

- Q1. _____ refused to accept the Mughal authority for a long time.

A Sisodiya Rajputs.B Ahom Rajputs.C Behlam Rajputs.D Maratha Rajputs.

1 Mark
- Q2. The first Battle of Panipat was fought in _____ A.D.

A 1536B 1526C 1506D 1516

1 Mark
- Q3. Who was Akbars Revenue minister?

A Todar Mai.B Birbal.C Abul Fazl.D Tansen.

1 Mark
- Q4. The salary of the Mansabdars was called.

A Mansab.B Jat.C Jagi.D Zabt.

1 Mark
- Q5. First man who attempted to estimate the population of Mughal India was _____.

A Kingsley DavisB MorelandC BernierD Pelsaert

1 Mark
- Q6. The Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah II had been exiled by the British and sent to:

A Andman and NicobarB Fatehpur SikriC MandalayD Rangoon

1 Mark
- Q7. Who gave the idea of Sulh-i-kul that talked about "honesty, justice, peace"?

A AkbarB Shah JahanC Nur JahanD Jahangir

1 Mark
- Q8. Whose statement is this -"My only aim is to search truth, find principle of true religion and propound them"?

A Abul FazlB Amir KhusroC AkbarD Aurangzeb

1 Mark
- Q9. Who had completed the annexation of Ahmednagar?

A JahangirB ShahjahanC AkbarD Aurangzeb

1 Mark
- Q10. Who among the following founded the city of Ahmedabad?

A Muzaffar Shah IIB Ahmad ShahC Qutub-ud-din Ahmad ShahD Muhammad I Begarha

1 Mark
- Q11. Under the Mughal rule the Prime Minister was known as _____.

A ZatB WazirC KaziD Mansabdar

1 Mark
- Q12. The Jagirdars during the Mughal period were _____.

A MansabdarsB ZamindarsC All assignees of JagirsD All the above

1 Mark
- Q13. What was the approximate number of mansabdars in Shah Jahan reign?

A 6000B 4000C 8000D 10,000

1 Mark
- Q14. Which Mughal Emperor is called 'Zinda Peer'?

A HumayunB JahangirC AkbarD Aurangzeb

1 Mark
- Q15. To which race did Mahmud of Ghazni belong?

A ArabB AfghanC MongolD Turk

1 Mark
- Q16. The first Indian ruler to organise Haj Pilgrimage at State expense was:

A AurangzebB AkbarC Firuz Shah TughluqD Alauddin Khalji

1 Mark
- Q17. Babur defeated the _____ army in April 1526 AD.

A LodhiB GhouriC HumayunD Ghazni

1 Mark
- Q18. From where the Mansabdari system was borrowed?

A AfghanistanB TurkeyC MongoliaD Persia

1 Mark
- Q19. Who among the following introduced the famous Persian festival of NAUROJ in India?

A BalbanB IltutmishC Firuz TughluqD Alauddin Khalji

1 Mark
- Q20. The first Muslim ruler to conquer southern India was:

A BabarB Mohammad GhuriC AurangzebD Alauddin Khalji

1 Mark
- Q21. What was the official language of the Mughal court?

A UrduB HindiC PersianD Arabic

1 Mark
- Q22. Babur defeated the Lodhi army in the battlefield of _____.

1 Mark

	A Udaipur	B Jaipur	C Kurukshetra	D Panipat	
Q23.	The outstanding achievement of Todar Mal was in the field of _____.				1 Mark
	A Military Conquests	B Revenue Administration	C Religious Reforms	D Art and Architecture	
Q24.	Which of the following tribes defeated the Mughal rulers 17 times?				1 Mark
