

DELHI SULTANATE BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. With which Sultan of Delhi do you associate the compilation of Kingship theory and principles of administration called 'Vassayya' ?

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- c) Balban
- d) Iltutmish

Q2. Who among the following Sultanate rulers himself encouraged bribery in administration?

- a) Firoz Tughlaq
- b) Ibrahim Lodi
- c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- d) Balban

Q3.

List I	List II
(Deccan State)	(Founder)
A. Bidar	1. Yusuf Adil Shah
B. Ahmadnagar	2. Qutub Shah
C. Bijapur	3. Amir Ali Barid
D. Golconda	4. Malik Ahmad

Codes: A B C D

- a) 4 3 2 1

- b) 3 4 1 2
 - c) 1 2 3 4
 - d) 3 2 1 4
-

Q4. In the Delhi Sultanate, an administrative unit called paragana was headed by an official known as

- a) Shiqdar
- b) Barid
- c) Ariz
- d) Amil

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Q5. Who was the Governor of Kara-Manikpur to have revolted against Sultan Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji?

- a) Jawna Khan
 - b) Malik Chajju
 - c) Almas Beg
 - d) Arkali Khan
-

Q6. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi was the first to have paid to his soldiers in cash ?

- a) Alauddin Khilji
 - b) Iltutmish
 - c) Feroz Tughlaq
 - d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
-

Q7. 'Amuktamalyada' written by Krishnadeva Raya, the ruler of Vijayanagar, was in

- a) Telugu
- b) Tamil
- c) Kannada
- d) Sanskrit

Q8. Consider the following statements:

1. Alauddin Khilji styled himself as the second Alexander. (Sikandar-i-Sani)
2. Jalaluddin Khilji was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate to put forward the view that kingship should be based on the willing support of the government.
3. Iltutmish was the first sultan, who requested and obtained letters of investiture from the Calipha.
4. The token currency tanka introduced by Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq was made of bronze.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 1 and 2
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I	List II
A. Diwani-i-Mushtakhraj	1. Jalaluddin Khilji
B. Diwan-i-Amirkohi	2. Firozshah Tughlaq
C. Diwan-i-Khairat	3. Muhammad Tughlaq
D. Diwan-i-Wakuf	4. Alauddin Khilji

Codes: A B C D

- a) 3 4 2 1
- b) 1 2 3 4
- c) 4 3 2 1
- d) 2 1 4 3

Q10. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Slave dynasty of Delhi Sultanate?

1. The Slave dynasty was also called Mamluk dynasty.
2. Qutbuddin Aibak was a slave of Mahmud of Ghazni.
3. Aibak was called Lakh Baksh or giver of lakhs because he gave liberal donations.
4. Iltutmish belonged to the Ilbari tribe.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 3 and 4
 - b) 1, 2 and 3
 - c) 2, 3 and 4
 - d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
-

Q11. Arrange the following rulers of Kashmir in chronological order:

1. Avantivarman
2. Didda
3. Harsha
4. Jayasingh

Select the correct chronological order from the codes given below codes:

- a) 2, 3, 4, 1
 - b) 3, 4, 1, 2
 - c) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - d) 4, 1, 2, 3
-

Q12. Who among the following Bahmani rulers built the famous “Gol Gumbaz” at Bijapur?

- a) Muhammad Adil Shah
- b) Yusuf Adil Shah
- c) Ismail Adil Shah
- d) Mahmud Gawan

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Q13. Give one reason why the description of the Qutb-ud-din Aibak's dynasty as a "slave dynasty" is regarded as inaccurate.

- a) Because only three kings of this dynasty were slaves and even these three were manumitted by their masters
- b) Because except for Qutb-ud-din Aibak. Others rulers of the dynasty were not slaves
- c) Because all the rulers of this dynasty did not belong to one family
- d) Because technically only Qutb-ud-din Aibak started his career as a slave and he too was manumitted upon obtaining a letter of investiture from the Abbasid Caliph

Q14. Who among the following established Delhi as the capital of Sultanate?

- a) Razia
- b) Muizzuddin Ghorī
- c) Iltutmish
- d) Qutubuddin Aibak

Q15. The term 'Amaram' in the Vijayanagar empire stood for

- a) Grants given to scholars and poets
- b) Grants given to the widows and the poor
- c) Military grants
- d) Grants given to the Brahmanas

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (a)

Firoz Tughlaq, Sultanate ruler himself encouraged bribery in administration. Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq's reign has been described as the greatest age of corruption in medieval India.

