

Test / Exam Name: Ch 3		Standard: 7th		Subject: Social Science	
Student Name: _____		Section: _____		Roll No.: _____	
				Questions: 310	Time: 03:00 hh:mm
				Marks: 565	
Q1. Which Jain saint was patronized by Mohammed-binTughluq?				1 Mark	
A Hemachandra Suri		B Jeena Prabha Suri		C Dasturji Mebarji	
				D None	
Q2. Who was first women ruler of Delhi Sultanate?				1 Mark	
A Ghazia		B Raziyya		C Sazia	
				D None of these	
Q3. Sher Shah defeated which Mughal King?				1 Mark	
A Babur		B Humayun		C Akbar	
				D Aurangzeb	
Q4. With reference to medieval Indian rulers, which one of the following statements is correct?				1 Mark	
A Alauddin Khilji first set up a separate ariz’s department.		B Balban introduced the branding of horses in his military.			
C Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his uncle to the military.		D Firoz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves.			
Q5. Sultan Iltutmish’s daughter				1 Mark	
A Roza.		B Raza.		C Riayaza.	
				D Raziyya.	
Q6. Iltutmish was a slave of _____ .				1 Mark	
A Allauddin Khilji		B Qutub-ud-din Aibak		C Balban	
				D Jaichand	
Q7. Which dynasty was replaced by the Mughals?				1 Mark	
A Sayyid dynasty		B Lodhi dynasty		C Tughlaq dynasty	
				D Suri dynasty	
Q8. When did Muhammad-bin Tughlaq died?				1 Mark	
A 1316		B 1320		C 1325	
				D 1351	
Q9. Who defeated the Mughal emperor Humayun.				1 Mark	
A Alauddin khailji		B Sher Shah Sur		C Muhammad tughluq’s	
				D None of these	
Q10. Who chose to pay his soldiers salaries in cash rather than iqtas.				1 Mark	
A Alauddin		B Muhammad Tughluq’s		C Akabar	
				D None of these	
Q11. Iltutmish was a slave of_____.				1 Mark	
A Allauddin Khilji		B Qutub-ud-din Aibak		C Balban	
				D Jaichand	
Q12. A fortified settlement with soldiers was.				1 Mark	
A Hinterland.		B Garrison town.		C Jagir.	
				D None of these.	
Q13. The founder of the Sur dynasty was.				1 Mark	
A Sher Shah		B Bahadur Shah		C Ahmad Khan	
				D Sangram Singh	
Q14. Delhi Became the Capital City for the first time during the rule of _____.				1 Mark	
A Khiljis		B Tughlaqs		C Chahamanas	
				D Tomaras	
Q15. What was the other name of the great lord of a ‘circle’ or region?				1 Mark	
A Samantas		B Subordinates		C Maha-mandaleshvara	
				D King	
Q16. What is the time of rule of Ananga Pala?				1 Mark	
A 1165 to 1192		B 1200 to 1165		C 1130 to 1145	
				D 1175 to 1192	
Q17. Name the mosque built in the reign of Sikandar Lodi?				1 Mark	
A Moti ki masjid.		B Begumpuri Mosque.		C Jama masjid.	
				D None of these.	
Q18. Who among the following Delhi Sultans was known for introducing market control mechanisms ?				1 Mark	
A Iltutmish		B Balban		C Alauddin Khilji	
				D Firoz Tughlaq	
Q19. Which dynasty of Delhi Sultanate ruled for the shortest time?				1 Mark	
A Khilji		B Tughlaq		C Sayyid	
				D Lodi	
Q20. _____the lands adjacent to a city or port that supply it with goods and services.				1 Mark	
A Garrison.		B Doab.		C Hinterland.	
				D Delta.	