	A Ahoms	B Bhils	C Gond	D Banjara	
Q25.	The most important feature of the Mughal building was the:				1 Mark
	A Dome	B Arch	C The narrow columns	D Corbel brackets	
Q26.	After the Battle of Plassey, _____ was made Nawab of the Bengal.				1 Mark
	A Sirajuddhula	B Mir Jafar	C Alivardi Khan	D Mir Kasim	
Q27.	Babur came to India originally from _____.				1 Mark
	A Khiva	B Ferghana	C Khorasan	D Seistan	
Q28.	Nur Jahan was called.				1 Mark
	A Mehrunnisa	B Padshah Begum	C both of these	D none of these	
Q29.	War fought between Baber and Rana Sanga is called:				1 Mark
	A Panipat war.	B Khanua war.	C Chausa war.	D Kanauj war.	
Q30.	During the Mughal rule in India tobacco was first cultivated in:				1 Mark
	A Madras	B Gujarat	C Delhi	D Calcutta	
Q31.	Which Sikh Guru's Martyrdom took place.				1 Mark
	A Guru Nanak Singhji.		B Guru Gobind Singhji.		
	C Guru Aijun Singhji.		D Guru Tegh Bahadur Singhji.		
Q32.	Akbar, a great Mughal Emperor was known for his.				1 Mark
	A Tolerant religious policy.		B Good administration.		
	C Economic reforms and works.		D All of these.		
Q33.	The mother of _____ was a Kachhwaha princess, daughter of the Rajput ruler of Amber.				1 Mark
	A Akbar	B Abul Fazl	C Jahangir	D Shahjahan	
Q34.	The mother of _____ was a Kachhwaha princess, daughter of the Rajput ruler of Amber.				1 Mark
	A Abul Fazl.	B Jahangir.	C Shahjahan.	D Akbar.	
Q35.	Which Mughal Emperor was defeated by Sher Shah Suri?				1 Mark
	A Babur.	B Humayun.	C Akbar.	D Jahangir.	
Q36.	The Mughal troops were largely drawn from _____.				1 Mark
	A The Rajput Chiefs	B Tributary Chiefs	C Mansabdars	D Central Contingents	
Q37.	The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between:				1 Mark
	A Babar and Daulat Khan	B Babar and Ibrahim Lodi	C Babar and Alam Khan	D Babar and Rana Sanga	
Q38.	The first Battle of Panipat was fought between Ibrahim Lodi and _____.				1 Mark
	A Jehangir	B Akbar	C Humayun	D Babur	
Q39.	Amir Khusrau’s name is associated with the invention of the:				1 Mark
	A Sarod	B Sitar	C Shehnai	D Tabla	
Q40.	The voluminous compositions attributed to Guru Gobind Singh (the last Sikh Guru) are collectively known as:				1 Mark
	A Dasam (Padshah Ka) Granth		B Apni Katha		
	C Baichitra Natak		D Gyan Prabodh		
Q41.	In which year, Humayun recaptured Delhi?				1 Mark
	A 1552	B 1553	C 1554	D 1555	
Q42.	A _____ is an individual who is intolerant of other person?s religious beliefs or culture.				1 Mark
	A bandagan	B bigot	C das	D slave	
Q43.	From the latter half of the _____century mughals expanded their kingdom from Agra and Delhi				1 Mark
	A 13th.	B 14th.	C 15th.	D 16th.	
Q44.	What was the religion of Malik Kafur before he entered the service of Alauddin?				1 Mark
	A Zoroastrianism	B Hinduism	C Buddhism	D Jainism	
Q45.	Of the following which was not built by Shah Jahan?				1 Mark
	A Moti Masjid	B Jami Masjid	C Taj Mahal	D Fatehpur Sikri	
Q46.	The mother of Shah Jahan was a:				1 Mark

