

- Q1. Kanauj name is spell in Arabic language as.

A Kanoj

B Kunnauj

C Qanauj

D Qunaj

1 Mark
- Q2. In which century Babur used Hindustan to describe geography of subcontinent?

A 17th century.

B 18th century.

C 16th century.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q3. Who was the author of the book Kitab-i-Yamini?

A Abul Fazl

B Abu Nasr Utbi

C Amir Khusro

D Firdausi

1 Mark
- Q4. Manuscripts were collected by.

A Wealthy people

B Rulers

C Monasteries and temples

D All of the above

1 Mark
- Q5. Amir Khusrau used the word.

A Hind

B Hindustan

C India

D none of these

1 Mark
- Q6. Who is a foreigner according to the Ancient norms?

A Someone who is not an Indian

B Someone who was not a part of that society or culture

C City dweller and forest-dweller

D All of above

1 Mark
- Q7. Name the groups who asserted their political importance during the period between 700 to 1750?

A Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms, and Kayastha.

B Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Muslims, and Shudras.

C Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Kashmiri, and Kshatriya.

D Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Muslims and Punjabi.

1 Mark
- Q8. Who used the term 'Hindustan' for indicating the lands of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna?

A Amir Khusrau

B Balban

C Babur

D Minhaj-i-Siraj

1 Mark
- Q9. When did the Mughal Empire decline?

A Seventeenth century

B Ninth century

C Twentieth century

D Eighteenth century

1 Mark
- Q10. Which factors are taken into account to characterise the major elements of different moments of the past?

A Cultural and political

B Economical and cultural

C Social and political

D Economical and social

1 Mark
- Q11. According to a Sanskrit Prashasti, who was having a pan-regional rule in the subcontinent in the 13th century?

A Ghiyasuddin Balban

B Muhammad Tughlaq

C Babur

1 Mark
- Q12. Who was Amir Khusrau?

A A Persian chronicler

B Indian Poet and Singer

C Arab Poet

D Indian Historian

1 Mark
- Q13. were collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples.

A Costly things

B Document

C Manuscripts

D None of these

1 Mark
- Q14. Ghiyasuddin Balban was a:

A Freench ruler.

B Historian.

C Khalifa.

D Delhi Sultan.

1 Mark
- Q15. The Shia Muslims who believed that the Prophet's son-in-law _____ was the legitimate leader of Muslim community.

A Baba Adam

B Akbar

C Khan Bahadur

D Ali

1 Mark
- Q16. Cartographer is a person who makes:

A Cartoons.

B Caricatures.

C Maps.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q17. The Shia Muslims who believed that the Prophet's son-in-law ____ was the legitimate leader of Muslim community

A Ali

B Akbar

C Khan bahadur

D Baba Adam

1 Mark
- Q18. Who did the work of copying manuscripts?

A Archive

B Chronicles

C Scribe

D None of the above

1 Mark
- Q19. What new technologies appeared between 700-1750?

1 Mark

	A Persian wheel in irrigation	B Spinning wheel in weaving	
	C Fire arms in combat	D All of above	
Q20.	Muslims reared which book as their holy book.		1 Mark
	A Quran	B Agmas	C Bible
			D Gita
Q21.	Which of the language was used in Andhra Pradesh according to Amir khusrau		1 Mark
	A Kashmiri.	B Sindhi.	C Telangani.
			D Lahori.
Q22.	Which among the following is a caste of scribes and secretaries?		1 Mark
	A Jats	B Ahoms	C Kayasthas
			D Sikhs
Q23.	The thirteenth century by Minhaj-i-Siraj, a chronicler wrote in?		1 Mark
	A Urdu.	B Arabic.	C Persian.
			D Sanskrit.
Q24.	Which of the following is NOT a part of the medieval history of India?		1 Mark
	A Spread of Peasant culture	B Arrival of European trading companies	
	C Early Kingdoms and empires	D Development of Hinduism and Islam as the major religions	
Q25.	People of different regions Gauda, Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat apparently fled before his ____.		1 Mark
	A tax payers	B armies	C peasants
			D sellers
Q26.	In which century did Babar use the term 'Hindustan' to describe geography?		1 Mark
	A 16th	B 18th	C 19th
			D 17th
Q27.	Who was the first king of the Pala Dynasty?		1 Mark
	A Gopala	B Nandlal	C Dharmapala
			D Devapal
Q28.	World famous Kailas temple was built during whose rule?		1 Mark
	A Chalukya	B Pallavas	C Maurya
			D Rashtrakuta
Q29.	Why do historians today have to be careful about the terms in the past?		1 Mark
	A Because they do not know the meaning of terms.	B Because the terms may have more than one meaning.	
	C Because the terms meant different in the past.	D None of the above.	
Q30.	Name the groups who asserted their political importance during period between 700 to 1750?		1 Mark
	A Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Kashmiri, and Kshatriya	B Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Muslims, and Shudras	
	C Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Muslims and Punjabi	D Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms, and Kayastha	
Q31.	New foods and beverages arrived in the subcontinent were		1 Mark
	A Potatoes, pulses, chillies, cabbage and coffee.	B Potatoes, corn, chillies, pulses and coffee.	
	C Potatoes, maize, chillies, maize and wheat.	D Potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee.	
Q32.	British historians divided Indian history based on ____.		1 Mark
	A Economic activities	B Social Differences	C Religions of the rule
			D Political groups
Q33.	Which region was ruled by the 'Pal dynasty'?		1 Mark
	A Madhya Pradesh	B Bihar	C Delhi
			D Maharashtra
Q34.	Who brought the teachings of the Holy Quran to India?		1 Mark
	A Merchants and kshatriya	B Merchants and Hindus	C Migrants and Sikhs
			D Merchants and Migrants
Q35.	Which ascetics of the Yoga school of Hindu philosophy influenced the Ramananda?		1 Mark
	A Kabirpanthi	B Krishna Cult	C Nathpanthi
			D None of the above
Q36.	What do you see in the picture below?		1 Mark
	A Persian wheel	B Irrigation wheel	C Indian wheel
Q37.	In what areas changes were found in the period of great mobility?		1 Mark
	A Economic	B Social	C Political
			D All of above
Q38.	Al-Ildrisi was a:		1 Mark
	A Historian.	B Poet.	C Ruler.
			D Geography.
Q39.	Which type of people collected Manuscripts?		1 Mark
	A Poor people.	B Wealthy people.	C Local people.
			D None of these.
Q40.	A place where documents and manuscripts are stored is called ____.		1 Mark
	A Palace	B Capital	C Archive

