

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

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Q1. The greatest painter of birds at Jahangir's court was

- a) Mansur
 - b) Basawan
 - c) Syed Ali Tabrizi
 - d) Khwaja Abdus Samad
-

Q2. Where did Babur die?

- a) Agra
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Lahore
 - d) Kabul
-

Q3. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to Alexander the Great?

- a) He defeated Porus and treated him generously.
 - b) He could not win the army of Porus.
 - c) He defeated Porus and annexed his kingdom.
 - d) He defeated Ambhi of Taxila with the help of Porus.
-

Q4. The officer called 'Diwan-i-Bayutat' under Akbar was concerned with

- a) Maintenance of revenue records
- b) Examination of expenditure of the Royal Karkhanas

- c) Administration of Justice
- d) Supervision of Royal mints

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Q5. Who among the following was the first English man to visit western India ?

- a) John Mildenhall
- b) Captain Hawkins
- c) Ralph Fitch
- d) Thomas Stephens

Q6. Before which of his important battles in India did Babur declare the abolition of Tamgha tax ?

- a) Panipat
- b) Chanderi
- c) Khanwa
- d) None of these

Q7. Which one of the following wives of Shivaji became Sati?

- a) Sakawarbai
- b) Soyrabai
- c) Puttabai
- d) None of these

Q8. What was the name of the rectangular silver coin during Akbar's reign?

- a) Mohur

- b) Rupiyah
 - c) Dinar
 - d) Jalali
-

Q9. Who among the following was defeated by Babur in the **First Battle of Panipat**?

- a) Ibrahim Lodi
 - b) Bahlol Lodi
 - c) Sikandar Lodi
 - d) Dawlat Khan Lodi
-

Q10. Which one of the following states of Rajputana did not willingly accept Akbar's sovereignty?

- a) Mewar
 - b) Amer
 - c) Marwar
 - d) Bikaner
-

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

List I	List II
(Mughal Ruler)	(Place of Tomb)
A. Babar	1. Lahore
B. Humayun	2. Sikandara
C. Akbar	3. Kabul
D. Jahangir	4. Delhi

Codes: A B C D

- a) 4 3 2 1
- b) 1 2 3 4

c) 3 4 2 1

d) 2 1 4 3

Q12. Which of the following statements is not correct with regard to the Satavahanas of Deccan?

- a) The Nasik and Nanaghad inscriptions throw much light on the reign of Gautamiputra Satakarni.
- b) Gautamiputra Satakarni issued coins on which the image of ships was inscribed.
- c) The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was Simuka.
- d) Vashishtaputra Pulamayi extended the Satavahana power up to the mouth of the Krishna River.

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Q13. Who among the following was the first Mughal ruler to adopt the custom of Tuladan?

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

Q14. Of all the kingdoms of north India, **Magadha** emerged as most powerful and prosperous because:

1. The strategic position of Magadh between the upper and lower part of the Gangetic valley was a great advantage.
2. It had fertile soil.
3. The iron ores in the hills near Rajgir and copper and iron deposits near Gaya added to its natural assets.
4. It was located at the centre of the highways of trade of those days which contributed to its wealth.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

Q15. Consider the following statements:

- **Assertion (A):** Aurangzeb banned music at the Mughal Court.
- **Reason (R):** He had no time for amusement.

Select the **correct** answer from the codes given below:

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

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

The greatest painter of birds at Jahangir's court was Mansur. Mansur was the leading nature painter at the court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir.

Mansur was extraordinarily talented in scientific documentation. His detailed careful depictions of plants and animals avoided all personal expression and are extremely valuable for their scientific accuracy as well as their artistic perfection. Some of his studies are unsurpassed today.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Babur died on 26 December 1530, of fever, aged 47, in Agra, India. Buried 9 years later, as per his wishes, in a garden in Kabul. His sister Khanzada and son Hindal also buried on the same garden terrace.

Q3. Answer: (a)

Akbar made some experiments in the land revenue administration with the help of Raja Todar Mal. The land revenue system of Akbar was called Zabti or Bandobast system. It was further improved by Raja Todar Mal. It was known as Dahsala System which was completed in 1580.

By this system, Todar Mal introduced a uniform system of land measurement. The revenue was fixed on the average yield of land assessed on the basis of the past ten years. The land was also divided into four categories - Polaj (cultivated every year), Parauti (once in two years), Chachar (once in three or four years) and Banjar (once in five or more years). Payment of revenue was made generally in cash.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (c)

Q7. Answer: (c)

Q8. Answer: (d)

The mints during Akbar's time issued gold, silver and copper coins. The silver coin during the Mughal rule of Akbar, known as the rupee was round in shape.

The weight of the silver coins of Akbar was 172 grains. Akbar also issued square-shaped rupee coins, called Jalali.

The rupee had its one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-sixteenth and one-twentieth pieces.

Q9. Answer: (a)

Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in the first battle of Panipat. The first battle of Panipat was fought on 21 April 1526 between Ibrahim Lodi, Sultan of Delhi, and the Timurid warlord Zaheeruddin Babur.

Babur's force defeated Ibrahim's much larger force of over one lakh (one hundred thousand) soldiers. This first battle of Panipat thus ended the '**Lodi Rule**' established by Bahlol Lodi in India.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Q11. Answer: (c)

Babar's tomb is in Kabul. Humayun's tomb placed in Delhi. Akbar's tomb placed in Sikandara. Jahangir's tomb placed in Lahore.

Q12. Answer: (b)

In 1582, Akbar promulgated a new religion called Dini-Ilahi or Divine Faith. Din-i- Ilahi believes in one God. It contained good points of all religions. Its basis was rational. It upholds no dogma. It was aimed at bridging the gulf that separated different religions. However, his new faith proved to be a failure.

Q13. Answer: (b)

Q14. Answer: (d)

Although Sher Shah's rule lasted for five years, he organized a brilliant administrative system. The central government consisted of several departments.

The king was assisted by four important ministers:

- Diwan -i- Wizarat - also called as Wazir - in charge of Revenue and Finance;
- Diwan-i-Ariz - in charge of Army;
- Diwan-i-Rasalat- Foreign Minister;
- Diwan-i-Insha – Minister for Communications.

Sher Shah's empire was divided into forty-seven sarkars. Chief Shiqdar (law and order) and Chief Munsif (judge) were the two officers in charge of the administration in each sarkar. Each sarkar was divided into several parganas. Shiqdar (military officer), Amin (land revenue), Fotedar (treasurer) Karkuns (accountants) were in charge of the administration of each pargana.

There were also many administrative units called iqtas. The land revenue administration was well organized under Sher Shah. All cultivable lands were classified into three classes – good, middle and bad. The state's share was one-third of the average production and it was paid in cash or crop.

Q15. Answer: (a)

Aurangzeb banned music at the Mughal Court. Aurangzeb was titled Alamgir (Conquerer of the Universe). He was also known as Zinda Pir (the living saint).

As emperor, Aurangzeb enforced morals and banned the consumption, usage and practices of alcoholism, gambling, castration, servitude, eunuchs, music, nautch and narcotics in the Mughal Empire.

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