- Q21.** 'The king was freed from his people and they from their king'. On whose death did Badauni comment on this? **1 Mark**
A Balban **B** Ala-ud-din Khilji **C** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq **D** Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- Q22.** Founder of Khilji dynasty was. **1 Mark**
A Jalaluddin Khilji **B** Alauddin Khilji **C** Muhammad Khilji **D** none of these
- Q23.** Captain Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of____. **1 Mark**
A Aurangzeb **B** Shah Jahan **C** Humayun **D** Jahangir
- Q24.** Name the first mosque built by Delhi Sultans? **1 Mark**
A Jama Masjid. **B** Moth Ki Masjid. **C** Quwwat Al Islam. **D** Jamali Kamali Masjid.
- Q25.** From whom was the Revenue also collected? **1 Mark**
A Traders **B** Merchants **C** Peasants **D** Artisans
- Q26.** About whose kingdom is it said "the dominion of the lord of the universe extended from Delhi to Palam."? **1 Mark**
A Qutbuddin Aibak **B** Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq
C Mohammad Gazni **D** Alam Shah
- Q27.** Kharaj was a tax on _____. **1 Mark**
A Cultivation **B** Cattle **C** Horse **D** None of these
- Q28.** The only woman Sultan was. **1 Mark**
A Jahanara **B** Hasina **C** Raziyya **D** none of these
- Q29.** Ghazi Malik was the founder of which dynasty? **1 Mark**
A Tughlaq **B** Khilji **C** Sayyid **D** Lodi
- Q30.** Chauhans were also called. **1 Mark**
A Tomaras **B** Chahamanas **C** both of these **D** none of these
- Q31.** Who were two rulers to mobilize a large standing army in Delhi? **1 Mark**
A Allauddin Khalji **B** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq **C** Both a and b **D** None of these
- Q32.** Qutub Minar was built in which century? **1 Mark**
A Ninth **B** Tenth **C** Twelfth **D** Thirteenth
- Q33.** Privileges claimed on account of birth. For example, people believed that nobles inherited their rights to govern because they were born in certain families. **1 Mark**
A Firstright. **B** Primeright. **C** Birthright. **D** Basicright.
- Q34.** To control the conspiring nobles Alauddin Khilji introduced an efficient _____ system. **1 Mark**
A administration **B** watch and ward **C** espionage **D** prohibition
- Q35.** The duty of ____ was to lead military campaigns and maintain laws and orders in their iqtas. **1 Mark**
A Muqti **B** laush **C** Mantri **D** Manager
- Q36.** Which dynasty rules for the longest period of time in the Delhi sultanate? **1 Mark**
A Slave dynasty **B** Khilji dynasty **C** Tughlaq dynasty **D** Lodhi dynasty
- Q37.** Kharaj was a type of tax imposed on what? **1 Mark**
A Houses. **B** Trade. **C** Cattle. **D** Cultivation.
- Q38.** Raziyya Sultan ruled from to 1240 AD. **1 Mark**
A 1235 **B** 1236 **C** 1232 **D** 1231
- Q39.** _____ was the last Sultan of Delhi. **1 Mark**
A Muhammad Tughluq **B** Alauddin Khilji **C** Iltutmish **D** Ibrahim Lodhi
- Q40.** Privileges claimed on account of birth. For example, people believed that nobles inherited their rights to govern, because they were born in certain families. **1 Mark**
A Basicright **B** Birthright **C** Firstright **D** Primeright
- Q41.** Which of the following is not from the Rajput dynasty. **1 Mark**
A Tomaras **B** Raziyya **C** Ananga Pala **D** Chauhans
- Q42.** Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the _____. **1 Mark**
A Khaljis **B** Turkish Rulers **C** Chauhans **D** Tomara Rajputs
- Q43.** Who were the authors of tawarikh? **1 Mark**
A Bandagans **B** Learned men like poets, courtiers

	C Sultans	D Ordinary People	
Q44.	A mosque is called a masjid in Arabic, literally a place where a _____ prostrate in reverence to Allah.		1 Mark
	A Christian	B Sikh	C Hindu
			D Muslim
Q45.	Which Lodhi ruler was originally named as Nizam Khan?		1 Mark
	A Bahlul Lodi	B Sikandar Lodhi	C Ibrahim Lodhi
			D Dilawar Khan Lodhi
Q46.	Why did the Delhi Sultans constructed Masjids?		1 Mark
	A To protect and spread Islam.	B To create a sense of unity and Community among the Muslims.	
	C To create a place where Muslims can offer their prayers to Allah.	D All of these	
Q47.	Gender distinctions means _____ differences between women and men.		1 Mark
	A Social and biological	B Political and biological	
	C Cultural and biological	D Economic and biological	
Q48.	In _____ Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya became Sultan.		1 Mark
	A 1300	B 1265	C 1297
			D 1236
Q49.	The Bahmani Sultanate came into being during the reign of which Sultan?		1 Mark
	A Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	B Ibrahim Lodhi	C Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
			D Feroz Shah Tughlaq
Q50.	Minhaj-i-Siraj was a _____.		1 Mark
	A poet	B musician	C historian
			D merchant
Q51.	About whom Minhaj-i-Siraj said that, the queen's rule went against the ideal social order created by God, in which women were supposed to be subordinate to men?		1 Mark
	A Queen Didda`	B Raziya Sultan	C Queen Rudramadevi
			D Queen Durgavati
Q52.	From which country did Ibn Battuta come?		1 Mark
	A Iran	B Kabul	C Morocco
			D Sind
Q53.	Diwan-I-Ariz was related to which department in the Delhi Sultanate?		1 Mark
	A Foreign affairs	B Royal correspondence	C Department of Military
			D Finance Department
Q54.	What was associated with the Bengal in the 13th century?		1 Mark
	A Dravida	B Gauda	C Gajjana
Q55.	Raziyya was removed from the throne in _____.		1 Mark
	A 1240	B 1300	C 1236
			D 1297
Q56.	Delhi became an important city only in the _____ century.		1 Mark
	A 11th	B 12th	C 10th
			D 13th
Q57.	Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant:		1 Mark
	A Extra payment to the nobles	B Revenue assigned in lieu of salary	
	C Excess amount paid to the exchequer by the Iqtadars	D Illegal exactions extracted from the peasants	
Q58.	Which of the following was not the king of the Rajput Dynasty?		1 Mark
	A Tomaras.	B Ananga Pala.	C Prithviraj Chauhan.
			D Bahlul Lodi.
Q59.	what are garrison towns?		1 Mark
	A Fortified settlement with soldiers	B Fortified settlements with rulers	
	C Fortified settlement with Persian	D None of these	
Q60.	Which of the following was a famous king of Chauhan Dynasty?		1 Mark
	A Prithviraj Chauhan	B Angpal	C Patwari
			D None of these
Q61.	Arrange the five dynasties of Delhi Sultanate in chronological order.		1 Mark
	1. Khalji dynasty 2. Mamluk dynasty 3. Sayyid dynasty 4. Lodi dynasty 5. Tuglaq dynasty		
	A BAECD	B ACEDB	C BDCAE
			D ADCEB
Q62.	Why was Raziyya removed from the throne?		1 Mark
	A Raziyya was not qualified.	B Raziyya was under age.	