- Q41.** Who had accepted the authority of the early Muslim leaders? **1 Mark**
A Sunnis. **B** Shias. **C** Khalifas. **D** None of these.
- Q42.** In the 19th century, British historians divided the history of India into three periods, namely. **1 Mark**
A Old Age, Middle Age and New Age **B** Hindus, Muslims and British
C Ancient, Medieval and Modern **D** Hindus, Muslims and Christians
- Q43.** The Mughal Empire declined in the _____ Century. **1 Mark**
A Eighteenth **B** Seventeenth **C** Nineteenth **D** Sixteenth
- Q44.** Main function of religious structure is: **1 Mark**
A Replacement of population **B** Socialization of new population
C Maintenance of a sense of purpose **D** Production and distribution of goods and services
- Q45.** Who was Al-Idrisi? **1 Mark**
A Cartographer. **B** Choreographer. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** None of these.
- Q46.** The term "Hindustan" was used for the first time by _____.* **1 Mark**
A Al-Idrisi **B** Minhaj-i-Siraj **C** Delhi Sultan **D** Babur
- Q47.** Amir Khusrau was a famous court poet of. **1 Mark**
A Muhammad Tughlaq **B** Alauddin Khalji **C** Akbar the Great **D** Balban
- Q48.** Which of the following is not the meaning of foreigner' in the past? **1 Mark**
A Stranger **B** Pardesi **C** Ajnabi **D** Indigenous
- Q49.** Where is Kanauj located. **1 Mark**
A Maharashtra **B** Uttar Pradesh **C** Chennai **D** Madhya parades
- Q50.** The Shia Muslims who believed that the Prophets Son-in-law was the legitimate leader of Muslim community. **1 Mark**
A Ali. **B** Akbar. **C** Khan bahadur. **D** Baba Adam.
- Q51.** What was associated with the Bengal in the 13th century? **1 Mark**
A Dravida **B** Gauda **C** Gajjana
- Q52.** Manuscripts were placed in: **1 Mark**
A Temples. **B** School. **C** Libraries and Archives.
- Q53.** _____ framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members. **1 Mark**
A Shudras. **B** Jatis. **C** Ahom. **D** Kayastha.
- Q54.** The environment of a region and the social and economic lifestyle of its residents is termed as? **1 Mark**
A Haven. **B** Territory. **C** Habitat. **D** Abode.
- Q55.** Which of the following rulers does not belong to Gurjara - Pratihara dynasty? **1 Mark**
A Nagabhatta - II **B** Mahendrapal - I **C** Devapal **D** Bharatabhatta - I
- Q56.** When was Map 1 made? **1 Mark**
A Twelfth century **B** Thirteenth century **C** Fourteenth century **D** Fifteenth century
- Q57.** Who is a cartographer? **1 Mark**
A A person who makes dials. **B** A person who makes maps.
C A person who makes carts. **D** A person who names places.
- Q58.** The term Hindustan, used in the 13th century by Minhaj-i-Siraj comprised of which areas? **1 Mark**
A areas of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna **B** areas of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna
C areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna **D** areas of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna
- Q59.** Who collected the Manuscripts? **1 Mark**
A Wealthy people **B** Rulers **C** Monasteries and temples **D** All of above
- Q60.** Who believed the prophet Muhammad's son in law know as the. **1 Mark**
A Khalifas **B** Sunni **C** Shia **D** None of these
- Q61.** When did the decline of the Mughal Empire start? **1 Mark**
A 18th Century **B** 16th Century **C** 17th Century
- Q62.** The fourteenth-century chronicler Ziyauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in _____. **1 Mark**
A 1256 **B** 1556 **C** 1456 **D** 1356
- Q63.** Who was the Guru of Kabir? **1 Mark**

