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Q1. When Babur invaded India who was the ruler of Vijayanagar empire in south India?

- a) Krishnadev Raya
- b) Sadashiva Raya
- c) Devaraya II
- d) Devaraya I

Q2. Consider the following statements about the Qutub Minar:

- 1. Its radius decreases after each storey.
- 2. It is a five-storeyed structure.
- 3. It was completed by Iltutmish.
- 4. It has characteristics of both Hindu and Islamic architecture.

Which of the above statements about Qutub Minar is correct? a) 1 and 3 only

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

Q3. In the ensuing Second Battle of Tarain in 1192, Muhammad Ghori thoroughly routed the army of Prithiviraj, who was captured and killed. Causes for the failure of Hindu kingdoms were –

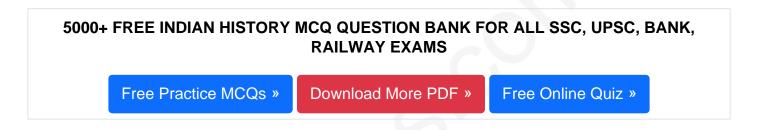
- 1. lack of unity among Hindu princes
- 2. mutual conflict among Hindu princes
- 3. military methods of Hindu princes were out of date and far inferior to those of Muslims.
- 4. Hindu princes continued to rely on elephants while the Muslims possessed quick-moving cavalry.

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

Q4. Who among the following wasthe firstVijayanagar ruler to have the title of Maharajadhiraj?

- a) Bukka I
- b) Bukka II
- c) Harihar I
- d) Harihar II



Q5. Which of the following are true about Sikandar Lodi?

- 1. He tightened the espionage system.
- 2. He took a keen interest in the development of agriculture and regularly examined the price schedules for the markets.
- 3. He made his younger brother Jalal the independent ruler of the Jaunpur region, formerly ruled by the Sharqis.
- 4. His descendants preferred to call themselves the chaghatayids originating from Chengiz khan's second son, Chaghatay, who ruled Transoxiana.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Q6. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Guru Nanak was interested in all the major forms of contemporary religious beliefs and practices whether 'Hindu' or 'Muslim'.
- 2. Guru Nanak was soft on the Jain monks.
- 3. He considered the ritual reading of scriptures as a waste of time.
- 4. During the last fifteen years of his life, Guru Nanak settled at Kiratpur.

Which of the above statements are not correct?

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

Q7. The city of Jaunpur was founded in the memory of

- a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- d) Jalaluddin Khilji

Q8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

| List I | List II |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Qazi-ul-Quzat | 1. Revenue and Finance |
| B. Muhatsib | 2. Army Organization |
| C. Diwan-i-kul | 3. Custodian of Public Morals |
| D. Mir Bakshi | 4. Administration of Justice |

Codes: A B C D a) 3 4 2 1

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

Q9. Which of the following measures were taken by Balban for reestablishing the prestige and power of the crown?

- 1. He claimed his descent from the mythical hero Afrasiyab.
- 2. He copied the court etiquettes of the Iranian Court.
- 3. He instituted rigid formalities in the harem
- 4. He reorganised the boundaries of provinces of the kingdom.

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

Q10. Who among the following historians had accompanied Alauddin Khilji in his Deccan campaign?

- a) Amir Khusro
- b) Ziauddin Barani
- c) Minhaj
- d) Hasan Nizami

Q11.

| List I | List II | |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| (Traveller) | (Country) | |
| A. Barbosa | 1. Persian | |
| B. Nicolo Conti | 2. Italian | |
| C. Abdur Razzaq | 3. Russian | |
| D. Nikitin | 4. Portuguese | |

- Codes: A B C D
- a) 4 3 2 1
- b) 3 4 1 2
- c) 2 1 3 4
- d) 4 2 1 3

Q12. Match the following :

| | List I | List II | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | A. Balban | 1. reimposed jaziya | | | |
| | B. Allauddin Khalji | 2. Sondhar loans | | | |
| | C. Muhammad bin | 3. sizda and paibos Tughlaq | | | |
| | D. Firoz Shah Tughlaq | 4. sarai-i-adl | | | |
| Codes: a) 2 4 3 1 | | | | | |
| b) 3 4 2 1 | | | | | |
| c) 3 2 4 1 | | | | | |
| d) 2 3 4 1 | | | | | |
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Q13. According to historian Ziauddin Barani, the ideal Sultan of Delhi was

- a) Firoj Shah Tughlaq
- b) Bahlol Lodi
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) Balban

Q14. Which sultan of Delhi made a rule that, in any given year, the land revenue can be increased only nominally, viz. one-tenth or one-eleventh of the fixed revenue?