	C Raziyya was women.	D None of these.	
Q63.	Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in 17th century?		1 Mark
	A Samantas	B Overlords	C Maha-samantas
			D Maha-mandaleshvara
Q64.	Ibn Battuta belonged from:		1 Mark
	A Iran.	B Morocco.	C Afghanistan.
			D China.
Q65.	Name the mosque built in the reign of Muhammad Tugluq?		1 Mark
	A Moti ki masjid.	B Begumpuri Mosque.	C Jama masjid.
			D None of these.
Q66.	In ____ Sultan Iltutmish's , daughter, Razia became Sultan.		1 Mark
	A 1297	B 1300	C 1265
			D 1236
Q67.	Which Sultan of Delhi Sultanate tried to control the prices by fixing them?		1 Mark
	A Muhammed bin Tughlaq	B Firoz Shah Tughlaq	C Allauddin Khilji
			D Jalaluddin Khilji
Q68.	With which Sultan of Delhi do you associate the compilation of Kingship theory and principles of administration called 'Vassayya'?		1 Mark
	A Iltutmish	B Balban	C Alauddin Khilji
			D Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Q69.	Which new dynasty developed in eastern part of the country?		1 Mark
	A Cholas	B Palas	C Chahamanas
			D Rashtrakutas
Q70.	From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?		1 Mark
	A Egypt	B Italy	C Morocco
			D Mongolia
Q71.	Who was successor of Muhammad-bin Tughluq?		1 Mark
	A Ghiyasuddin Tughluq.	B Firuz Shah Tughluq.	C Ibn Battuta.
			D None of these.
Q72.	Raziyya sultan was the daughter of.		1 Mark
	A Nasiruddin	B Ghiyasuddin	C Iltutmish
			D Balban
Q73.	What were Garrison towns?		1 Mark
	A Fortified settlements with soldiers.	B Fortified settlements with rulers.	
	C Fortified settlement with Persian.	D None of these.	
Q74.	Why did Mohammad-bin Tughlaq shift his capital from Delhi to Deogiri?		1 Mark
	A Because he was fed up with Delhi.	B As a punishment for the people of Delhi.	
	C Because he wanted to extend his empire to the south.	D Because the new capital occupied a central and strategic location.	
Q75.	Which Turkish general destroyed the universities of Nalanda and Vikramsila?		1 Mark
	A Qutubuddin Aibek	B Bakhtiyar Khalji	C Ali Mardan Khalji
			D Tajuddin Yalduz
Q76.	Taxes on cultivation amounting to about 50% of the peasant's produce was known as.		1 Mark
	A Muqti	B Kharaj	C Iqtas
			D none of these
Q77.	Babur the ruler of Kabul was invited byto invade India.		1 Mark
	A Bahlul Lodi	B Muhhamad Shah	C Daulat Khan Lodi
			D Ibrahim Lodi
Q78.	Name the king associated with the initiation of construction of Qutub Minar.		1 Mark
	A Iltutmish	B Qutub-ud-din Aibek	C Ibrahim Lodi
			D Firojsha Tuglaq
Q79.	What is the direction that the Muslims face during prayer?		1 Mark
	A Khutba.	B Ulema.	C Kharaj.
			D Qibla.
Q80.	Which of the following had Afghani roots?		1 Mark
	A Tughlaqs	B Lodhis	C Sayyids
			D Khiljis
Q81.	In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?		1 Mark
	A Tomara Rajput.	B Raziyya.	C Alauddin Khalji.
			D Muhammad-bin Tughluq
Q82.	A mosque is called a masjid in Arabic, literally a place where a _____prostrates in reverence to Allah.		1 Mark
	A Sikh.	B Christian.	C Hindu.
			D Muslim.
Q83.	Amir Khusrau was a famous poet in the court of:		1 Mark
	A Akbar	B Shahjahan	C Ibrahim Lodhi
			D Alauddin Khilji
Q84.	Which sultan had a dispute with Sufi Saint Nizamuddin Auliya?		1 Mark
	A Jalaluddin Khilji	B Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	C Feroz Shah Tughlaq
			D Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
Q85.	Tomara Rajputs were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans of		1 Mark

