 a) Feudal system
- 45 c) Sher Shah Suri
- 46 a) Chalukyas of Badami

- 47 c) Pandit Rao
- 48 d) In the Maratha administration
- 49 a) Rupaka
- 50 a) Amir Khusrou
- 51 b) Salim
- 52 a) Khwaja Qutub – ub – din Bakhtiar Kaki
- 53 b) Mustaufi
- 54 b) Prathishtana
- 55 c) James Prinsep
- 56 c) Hoysala
- 57 c) Military System
- 58 d) All of these
- 59 a) Jodhi Bai
- 60 b) Arabs
- 61 c) Mehruli
- 62 c) Devagiri
- 63 d) Sikander Lodi
- 64 b) Military strength
- 65 a) Nobles
- 66 d) All of the above
- 67 b) Mandalam