	A Rajput Princess.	B Bijapur Princess.	C Rathor Princess.	D Mewar Princess.	
Q47.	Which of these is not correctly matched regarding the reign of Shahjahan?				1 Mark
	A Chintamani-Hindi poet		B Jagannath Pandit-Poet laureate		
	C Asaf Khan-Wazir		D Sunder Das-Singer		
Q48.	Genghis Khan was the ruler of.				1 Mark
	A Mongols	B Mughals	C Sultan	D none of these	
Q49.	Babur defeated the _____ army in April 1526 AD.				1 Mark
	A Ghazni.	B Humayun.	C Ghouri.	D Lodhi.	
Q50.	In which year did Babur establish the Mughal rule in India?				1 Mark
	A 1527	B 1529	C 1528	D 1526	
Q51.	Prince Dara Shukoh was the son of _____.				1 Mark
	A Humayun	B Akbar	C Jahangir	D Shah Jahan	
Q52.	Who fought Chausa and Kanauj wars against Humayun?				1 Mark
	A Sher Khan.	B Mirza Hakim.	C Bairam Khan.	D Safavid Shah.	
Q53.	Name the new religion founded by Akbar.				1 Mark
	A Christian-i-illahi.	B Din-i-Illahi.	C Sikh-i-illahi.	D Hindu-i-illahi.	
Q54.	Each grade in Mansabdari system had two aspects to it, Zat (personal) and Sawar (cavalryman). Which of the following statements correctly describes their significance?				1 Mark
	A The Sawars a person was required to maintain depended on his Zat		B The zat of a person was determined by the number of Sawars he was required to maintain		
	C Zat fixed the personal status of a person and his salary, while Sawar rank indicated the number of cavalrymen he was required to maintain		D A Mansabdar was required to maintain as many Sawars as indicated by his Zat rank		
Q55.	Who was the founder of the Mughal empire?				1 Mark
	A Babur	B Humanyu	C Akbar	D Shahjehan	
Q56.	In which year Akbar ended the Jiziya Tax for the first time?				1 Mark
	A 1564	B 1567	C 1565	D 1566	
Q57.	Who constructed the Purana Qila of New Delhi?				1 Mark
	A Adil Shah	B Malik Kafur	C Bin-Kasim	D Sher Shah Suri	
Q58.	The revenue system followed during Akbar's reign was called _____				1 Mark
	A Zamindari system.	B Zabt.	C Suba.	D Diwan.	
Q59.	The name of Akbar's regent was.				1 Mark
	A Khizr Khan	B Salim Khan	C Bairam Khan	D Balban	
Q60.	Who was the first Mughal emperor?				1 Mark
	A Babur.	B Shahjahan.	C Jahangir.	D Akbar.	
Q61.	How Shahjahan is better known as in the Indian History?				1 Mark
	A Prince salim.	B Mirza haqim.	C Prince khurram.	D None of these.	
Q62.	The minister-in-charge of religious and charitable patronage was known as.				1 Mark
	A Zamindar.	B Bakhshi.	C Sadr.	D Bigot.	
Q63.	The first known ruler to introduce canal irrigation in India was:				1 Mark
	A Krishnadevaraya	B Firuz Tughluq	C Akbar	D Tipu Sultan	
Q64.	In which of the following battles, did the founder of the Mughal Empire, Babur, use cannon and ammunition effectively for the first time in India?				1 Mark
	A Battle of Chanderi	B First Battle of Panipat	C Battle of Khanwa	D Battle of Ghaghra	
Q65.	____ was the first Mughal Emperor to acquire Koh-i-noor diamond:				1 Mark
	A Humayun	B Akbar	C Jahangir	D Shah Jahan	
Q66.	During the Mughal rule, the police duties in the districts were entrusted to the officials known as _____.				1 Mark
	A Faujdar	B Mansabdar	C Kotwal	D Amin	
Q67.	Who was the Mughal Prince who was well-versed in Arabic, Persian and Sanakrit?				1 Mark
	A Prince Akbar	B Prince Salim	C Prince Sulaiman Shukoh	D Prince Dara Shukoh	
Q68.	Aurangzeb died in:				1 Mark

