THE MUGHAL EMPIRE BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. As a Subedar of Deccan, for his second term, whose assistance did Aurangzeb take in implementing Todarmal's revenue reforms in this region?

- a) Shahnawaz Khan
- b) Murshid Quli Khan
- c) Malik Amber
- d) Asad Khan

Q2. Who was the envoy of British king James I at the court of Jahangir?

- a) Pietra Della Vella
- b) William Finch
- c) Edward Terry
- d) William Hawkins

Q3. Who among the following has written that Babur died of poisoning?

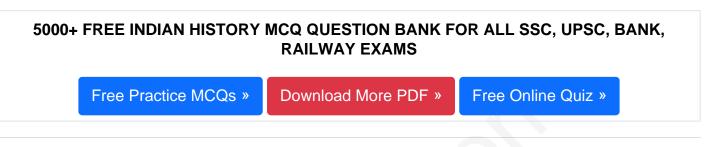
- a) Nizamuddin Ahmad
- b) Abul Fazal
- c) Gulbadan Begum
- d) Abbas Khan Sarwani

Q4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I	List II
A. Iqta	1. Maratha

	B. Jagir	2. Delhi Sultans	
	C. Amaram	3. Mughals	
	D. Mokasa	4. Vijaynagar	
Codes: A B C D a) 2 3 4 1			
b) 3 2 1 4			
	c) 3 2 4 1		

d) 2 3 1 4



- Q5. Who among the following was the daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb?
- a) Roshan Ara
- b) Jahan Ara
- c) Gauhar Ara
- d) Zebunnisa

Q6. Who among the following painters was appointed Diwan of Multan by Akbar?

- a) Abul Hasan
- b) Abdul Samad
- c) Mir Syed Ali
- d) Daswant

Q7. During which one of the following battles, did Babur declare Jehad?

- a) Battle of Khanwa
- b) Battle of Panipat

c) Battle of Chanderi

d) None of these

Q8. In medieval India, Mansabdari system was introduced for:

a) facilitating revenue collection

- b) ensuring religious harmony
- c) effecting clean administration
- d) making recruitment to the army

Q9. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Mauryan art?

- 1. The monuments before the period of Asoka were mostly made of wood and therefore perished.
- 2. The use of stone started from the time of Asoka.
- 3. Even of the numerous monuments of Asoka, only a few have remained. The only remaining stupa is at Sanchi.
- 4. The caves presented to the Ajivikas furnish the finest specimen of the Mauryan art.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

Q10. Who among the following was not a party to the coalition that fought against the English in the Battle of Buxar?

a) Mir Kasim

- b) Shuja-ud-daulah
- c) Mir Jafar
- d) Shah Alam II

Q11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I	List II	
(Year)	(Events)	
A. 1627 AD	1. Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed tittle of Maharaja Chhatrapati	
B. 1659 AD	2. Escape of Shivaji from Agra	
C. 1666 AD	3. Birth of Shivaji	
D. 1674 AD	4. Afzal Khan was killed by Shivaji	
Codes: A B C D a) 3 2 1 4		
p) 2 3 4 1		

c) 1 3 4 2

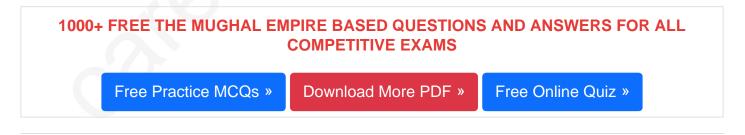
d) 3 4 2 1

Q12. Consider the following: The arrival of Babur into India led to the

- 1. Introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent
- 2. Introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture
- 3. Establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

Select the correct answer using the code given below. a) 1 and 2 only

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



Q13. The member of Shivaji's Ashtapradhan who looked after foreign affairs was:

a) Peshwa

- b) Pandit Rao
- c) Sachiv
- d) Sumant

Q14. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- a) Nizamuddin Tabaqat-i-Akbari
- b) Abdul Qadir Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh
- c) Mutamad Khan Khulastut Tawarikh
- d) Afif Qandahari Tarikh-o-Akbari

Q15. Two of the following states which Aurangzeb had conquered in Deccan, were

- a) Bidar and Bijapur
- b) Ahmednagar and Bijapur
- c) Bijapur and Golconda
- d) Golconda and Ahmednagar

