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Created By Careericons Team

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Q1. Who was proclaimed as Mughal emperor by A ensure Khurram's (Shahjahan's) enthronement?	Asaf Khan on Jahangir's death to
a) Dawar Baksh	
b) Shahryar	
c) Tahmurs	
d) Hoshang	
Q2. Consider the following statements related to Mughals:	the Mansabdari system of the
 Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. Mansabdars were ranked according to the number of za Mansabdars were military officers only. 	ats and sawars they had.
Which of the above statements are correct? a) 1, 2 and 3	
b) 2 and 3	
c) 1 and 2	
d) 1 and 3	
Q3. Who among the following introduced the da collection for the first time?	ahasala system of land revenue
a) Babur	
b) Akbar	
c) Humayun	
d) Shahjahan	

Q4. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Buddhist literature Anguttara Nikaya gives a list of sixteen great kingdoms called 'Sixteen Mahajanapadas'.
- 2. Avanti was the capital of Kosala.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are **correct**?

- a) 2 only
- b) 1 and 2 both
- c) 1 only
- d) None

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Q5. Who among the following Mughal kings had sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy as his envoy to London?

- a) Alamgir II
- b) Akbar II
- c) Shah Alam II
- d) Bahadur Shah II

Q6. During the reign of which of the following Mughal emperors, was the Sikh leader Banda Bahadur captured and executed?

- a) Bahadur Shah
- b) Aurangzeb
- c) Jahandar Shah
- d) Farrukhsiyar

Q7. Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was

a) the mosque for the use of Royal Family

- b) the hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions
- c) Akbar's private prayer chamber
- d) the room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs

Q8.

List I	List II
(Books)	(Authors)
A. Alamgir namah	1. Muitamad Khan
B. Tabaqat-i Akbari	2. Munshi Mohd.Kazim
C. Chahar Chaman	3. Chandra Bhan Brahman
D. Iqbal namah-i	4. Nizamuddin Jahangiri Ahmad

Codes: A B C D

- a) 1342
- b) 4 1 2 3
- c) 3 2 1 4
- d) 2 4 3 1

Q9. Who of the Mughal rulers understood the significance of Rajputs and tried to win them?

- a) Akbar
- b) Shahjahan
- c) Jahangir
- d) Aurangzeb

Q10. Which of the following statements about Aurangzeb is true?

- 1. He was the greatest Mughal emperor.
- 2. He worked for the glory of the Mughal dynasty.
- 3. He dismissed the tradition of music in his court.
- 4. His biggest enemy was Marathas.

Which of the above is/are correct ? a) 1 and 2	
b) 1, 3 and 4	
c) 3 and 4	
d) 2, 3 and 4	
Q11. Where is the mausoleum of Sher Shah?	
a) Delhi	
b) Sasaram	
c) Kalinjar	
d) Sonargaon	
Q12. Consider the following statements: Heme Battle of Panipat by Akbar's army, was a 1. Minister and general of Adil Shah 2. Trader or Baniya by birth 3. Governor of Agra 4. General of Sikandar Shah	u, who was defeated at the Second
Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct ? a) 1 and 2	
b) 2 and 4	
c) 1, 2 and 3	
d) 1 alone	
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Q13. Which of the following are the hereditary Jagirs?

a) Tankhwah Jagirs

b) Watan Jagirsc) Tamgha Jagirsd) None of the above

Q14. Mughal style of painting was started by

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Humayun

Q15. Khalsa in Mughal rule meant

- a) All royal system
- b) Land from where revenue was collected for royal treasure
- c) Religious Land grant
- d) The Land belonging to Emperor

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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (a)

Dawar Baksh was proclaimed as Mughal emperor by Asaf Khan on Jahangir's death to ensure Khurram's (Shahjahan's) enthronement.

Upon the death of Jahangir, in order to secure the accession of Shahjahan, Asaf Khan, the brother of Nur Jahan, brought Dawar Baksh out of confinement, declared him king and sent him to Lahore.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Q3. Answer: (d)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

On 21st April 1526, the first Battle of Panipat took place between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi, who was killed in the battle. Babur's success was due to his cavalry and artillery. Babur occupied Delhi and sent his son Humayun to seize Agra. Babur proclaimed himself as "Emperor of Hindustan".

He marched against Babur and in the Battle of Khanua (near Agra) held in 1527 Babur won a decisive victory over him. Babur was a great statesman and a man of solid achievements.

He was also a great scholar in Arabic and Persian languages. Turki was his mother tongue. He wrote his memoirs, Tuzuk-iBaburi in Turki language. It provides a vivid account of India. He frankly confesses his own failures without suppressing any facts.

He was also a naturalist and described the flora and fauna of India.
Q5. Answer: (c)
Q6. Answer: (d)
Q7. Answer: (b) Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was the hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions on every Thursday to debate on religious issues raised by Akbar.
Q8. Answer: (d)
Q9. Answer: (a)
Q10. Answer: (c)
Q11. Answer: (b) Sasaram is the mausoleum of Sher Shah. Sasaram is the birthplace of the Afghan king Sher Shah Suri, who ruled over Delhi, much of northern India, now in Pakistan, and eastern Afghanistan for five years, after defeating the Mughal Emperor Humayun.

The tomb of Sher Shah Suri at Sasaram is an imposing structure of stone standing in the

middle of a fine tank and rising from a large stone terrace.

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (b)

Watan Jagirs are the hereditary Jagirs. Watan jagirs were assigned to local Zamindars or Rajas and were hereditary and non-transferable in nature. Many Rajput princes were also the recipients of such Jagirs from the Mughals.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Mughal style of painting was started by Humayun. Mughal paintings dawned during the time of Humayun. Praiseworthy Persian artists Abd-us-Samad and Mir-Sayyid Ali accompanied him on his return to India from exile. These artists hold the credit for the growth of Mughal painting.)

Q15. Answer: (d)

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