

THIRD SEMESTER MA HISTORY (Private Registration)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

HY010303 STATE AND SOCIETY (C.A.D. 1000-1800)

1. The first medieval ruler to propound the divine theory of kingship was
 - A. Qutabuddin Aibak
 - B. Balban
 - C. Iltutmish
 - D. Alauddin Khilji

2. Which dynasty ruled Delhi immediately after the Khilji dynasty?
 - A. Rajput dynasty
 - B. Sayyid dynasty
 - C. Lodi dynasty
 - D. Tughlaq dynasty

3. The period between _____ is known as the period of Delhi Sultanate.
 - A. 1206 AD and 1526 AD
 - B. 1106 AD and 1326 AD
 - C. 1606 AD and 1826 AD
 - D. 1006 AD and 1326 AD

4. With reference to the administration of Delhi Sultanate, which of the following was the department of State Correspondence?
 - A. Diwan-i-arz
 - B. Diwan-i-khairat
 - C. Diwan-i-insha
 - D. Diwan-i-risalt

5. The story that Alauddin Khilji invaded to secure Padmini, the queen of Rana Ratna Singh of Mewar, was vividly described by :
 - A. Ibn-Batuta in his Rehla.
 - B. Malik Muhammad Jayasi in his epic Padmavat.
 - C. Amir Khusrau in Khazain ul Futuh.

D. Col, J. Todd in Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan

6. Where did the traveller Ibn Batuta come from?

A. Persia

B. Turkey

C. Morocco

D. Central Asia

7. Name one famous poet of the Delhi Sultanate, who was adorned with the title Tuti-e-Hindustan (The parrot of India)

A. Amir Khusrau

B. Alberuni

C. Utbi

D. Ziauddin Barani

8. In medieval India, what did the term Jital refer to?

A. Game

B. Diet

C. Coin

D. Weight

9. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi founded the city of Agra?

A. Alauddin Khilji

B. Sikandar Lodi

C. Balban

D. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

10. Who among the following Amirs was the one publicly flogged by the orders of Sultan Balban?

A. Imaduddin Raihan

B. Haibat Khan

C. Sher Khan

D. Malik Baqbaq

11 . Who abolished the Iqta system?

- A. Alauddin Khilji
- B. Balban
- C. Qutubuddin Aibak
- D. Iltutmish

12. The city of Jaunpur was founded in the memory of

- A. Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq
- B. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- C. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- D. Jalaluddin Khilji

13. Ibn Battuta visited India during the reign of

- A. Alauddin Khilji
- B. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- C. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- D. Jalaluddin Firoz Shah

14. What was Arghatta?

- A. A type of cloth
- B. A machine to break forts
- C. An irrigation canal
- D. A device to lift water

15. Malik Kafur was whose General?

- A. Alauddin Khilji
- B. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- C. Muhammad -bin -Tughlaq
- D. Balban

16. Who among the following is known as Lakh Baksh in the Delhi sultanate?

- A. Alauddin Khalji
- B. Iltutmish

- C. Qutbuddin Aibak
- D. Ghiyasuddin Balban

17. Which among the following is not a category of land during the sultanate period?

- A. Iqta
- B. Mansab
- C. Khalisa
- D. Inam

18. During which, Sultan time was Ragadarpan, an Indian classical composition, translated into Persian?

- A. Qutbuddin Aibak
- B. Alauddin Khalji
- C. Ghiyasuddin Balban
- D. Firuz Tughlaq

19. Which of the following department headed by Ariz-i-Mumalik during the Delhi sultanate period?

- A. Military.
- B. B.Revenue
- C. Land
- D. Justice

20. Ibrahim Lodi fought with whom in the first battle of Panipat?

- A. Maharana Pratap
- B. Balban
- C. Babur
- D. Akbar

21. Who built the seven chariot temples of Mahabalipuram?

- A. Chola
- B. Pallava
- C. Chalukya
- D. Pandya

22. Capital of the kingdom of the Pallavas was _____.
- A. Mysore
 - B. Madras
 - C. Kannauj
 - D. Kanchipuram
23. Which of the following ruler was the founder of the Pallava Dynasty?
- A. Simhavishnu
 - B. Mahendravarman I
 - C. Narasimhavarman I
 - D. Narsimhavarman II
24. Which of the following Pallava rulers was a contemporary of Gupta Emperor Samudragupta?
- A. Shiv Skanda Verma
 - B. Mahendravarman I
 - C. Vishnugopa
 - D. Singh Vishnu
25. The origin of Dravidian style of architecture in South India started with
- A. the Cholas
 - B. the Pallavas
 - C. the Chalukyas
 - D. None of them
26. _____ , a famous Sanskrit writer, was the court poet of Narsimhavarman II.
- A. Bharavi
 - B. Mayursarman
 - C. Dinganaga
 - D. Dandin