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Q2. Answer: (d)

In 1608, Captain William Hawkins came to the court of Jahangir with a letter from James I, king of England, requesting permission for the English merchants to establish in India. But due to vehement opposition of the Portuguese and the Surat merchants, emperor Jahangir had to change his mind and Hawkin's mission failed.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Iqta was introduced by Delhi Sultans while Jagir was introduced by Mughals. Amaram was introduced by the Vijaynagar Empire. Mokasa was introduced by Maratha. 'Iqta' is an Arabic word, which became a tool of administration in Islamicate traditions.

The land pieces assigned to military chiefs were called as Amaram during Vijayanagar empire. Two-thirds of the collections however remained with the Maratha sardars who collected the taxes and they used it for maintaining their troops for the Chhatrapati. This part of the levy was called mokasa.

The chauth along with sardeshmukhi levies ensured a steady and large stream of income for the Marathas and helped them expand their armies beyond the swarajya territories of Shivaji.

Q5. Answer: (d)

Zebunnisa was the daughter of Aurangzeb. Princess Zebunnisa is remembered as a poet, and her writings were collected posthumously as Diwan-iMakhfi

Q6. Answer: (b)

Q7. Answer: (a)

In 1527, Babur ordered a Jihad against Rajputs at the battle of Khanwa. Publicly addressing his men, he declared the forthcoming battle a Jihad. His soldiers were facing a non-Muslim army for the first time ever. This, he said, was their chance to become either a Ghazi (soldier of Islam) or a Shaheed (Martyr of Islam).

Q8. Answer: (c)

Q9. Answer: (d)

At Farghana Babur was defeated by his distant relative and as a result lost his kingdom. He became a wanderer for sometime till he captured Kabul from one of his uncles. Then, Babur took interest in conquering India and launched four expeditions between 1519 and 1523.

Q10. Answer: (c)

It was a significant battle fought between the forces under the command of the British East India Company on the one side and the combined army of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bangal, Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor. Mir Jafar was a puppet of British East India Company.

- Birth of Shivaji (1627 AD.),
- Afzal Khan was killed by Shivaji (1659 AD.),
- Escape of Shivaji from Agra (1666 AD.),
- Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed the title of Maharaja Chhatrapati (1674 AD.).
- Shivaji's life and achievements were such as to thoroughly justify Carlyle's "Great Man Theory".
- Before Shivaji, the scene in Maharashtra was of sadness, helplessness, suffering and humiliation at the hands of the Muslim powers.
- This is best described in the words of Sabhasad, a contemporary observer and the author of Sabhasad Bhakhara.

Q12. Answer: (c)

In the fourteenth and fifteenth-century gun powder was used for military purpose in India and even artillery in its rudimentary form was known.

The Babur's first real expedition took place in India in 1519 when he captured Bhera. The Delhi Sultanate's greatest contribution to Indian fine arts was the introduction of Islamic architectural features, including true domes and arches, and the integration of Indian and Islamic styles of architecture.

The Timurid dynasty was a Sunni Muslim dynasty. Members of the Timurid dynasty were strongly influenced by the Persian culture and had established two well-known empires in history, namely the Timurid Empire (1370-1507) in Persia and Central Asia and the Mughal Empire (1526-1857) in the Indian subcontinent.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Sachiv was the minister in charge of royal correspondence. Pandit Rao – religious matter

Q14. Answer: (c)

Q15. Answer: (c)

The two states which Aurangzeb had conquered in Deccan were Bijapur and Golconda.

In 1685, Aurangzeb dispatched his son, Muhammad Azam Shah, with a force of nearly 50,000 men to capture Bijapur Fort and defeated Sikandar Adil Shah (the ruler of Bijapur) who refused to be a vassal.

The Mughals could not make any advancement upon Bijapur Fort mainly due to the superior usage of cannon batteries on both sides. Outraged by the stalemate, Aurangzeb himself arrived on 4 September 1686 and commanded the Siege of Bijapur; after eight days of fighting, the Mughals were victorious.

In 1687, Aurangzeb led his grand Mughal army against the Deccan Qutbshahi fortress during the Siege of Golconda.

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