

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

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**Q1.** Between whom was the Battle of Khanwa (1527) fought?

- a) Ibrahim Lodi and Rana Sanga
  - b) Humayun and Sher Khan
  - c) Babar and Rana Sanga
  - d) Humayun and Nusrat Shah
- 

**Q2.** Consider the following statements :

1. The Ain-i Akbari is the third book in the Akbarnama written during the reign of the Mughal Emperor, Akbar.
2. Abul Fazl was the author of the first two books of the Akbarnama while Akbar was the author of the third.
3. The best-known accounts of illustrated Mughal official reports are the Akbarnama and the Babarnama.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

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

**Q3.** The Mughal rulers of medieval India were in fact

- a) Afghans
  - b) Persians (Iranians)
  - c) Chagtai Turks
  - d) None of these
-

**Q4.** One of the observatories established by Sawai Jai Singh was at

- a) Indore
- b) Agra
- c) Ujjain
- d) Jodhpur

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**Q5.** The famous Kohinour diamond was produced from one of the mines in

- a) Chhotanagpur
- b) Orissa
- c) Bijapur
- d) Golconda

**Q6.**

List I	List II
A. Babar	1. Jama Masjid (Sambhal)
B. Humayun	2. Din Panah
C. Akbar	3. Jahangiri Mahal
D. Jahangir	4. Akbar's Mausoleum

Codes: A B C D

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

**Q7.** Head of the military department under the recognised central machinery of administration during Akbar's reign was:

- a) Diwan
  - b) Mir Saman
  - c) Mir Bakshi
  - d) Bakshi
- 

**Q8.** Itimad-ud-Daula's tomb at Agra was built by

- a) Jahangir
  - b) Akbar
  - c) Shahjahan
  - d) Nur Jahan
- 

**Q9.** What was Paga in the Maratha administration?

- a) State dependent soldiers
  - b) Independent soldiers
  - c) Professional soldiers
  - d) Soldiers of other country
- 

**Q10.** The Delhi Madarasa known as 'Khairul Manazil' was built by

- a) Hamida Bano Begum
  - b) Maham Angah
  - c) Gulbadan Begum
  - d) Shah Begum
- 

**Q11.** Which one of the following pairs is **NOT correctly** matched?

- a) Afif Qandahari — Tarikh-o-Akbari

- b) Abdul Qadir — Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh
  - c) Nizamuddin — Tabaqat-i-Akbari
  - d) Mutamad Khan — Khulastut Tawarikh
- 

**Q12.** Consider the following statements:

1. In Shivaji's domain, Chauth was mainly a military contribution.
2. Shivaji demanded Sardeshmukhi on the basis of his claim as the hereditary Sardeshmukh of Maharashtra.

Which of the above statements is/are **correct**?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

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**Q13.** Consider the following statements: Under **Todar Mal's** bandobast in **Akbar's** administration:

1. The state was to advance loans to the cultivators which could be paid in easy annual instalments.
2. Remissions of revenue were granted in a bad season.
3. The revenue collectors were required to write officially annual reports about the word, character and integrity of their subordinates.
4. The accounts were to be kept in Hindi.

Which of the statements given above are **correct**?

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

**Q14.** The Maratha artillery was mainly organised by

- a) Kanhoji
  - b) Mir Habib
  - c) Ibrahim Khan Gardi
  - d) Khande Rao Dabhade
- 

**Q15.** Khalsa in Mughal rule meant

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

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (c)**

The Battle of Khanwa (1527) was the second of the series of three major battles. The first battle of Panipat was the first of the series, the battle of Ghaghra was the last. This battle was fought near the village of Khanwa, about 60 km west of Agra on March 17, 1527. Babur defeated a formidable army raised by Rana Sanga of Mewar in this battle and firmly established his rule over North India.

**Q2. Answer: (d)**

The first volume of Akbarnama deals with the birth of Akbar, the history of Timur's family and the reigns of Babur and Humayun and the Suri sultans of Delhi.

The second volume describes the detailed history of the reign of Akbar till 1602 and records the events during Akbar's reign.

The third volume is named Ain-i-Akbari and details the administrative system of the Empire as well as containing the famous "Account of the Hindu Sciences". It also deals with Akbar's household, army, the revenues and the geography of the empire. It also produces rich details

about the traditions and culture of the people living in India.

It is famous for its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crop yields, prices, wages and revenues. Baburnama (alternatively known as Tuzk-e Babri) is the name given to the memoirs of Zahir ud-Din Muhammad Babur (1483 – 1530), founder of the Mughal Empire and a great-great-great-grandson of Timur.

**Q3. Answer: (c)**

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**Q4. Answer: (c)**

One of the observatories established by Sawai Jai Singh was of Ujjain.

The idea behind building a number of observatories at different locations in northern India was to make the same observations from different places and thus reduce the errors introduced due to the limits of resolution of human vision.

Sawai Jai Singh built the three small ones at Ujjain, Mathura, and Banaras with the help of Hindu astronomers who themselves had limitations in civil engineering (architectural engineering).

**Q5. Answer: (d)**

The Golconda fort used to have a vault where once the famous Kohinoor and Hope diamonds were stored along with other diamonds. Golconda was once renowned for the diamonds found on the southeast at Kollur Mine near Kollur (modern day Guntur district), Paritala (modern day Krishna district) and cut in the city during the Kakatiya reign. At that time, India had the only known diamond mines in the world.

**Q6. Answer: (a)**

- Babar — Jami Masjid (Sambhal)
- Humayun — Din Panah
- Akbar — Jhangiri Mahal
- Jahangir — Akbar's Mausoleum

**Q7. Answer: (c)**

**Q8. Answer: (d)**

Itimad-ud-Daulah's tomb at Agra was built by Nur Jahan. After her father's death, Nur Jahan built this mausoleum in memory of Mirza Ghiyas Beg, from 1622 – 1625 AD.

The first example of a tomb built on a riverbank in India. Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb situated on the banks of the Yamuna has many design features that were later used in the Taj Mahal.

**Q9. Answer: (a)**

**Q10. Answer: (b)**

**Q11. Answer: (d)**

**Q12. Answer: (c)**

In Shivaji's domain chauth was mainly a military contribution. Shivaji demanded Sardeshmukhi on the basis of his claim as the hereditary sardeshmukh of Maharashtra.

Shivaji first demanded chauth in 1665 and the Deccan sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda began to pay him a combined sum of 800,000 after he was made a raja by Aurangzeb in 1668. In 1719, the Mughal emperor granted Shahu the chauth and sardeshmukhi rights over the six Deccan provinces in exchange for his maintaining a contingent of 15,000 troops for the emperor.

The revenues from chauth were in turn divided into four parts that went to various functionaries of the Maratha empire.

**Q13. Answer: (c)**

**Q14. Answer: (c)**

**Q15. Answer: (a)**

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