It can be imagined from the fact that Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq once gave a golden Tanka to a distraught soldier so that he could bribe the clerk to pass his substandard horse.

The case of Imadulmulk Bashir, the minister of war who began his career as an inherited slave of Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq, in course of his service is said to have accumulated wealth to the tune of thirteen crores when the state's yearly income was six crores and seventy-five lakh Tankas.

Q3. Answer: (a)

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Q5. Answer: (b)

Chajju rebelled at Kara in 1290. He assumed the title Sultan Mughisuddin, issued coins in his name and had the Khutba read in his honour. Jalaluddin led his force to meet the rebel. Chajju was captured and punished mildly by sending to Multan in honourable confinement.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (a)

Q8. Answer: (d)

All the given statements regarding the sultan of Delhi are correct. Alauddin Khilji was the sultan of Delhi. He ruled for about twenty years from 1296 to 1316. Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji (died 20 July 1296) was the first sultan of the Khilji dynasty, who reigned from 1290 to 1296.

Born and raised in Afghanistan, Jalaluddin went to build his capital at Kilughari, a few miles from the city of Delhi and completed the unfinished palace and gardens of Sultan Qaiqabad.

Iltutmish belonged to the slave dynasty and succeeded to the throne after Qutub-Uddin-Aibak. He was one of the leading rulers of the Delhi Sultanate and played a key role in extending the empire to a large part of the country.

Muhammad bin Tughluq was the Turkic Sultan of Delhi from 1325 to 1351.

Q9. Answer: (c)

- Diwan-i-Mushtakhraj was established by Alauddin Khilji.
- Diwan-i-Amirkohi was established by Muhammad Tughlaq.
- Diwan-i-Khairat was established by Jalaluddin Khilji.

State and the peasants can be traced to the era of Turko-Afghan rule in India, around 1300 AD when Diwani-i-Amir Kohi (Department of Agriculture during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlug) and Diwan-i-Mushtakhraj (i.e. Department of Land Revenues) established during the rule of Ala-ud-din Khilji were. The Khilji ruler divided the property rights tenure into three classes.

The ruler also collected Khiraj or land tax from the Hindu chiefs. The state demanded 50% of the gross produce of lands (as the rate of revenue) and maintained price control on all kinds of agricultural produce.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Mamluk was the Quranic term for slave. Qutbuddin Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori, who made him the Governor of his Indian possessions.

He set up his military headquarters at Indraprastha, near Delhi. He raised a standing army and established his hold over north India even during the lifetime of Ghori. I

Itutmish belonged to the Ilbari tribe and hence his dynasty was named as Ilbari dynasty. He shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi.

Q11. Answer: (c)

The correct chronological order of the rulers of Kashmir is; Avantivarman, Didda, Harsha, Jayasinghe. Utpala dynasty founded by Avantivarman followed the Kakrotas. His successor Shankaravarman (885–902 CE) led a successful military campaign against Gurjaras in Punjab. Political instability in 10th century made the royal bodyguards (Tantrins) very powerful in Kashmir. Under the Tantrins, civil administration collapsed and chaos reigned in Kashmir till they were defeated by Chakravarman.

Queen Didda, who descended from the Hindu Shahis of Kabul on her mother's side, took over as the ruler in the second half of the 10th century. After her death in 1003 CE, the throne passed to Lohara dynasty.

Q12. Answer: (a)

Muhammad Adil Shah the Bahmani rulers built the famous 'Gol Gumbaj' at Bijapur. The most amazing part of this monument is its huge dome, constructed in the year 1656, the dome is 44 metres in diameter, which made it the second largest dome in the world when it was constructed.

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (c)

Ilutmish established Delhi as the capital of Sultanate. After the death of Aibak, the governor of Bengal revolted. He was defeated by Ilutmish. Ilutmish conquered Ujjain, Ranthambh or, Gwalior and Malwa and gained control over the whole of north India. Ilutmish suppressed the revolts of the Amires in the areas around Delhi. He made Delhi his capital.

Q15. Answer: (c)

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