

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

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**Q1.** Which Sultan of Delhi was a contemporary of the Mongol leader Chengiz Khan?

- a) Balban
  - b) Alauddin Khilji
  - c) Razia
  - d) Iltutmish
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**Q2.** Who abolished the "Iqta system"?

- a) Balban
  - b) Alauddin Khilji
  - c) Iltutmish
  - d) Qutubuddin Aibak
- 

**Q3.** The bone of contention between Bahmani and Vijayanagar kingdom was

- a) Krishna delta
  - b) Krishna-Tungabhadra doab
  - c) Malabar parts
  - d) Kavery delta
- 

**Q4.** Who among the following Delhi Sultans was known for introducing market control mechanism ?

- a) Balban
- b) Iltutmish

c) Firoz Tughlaq

d) Alauddin Khilji

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**Q5.** Which of the Sultans measured the land for fixing land revenue?

1. Alauddin Khilji
2. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
3. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
4. Sikandar Lodi

Select the correct answer from using the codes given below:

a) 1 and 3 only

b) 1, 2 and 3 only

c) 1 and 2 only

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Q6.** Who among the following appointed Ibn Battuta as the Chief Qazi of Delhi?

a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

c) Alauddin Khilji

d) Ghiyasuddin Balban

**Q7.** The historian Sewall has written a book entitled "A Forgotten Empire". What was the name of empire?

a) Maratha Empire

b) Vijayanagar Empire

c) Mughal Empire

d) Mauryan Empire

**Q8.** Who among the following Vijayanagar kings started to recruit Muslim fighters in the army?

- a) Bukka
  - b) Devaraya II
  - c) Harihara II
  - d) Harihara I
- 

**Q9.** In the Sultanate period, the highest rural authority for land revenue was

- a) Chaudhary
  - b) Patwari
  - c) Malik
  - d) Rawat
- 

**Q10.** Which of the following statements are correct regarding art and architecture of the Delhi Sultanate?

1. The Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque near Qutub Minar in Delhi was built by using the materials obtained from destroying many Hindu and Jain temples.
2. Qutub Minar was dedicated to the Sufi saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
3. The Kotla fort at Delhi was the creation of Firoz Tughlaq.
4. Alauddin Khalji added an entrance to the Qutub Minar called Alai Darwaza.

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.** What were the districts called in the Vijayanagar empire?

- a) Kottam
- b) Janpad
- c) Khurram

d) Nadu

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**Q12.** Amir Khusrow played a pioneer role in the development of

- a) Bhojpuri
- b) Maithili
- c) Awadhi
- d) Khari Boli

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**Q13.** Who among the following foreign historians is considered an authority on the history of the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Aden Southall
- b) Chris Bayly
- c) Peter Jackson
- d) Richard Fox

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**Q14.** Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below: <

| List I                 | List II        |
|------------------------|----------------|
| A. Alauddin Khilji     | 1. Agra        |
| B. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq | 2. Siri Fort   |
| C. Feroz Shah Tughlaq  | 3. Tughlaqabad |
| D. Sikander Lodi       | 4. Hissar      |

Codes: A B C D

a) 2 1 3 4

b) 2 3 4 1

c) 1 2 3 4

d) 2 4 3 1

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**Q15.** Consider the following statements about the Vijaynagar empire.

1. The city of Vijaynagar has located on the bank of the river Tungabhadra.
2. The Raichur Doab, the permanent bone of contention between the kingdoms of Vijaynagar and Bahmani was the region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 2 only

b) Both 1 and 2

c) 1 only

d) Neither 1 nor 2

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (d)**

**Q2. Answer: (b)**

Alauddin Khilji abolished the Iqta system.

He was the son-in-law and nephew of Jalaluddin Khilji. He succeeded the throne in 1296 after killing Jalaluddin Khilji.

**Q3. Answer: (b)**

The bone of contention between Bahmani and Vijayanagar kingdoms was Krishna-Tungabhadra doab. The conflict started on a large scale in 1367 during the reign of Bukka I.

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**Q4. Answer: (d)**

**Q5. Answer: (b)**

The sultans who measured the land for fixing land revenue were Alauddin Khalji, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq. There were four categories of land.

The first was the iqta. For the purpose of administration and revenue collection, the state was parcelled out into tracts called iqtas under iqtadars or muqtis. Three types of land revenues were levied from the farmers. Kharaj-e-Jiziya, Charai and Ghari.

He got the whole land measured and then fixed the share of the state on the basis of a pattern called Vishva. According to Barni, Charai was levied from cows and other milch animals.

Farishta states that a pair of oxen, a pair of buffaloes, two cows and ten goats were free from the tax-net. In addition, Ghari was a less important tax which was levied from time to time on some special occasions.

**Q6. Answer: (b)**

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq appointed Ibn Battuta as the Chief Qazi of Delhi. Ibn Battuta has discussed his travels and incursions in contemporary Islamic world and documented them in Rihla. He was appointed as Qazi by Muhammad Tughlaq and was also appointed ambassador to China.

**Q7. Answer: (b)**

**Q8. Answer: (b)**

Devaraya II, the king of Vijayanagar, started to recruit Muslim fighters in the army. Since Vijayanagar was a multi-cultural country, Muslims also joined the army. Their strength increased from Devaraya II time and peaked in the time of Aliyaramaraya.

**Q9. Answer: (a)**

**Q10. Answer: (d)**

In the beginning, they converted temples and demolished other structures into mosques. For example, the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque near Qutab Minar in Delhi was built by using the materials obtained from destroying many Hindu and Jain temples. But later, they began to construct new structures.

The most magnificent building of the 13th century was the Qutab Minar which was founded by Aibak and completed by Iltutmish.

This seventy-one-metre tower was dedicated to the Sufi saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki. The balconies of this tower were projected from the main building and it was proof of the architectural skills of that period. Later, Alauddin Khalji added an entrance to the Qutab Minar called Alai Darwaza. The dome of this arch was built on scientific lines.

**Q11. Answer: (d)**

The Vijayanagar empire was divided into six provinces (Mandalam or Rajya). These provinces were placed under a governor, who was responsible for its overall administration. The provinces were further divided into 'Nadu' and 'Grawa'. Villages were governed by hereditary officials.

**Q12. Answer: (d)**

**Q13. Answer: (b)**

**Q14. Answer: (b)**

- Alauddin Khilji built the Siri Fort.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq established Tughlaqa-bad.
- Feroz Shah Tughlaq established Hiaar.
- Sikander Lodi established the Agra city.

Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Ala-Uddin Khalji of the Delhi Sultanate to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols.

Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, as he established the fifth historic city of Delhi, which was later abandoned in 1327.

**Q15. Answer: (b)**

The Vijaynagar city was located on the bank of river Tungabhadra. The 'Raichur Doab' region situated between the rivers of Krishna and Tungabhadra. The Ancient City of Vijayanagar was the urban core of the imperial city and the surrounding principalities of the capital of the Vijayanagar empire during the 14th century to 16th century CE.

Notes by foreign travellers such as Abdur Razzak, the Persian who visited Vijayanagara in 1440, mention six fortifications before the gates to the royal palace. The large area between the first and third fortifications contained agricultural fields, gardens and residences.



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