	A Ramanuja	B Ramananda	C Vallabhacharya	D Namadeva	
Q64.	Refers to the environment of a region and the social and economic lifestyle of its residents.				1 Mark
	A Atmosphere	B Habitat	C Residence	D Ecosystem	
Q65.	Who made Maps in 1154 AD?				1 Mark
	A The Arab geographer Al-Nawaj	B The Arab geographer Al-Rasjid			
	C The Arab geographer Al-Sira	D The Arab geographer Al-Idrisi			
Q66.	People of different regions – Gauda, Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat – apparently fled before his ____.				1 Mark
	A Tax payers	B Armies	C Peasants	D Sellers	
Q67.	Why were only Brahmans dominated in the society during the medieval period?				1 Mark
	A They were only class to proficient in Sanskrit language.		B They were only class to proficient in British language.		
	C They were only class to proficient in Hindi language.		D None of these.		
Q68.	Which of the following is not the meaning of foreigner's in the past?				1 Mark
	A Stranger.	B Pardesi.	C Ajnabi.	D Indigenous.	
Q69.	Al-Idrisi was an:				1 Mark
	A Cartographer	B Writer	C Doctor		
Q70.	What did the word 'Rajputra' mean?				1 Mark
	A Ruler of the Sun	B Son of the Ruler	C Ruler of the Son	D Sun of the Ruler	
Q71.	Which of the following is the holy book of Muslims?				1 Mark
	A Geeta.	B Ramayan.	C Guru granth sahib.	D Quran.	
Q72.	In which centuries was the term 'Kshatriya' applied more generally to a group of warriors?				1 Mark
	A Between the eighth and fourteenth centuries.		B Between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.		
	C Between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.		D None of the above.		
Q73.	Consider the following statements with respect to Raja Ram Mohan Roy:				1 Mark
	1. He was a rationalist.				
	2. His rational critique of Hinduism brought him closer to Christianity.				
	Which of the above is / are correct?				
	A Only 1	B Only 2	C Both 1 and 2	D None of the above	
Q74.	The political and spiritual leaders of the Muslim community were known as.				1 Mark
	A Hanafi	B Shafi'i	C Khalifas	D Prophets	
Q75.	What were the new crops and beverages that arrived in Indian sub-continent in the medieval period?				1 Mark
	A Corn.	B Coffee.	C Both (a) and (b).	D None of these.	
Q76.	Who does a Patron support?				1 Mark
	A Artist	B Craftsperson	C Learned man or a noble	D All of above	
Q77.	The word 'Rajput' was derived from:				1 Mark
	A Rajaputra	B Rajasthan	C Rajya		
Q78.	Decline of Mughal empire led to the emergence of.				1 Mark
	A regional states	B regions	C both of these	D none of these	
Q79.	The concept of Sagunabrahmana was the outcome of which concept of Bhakti Movement?				1 Mark
	A Nirgunabraman	B Vaishnavism	C Shaivism	D None of the above	
Q80.	Different Sufi schools or orders in India were known as:				1 Mark
	A Khangahs	B Qalandars	C Silsilahs	D Darveshs	
Q81.	The Chola Empire of the South emerged in the:				1 Mark
	A 9th century BC	B 19th century AD	C 9th century AD	D 17th century AD	
Q82.	In which period did the number and variety of textual records increase dramatically?				1 Mark
	A 600 to 700	B 700 to 800	C 800 to 1000	D 700 to 1750	
Q83.	Name the poet in fourteenth century.				1 Mark
	A Al-Idrisi	B Amir Khusrau	C Minhaj-i-siraj	D None of these	
Q84.	Statement A): Chola temples were the hub of religious, social and cultural life.				1 Mark
	Statement B): Chola bronze images were of deities but sometimes also of devotees.				