- a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- b) Firozshah Tughlaq
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) Balban

Q15. Which one of the following was not constructed by Qutubuddin Aibak ?

- a) Adhai Din Ka Jhopada
- b) Alai Darwaja
- c) Qutub Minar
- d) Kubbat-ul-Islam mosque

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Q2. Answer: (d)

Regarding the Qutub Minar its radius decreases after each storey it's a five-storeyed structure. It has a diameter of 14.32 m at the base and about 2.75 m on the top with a height of 72.5 m.

It consists of a rectangular courtyard enclosed by cloisters, erected with the carved columns and architectural members of 27 Hindu and Jaina temples which were demolished by Qutbud-din Aibak as recorded in his inscription on the main eastern entrance.

Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced the construction of the Qutub Minar in 1200 AD, but could only finish the basement. His successor, Iltutmush, added three more storeys, and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlak constructed the fifth and the last storey.

Q3. Answer: (d)

The causes for the downfall of Hindu states have to be analysed historically. The most important cause was that they lacked unity. They were divided by factions. The Rajput princes exhausted one another by their mutual conflicts.

Secondly, many Hindu states were declining in power. The Muslims soldiers had better organization and able leaders.

Their religious zeal and their greed for the greater wealth of India provided the stimulus to them. Among the Hindus, the duty of fighting was confined to a particular class, the

Kshatriyas. Moreover, the Hindus were always on the defensive, which was always a weak position.



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Q4. Answer: (b)

Q5. Answer: (a)

Q6. Answer: (d)

Q7. Answer: (a)

The city of Jaunpur wasfounded in the memory of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Jaunpur historically known as Sheeraz-e-Hind having its historical dates from 1359, when the city was founded by the Sultan of Delhi Feroz Shah Tughlaq and named in memory of his cousin, Muhammad bin Tughluq, whose given name was Jauna Khan. In 1388, Feroz Shah Tughlaq appointed Malik Sarwar, a eunuch, as the governor of the region.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Khan Bahadur Salamatullah Khan was preceded by his father Maulvi Qazi Sana'atullah, who was the son of Qazi Amanatullah.

The latter's father was Qazi-ul-Quzat (Chief Justice) Baqaullah Khan (late 18th century AD). A mutasib was a supervisor of bazaars and trade in the medieval Islamic countries. His duty was to ensure that public business was conducted in accordance with the law of sharia. The Mutasib also inspected public eating houses.

He could order pots and pans to be re-tinned or replaced; all vessels and their contents had to be kept covered against flies and insects. The Mir Bakshi was in charge of intelligence gathering, and also made recommendations to the emperor for military appointments and promotions.

| Q9. Answer: (a) |
|------------------|
| Q10. Answer: (a) |
| Q11. Answer: (d) |

Q13. Answer: (a)

According to historian Ziauddin Barani, the ideal Sultan of Delhi was Firoz Shah Tughlaq. The Tarikh-i-Firozshahi (Firoz Shah's History) (1357) was an interpretation of the history of the Delhi Sultanate up to the then-present Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

Q14. Answer: (a)

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq came to power in AD 1320 after killing the last Khilji, Khusrau Khan. He made a rule that, in any given year, the land revenue can be increased only nominally viz-1/10 th or 1/11th of the fixed revenue.

Q15. Answer: (b)

Alai Darwaza was constructed by Alauddin Khilji in 1311AD situated at Qutub Minar complex in Delhi. It is an entrance door to the Quwatul mosque. It has a dome and a true arch, decorated with merlons. The trellis work is of white marble and there are marble decorative bandssetting offthe red sand stone.

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