

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

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Q1. In medieval India, Mansabdari system was introduced for:

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

Q2. Who built the Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri?

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

Q3. Name the Hindu ruler of the 18th century who distinguished himself by performing Asvamedha sacrifice twice

- a) Abhaya Singh of Marwar
 - b) Shivaji
 - c) Rana Jagat Singh of Mewar
 - d) Sawai Jai Singh of Amber
-

Q4. A Mughal Begum whose name was written to all the mughal Firmans and inscribed on the coins, was

- a) Nur Jahan
- b) Maham Anaga

- c) Mumtaz Mahal
- d) Mariam Makani

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Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. There was remarkable progress in the fields of trade and industry during the Satavahana rule.
2. The greatest port of the Satavahanas was Kalyani on the western Deccan.

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

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

Q6. Who was called Zinda Pir in Mughal time?

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

Q7.

List I	List II
1. Battle of Samel	A. Defeat of Agfhans under Ibrahim Lodhi by Babur
2. Battle of Bilgram	B. Defeat of Rajputs under Rana Sanga by Babur
3. Battle of Bhagara	C. Defeat of Afghans under Mahmud Lodi by Babur
4. Battle of Khanwa	D. Final defeat of Humayun by Sher Shah
5. First Battle of Panipat	E. Defeat of Rajputs under Maldeo of Marwar by Sher Shah

- a) 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A
 - b) 1-C, 2-E, 3-D, 4-B, 5-A
 - c) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E
 - d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C, 5-D
-

Q8. Roshan Akhtar was another name of

- a) Muhammad Shah
 - b) Ahmed Shah
 - c) Jahandar Shah
 - d) Shah Alam
-

Q9. Which one of the following is not true about the **Mughal Mansabdari System** ?

- a) It put the Mughal transport system on a sound footing.
 - b) There were thirty-three (33) divisions of mansabdars.
 - c) The Mansabdars were hereditary officers.
 - d) They (mansabdars) could be assigned 'Mashrut' or conditional rank.
-

Q10. Upanishads were translated into Persian during the reign of

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

Q11. In the Mughal administration, Madad-i-Mash indicates

- a) Revenue free land given to learned person
- b) Toll tax

- c) Pension to army persons
 - d) Cultivation tax
-

Q12. Raushaniya movement in India during the 16th century was started by

- a) Miyan Bayazid Ansari
- b) Akhund Darwiza
- c) Miyan-Mustafa Gujarati
- d) None of these

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Q13. The main features of **Asoka's Dhamma** as mentioned in his various Edicts were:

1. Service to father and mother, the practise of ahimsa, love of truth, reverence to teachers and good treatment of relatives.
2. Prohibition of animal sacrifices and festive gatherings and avoiding expensive and meaningless ceremonies and rituals.
3. Efficient organization of administration in the direction of social welfare and maintenance of constant contact with people through the system of Dhamma yatras.
4. Humane treatment of servants by masters and prisoners by government officials.

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
-

Q14. Which of the following statements are **correct** with regard to the **Mauryan Administration**?

1. The Mauryan state had well organised civil services.
2. Samharta was in charge of the collection of all revenues of the empire.
3. The land revenue was normally fixed as one-sixth of the produce.

4. The Mauryan army was well organised the salaries were paid in cash.

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
-

Q15. Who led the Marathas at the third battle of Panipat?

- a) Jaswant Rao Holkar
 - b) Baji Rao II
 - c) Mahadji Sindhia
 - d) Sadashiva Rao Bhau
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Mansabdari system was introduced in 1595–96, was a combined status showing a noble's civil and military capacity.

Q2. Answer: (b)

Akbar built the Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri. Ibadatkhana (House of Worship) was a meeting house built in 1575 CE by the Mughal emperor Akbar, where the foundations of a new Syncretistic faith, Din-e-Ilahi were laid by Akbar.

Q3. Answer: (d)

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Q5. Answer: (b)

Todar Mal introduced a uniform system of land measurement.

The land was also divided into four categories -

1. Polaj (cultivated every year),
2. Parauti (once in two years),
3. Chachar (once in three or four years) and
4. Banjar (once in five or more years).

Payment of revenue was made generally in cash.

Q6. Answer: (c)

Aurangzeb was called Zinda Pir in Mughal time. Aurangzeb was an orthodox, God-fearing Muslim. Unlike the earlier Mughal emperors, he had a very simple lifestyle.

He never wore costly robes or used gold and silver vessels. He even sewed caps and copied the Quran to sell, so that he could earn money for his use, rather than take it from the treasury.

Due to his simplicity, he was popularly called 'Zinda Pir' or a living saint.

Q7. Answer: (a)

Q8. Answer: (a)

Q9. Answer: (c)

In the Mughal Mansabdari system, the Mansabdars were hereditary officers.

Mansabdari system was the generic term for the military-type grading of all imperial officials of the Mughal Empire. The mansabdars governed the empire and commanded their armies in the emperor's name.

Though they were usually aristocrats, they did not form a feudal aristocracy, for neither the offices nor the estates that supported them were hereditary. There were 33 categories of mansabdars. The term is derived from Mansab, meaning 'rank'.

Hence, Mansabdar literally means rank-holder. The Mansabdars were differentiated by the Zat and the Sawar Rank. The Zat referred to rank maintained by the mansabdar and the Sawar referred to the number of horseman maintained by the mansabdar.

Q10. Answer: (c)

Upnishads were translated into Persian during the reign of Shahjahan. During the reign of Shahjahan, his son Dara Shikoh, well versed in Indian religion and philosophy, translated the Upanishads into Persian.

Q11. Answer: (a)

Q12. Answer: (a)

Raushanuja movement in India during the 16th century was started by Miyan-Bayazid Ansari. He was born in 1525 or 1515, in the city of Jalandhar, Punjab. He was the leader of the antifeudal and antiMughal movement of the Roshani in Afghanistan.

Q13. Answer: (b)

Akbar's tomb at Sikandara near Agra was completed by Jahangir.

Nur Jahan built the tomb of Itimaddaulah at Agra. It was constructed wholly of white marble with floral designs made of semi-precious stones on the walls. This type of decoration was called pietra dura. This method became more popular during the reign of Shah Jahan.

The pietra dura method was used on a large scale in the Taj Mahal by Shah Jahan. Taj Mahal is considered a jewel of the builder's art. It contains all the architectural forms developed by the Mughals.

The chief glory of the Taj is the massive dome and the four slender minarets. The decorations are kept to the minimum.

Q14. Answer: (c)

The contribution of Mughals to the art of painting was remarkable.

The foundation for the Mughal painting was laid by Humayun when he was staying in Persia. He brought with him two painters - Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdal Samad to India. These two painters became famous during Akbar's reign.

Illustrations of Persian versions of Mahabharata and Ramayana were produced in miniature form. Many other Indian fables became the miniature paintings in the Art Studio established by Akbar. Historical works such as Akbar Nama also remained the main themes of Mughal paintings. The most important work is Hamznama, which consisted of 1200 paintings.

Indian colours such as peacock blue, Indian red began to be used. Mughal paintings reached its climax during the reign of Jahangir. He employed a number of painters like Abul Hasan, Bishan Das, Madhu, Anant, Manohar, Govardhan and Ustad Mansur.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Nanasaheb Peshwa was then at the zenith of his power having defeated the Nizam at Udgir. He chose Sadashiv Rao Bhau to lead the Maratha army to Delhi. Both Malhar Rao Holkar and Raghunath Rao had deep knowledge of north India having lived there and fought many battles there but Sadashiv Rao Bhau was totally new to north India.

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