27. The Pandyan empire was finally absorbed into the _____ kingdom
- A. Sultan of Delhi
 - B. Vijayanagar
 - C. Chera
 - D. Mughal Empire
28. . Who among the following known for ending the Kalabhra rule, marking the beginning of a new era in the Tamil speaking region?
- A. Kadlan Valuthi
 - B. Nan Maran
 - C. Kadungon
 - D. Maran Valudi
29. Who among the following Pandya ruler performed the Hiranyagarbha and Tulabhara rituals?
- A. Jayantavarman
 - B. Arikesari Maravarman
 - C. Kochadaiyan Ranadhiran
 - D. Maravarman Rajasimha I
30. 'Shalabhoga' land mentioned in Chola inscriptions was _____
- A. land gifted to Brahmanas
 - B. land gifted to temples
 - C. land for the maintenance of a school
 - D. land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
31. Who among the following was the founder of the Imperial Chola dynasty?
- A. Vijayalaya
 - B. Rajendra I
 - C. Parantaka I
 - D. Rajaraja I

32. Which of the following tax was taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour in Chola empire?

- A. Gudi
- B. Puravu
- C. Vetti
- D. Kadu

33. The Chola dynasty reached its zenith during the reign of which king?

- A. Rajaraja Chola II
- B. Rajendra Chola I
- C. Sundara Chola
- D. Gyanendra Chola

34. introduced the theory of segmentary state for earlymedieval south Indian polity.

- A. D.N.Jha
- B. Mahalingam
- C. R.S.sharma
- D. Burton stein

35. The Battle of Khanua was fought between:

- A. Babur and Rana Sanga
- B. Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- C. Babur and Jai Singh
- D. Babur and Medini Rao

36. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between:

- A. Humayun and Sher Shah
- B. Humayun and Hemu
- C. Bairam Khan and Hemu
- D. Akbar and Hemu

37. Who was the Author of Humayun Nama?
- A. Humayun
 - B. Gulbadan Begum
 - C. Roshannara
 - D. Akbar
38. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) marked the beginning of
- A. Afghan Rule in India
 - B. Turkish rule in India
 - C. Rajput Rule in India
 - D. Mughal Rule in India
39. After Panipat, Babur had to face with the problem of dealing with the powerful forces of:
- A. Afghans
 - B. Rajputs
 - C. Lodis
 - D. Marathas
- 40.. Babur's Tuzuk or Memoir is rightly classified as a classic of:
- A. Indian literature
 - B. Muslim literature
 - C. World literature
 - D. Classic Literature
41. Babur wrote his memoir Tuzuk-i-Baburi in his mother tongue which was:
- A. Persian
 - B. Turkish or Turki
 - C. Arabic
 - D. Sanskrit
42. Which two important cities did Babur capture after the first Battle of Panipat?

- A. Jaipur and Agra
- B. Delhi and Agra
- C. Amritsar and Delhi
- D. Agra and Jaunpur

43. Akbar introduced the Dahsala System with the help of

- A. Raja Todar Mal
- B. Raja Man Singh
- C. Raja Bhagwan Das
- D. Raja Birbal

44. In the Mughal administration Bakshi was

- A. Mint master
- B. Treasurer
- C. Pay master-cum-in charge of intelligence service
- D. In charge of revenue

45. Persons holding ranks from 2500 and above were known as

- A. Amir
- B. Amir-i-Umda
- C. Mansabdar
- D. Khwaja

46. Mansabdars who were paid in cash were called

- A. Jagirdars
- B. Mirzas
- C. Amirs
- D. Naqdis

47. In which of the following wings of the Mughal army were foreigners like the Portuguese and Ottomans employed?

- A. Artillery
- B. Navy
- C. Cavalry

D. Match-lock men

48. In the Mughal Empire, the land revenue was stated mainly in

- A. Gold Mohurs
- B. Silver rupees
- C. Copper dams
- D. Maunds

49. Which of the following popularized the Chisti order in Bijapur?

- A. Kamaluddin Biyabani
- B. Miranji Shams al Ushshaq
- C. Shaikh Piyara
- D. Sayyid Yadullah

50. The only type of Jagir which could not be transferred was the

- A. Milkiyat Jagir
- B. Tan Jagir
- C. Khidmati Jagir
- D. Watan Jagir

51. Which of the following varieties of land during the Mughal period did not yield revenue to the state?

- A. Sayur ghal
- B. Khalisa
- C. Raiyati
- D. Jagir

52. The first Mughal emperor to organize some sort of distress relief during the famines was:

- A. Jahangir
- B. Akbar
- C. Shah Jahan

D. Babur

53. Introduction of which of the following crops during the Mughal period brought about a most remarkable change in the cropping pattern?