<p>A Both A) and B) are true and B) is the correct explanation of A).</p> <p>C A) is true, but B) is false.</p>	<p>B Both A) and B) are true, but B) is not the correct explanation of A).</p> <p>D A) is false, but B) is true.</p>
<p>Q85.What was written about in the medieval manuscripts?</p> <p>A Teachings of saints. B Holy texts</p>	<p>C Chronicles of rulers D All of the options</p>
<p>Q86.Al-Ildrisi was a famous.</p> <p>A Musician B Poet</p>	<p>C Geographer D None of these</p>
<p>Q87.Minhaj-i-Siraj is a chronicler who wrote in ____.</p> <p>A Awadhi B Hindi</p>	<p>C Persian D Arbi</p>
<p>Q88.Who was the writer of Rukmini Swayamwar Hastamalak, which was comprised 764 owees and based on a 14-shlok Sanskrit hymn with the same name by Shankaracharya?</p> <p>A Ramananda B Eknath</p>	<p>C Mirabai D Tukaram</p>
<p>Q89.What does script refers to?</p> <p>A Written form of language</p> <p>C Both (a) and (b)</p>	<p>B Spoken form of language</p> <p>D None of these</p>
<p>Q90.How many castes are there in India?</p> <p>A 1000-1200 B 1500</p>	<p>C More than 3000 D Below 500</p>
<p>Q91.Who said -"Common people do not know Sanskrit, only Brahmans do?"</p> <p>A Siraj. B Akbar.</p>	<p>C Birbal. D Amir Khusro.</p>
<p>Q92.The sources used by historians for study history are.</p> <p>A Coins B Inscription</p>	<p>C Textual records D All of these</p>
<p>Q93._____, a name derived from Rajaputra? - the son of a Ruler, a body of warriors who claimed Kshatriya caste status.</p> <p>A Shudras B Hindus</p>	<p>C Kshtriya D Rajputs</p>
<p>Q94.Areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna – these lands came under?</p> <p>A Turks. B Delhi Sultan.</p>	<p>C Sultan of Mysore. D Moghuls.</p>
<p>Q95.Select the correct statement (s) with reference to the Bhakti Movement:</p> <p>A Collection of Alvar Saints hymns is known as Divya Prabandha</p> <p>C Both A & B</p>	<p>B Compilation of Alvar Saints poetry / literature Tirumurai is called "Tamil Veda"</p> <p>D None of the above</p>
<p>Q96.Who claimed Kshatriya caste?</p> <p>A Group of students. B Group of warriors.</p>	<p>C Group of priests.</p>
<p>Q97.Ziyauddin Barani wrote his Chronicle first in:</p> <p>A 13th century. B 12th century.</p>	<p>C 14th century. D 15th century.</p>
<p>Q98.What are manuscripts?</p> <p>A These are handwritten records of the past and are in the form of books</p> <p>C These are written records engraved on the walls of caves</p>	<p>B These are written records engraved on the stones</p> <p>D These are written records engraved on the pillars</p>
<p>Q99.The Pandharpur Movement is associated with the Bhakti Movement of:</p> <p>A Assam B Maharashtra</p>	<p>C Bengal D Both (a) and (c)</p>
<p>Q100The Mughal Empire declined in the _____ Century.</p> <p>A Sixteenth. B Eighteenth.</p>	<p>C Seventeenth. D Nineteenth.</p>
<p>Q101The periods in which British historians divided the Indian history.</p> <p>A Hindu, Muslims and Shudras periods.</p> <p>C Hindu, Muslims and British periods.</p>	<p>B Hindu, Muslims and Christians periods.</p> <p>D Hindu, Muslims and Sikhs periods.</p>
<p>Q102The Rajputs belonged to which of the following castes?</p> <p>A Vaishyas B Shudras</p>	<p>C Kshatriyas D Brahmins</p>
<p>Q103Who among the following had given the doctrine of Advaita or Monism?</p> <p>A Sankara B Saivaite Nayanmars</p>	<p>C Vashnavait Alwars D Tukaram</p>
<p>Q104A young woman who turns herself into a religious worker has a strong:</p> <p>A Approach gradient B Social motive</p>	<p>C Hypervigilance D Encephalization</p>

Q105	A Sanskrit prashasti praised which ruler for having a vast empire?				1 Mark
	A Masalik al-Absar	B Muhammad Tughluq	C Ghiyasuddin Balban	D Razia Sultan	
Q106 Draws the map.				1 Mark
	A Engineer.	B Artist.	C Cartographer.		
Q107	A place where documents & manuscripts are stored.				1 Mark
	A Inscriptions	B Monasteries	C Khalifa	D Archive	
Q108	When did the medieval period began in India?				1 Mark
	A 9h Century AD.	B 8th Century AD.	C 10th Century AD.	D 18th Century AD.	
Q109	'Foreigner' in Persian was called.				1 Mark
	A alien	B pardesi	C ajnabi	D none of these	
Q110	The most important saint of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra who was born at Satara and is said to have died in Punjab, was:				1 Mark
	A Jnanesvar	B Namadeva	C Tukaram	D Guru Ramdas	
Q111	_____ is a name derived from Rajaputra – the son of a Ruler, a body of warriors who claimed Kshatriya caste status.				1 Mark
	A Shudras.	B Hindus.	C Kshtriya.	D Rajputs.	
Q112	When was Map 2 made?				1 Mark
	A 1720	B 1620	C 1520	D 1420	
Q113	Based on what the ranks of the people varied?				1 Mark
	A Power	B Influence of jatis			
	C Resources controlled by members	D All of above			
Q114	Which of the following statement is correct definition of Nirguna?				1 Mark
	A It is the concept of a formless God	B It is the concept of a formless Guru			
	C It is the concept of spirituality	D None of the above			
Q115	Who preaches Visishtadvaita?				1 Mark
	A Tulsidas	B Saivaite Nayanmars	C Sankara	D Ramanuja	
Q116	What do you mean by 'archives'?				1 Mark
	A Place where manuscripts were collected.	B Place where diamonds were collected.			
	C Place where toys were collected.	D None of these.			
Q117	Whom did Mahmud Begda, freed from slavery by pleasing him with prowess in war, and who was the supposed chieftain of the emperor?				1 Mark
	A Sidi Bashir	B Malik Aayaz	C Mubarak Syed	D Aazam Khan	
Q118	Who copied manuscripts by hand known as.				1 Mark
	A Scribe	B Scribes	C Scene	D Series	
Q119	Sunni Muslims accepted the authority of the early leaders _____.				1 Mark
	A Ali	B Khan	C Mohammad	D Khalifas	
Q120	Which of the following were the new changes in Hinduism?				1 Mark
	A Emergence of Bhakti	B Worship of new deities	C Construction of temples	D All of the options	
Q121	The first ruler of the Chola dynasty who kept a strong navy was:				1 Mark
	A Rajaraja the Great	B Rajendra I	C Rajadhiraja I	D Rajendra II	
Q122	Colas, khaljis and Tughqaqs build empire that were:				1 Mark
	A Imperial.	B Religious.	C Economic organisations.	D Pan regional.	
Q123	Where was saint kabir born?				1 Mark
	A Delhi	B Varanasi	C Mathura	D Hyderabad	
Q124	Who was the first and the most important king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty of Karnataka who defeated the Chalukyas of Badami?				1 Mark
	A Dantidurga	B Harihara I	C Uttama	D Bindusara	
Q125	Veer Surendra Sai was a freedom fighter from:				1 Mark
	A Odisha	B Telangana	C Nagaland	D Sikkim	
Q126	An influential wealthy individual who supports another person ? an artist, a crafts person, a learned man, or a noble is called a _____.				1 Mark