	A Tamil Nadu.	B Ajmer.	C Rajasthan.	D Uttar Pradesh.	
Q86.	Who was the first Sultan to introduce the system of branding horses?				1 Mark
	A Mohammed bin Tughlaq	B Alauddin Khilji	C Iltutmish	D Balban	
Q87.	Which of the dynasties ruled for the shortest period of time during of course of the Delhi Sultanate?				1 Mark
	A Slave dynasty	B Khilji dynasty	C Sayyid dynasty	D Lodhi dynasty	
Q88.	Ibn battuta, traveled to India in the _____ century.				1 Mark
	A 13th	B 15th	C 14th	D 12th	
Q89.	The Delhi Sultans were dependent upon:				1 Mark
	A Trade, tribute or plunder for supplies.		B Taxes from tourists.		
	C Taxes from Artisans.		D None.		
Q90.	Who was the last ruler of Delhi Sultanate?				1 Mark
	A Ibrahim Lodhi.	B Babur.	C Khizr khan.	D Daulat Khan Lodhi.	
Q91.	Ibn Batuta belonged to.....?				1 Mark
	A Iran.	B Morocco.	C Afghanistan.	D China.	
Q92.	Who abolished the Iqta system?				1 Mark
	A Qutubuddin Aibak	B Iltutmish	C Balban	D Alauddin Khilji	
Q93.	What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?				1 Mark
	A Urdu.	B Persian.	C Hindi.	D English.	
Q94.	In which language was the prashasti found in Gwalior written?				1 Mark
	A Hindi	B English	C Sanskrit	D Urdu	
Q95.	Muslim power in India was laid by which battle?				1 Mark
	A The first battle of Tarain		B The second battle of Tarain		
	C The first battle of Panipat		D The second battle of Panipat		
Q96.	With reference to Delhi Sultanate, who was the founder of Sayyid Dynasty?				1 Mark
	A Khizr Khan	B Mubarak Shah	C Muhammad Shah	D Alauddin Alam Shah	
Q97.	Who became the king of Delhi after Qutbuddin Aybak?				1 Mark
	A Akbar	B Shah jahan	C Iltutmish	D None of these	
Q98.	Who defeated Tomara Rajputs –				1 Mark
	A Pallava of kachi	B Chauhans of Ajmer	C Chola of Tamil Nadu	D None of these	
Q99.	Which of the following rulers issued copper coins named as Jittal?				1 Mark
	A Mohammad bin Tughlaq	B Firoz Shah Tughlaq	C Iltutmish	D Quli Qutub Shah	
Q100	The first woman Sultane of Delhi was				1 Mark
	A Rani Lakshmibai	B Raziyya	C Ahilyabai Holkar	D Jodha bai	
Q101	Who was Ulema?				1 Mark
	A A slave purchased for military service.		B A ruler.		
	C A scholar of Islamic learning.		D An invader.		
Q102	Who started token currency?				1 Mark
	A Alauddin Khilji	B Firoz Shah Tughlaq	C Muhammad Bin Tughlaq	D Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	
Q103	Kharaj was the tax collected on _____.				1 Mark
	A Crops	B Cattle	C Houses	D Roads	
Q104	Ibn Batuta, was a fourteenth Century traveller from.				1 Mark
	A Morocco, America	B Morocco, Europe	C Morocco, Africa	D Morocco, Asia	
Q105	Who introduced token currency?				1 Mark
	A Muhammad-bin-Tughluq.	B Alauddin Khalji.	C Raziyya.	D Khizr Khan.	
Q106	Which of the following are true?				1 Mark
	A Balban did not go for fresh conquests, rather he concentrated on consolidation of the infant state at Delhi.		B He set about a policy of liquidation of the challis or 40 nobles.		
	C Balban did not show any difference in matters of administration of justice between high and low.		D All of the above		
Q107	Which Sultan introduced the practices of Sijda, Paibos and Nawroz in the Delhi Sultanate?				1 Mark

A Balban	B Razia Sultana	C Iltutmish	D Firoz Shah Tughlaq	
Q108.____ changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended she was a man.				1 Mark
A Rudramadevi.	B Bina Devi.	C Raziyya.	D Ali.	
Q109What is the literal meaning of hiranya-garbha?				1 Mark
A Rashtrakutas	B Dantidurga	C Golden womb	D Golden deer	
Q110Tax on cultivation was called:				1 Mark
A Kharaj.	B Siri.	C Zakta.	D Iqta.	
Q111What is fortified settlement of soldiers is known as?				1 Mark
A Hinterland.	B Garrison town.	C The Masjid.	D None of these.	
Q112Who started a new department for slaves during his rule in Delhi?				1 Mark
A Feroz Shah Tughlaq.	B Iltutmish.	C Daulat Khan Lodhi.	D Muhammad–bin-Tughlaq.	
Q113Who among the following Sultans of Delhi has been described by the historians as the 'mixture of opposites?				1 Mark
A Balban	B Alauddin Khilji	C Muhammad Tughlaq	D Ibrahim Lodi	
Q114The word 'Delhiwal' was used for.				1 Mark
A the temples in Delhi.		B the People of Delhi.		
C the coins minted in Delhi.		D the Jaina Merchants of Delhi.		
Q115Muhammad-bin-Tughluq named his new capital.				1 Mark
A Siri	B Tughlaqabad	C Daulatabad	D Agra	
Q116The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah Suri was called:				1 Mark
A Tankah	B Rupiya	C Mohar	D Dinar	
Q117Which Sultan was the first to proclaim that the state in India of the Delhi Sultanate cannot be a truly Islamic state?				1 Mark
A Behram Shah	B Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah	C Jalaluddin Khilji	D Alauddin Khilji	
Q118Prashastis tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as:				1 Mark
A Leader		B Valiant victorious warriors		
C Achiever		D All of these		
Q119Muhammad bin Tughluq built Begumpuri mosque in his capital ____.				1 Mark
A Delhi	B Patna	C Agra	D Hastinapur	
Q120Who among the following shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?				1 Mark
A Qutubuddin Aibak	B Alauddin Khalji	C Muhammad Bin Tughluq	D Ibrahim Lodi	
Q121When Delhi become an important city –				1 Mark
A Twelfth century	B Fifteenth century	C Sixteenth	D Seventeenth century	
Q122Who among the following was the commander of Muhammad Ghori, and also founded the slave dynasty in India?				1 Mark
A Iltutmish	B Ghiyasud din Balban	C Aram Shah II	D Qutub-Din Aibak	
Q123The Mongols under _____ invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219.				1 Mark
A Timur Lang	B Nadir Shah	C Ahmed Shah Abdali	D Genghis Khan	
Q124What is Vetti?				1 Mark
A Rent	B Tax	C Revenue	D None of these	
Q125Who was the first slave king of Delhi Sultanate?				1 Mark
A Qutbuddin Aybak.	B Iltutmish.	C Raziyya Sultan.	D Alauddin Khalji.	
Q126Khiljis and Tughlaqs divided their sultanate into territories of varying size. These territories were called ____.				1 Mark
A Iqtas	B Muqtis	C Iqtadars	D Kharaj	
Q127Mosque of Jamali Kamali was built in.				1 Mark
A 1528	B 1640	C 1550	D 1600	
Q128..... dynasty ruled Delhi before the Tughluqs.				1 Mark
A Chauhans.	B Tomara.	C Turkish.	D Khilji.	
Q129Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveler who visited India during the rule of _____.				1 Mark