A. *Tobacco*

B. Tea

C. Indigo

D. Potato

54. Which of the following varieties of land available during the Mughal times did NOT yield any land revenue to the state?

A. Khalisa or crown lands

B. Jagir lands

C. Paibaqi lands

D. Sayurghal lands

55. The revenue assessment known as batai, ghalla bakshi or bhaoli was a method of crop sharing on the basis of

A. Actual production

B. Rough estimate of crops

C. Mutual agreement (qabuliyat)

D. Past revenue records

56. What was the Khalisa?

A. Land under peasant ownership

B. Jagir lands

C. Crown lands

D. Lands granted for religious purposes

57 . Which of the following traders first came to India during the Mughal period?

- A. Dutch
- B. Portuguese
- C. Danish
- D. British

58. Who wrote the 'The Agrarian System of Mughal India'?

- A. Muzaffar Alam
- B. Athar Ali
- C. Satish Chandra
- D. Irfan Habib

59. Which of the following was NOT one of the chief features of the Zabt system of Raja Todarmal?

- A. Biennial assessment
- B. Classification of land
- C. Survey and measurement of land
- D. Land divided into four category

60. The class of traders who specialized in carrying bulk goods during the Mughal period was known as:

- A. Gumashtas
- B. Dalals
- C. Banjaras
- D. Saraffs

61. Who was the Mughal Prince who was well-versed in Arabic, Persian and Sanakrit?

- A. Prince Akbar
- B. Prince Dara Shukoh
- C. Prince Sulaiman Shukoh
- D. Prince Salim

62. To whom did Mughal Emperor Jahangir give the title 'English Khan'?

- A. Fransisco Almida
- B. Henry the Navigator
- C. Albuquerque
- D. William Hawkins

63. Ramayana was translated into Persian at Akbar's court by whom?

- A. Badayuni
- B. Abul Fazl
- C. Faiz
- D. Haji Ibrahim Sirhindi

64. During the Mughal rule, the police duties in the districts were entrusted to the officials known as?

- A. Faujdar
- B. Mansabdar
- C. Kotwal
- D. Amin

65. Which Mughal Emperor transferred the Mughal Capital from Agra to Delhi?

- A. Jahangir
- B. Shahjahan
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Akbar

66. Author of the 'Dastane Mazahib' which discusses about the Din-i-Ilahi of Akbar, was

- A. Mohammad Rabbani
- B. Badauni
- C. Afif
- D. Mohsin Fanni

67. Akbar's idea of universal peace came into existence because _____
- A. he had interest in religion and social customs of different religions.
 - B. he wanted greater control over existing religions and their heads.
 - C. he wanted to end political conflicts.
 - D. he wanted to build a peaceful empire for his heirs.
68. In which of the following year did Emperor Akbar ban "slavery"?
- A. 1564
 - B. 1563
 - C. 1562
 - D. 1575
69. In which of the following year did Emperor Akbar divide the empire into provinces?
- A. 1563
 - B. 1580
 - C. 1575
 - D. 1573
70. Which city on the banks of Tungbhadra river became the capital of Vijayanagar empire in 14th century?
- A. Ahmedabad
 - B. Madras
 - C. Hyderabad
 - D. Hampi
71. Chronicle of the Vijayanagar kings was written by _____
- A. Domingo Paes
 - B. Ferneo Nuniz
 - C. Nikitin
 - D. Nicolo de Conti

72. Who among the following is also known as 'Andhra Bhoj'?

- A. Rajendra Chola
- B. Harihara
- C. Krishnadeva Raya
- D. Bukka

73. The Vijayanagara Empire received its death blow at the Battle of:

- A. Panipat in 1661
- B. Talikota in 1665
- C. Talikota in 1565
- D. Raichur in 1510