	A Hindus	B patron	C Rajputs	D Muslims	
Q127	Jati or sub castes ranks on the basis of their.				1 Mark
	A Background	B Occupations	C Both a & b	D None of these	
Q128	What was the function of the committee called 'Panchavariyam' among the committees formed for various public works during the Chol reign?				1 Mark
	A Facilitation and maintenance of ponds and gardens.	B Maintenance work of roads			
	C All general administration related work for the village.	D Works relating to farms			
Q129	What led to the migration of forest dwellers in the 8th century?				1 Mark
	A Demotion of agriculture.	B Trees cut.			
	C Gradual clearing of forests, Extension of agriculture.	D Soil damage.			
Q130	Kanauj name is spelt in Arabic language as:				1 Mark
	A Kanoj.	B Kunnauj.	C Qanauj.	D Qunaj.	
Q131	_____ was a fourteenth-century chronicler.				1 Mark
	A Ziyauddin Baruni.	B Minhaj-I Siraj.	C Siraj Khan.	D Sultan.	
Q132	What description did Babur give using the term Hindustan in the early sixteenth century.				1 Mark
	A Geography	B Fauna			
	C Culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent	D All of above			
Q133	Prosperity in the subcontinent attract trading companies of which region?				1 Mark
	A European.	B Australian.	C Russian.	D None of these.	
Q134	Al-Ildrisi was a _____ geographer who made a world map in 1154 CE.*				1 Mark
	A point	B Persian	C Greek	D Arab	
Q135	For which of the following fairs does the group of devotees from all over the world called 'Jamaat' come to attend?				1 Mark
	A Fair of Barman	B Fair of Mahamrityunjay	C Aalami Tableegi Ijtima	D Simhastha	
Q136	In the 13th century _____ used the term 'Hindustan' to mean the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the area lying between Ganga and Yamuna.				1 Mark
	A Bilal	B Minhaj-i-Siraj	C Ziyauddin Barani	D Mital Siraj	
Q137	The word 'Hindu' as reference to the people of Hind(India) was first used by.				1 Mark
	A The Arabs	B The Chinese	C The Romans	D The Greeks	
Q138	In the nineteenth century British historians divided the history of India into there period "Hindu", "Muslim" & —				1 Mark
	A Jain	B Sikh	C British	D Buddhism	
Q139	Who was among the following Bhakti saints gave a new orientation of Hinduism through his doctrine of Advaita or Monism?				1 Mark
	A Ramanuja	B Sankara	C Guru Nanak	D Chaitanya	
Q140	The periods in which British historians divided Indian history.				1 Mark
	A Hindu, Muslims and British periods	B Hindu, Muslims and Shudras periods			
	C Hindu, Muslims and Sikhs periods	D Hindu, Muslims and Christians periods			
Q141	Who brought the teachings of holy Quran to India?				1 Mark
	A Merchants and Migrants.	B Merchants and Hindus.			
	C Merchants and Kshatiyas.	D Migrants and Sikhs.			
Q142	How is Medieval Persian different from modern Persian?				1 Mark
	A In terms of spelling.	B In meanings.			
	C In script.	D In grammar and vocabulary.			
Q143	A place where manuscripts and documents are stored is known as.				1 Mark
	A Archive	B Storehouse	C Book room	D None of the above	
Q144	Which language was spoken during 14th century in present Bengal region?				1 Mark
	A Awadhi.	B Gauri.	C Telangani.	D Lahori.	
Q145	When was the re-emergence of regional states led?				1 Mark
	A Fifteenth century	B Sixteenth century	C Seventeenth century	D Eighteenth century	