A 1680	B 1707	C 1709	D 1711	
Q69. Choose or find odd word:				1 Mark
Akbar, Jahangir, ShahJahan, Vikramaditya, Aurangzeb				
A Akbar	B Jahangir	C ShahJahan	D Vikramaditya	
E Aurangzeb				
Q70. Babur succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in				1 Mark
A 1494	B 1694	C 1594	D 1394	
Q71. During the last 25 years of his reign, Aurangzeb was mainly involved in long-drawn wars against:				1 Mark
A Bijapur	B Golconda	C Marathas	D Mangols	
Q72. Which ruler was insulted by Aurangzeb?				1 Mark
A Man Singh.	B Rana Pratap.	C Shivaji.	D All of these.	
Q73. Red Fort Delhi was built by:				1 Mark
A Akbar.	B Jahangir.	C Shah Jahan.	D Aurangzeb.	
Q74. Under the Mughals, the Police duties in urban areas were entrusted to the officers known as _____.				1 Mark
A Kotwal	B Kazi	C Vakil	D Amin	
Q75. The discriminatory Jizya tax was abolished by:				1 Mark
A Akbar	B Babar	C Sher Shah	D Muhammad-bin-Tughluq	
Q76. Consider the following statements regarding policy of 'Sulh-e-kul'?				1 Mark
1. Sulh-e-kul means universal tolerance.				
2. The policy of Sulh-e-kul was a state principle of Akbar.				
3. Din-i-Ilahi was a result of the policy of Sulh-e-kul policy.				
Which among the above statement(s) is/are correct?				
A Only 1	B 1 and 2	C 1 and 3	D All of these	
Q77. Dhrupad Dhamar style of singing was started by:				1 Mark
A Vishnu Digambar Paluskar		B Tansen		
C Amir Khusrau		D Raja Man Singh Tomar		
Q78. The literal meaning of Sulh-i kul is:				1 Mark
A Peace.	B Religion.	C Universal peace.	D Inheritance.	
Q79. Who was the first Nawab of Awadh?				1 Mark
A Asaf-ud-Daula	B Saadat Khan	C Shuja-ud-Daulla	D Safdar Jung	
Q80. Under the Mughala the Governor was popularly known as:				1 Mark
A Subahdar	B Wazir	C Vakil	D Faujdar	
Q81. The Mughal Empire reached its zenith of expansion under _____.				1 Mark
A Babur	B Akbar	C Shahjahan	D Aurangzeb	
Q82. The first war of Panipat was fought between?				1 Mark
A Humayun and Ibrahim Lodi.		B Akbar and Ibrahim.		
C Babur and ibrahim.		D Lodi Sher Khan and Ibrahim Lodi.		
Q83. Babur was forced to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of another Mongol group				1 Mark
A Uzbega.	B Uzbags.	C Uzabegs.	D Uzbegs.	
Q84. Who was known as the chief finance administrator?				1 Mark
A Peasants	B Ryots	C Diwan	D Prime Minister	
Q85. Meaning of ‘diwan’ is:				1 Mark
A Administrative officer.	B Legal officer.	C Financial officer.	D Revenue officer.	
Q86. Name the Rajput General who bravely fought the Battle of Khanwa before losing to Babar.				1 Mark
A Rana Man Singh	B Raja Jai Singh	C Rana Sanga	D Rana Pratap	
Q87. Which of the following Mughal ruler has a mosque on his name in Fatehabad?				1 Mark
A Akbar	B Babur	C Humayun	D Jahangir	
Q88. The medieval Indian Muslim poet, historian and musician who called himself ‘a parrot of India’ was:				1 Mark
A Mulla Daud	B Malik Muhammad Jayasi	C Tansen	D Amir Khusrau	
Q89. The name of residence of Mughal Emperors in Delhi was:				1 Mark
A The Red Fort.	B The Old Fort.	C The Siri Fort.	D None of these.	
Q90. Market control had been first introduced in Medieval India by:				1 Mark