	A Alauddin Khilji	B Muhammad Bin Tughlaq	C Sikandar Lodhi	D Khizr Khan	
Q130	Which dynasty ruled in Delhi from 1290 CE 1320 CE?				1 Mark
	A Tughlaq dynasty.	B Khilji dynasty.	C Sayyaid dynasty.	D Lodhi dynasty.	
Q131	Special slaves were called.				1 Mark
	A Bandagan	B Naukar	C Ghulam	D none of these	
Q132	The Iqta under the Delhi Sultans was a territorial assignment, and its holder was designated muqti who.				1 Mark
	A Was the owner of the Iqta Land		B Was entitled to claim forced labor from the cultivators		
	C Had no claims on the peasant other than the due land tax		D Had to claim on the person and property of the peasants		
Q133	The functionaries for collecting revenue were recruited from:				1 Mark
	A Peasants	B Artisans	C Traders	D Influential families	
Q134	Who became first Muslim ruler to conquer South India?				1 Mark
	A Alauddin Khilji	B Muhammad Ghori	C Babar	D Akbar	
Q135	Under whose leadership Mongols invaded the Delhi Sultanate?				1 Mark
	A Akbar.	B Alauddin Khalji.	C Genghiz Khan.	D None of these.	
Q136	Muhammad Tughlaq built Begumpuri mosque in his capital ____.				1 Mark
	A Delhi.	B Patna.	C Hastinapur.	D Agra.	
Q137	Which ruler of the Slave Dynasty shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi?				1 Mark
	A Iltutmish	B Razia Sultana	C Aram Shah	D Ghiyas ud din Balban	
Q138	Moth ki Masjid, built in the reign of Sikandar Lodi by his.				1 Mark
	A daughter	B minister	C son	D mother	
Q139	Khalji dynasty was founded by Jalaluddin Khalji in.				1 Mark
	A 1296	B 1295	C 1298	D 1290	
Q140	Ghiyasuddin Tughluq started ruling in.				1 Mark
	A 1320	B 1321	C 1326	D none of these	
Q141	Which ruler first established his capital at Delhi?				1 Mark
	A Chauhans ruler.	B Tomara Rajput ruler.	C Turkish ruler.	D Khalji dynasty.	
Q142	Which sultan declared himself as the representative of God?				1 Mark
	A Iltutmish	B Balban	C Qutubuddin Aibak	D Mohammed bin Tughlaq	
Q143	Which one of the following statements cannot be attributed to Firoz Tughlaq?				1 Mark
	A He restored the rent free lands (inam, Idrar) granted to theologians.		B He abolished all taxes not sanctioned by Shara.		
	C He raised the grants of teachers and stipends for students.		D He forced Khuts, Muqaddams and Chaudharis to pay grazing tax and house tax.		
Q144	The Khalji and Tughluq Monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called ____.				1 Mark
	A Region	B Iqta	C Doab	D Kshetra	
Q145	Shashgani was a small silver coin equal to:				1 Mark
	A 4 Jitals	B 6 Jitals	C 8 Jitals	D 10 Jitals	
Q146	Which Delhi Sultan introduced 'token' currency somewhat like present day paper currency?				1 Mark
	A Alauddin Khiliji	B Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	C Muhammad bin Tughlaq	D Bahlul Lodi	
Q147	Who among the Sultans is credited with having introduced a purely Arabic currency of gold and silver?				1 Mark
	A Iltutmish	B Balban	C Muhammed-bin-Tughluq	D Alauddin Khilji	
Q148	What was the duty of the Muqtis?				1 Mark
	A To lead rulers.		B To lead military campaigns.		
	C To lead the country.		D None.		
Q149	Who wrote the book called Kitab-i-Nauras?				1 Mark
	A Amir Khusro	B Badauni	C Ibrahim Adil Shah II	D Ala-ud-din Bahmani	
Q150	Which was NOT the kind of taxes during Delhi Sultanate?				1 Mark
	A Kharaj.	B Tax on cattles.	C Tax on houses.	D Bandagans.	