Q146 Who was considered a ‘foreigner’ in the past?				1 Mark
A Any stranger that is not the part of society.	B Citizen of that village.			
C Both (a) and (b).	D None of these.			
Q147 Who used to collect manuscripts in the past?				1 Mark
A Monasteries.	B Temple.	C Rulers.	D All of the above.	
Q148 The Elephanta cave temples were so named during the times of which rulers?				1 Mark
A The Palas	B The Chalukyas	C The Cholas	D The Rashtrakutas	
Q149 Which Bhakti saint preached the concept of Visitadvaita?				1 Mark
A Sankara	B Ramanuja	C Madhava	D Nimbarka	
Q150 A person who makes located.				1 Mark
A Geographer	B Cartographer	C Mathematician	D Physician	
Q151 The period with written records is known as?				1 Mark
A Pre-historic period	B Historic period	C Medieval period	D Paleolithic period	
Q152 Which group of people became important during the period between 700 and 1750?				1 Mark
A Cholas	B Guptas	C Mauryans	D Rajputs	
Q153. _____was a fourteenth-century chronicler.				1 Mark
A Ziauddin Barani	B Minhaj-I Siraj	C Siraj Khan	D Sultan	
Q154 Who used the term ‘Hind’?				1 Mark
A Al-Idrisi.	B Vasco da gama.	C Minhaj-i Siraj.		
Q155 Which of the following was the basic premise of Bhakti Movement?				1 Mark
A Bhakti or Single minded uninterrupted and extreme devotion to God with the help of Brahmins was the only means of Salvation.	B Bhakti or Single minded uninterrupted and extreme devotion to God was the only means of Salvation.			
C Both A & B	D None of the above			
Q156 According to poet Amir Khusrau, which was an old language?				1 Mark
A Dvarsamudri	B Awadhi	C Sanskrit	D Telangani	
Q157 In which period the number and variety of textual records increased dramatically?				1 Mark
A 600 to 700 CE.	B 700 to 800 CE.	C 800 to 1000 CE.	D 700 to 1750 CE.	
Q158 Who coined the term Hindustan in the thirteenth century?				1 Mark
A Al-Idrisi.	B Babur.	C Akbar.	D Al-Rasid.	
Q159 In which century Bhakti movement began?				1 Mark
A 6th century	B 7th century	C 8th century	D 9th century	
Q160 Which is the holy book of Muslims?				1 Mark
A Gita.	B Adi-Puran.	C Quran.	D Ramayana.	
Q161 Who used to copy down scripts?				1 Mark
A Scribes.	B Archeologists.	C Cartographers.	D Historians.	
Q162 Who among the following was the reformer and philosopher from Ramanandi Sampradaya in the lineage of Jagadguru Ramanandacharya renowned for his devotion to the Lord Shri Rama?				1 Mark
A Ramananda	B Tukaram	C Valmiki	D Tulsidas	
Q163 The first version of the chronicle written by which of the following historians in 1356 was not discovered until 1960?				1 Mark
A Amir Khusrau	B Ziauddin Barni	C Babur	D Minhaj-i-Siraj	
Q164 Ziauddin Barani was a chronicles of which century?				1 Mark
A 18th century	B 19th century	C 14th century	D 15th century	
Q165 When did Minhaj-i-Siraj wrote about Hindustan?				1 Mark
A Thirteenth century	B Fourteenth century	C Twelfth century	D Fifteenth century	
Q166 Which of the following is not the literary source				1 Mark
A Travelogue.	B Coin.	C Inscriptions.	D Manuscripts.	
Q167 Manuscripts were kept in.				1 Mark
A library	B archives	C both of these	D none of these	
Q168 What is the idea of bhakti –				1 Mark

	A Of a loving, personal deity that devotees could reach without the aid of priests or elaborate rituals.	B Worshipping the king.		
	C Idol worship.	D Preaching from scriptures.		
Q169	The people who copied manuscripts by hand we known as.		1 Mark	
	A Scribe	B Scribes	C Scene	D Series
Q170	In which periods the British historian divided the history of India?		1 Mark	
	A Hindu.	B Muslims.	C British.	D All of the above.
Q171	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was an ascetic Hindu monk and social reformer in 16th century was from:		1 Mark	
	A Bihar	B Assam	C Orissa	D Bengal
Q172	There was no printing press earlier so the writers copied manuscripts by _____.		1 Mark	
	A Paper.	B Hands.	C Pen.	D Prints.
Q173	Battle of Bhima Koregaon is a classic example of which of the following?		1 Mark	
	A Linguism	B Regionalism	C Caste - ism	D Communalism
Q174	A place where documents and manuscripts are stored as records for knowledge is called an _____.		1 Mark	
	A Store.	B Archive.	C Almirah.	D Warehouse.
Q175	A person who makes maps is called _____.		1 Mark	
	A map specialist.	B monographer.	C cartographer.	D photographer.
Q176	Who strongly opposed sectarianism and rites and insisted on adoption of Hindi in place of Sanskrit?		1 Mark	
	A Chaitanya	B Ramanuja	C Sankaracharya	D Ramananda
Q177	Who was the founder of 'Gurjar-Pratihara' dynasty?		1 Mark	
	A Nagabhata	B Vasudev	C Chandradev	D Govind Chandra
Q178	In the twelfth century who is al-idrisi.		1 Mark	
	A Cartographer	B Geographer	C Mathematician	D None of these
Q179	Who among the following succeeded Dantidurga of the Rashtrakuta Kingdom?		1 Mark	
	A Indra III	B Govinda III	C Ashoka	D Krishna I
Q180	During the rule of which dynasty were Nalanda and Vikramashila universities founded?		1 Mark	
	A The Rashtrakutas	B The Palas	C The Pratihara	D The Senas
Q181	_____ was a fourteenth-century chronicler.		1 Mark	
	A Sindhi	B Kashmiri	C Lahori	D Telangani
Q182	When were the teachings of Holy Quran brought to India by migrants and merchants?		1 Mark	
	A Ninth century	B Tenth century	C Twelfth century	D Seventh century
Q183	Which of the following groups of Muslims believed that Muhammad Ali was the legitimate heir of Prophet Muhammad?		1 Mark	
	A Sunni Muslims	B Shia Muslims	C Arab Muslims	D Indian Muslims
Q184	In which year poet Amir Khusrau noted different languages?		1 Mark	
	A 1318 CE	B 1257 CE	C 1458 CE	D 1587 CE
Q185	Where were the manuscripts placed?		1 Mark	
	A At home.	B In libraries.	C In archives.	D Both (b) and (c).
Q186	Fill in the blank. Archives are places where _____ are kept.		1 Mark	
Q187	Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi, a major work on medieval India was written by _____.		1 Mark	
Q188	The learned theologians and jurists in Islam are known as _____.		1 Mark	
Q189	Fill in the blank. _____ was a fourteenth-century chronicler.		1 Mark	
Q190	Minhaj-us-Siraj used the term 'Hindustan' to refer the areas of Punjab, Haryana and _____.		1 Mark	
Q191	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: The Muslims had two divisions the _____ and the _____.		1 Mark	
Q192	Early medieval period saw worship of new _____.		1 Mark	
Q193	Ajnabi is a _____ word.		1 Mark	
Q194	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:		1 Mark	

