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

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Q1.	Which two	of the	following	foreign	travellers	came	during	the	reign	of l	Krishna
Dev	a Rava and	were	Portugues	se?							

Q1. Which two of the following foreign travellers came during the reign of Krishn Deva Raya and were Portuguese?							
 Nicolo Conti Abdur Razzaq Domingo Paes Fernao Nuniz 							
Find the correct answer from the codes given below codes: a) 2 and 3							
b) 1 and 4							
c) 1 and 3							
d) 3 and 4							
Q2. Who wrote the book called Kitab-i-Nauras?							
a) Badauni							
b) Amir Khusro							
c) Ala-ud-din Bahmani							
d) Ibrahim Adil Shah II							
Q3. Who among the following Amirs was the one publicly flogged by the orders of Sultan Balban?							
a) Sher Khan							
b) Malik Baqbaq							
c) Imaduddin Raihan							
d) Haibat Khan							

Q4. Why is the term 'Slave Dynasty' regarded as misnomer? Consider the following statements:

- 1. Except for Qutub-ud-din Aibak no other ruler was a slave.
- 2. Only three rulers of this dynasty were slaves and even they were manumitted by their masters.
- 3. Technically only Qutub-ud-din Aibak and his immediate descendants were slaves.
- 4. All the rulers of this dynasty did not belong to one family.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

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- Q5. During the reign of Alauddin Khilji, who were amils?
- a) Government agents to collect land revenue
- b) Local landlords at village level
- c) Banjaras who carried the food-grains from villages to towns.
- d) Khurasani and Multani traders of foodgrains
- **Q6.** Who among the following kings of Vijayanagar sent an ambassador to China?
- a) Harihar II
- b) Devaraya II
- c) Harihar I
- d) Bukka I
- **Q7.** Which one of the following agrarian measures was NOT adopted by Ghiyasudding Tughlaq?

- a) The chiefs and headmen of villages were given back their perquisites.
- b) He discarded measurement in favour of sharing.
- c) He made a large reduction in the scale of revenue fixed by Alauddin and brought it down to onesixth of the gross produce.
- d) The basis of the demand by the Government was to be Hukm-i-hasil (in accordance with yield) with enough provision for crop failures.

Q8. Who among the following was a disciple of Nizamuddin Aulia?

- a) Nasiruddin
- b) Ibrahim Lodi
- c) Alauddin Sabir
- d) Amir Khusro

Q9. Consider the following statements:

- Assertion (A): Balban inscribed coins in the memory of the deceased Khalifa.
- Reason (R): The destruction of the Baghdad Khilafat was the heaviest blow on the Muslim power.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- b) A is true, but R is false.
- c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q10. Ibn Batutta visited India during the reign of

- a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- b) Bahlol Lodi
- c) Muhammad Bin Tughlag
- d) Ghayasuddin Tughlaq

Q11. What was the name of Jain saint with whom Muhammad Tughlaq held discussions?

- a) Jinasena Suri
- b) Jinaprabha Suri
- c) Hemchandra
- d) Rishabadeva

Q12. Which one of the following Sultans brought the Ashokan pillar to Delhi?

- a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- b) Alauddin Khilji
- c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- d) Ghiasuddin Tughlaq

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Q13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I	List II			
(Traveller)	(Ruler)			
A. Abdur Razzak	1. Achyutadeva Raya			
B. Duarte Barbosa	2. Devaraya I			
C. Nicolo Conti	3. Devaraya II			
D. Nuniz	4. Krishnadeva Raya			

Codes: A B C D

- a) 3 4 2 1
- b) 3 4 1 2
- c) 4321
- d) 2 1 4 3

Q14. What was Khangah?

- a) Court of Sikandar Lodi
- b) Birth place of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
- c) The place where Sufi mystics lived
- d) Works of poet Amir Khusro

Q15. About which Sultan of Delhi did Barani write that he had his Amirs murdered silently?

- a) Qutbuddin Mubarak Khilji
- b) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) Balban

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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (d)

Domingo Paes and Numiz were Portuguese travellers came during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya. Domingos Paes (16th century) was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagara Empire around the year 1520.

His account of Hampi, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire is of the most detailed of all historic narrations on this ancient city.

He visited the city during the rule of King Krishna Deva Raya. Fernao Nuniz, was a Portuguese traveller, chronicler and horse trader who spent three years in Vijayanagara, capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in the time period 1535- 1537 CE.

His writings have brought to light many interesting details about Vijayanagara at that time.

Q2. Answer: (d)

Q3. Answer: (b)

Malik Baqbaq, the governor of Baduan, who had one of his servants beaten to death in druken condition, was publicly flogged.

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Q5. Answer: (a)

Q6. Answer: (d)			
Q7. Answer: (c)			

Q8. Answer: (d)

Amir Khusro was a disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya. Amir Khusro (or Khusrau) Dehlawi was an Indian musician, scholar and poet. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He was a disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi, a Sufi mystic and a spiritual leader.

Q9. Answer: (a)

Both the given statements are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. Since Sultan Nasiruddin did not have male heir, after his death, Balban declared himself the Sultan of Delhi. Balban ascended the throne in 1266 at the age of sixty with the title of Sultan Ghyasuddin Balban.

The nefarious idea behind this strategy was to destroy all the legitimate and legal claimants or successors to this office of Khalifa from the blood of the Holy Prophet. But this was not to be, as the blood-heritage of the Holy Prophet did survive even after this, by the grace of God.

Many Muslim saints were born of this sacred heritage to carry on the torch of Islam in the world and Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti of Ajmer was one of them to play such a glorious role in preaching Islam.

Q10. Answer: (c)

Ibn Battuta visited India during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. Ibn Battuta (1333 – 1347) was a Moroccan Scholar and traveller who visited India during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. His book titled 'Rehala' throws a lot of light on Muhammad Tughlaq's reign.

Q11. Answer: (b)

Q12. Answer: (a)

Firoz shah Tughlaq brought the Ashokan pillar to Delhi. Feroz ShahTughlaq (r. 1351–88), the Sultan of Delhi, established the fortified city of Ferozabad in 1354, as the new capital of the Delhi Sultanate on the banks of Yamuna river, the site of the present Feroz Shah Kotla, literally Kotla (fortress or citadel) of Feroz Shah. Here he erected the Lat or Ashoka Column, attributed to Mauryan ruler Ashoka.

Q13. Answer: (a)

Abdur Razzak came during the reign of Devaraya II. Nuniz came during the period of Achyutadeva Raya. Abdur Razzaq who was an ambassador at the court of Deva Raya II says:

"This prince has in his dominions three hundred ports, each of which is equal to Calicut and his territories compromise a space of three months journey. All travellers agree that the country was thickly populated with numerous towns and villages.

Abdur Razzaq also says:" The country is for the most part well cultivated and very fertile. The troops were in number to eleven lakhs." Abdur Razzaq considered Vijayanagar to be one of the most splendid cities anywhere in the world which he had seen.

Q14. Answer: (c)

Khanqah was the place where Sufi mystics lived. The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their Khanqahs. Devotees of all descriptions including members of the royalty and nobility and ordinary people flocked to these Khanqahs.

Q15. Answer: (d)

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