Q151	Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?				1 Mark
	A Tomara Rajputs.	B Angpal.	C Patwari.	D None of these.	
Q152	Who completed Qutub Minar?				1 Mark
	A Akbar	B Shah Jahan	C Iltutmish	D Balban	
Q153	During the reign of Alauddin Khilji, who were the amils?				1 Mark
	A Local landlords at village level		B Government agents to collect land revenue		
	C Khurasani and Multani traders of foodgrains		D Banjaras who carried the food-grains from villages to towns.		
Q154	Ziyauddin Barani was:				1 Mark
	A An archaeologist.		B A warrior.		
	C Sultan.		D A Muslim political thinker of the Delhi Sultanate.		
Q155	What was the period of rule of Qutb-ud-din Aibak?				1 Mark
	A 1206 – 1210 A.D.	B 1208 – 1212 A.D.	C 1210 – 1214 A.D.	D 1220 – 1225 A.D.	
Q156	Razia Begum, who ascended the throne of Delhi and came to be known as 'Sultana', was the daughter of _____ .				1 Mark
	A Qutub-ud-din Aibak	B Ghiyas-ud-din Balban	C Iltutmish	D Alauddin Khilji	
Q157	After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of:				1 Mark
	A Tute-Hind	B Kaiser-i-Hind	C Zil-i-Ilahi	D Din-i-Ilahi	
Q158	The position of standing facing Mecca during namaj is known as:				1 Mark
	A Khutba.	B Qibla.	C Sijdah.	D Kharaj.	
Q159	Some rulers of the Khalji dynasty as given below: 1. Alauddin Khalji 2. Qutb-ud-din Mubarak 3. Khusrau Khan 4. Jalal-ud-din Khalji Arrange them according to their reign.				1 Mark
	A D → A → B → C	B A → D → B → C	C D → A → C → B	D D → B → A → C	
Q160	lbn Battuta belong from the country.				1 Mark
	A Morocco, Africa	B Italy	C France	D Greece	
Q161	Which sultan of Delhi sultanate introduced copper and brass coins?				1 Mark
	A Alauddin Khilji	B Mohammed bin Tughlaq	C Firoz Shah Tughluq	D Jalaluddin Khilji	
Q162	Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to introduce the practice of Sijda?				1 Mark
	A Firoz Tughlaq	B Alauddin Khilji	C Balban	D Mohammed Tughlaq	
Q163	When were Samantas declared Maha-samantas?				1 Mark
	A When they bring gifts for their kings		B When they provide kings with military support		
	C When they gain power and wealth		D None of the above		
Q164	What was the use of money collected from taxes?				1 Mark
	A To finance the kings’ establishment		B Construction of temples and forts		
	C To fight wars		D All of these		
Q165	Which of the following city was not developed by Delhi Sultanate?				1 Mark
	A Jahanpanah.	B Siri.	C Delhi-i-kunha.	D Agra.	
Q166	Kharaj was a type of tax on:				1 Mark
	A Houses.	B Cattle.	C Trade.	D Cultivation.	
Q167	Who among the following Sultans of Delhi introduced the token currency?				1 Mark
	A Balban	B Alauddin Khilji	C Muhammad bin Tughlaq	D Firuz Tughlaq	
Q168	Muhammad-bin-Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which he named Daulatabad) because _____.				1 Mark
	A Delhi was insecure on account of Mongol invasions		B Devagiri was more centrally located		
	C From Devagiri he wanted to complete the conquest of the South		D Both A & B		
Q169	Warangal is in				1 Mark
	A Kerala.	B Andhra Pradesh.	C Tamil Nadu.	D Bihar.	

Q170	Who established the Sur dynasty.	1 Mark
	A Humaun B Sher shah sure C Alauddin khalji D Ibrahim lodi	
Q171	Who founded the Sayyid dynasty in Delhi?	1 Mark
	A Ala-ud-din Khiji. B Razia Sultan. C Ibrahim Lodhi. D Khizr Khan.	
Q172	Who is credited with reorganizing the Iqta System created by Mohammad Ghorī?	1 Mark
	A Aibak B Balban C Razia Sultan D Alauddin Khilji	
Q173	Which Mughal emperor followed Sher Shah Suri's idea of administration?	1 Mark
	A Humayun. B Akbar. C Babur. D Aurangzeb.	
Q174	Assertion: (A) Razia Sultan was the daughter of Iltutmish. Reason: (R) Iltutmish was a rebel.	1 Mark
	A Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion B Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion C Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect D Both Assertion and Reason are incorrect	
Q175	Delhi was made capital by the rulers of _____.	1 Mark
Q176	Fill in the blank. Delhi became an important city only in the _____ century.	1 Mark
Q177	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Raziyya Sultan ruled from _____ to 1240 AD.	1 Mark
Q178	Moth Ki Masjid was constructed during the time of _____.	1 Mark
Q179	A token currency similar to today's paper currency was released during the reign of _____.	1 Mark
Q180	The holders of Iqta were known as _____.	1 Mark
Q181	Fill in the blank. Mughal emperor Humayun, was defeated by _____.	1 Mark
Q182	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: _____ dynasty ruled Delhi before the Tughluqs.	1 Mark
Q183	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: _____ is a sermon during Friday prayer in the Mosque.	1 Mark
Q184	The Chauhan dynasty which ruled Delhi from 1165 came to power after defeating _____.	1 Mark
Q185	The name that denotes land tax was _____.	1 Mark
Q186	Delhi achieved the status of capital for the first time under the rule of _____.	1 Mark
Q187	Fill in the blank. Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal is a part of modern _____.	1 Mark
Q188	A type of coin minted at Delhi is known as the _____.	1 Mark
Q189	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Leader of the Namaz is _____.	1 Mark
Q190	Mughal emperor Humayun, was defeated by _____.	1 Mark
Q191	Fill in the blank. In _____ Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, _____, became Sultan.	1 Mark
Q192	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: _____ was built by two rulers Qutbuddin Aybak and Iltutmish.	1 Mark
Q193	Fill in the blank. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the _____.	1 Mark
Q194	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Tarikh or Tawarikh were written in _____.	1 Mark
Q195	Fill in the blank. Raziyya was removed from the throne in _____.	1 Mark
Q196	The Quwat-al-Islam is located in _____.	1 Mark
Q197	State whether the given statements are true or false: Dehli-i-Kuhna was oldest of four cities of Delhi and was established by Muhammad Bin Tughluq.	1 Mark
Q198	bn Battuta, a fourteenth-century traveller was from Morocco, Africa. True/ False	1 Mark