74. Where is the famous Virupaksha Temple located?

- A. Srikalahasti
- B. Bhadrachalam
- C. Chidambaram
- D. Hampi

75. Who among the following was the greatest ruler of the Aravidu dynasty?

- A. Venkata II
- B. Tirumal
- C. Sriranga III
- D. Ranga First

76. The traveller "Niccolo Conti" who visited Vijayanagara was a native of which country?

- A. Iran

- B. Spain
- C. Italy
- D. Morocco

77. Which traveller first described the practice of Sati in Vijayanagara?

- A. Abdur Razzaq
- B. Nicolo Conti
- C. Athanasius Nikitin
- D. Varthema

78. Athanasius Nikitin, who visited Vijayanagara, was a native of which country?

- A. Persia
- B. Morocco
- C. Iran
- D. Russia

79. What were the districts called in the Vijayanagar Empire?

- A.** Nadu
- B.** Khurram
- C.** Kottain
- D.** Janpad

80. Which among the following commodities was exported on a large scale from Vijayanagar Empire?

- A. A.Tea
- B. B.Coffee
- C. C.Pepper
- D. D.Perfume

81. Shivaji crowned himself at

- A. Poona
- B. Raigarh

- C. Bijapur
- D. Konkan

82. Shivaji submitted to Jai Singh and signed the treaty of

- A. Poona
- B. Surat
- C. Konkan
- D. Purandhar

83. The Mughal General, who decisively defeated Shivaji and forced him to conclude the Treaty of Purandar, was

- A. Mirza Raja Jai Singh
- B. Shaista Khan
- C. Prince Muazzam
- D. Dilir Khan

84. Tarabai, who conducted the affairs of the Maratha government from 1700 to 1707 AD, was the widow of the Maratha King

- A. Shambhaji
- B. Shivaji II
- C. Raja Ram
- D. Shivaji II

85. Chhatrapati Shivaji is related to which Maratha Gharana?

- A. Holkar
- B. Gaikwad
- C. Bhonsle
- D. Scindia

86. Shivaji maintained a fleet at

- A. Surat
- B. Calicut
- C. Bombay
- D. Kolaba

87. . Name the religious personality who exercised a great influence over Shivaji

- A. Guru Ram Das
- B. Guru Nanak Dev
- C. Mirabai
- D. Tukaram

88. Who among the following Maratha Chieftains helped the Syed brothers in dethroning the emperor Farrukhsiyer?

- A. Raghunath Rao
- B. Baji Rao
- C. Balaji Vishwanath
- D. Raja Ram

89. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is true.

- (i) Balaji Vishwanath introduced Saranjami System.
- (ii) Baji Rao I campaigned against the Sidis of Janjira.
- (iii) Deshmukhs were equivalent to Chandharib of North and Desais of Gujarat.

- A.** none of the above
- B.** all of the above
- C.** ii & iii
- D.** only i

90. battle of Palkhed fought between

- A. A Mughal and .Shivaji
- B. Mughal and nizam
- C. Bajirao and Mughal
- D. D Bajirao and Nizam

91. Who was known as Nanasaheb?

- A. Balaji Bajirao
- B. Baji Rao
- C. C Shahuji

D. None

92. Who among the following Maratha officers looked after the revenue department?

- A. Peshwa
- B. Sachiva
- C. C Amalya
- D. Sumant

93. . After the death of Rajaram in 1700 A.D., Marathas continued the war against the Mughals under his brave wife

- A. Ramabi
- B. Tarabai
- C. Lakshmibai
- D. Jijabai

94. 'Chauth' was :

- A. A religious tax imposed by Aurangzeb
- B. Toll tax imposed by Shivaji
- C. Irrigation tax charged by Akbar
- D. Land tax: levied by Shivaji on neighbouring States

95. The Mughal General, who decisively defeated Shivaji and forced him to conclude the Treaty of Purandar, was

- A. Mirza Raja Jai Singh
- B. Shaista Khan
- C. Prince Muazzam
- D. Dilir Khan

96 In which year, Shivaji was crowned as the Chhatrapati?

- A. 1608
- B. 1646
- C. 1674
- D. 1710

97. During Shivaji's rule the Council of the State consisted of

- A. Eighteen Ministers
- B. Eight Ministers
- C. Twelve Ministers
- D. Fifteen Ministers

98. What was 'Mughtai' under the Maratha Empire?

- A. A type of tax
- B. A unit of measurement of land
- C. A designation given to the Mughal captives
- D. A distinct kind of region

99. Which Mughal King sat on the throne with title of " Padshah Gazi" ?

- A. Jahangir
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Mohammad Shah

100. Vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples were built in rule of which Vijayanagara empire?

- A. Harihara -II
- B. Devaraya-II
- C. Devaraya-I
- D. Krishna Deva Raya

ANSWER KEY

1	B	26	D	51	A	76	C
2	D	27	A	52	C	77	B
3	A	28	C	53	B	78	D
4	C	29	B	54	D	79	A
5	B	30	D	55	A	80	C
6	D	31	A	56	C	81	B
7	A	32	C	57	B	82	D
8	C	33	B	58	D	83	A
9	B	34	D	59	A	84	C
10	D	35	A	60	C	85	B
11	A	36	C	61	B	86	D
12	C	37	B	62	D	87	A
13	B	38	D	63	A	88	C
14	D	39	A	64	C	89	B
15	A	40	C	65	B	90	D
16	C	41	B	66	D	91	A
17	B	42	D	67	A	92	C
18	D	43	A	68	C	93	B
19	A	44	C	69	B	94	D
20	C	45	B	70	D	95	A
21	B	46	D	71	A	96	C
22	D	47	A	72	C	97	B
23	A	48	C	73	B	98	D
24	C	49	B	74	D	99	A
25	B	50	D	75	A	100	C