_____ had controlled an empire from Bengal in the east to Ghazni in the west.

Q195

Fill in the blank.

Several villages were governed by a _____.

1 Mark

Q196

Guillaume de l'Isle belonged to _____.

1 Mark

Q197

In early medieval period, manuscripts were copied by _____.

1 Mark

Q198

Dvarsamudri was the language spoken in _____.

1 Mark

Q199

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

_____ provide a lot of information to the historians.

1 Mark

Q200

According to khusrau, Telangani is spoken in the state of _____.

1 Mark

Q201

The 'Persian wheel' was used in _____.

1 Mark

Q202

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

Knowledge of _____ earned Brahmanas a lot of respect.

1 Mark

Q203

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

Rules and regulations of jatis were enforced by _____.

1 Mark

Q204

Amir Khusrau described Mabari as the language of _____.

1 Mark

Q205

Fill in the blank.

_____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.

1 Mark

Q206

In Map 1, modern Kanauj was represented by the word _____.

1 Mark

Q207

According to Sanskrit Prashasti, the eastern limit of Giyasuddin Balban's Empire was extended to Bihar. True/ False

1 Mark

Q208

The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period. True/ False

1 Mark

Q209

State whether the given statements are true or false:

We have many original manuscripts to get information.

1 Mark

Q210

Babar used the term 'Hindustan' to specify geography, flora, fauna and cultures of the entire Indian subcontinent. True/ False

1 Mark

Q211

Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir. True/ False

1 Mark

Q212

We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700. True/ False.

1 Mark

Q213

India got its name in the 13th century. True/ False

1 Mark

Q214

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Science of cartography differed between 12th and 13th century.

1 Mark

Q215

Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements. True/ False

1 Mark

Q216

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Muslims had two schools of law hanafi and shafi'i.

1 Mark

Q217

Babar used the term 'Hindustan' in political sense. True/ False

1 Mark

Q218

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Between 8th and 14th century the term Kshatriya was used for group of Brahmanas.

1 Mark

Q219

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Status of a jati remained same from region to region.

1 Mark

Q220

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B:

5 Marks

S.No	Column A		Column B
1.	Chronicler	(a)	Dence and difficult
2.	Poet	(b)	Al-Idrisi
3.	Nastaliq style	(c)	Minhjaj-i-Siraj
4.	Shikaste style	(d)	Cursive and easy
5.	Cartographer	(e)	Amir khusrau

Q221

What nugor changes occurred between 700 and 1750 A.D.?

8 Marks

Q222

Compare the map made by Al-Idris and that of French cartographer.

6 Marks

Q223 Describe the problem of dearth of original manuscripts of the authors.	6 Marks
Q224 Describe the major development in Hindu religious traditions during the period 700 to 1750 A.D.	6 Marks
Q225 What was the result of non-availability of printing press in the 13th and 14th centuries?	5 Marks
Q226 What did the decline of the Mughal Empire lead to in the 18th century?	5 Marks
Q227 What was the result of easy availability of paper in the 14th century?	5 Marks
Q228 Find out where records are kept in your village or city. Who writes these records? Is there an archive? Who manages it? What kinds of documents are stored there? Who are the people who use it?	5 Marks
Q229 Which new religion came to India during the period between 700 and 1750 A.D.?	5 Marks
Q230 Explain the features of regions by 700 A.D.	5 Marks
Q231 Write a short note on foreign travellers who visited India during Medieval Period.	5 Marks
Q232 In what ways has the meaning of the term "Hindustan" changed over the centuries?	5 Marks
Q233 What was the progress in Indian religion in this period?	5 Marks
Q234 What is the difference between the two maps of India made in 1154 and 1720?	5 Marks
Q235 How were the jatis regulated?	5 Marks
Q236 Describe the jati system in India.	5 Marks
Q237 How are historians to be careful about the term they use as they go on changing with time?	4 Marks
Q238 What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts?	4 Marks
Q239 How did Islam grow as a major religion in medieval India?	4 Marks
Q240 What are the Literary Sources of History of Medieval India?	4 Marks
Q241 Compare either Map 1 or Map 2 with the present-day map of the subcontinent, listing as many similarities and differences as you can find.	4 Marks
Q242 How has the term 'Hindustan' changed over the centuries?	4 Marks
Q243 Why information about the medieval period is much more than the ancient period?	4 Marks
Q244 What were some of the major religious developments during this period?	4 Marks
Q245 How do historians divide the history of India into three periods? What are the drawbacks of this division?	4 Marks
Q246 Why are coins and inscriptions important for the study of medieval period?	4 Marks
Q247 How is the study of the thousand years between 700 and 1750 a huge challenge to historians?	4 Marks
Q248 What does the word 'Rajputs' stand for?	4 Marks
Q249 Write down the problems associated with the periodisation of Indian history as given by British historians in the middle of nineteenth century.	4 Marks
Q250 What was the influence of pan-regional rulers on the character of regions in India?	4 Marks
Q251 Which are the; other new things happening during this period?	3 Marks
Q252 How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?	3 Marks
Q253 What does a Sanskrit Prashasti write about Balban?	3 Marks
Q254 What were the new technological advancement between 700 and 1750?	3 Marks
Q255 Describe the Social changes that took place in the years between 700 and 1750 AD.	3 Marks
Q256 How did the French cartographer depict India? How is it different from alldirisi?	3 Marks
Q257 What is the contribution of the medieval period to the Indian history?	3 Marks
Q258 How were the affairs of jatis regulated?	3 Marks
Q259 Why there is a problem in studying a long period of history as one unit?	3 Marks
Q260 What were the major developments in the religious traditions between 700 and 1750?	3 Marks
Q261 How were the people grouped into jatis?	3 Marks
Q262 What are the sources used by the historians to study the past?	3 Marks
Q263 How has been the meaning of Hindustan changing?	3 Marks
Q264 How do literary sources help in knowing about medieval history?	3 Marks