- Q199

State whether the given statements are true or false:
Jalaluddin established the Lodi dynasty.

1 Mark
- Q200

Kharaj was a tax on cultivation. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q201

Coins minted in Delhi, called dehlival. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q202

State whether the given statements are true or false:
Minhaj-Siraj was in favour of Queen's rule in Delhi.

1 Mark
- Q203

Raziyya is from the Rajput dynasty. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q204

State whether the given statements are true or false:
Delhi became an important city under the rule of Tomaras and Chauhans.

1 Mark
- Q205

State whether the given statements are true or false:
Delhi's authority was challenged by Mongol's invasions.

1 Mark
- Q206

State whether the given statements are true or false:
The iqtadars were called Samantas.

1 Mark
- Q207

Alauddin used a “token” currency, somewhat like present-day paper currency. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q208

Timur attacked India in 1398 AD and later defeated Tughlaqs. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q209

Alauddin Khilji established a separate department to carry out the assessment and collection of the land revenue. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q210

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

5 Marks

S.No	Column A		Column B
1.	Delhiwal	(a)	Traveller from Morocco
2.	Shamsuddin Iltutmish	(b)	Coins minted in delhi
3.	Sanctuary of the world	(c)	Mongol invader
4.	Ibn Batuta	(d)	Jahanpanah
5.	Genghis khan	(e)	Early Turkish Ruler

- Q211

How were the authorities of muqtis eroded?

6 Marks
- Q212

How did large parts of the subcontinent remain outside the control of Delhi Sultanate?

6 Marks
- Q213

Why did the Delhi Sultans not expand their frontiers in the earlier phase of their rule?

6 Marks
- Q214

The Delhi Sultans built many cities in the area that we now know as Delhi. Map 1 shows the location of Dehli-i Kuhna, Siri and Jahanpanah. Now locate them on the map.

6 Marks
- Q215

What is called a masjid? How is it used?

6 Marks
- Q216

Describe how the chieftains arranged for their defence.

6 Marks
- Q217

Give an account of iqtadars or muqtis.

6 Marks
- Q218

How did accession of a new monarch see conflicts between old and new nobility?

6 Marks
- Q219

Describe the administration under Delhi Sultanate.

5 Marks
- Q220

How do we know about Delhi Sultanate?

5 Marks
- Q221

How did Delhi Sultanate expand?

5 Marks
- Q222

Give a comparative study of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq.

5 Marks
- Q223

Under which dynasty did Delhi become the capital? When did it become an important commercial centre?

5 Marks
- Q224

Who wrote tawarikh? What did they write?

5 Marks
- Q225

Write a note on Khalji dynasty.

5 Marks
- Q226

Explain the second and third phase of expansion?

5 Marks
- Q227

How did the territories of Delhi Sultanate expand from garrison town to empire? Explain the first phase of expansion.

5 Marks
- Q228

Compare between the Administration of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughlaq.

5 Marks
- Q229

Write a brief note on the administration of Delhi Sultanate provinces under the Tughlaqs and the Khaljis.

