

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

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Q1. Todar Mal was associated to

- a) Land revenue reforms
 - b) Law
 - c) Literature
 - d) Music
-

Q2. Who was the author of Ain-i-Akbari?

- a) Gulbadan Begum
 - b) Abdul Qadir Badauni
 - c) Faizi
 - d) Abul Fazl
-

Q3. Consider the following statements about the **Treaty of Purandhar**.

1. Shivaji had to surrender 23 out of 35 forts to the Mughals.
2. Shivaji agreed to send his son Shambhaji in service of the Mughal Emperor.
3. Shambhaji was granted a mansab of 5000.
4. Shivaji assisted the Mughal commanders during the Bijapur expeditions.

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

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

Q4. Who among the following was the lowest in rank in the Maratha infantry?

- a) Hawaldar
- b) Nayak
- c) Zumaldar
- d) Hazari

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Q5.

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

Q6. Match List-I with List-II and select the **correct answer** from the codes given below:

List I	List II
A. February 1658	1. Battle of Dharmat
B. April 1658	2. Battle of Samugarh
C. June 1658	3. Battle of Bahadurgarh
D. April 1659	4. Battle of Deorai

Codes: A B C D

- a) 2 1 4 3

b) 1 2 3 4

c) 1 3 4 2

d) 3 1 2 4

Q7. Name the person/persons who invited **Babur to invade India.**

1. Daulat Khan Lodi
2. Mahmud Lodi
3. Bhara Mal of Amber
4. Rana Sanga of Mewar
5. Alam Khan Lodi

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 1, 4, 5

c) 2, 3, 4

d) 3, 4, 5

Q8. What was the district called during the Mughal period?

a) Sarkar

b) Iqta

c) Tarf

d) Subah

Q9.

List I	List II
(Foreign Travellers)	(Year of Visit)
A. Hawkins	1. 1615
B. Thomas Roe	2. 1608
C. Manucci	3. 1585
D. Ralph Fitch	4. 1658

Codes: A B C D

a) 2 1 4 3

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

Q10. Which Mughal emperor abolished the Persian court custom of Sijda?

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

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

List I	List II
(Sufi Terminology)	(Meaning)
A. Futuh	1. Sufi musical gathering
B. Sama	2. Conversations of Sufi saints
C. Barkat	3. Unasked for charity
D. Malfuz	4. Spiritual grace acquired by a Sufi

Codes: A B C D

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

Q12. Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty?

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

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Q13. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

- a) The Second Battle : Defeat of Jaichand of Kannauj of Tarain by Muhammad of Ghori
- b) The Battle of Chausa: Defeat of Humayun by Sher Shah
- c) The First Battle of : Defeat of Sikander Lodhi by Panipat Babur
- d) The Battle of Khanwa : Defeat of Rana Pratap by Akbar

Q14. During whose reign did Khan-Jahan Lodi revolt?

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

Q15. Which Queen of Jahangir had committed suicide by consuming poison?

- a) Manmati
- b) Harkhabai
- c) Jodhpuri Begam
- d) Zebunnisa

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Q2. Answer: (d)

Abul Fazal was the author of 'Ain-i-Akbari'.

The Akbarnama is a document of the history of Akbar's reign and his ancestors spread over three volumes. It contains the history of Akbar's ancestors from Timur to Humayun, Akbar's reign up to the 46th regnal year (1602), and an administrative report of Akbar's empire, the Ain-i-Akbari, which itself is in three volumes. The third volume of Ain-i-Akbari gives an account of the ancestry and life of the author.

The Ain-i-Akbari was completed in the 42nd regnal year, but a slight addition was made to it in the 43rd regnal year on the account of the conquest of Berar.

Q3. Answer: (c)

Regarding the treaty of Purandhar Shivaji had to surrender 23 out of 35 forts to the Mughals. He agreed to send his son Shambhaji in service of the Mughal. Shambhaji granted a mansab of 5000. Shivaji also assisted the Mughal commanders during the Bijapur expeditions. On 11th June 1665, Mirza Raja Jai Singh received Shivaji at the foot of the Purandar fort, then being besieged by him, the fall was imminent.

Shivaji now agreed to conclude the famous treaty of Purandar (12-13 June 1665). He had to give up his forts at Purandar, Rudramal, Kondhana, Khandagla, Lohagad, Isagad, Tung, Tikona, Rohida, Nardurga, Mahuli, Bhandardurga, Palaskhol, Ruggad, Bakhtgad, Morabkhan, Manikgad, Saroopgad, Sakargad, Marakgad, Ankola, Songad, and Maangad.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Q5. Answer: (b)

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 Islamic traditions.

The land pieces assigned to military chiefs were called 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.

Q6. Answer: (d)

- Battle of Bahadurgarh occurred in Feb 1658.
- Battle of Dharmat happened in April 1658.
- Battle of Samugarh happened in June 1658.
- Battle of Deorai happened in April 1659.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Q8. Answer: (a)

During the Mughal period, district was called Sarkar. In the 16th century, the Mughal emperor Akbar organised the empire into Subahs, which were further subdivided into Sarkars, roughly the equivalent of districts, which were themselves organised into Parganas. In the Mughal system, Parganas served as the local administrative units of a Sarkar

Q9. Answer: (a)

Q10. Answer: (c)

Shahjahan abolished the Persian court custom of Sijda. Shahjahan also abolished the discipleship ritual and other practices of his father and grandfather.

This pleased the orthodox Muslims immensely. The tradition of Khanazadgi, born to the house, was maintained, in which high-ranking nobles (Amirs) were identified as the emperor's extended household.

Khanazadgi and the hereditary service associated with it applied to officers in a high position and in financial administration (Diwans, etc.)

Q11. Answer: (d)

Q12. Answer: (b)

Babur was the founder of Mughal dynasty. Born on February 14, 1483 at Andizhan Babur was the eldest of the three sons of Umar Sheikh Mirza. The Mughal emperor Babur is described as a military genius and a skillful warrior.

Q13. Answer: (c)

First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between two mega-powers- Babur, then ruler of Kabul and Ibrahim Lodhi, king of Delhi Sultanate. It was fought near Panipat (present-day Haryana).

Babur won the battle and established the Mughal Empire. Second Battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between Akbar (Ruler of Mughal Dynasty) and Muhammad Adil Shah (ruler of Pashtan Suri Dynasty), along with his Prime Minister Hemu.

Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Afghans and the Marathas.

The battle lasted for two months which ultimately resulted in the defeat of Marathas and end of their dominance in India.

Q14. Answer: (c)

Khan-Jahan Lodi's revolt during the reign of Shahjahan. In 1628, Shahjahan faced a major revolt by Khan Jahan Lodi. He had united with the ruler of Ahmednagar and came out in open rebellion against the emperor. The aggression by Khan Jahan came to an end by the year 1660, when he surrendered and died near the fort of Kalinjar.

Q15. Answer: (a)

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