Q265 How did medieval India affect caste system?	3 Marks
Q266 Why do you think that there were many literary sources of medieval period?	3 Marks
Q267 What is included in the study of history?	3 Marks
Q268 What precautions historians should follow while reading the maps?	3 Marks
Q269 What was the extent of Balban's empire?	3 Marks
Q270 Which group became important during medieval period? Enumerate various changes which this group has undergone.	3 Marks
Q271 Mention the manner in which history was divided by historians during the middle of the 19 th century.	3 Marks
Q272 What do you understand by the Discontinuity in historical Sources?	3 Marks
Q273 What changes did technology bring about in the lives of people from 700 CE to 1750 CE?	3 Marks
Q274 In the Medieval period, for whom was the term foreigner used?	3 Marks
Q275 What was the change in the religion of the time? Trace out major developments?	3 Marks
Q276 Who were the Rajputs?	3 Marks
Q277 What developments have taken place in religious traditions during this period?	3 Marks
Q278 What do you know about chronicles?	3 Marks
Q279 What are the archaeological sources of the medieval period?	3 Marks
Q280 Why was the information from the manuscripts difficult to use during the thousand years?	3 Marks
Q281 Our information about the medieval period is much more than the ancient period. Give reason.	3 Marks
Q282 Why the British Historians periodization of Indian history is not correct one?	3 Marks
Q283 What do you mean by pan-regional rule? What was its impact?	2 Marks
Q284 What were the new groups of people to be prominent in this age?	2 Marks
Q285 Describe the major developments in religion and the religious traditions?	2 Marks
Q286 What was the process of copying manuscript? What were its drawbacks?	2 Marks
Q287 Define the following terms. Numismatics, Epigraphy, Manuscript and Medieval Period.	2 Marks
Q288 State the difference shia muslims and sunni muslims.	2 Marks
Q289 What does the term pan-regional empire mean?	2 Marks
Q290 Compare the value of paper in the thirteenth and fourteenth century?	2 Marks
Q291 Who was considered a "foreigner" in the past?	2 Marks
Q292 How are travelogues an important literary source?	2 Marks
Q293 Why did Brahmanas become important in Hindu society in the early eighth century?	2 Marks
Q294 What were 'jatis'? How were the affairs of jatis regulated?	2 Marks
Q295 What changes took place during 700 and 1750?	2 Marks
Q296 Trace out the major changes in the society during 700 and 1750? What was its main reason?	2 Marks
Q297 What difference do you notice in the map drawn by al-Idrisi?	2 Marks
Q298 Mention the vegetables, beverages and technologies that came to Indian subcontinent from other continents?	2 Marks
Q299 Who coined the term "Hindustan" in the thirteenth century and which areas were covered under it?	2 Marks
Q300 What was the basis of such division?	2 Marks
Q301 Why was the period of thousand years between 700 AD and 1775 AD termed as a period of economic, political, social and culture changes?	2 Marks
Q302 Describe the difficulties faced by historians in using manuscripts?	2 Marks
Q303 Why did Brahmanas become important in Hindu society in the early 8th century?	2 Marks
Q304 Name the various groups that became important between 700-1750.	2 Marks
Q305 What do you know about 'Rajputs'?	2 Marks
Q306 Describe the different languages used in this period?	2 Marks
Q307 How history was divided by historians during the middle of the nineteenth century?	2 Marks

- Q308

What difference do you trace out in the region of Hindustan of thirteenth century and the modem India?

2 Marks
- Q309

What do you know about jati panchayat?

2 Marks
- Q310

Does the information given in historical records change over the years?

2 Marks
- Q311

What were the languages according to Amir Khusrau existed in the region?

2 Marks
- Q312

State the difference between Shia and Sunni.

2 Marks