4 Marks
- Q230

Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

4 Marks

Q231 Who was more successful of the two rulers?	4 Marks
Q232 'Muhammad Tughluq's administrative measures were a failure'. Explain with examples.	4 Marks
Q233 Write about the authors of tawarikh in brief.	4 Marks
OR	
Discuss the circumstances under which the authors of the Tawarikh wrote their chronicles.	
Q234 Describe the ways in which the chieftains arranged for their defence.	4 Marks
Q235 How did the Mongols force the Delhi Sultans to mobilise a big army?	4 Marks
Q236 Describe the Delhi Sultanate in the 15th and 16th centuries.	4 Marks
Q237 Give an account of Alauddin's administrative measures.	4 Marks
Q238 Write a short note on Muhammad Tughluq's administration.	4 Marks
Q239 Write a short note on Alauddin's administration.	4 Marks
Q240 Write a note on 'internal frontier' and 'external frontier'.	4 Marks
Q241 How was the administration consolidated under Delhi Sultanate?	4 Marks
Q242 Give an account of Raziyya.	4 Marks
Q243 What was the difference between the administrative system of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad Tughluq?	4 Marks
Q244 Discuss briefly why the administrative character and methods of Muhammad Tughluq were a failure?	4 Marks
Q245 List the five dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate?	4 Marks
Q246 Give an account of Muhammad Tughluq's administration.	4 Marks
Q247 Why did large parts of the subcontinent remain outside the control of the Delhi Sultans? What were its effects?	4 Marks
OR	
Describe the provincial administration under the rulers of Delhi sultanate.	
Q248 Briefly write about Sher Shah Suri.	4 Marks
Q249 Discuss the circumstances under which the authors of the Tawarikh wrote their chronicles.	4 Marks
Q250 Did Raziyya share Minhaj-i Siraj views about women rulers?	4 Marks
Q251 Write a short note on idea of "Three orders" formulated in France in the early eleventh century.	3 Marks
Q252 How did the slave dynasty come to power in India?	3 Marks
Q253 Discuss briefly the types of taxes in Delhi Sultanate.	3 Marks
Q254 How did Lodhi dynasty come to an end?	3 Marks
Q255 Who were clients?	3 Marks
Q256 Write a short note on Qutub-ud-din Aibak?	3 Marks
Q257 What advice was given to the Delhi Sultans about the slaves?	3 Marks
Q258 Why did the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate fail to control the hinterlands initially?	3 Marks
Q259 What is a mosque? Who has the chief authority in it?	3 Marks
Q260 What happened to Delhi Sultanate after 1526?	3 Marks
Q261 Describe the reforms brought by Alau-ud-Khalji in Delhi Sultanate.	3 Marks
Q262 Who were the authors of tawarikh? Write in brief about them.	3 Marks
Q263 How did Delhi become a capital?	3 Marks
Q264 State the conditions under which Delhi became an important commercial centre.	3 Marks
Q265 Why did Alauddin control the prices of goods in Delhi? What did he do for this?	3 Marks
Q266 Why were the Delhi Sultans interested in cutting down forests? Does deforestation occur for the same reasons today?	3 Marks
Q267 What were the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties? Why do you think they may have wanted to defy the orders of the Sultans?	3 Marks
Q268 Who were the iqtadars or the muqti and what was their role?	3 Marks
Q269 What do you know about Quwwat al-Islam mosque?	3 Marks
Q270 Write a short note on the 'Token Currency System' introduced by Muhammad Tughlaq.	3 Marks

Q271 Mention all the ways in which the chieftains arranged themselves for their defense?	3 Marks
Q272 Why was controlling garrison towns difficult?	3 Marks
Q273 Who was sher shah sur? What was remarkable about his administration?	3 Marks
Q274 Discuss the importance of constructing mosque by the rulers of Delhi sultanate.	3 Marks
Q275 Do you think the authors of tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?	3 Marks
Q276 To whom were slaves and clients loyal? What problems emerged on their succession?	3 Marks
Q277 Why do you think Barani criticised the Sultan?	3 Marks
Q278 'Muhammad Tughluq's administrative measures were a failure'. How?	3 Marks
Q279 The transformation of Delhi into a capital that controlled vast areas of the subcontinent started with the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Take a look at Table 1 again and identify the five dynasties that together made the Delhi Sultanate.	3 Marks
Q280 How did, according to Ibn Battuta, chieftains protect themselves?	3 Marks
Q281 Write a short note on Muhammad bin Tughlaq.	3 Marks
Q282 Write a short note on Raziya Sultan.	3 Marks
Q283 Explain the types of taxes which were levied on the people during the rule of the Delhi Sultan.	3 Marks
Q284 Who were the bandagans and what was their role in the Delhi Sultanate?	3 Marks
Q285 What forced the two rulers Allauddin Khilji and Muhammed Tughluq to mobilise a large standing army in Delhi?	3 Marks
OR	
Write briefly about the invasion of the Mongols and its results.	
Q286 Who was Sher Shah Sur? What do you know about his administration?	3 Marks
Q287 What were the four stages involved in the preparation of a manuscript?	3 Marks
Q288 Why were bandagans important?	3 Marks
Q289 What were the three types of taxes imposed in Delhi Sultanate?	3 Marks
Q290 What did Minhaj-i-Siraj think about Raziyya?	3 Marks
Q291 Describe the Iqta system as developed under Delhi Sultanate.	3 Marks
Q292 What were the limitations of authors of tawarikh?	3 Marks
Q293 What was the position of Delhi Sultans in the 13th century?	3 Marks
Q294 Why was Raziya, daughter of Sultan Iltutmish removed from the throne of Delhi?	3 Marks
Q295 Which kinds of taxes were there during Delhi Sultanate?	3 Marks
Q296 What do you understand by the terms Iqta and muqtis?	2 Marks
Q297 Find out whether there are any buildings built by the Delhi Sultans in your area. Are there any other buildings in your area that were built between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries? Describe some of these buildings, and draw sketches of them.	2 Marks
Q298 What were the three types of taxes collected during the sultanate period?	2 Marks
Q299 Why did Barani criticised Sultan Md. Tughluq?	2 Marks
Q300 Who was Raziyya? Why was she not accepted as a Sultan inspite of being talented?	2 Marks
Q301 What are the important historical sources to study the history of the Delhi Sultanate?	2 Marks
Q302 What are sources of information about Delhi Sultans?	2 Marks
Q303 How did the Khaljis and Tughluqs help the people of humble birth? How did it lead to political instability?	2 Marks
Q304 Who was Raziyya? Why was she removed from the throne?	2 Marks
Q305 Who were the authors of tawarikh?	2 Marks
Q306 What do you mean by birthright?	2 Marks
Q307 Why was Razziya, the Sultana of Delhi Sultanate dethroned?	2 Marks
Q308 Why the early Delhi Sultans, especially Iltutmish, favoured their special slaves purchased for military service?	2 Marks
Q309 Name the Rajput dynasties that ruled during 12th century.	2 Marks
Q310 Were there any other women rulers?	2 Marks