	A Iltutmish	B Ghiyasuddin Balban	C Alauddin Khalji	D Firuz Shah Tughluq	
Q91.	When Akbar was young, his guardian was-				1 Mark
	A Hemu	B Faizi	C Abul Fazal	D Bairam Khan	
Q92.	The Mughal empire reached its maximum territorial extent during the reign of:				1 Mark
	A Akbar	B Shah Jahan	C Aurangzeb	D Bahadur Shah I	
Q93.	What was the capital of Mirza Hakim Akhar's half brother?				1 Mark
	A Kabul.	B Afghan.	C Morocco.	D Sind.	
Q94.	Fatehpur Sikri was founded as the capital of the Mughal Empire by_____.				1 Mark
	A Babur	B Humayun	C Jahangir	D Akbar	
Q95.	Where is Nishat Bagh situated?				1 Mark
	A Ajmer.	B Kabul.	C Agra.	D Kashmir.	
Q96.	What was the chief source of revenue of the Mughal period?				1 Mark
	A Tax	B Land Revenue	C Trade and commerce	D All of the above	
Q97.	1st war of Panipat fought between:				1 Mark
	A Humayun and Ibrahim Lodi.		B Akbar and Ibrahim.		
	C Babur and Ibrahim Lodi.		D Lodi Sher Khan and Ibrahim Lodi.		
Q98.	What was known as the minister-in-charge of religious and charitable patronage?				1 Mark
	A Zaminda.	B Sadr.	C Bakshi.	D Bigot.	
Q99.	Akbar’s regent was.				1 Mark
	A Humayun	B Jahan Lodi	C Bairam Khan	D none of these	
Q100	Akbar became an emperor at the age of _____ years.				1 Mark
	A 15.	B 17.	C 20.	D 13.	
Q101	Babur captured Kabul in.				1 Mark
	A 1502	B 1503	C 1504	D none of these	
Q102	Taimur ruled in.				1 Mark
	A Iran	B Turkey	C both of these	D none of these	
Q103	The battle of Buxar was fought in:				1 Mark
	A 1756	B 1757	C 1764	D 1766	
Q104	The first woman ruler of India was:				1 Mark
	A Rani of Jhansi	B Razia Sultan	C Indira Gandhi	D Noorjahan	
Q105	Second battle of Panipat was fought between:				1 Mark
	A Between Akbar and Hemu		B Between Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi		
	C Between Humayun and Bahadurshah		D Between Akbar and Rajput		
Q106	In which year did Mahmud of Ghaznavi perform the infamous plunder of the Somnath temple?				1 Mark
	A 1008	B 1017	C 1022	D 1026	
Q107	The first Muslim ruler to introduce the system of price control was:				1 Mark
	A Alauddin Khalji	B Jalaluddin Khalji	C Balban	D Muhammad-bin-Tughluq	
Q108	Who among the following had shifted the capital of the Mughal empire from Agra to Delhi?				1 Mark
	A Shah Jahan	B Aurangzeb	C Jahangir	D Humayun	
Q109	The Battle of Tukaroi also known as the Battle of Bajhaura or the Battle of Mughulmar was fought between the Mughal Empire and the Bengal Sultanate in which of the following year_____?				1 Mark
	A 1595	B 1585	C 1532	D 1575	
Q110.	In India artillery was first used by:				1 Mark
	A Balban	B Babar	C Humayun	D Akbar	
Q111	Which of the following measures of Sher Shah Suri greatly helped in the promotion of trade and commerce?				1 Mark
	A He got many important roads built		B The roads were very safe		
	C He abolished all internal duties and taxes were levied only at the points of import and sales.		D He built several sarais on the highways		
Q112	Among the following which Mughal Emperor introduced the policy of Sulh-i-Kul?				1 Mark
	A Akbar	B Nizamuddin Auliya	C Zain-ul-Abidin	D Nasiruddin Chirag	
Q113	The original name of Sher Shah was:				1 Mark

	A Sikandar	B Akbar	C Farid	D Tahmasp	
Q114	The troops provide by the Mansabdars were chiefly _____.				1 Mark
	A cavalry	B infantry	C artillery	D navy	
Q115	Who wrote the Akbar nama?				1 Mark
	A Abul Faizi.	B Abul Fazal.	C Todar mal.	D None.	
Q116	Maratha kingdom was founded by Shivaji during the reign of.				1 Mark
	A Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq	B Akbar	C Shahjehan	D Aurangzeb	
Q117	Under the Mughal rule the judicial service was formed by _____.				1 Mark
	A Vakil	B Diwan	C Qazis	D Mansabdars	
Q118	Who was the brother of Humayun?				1 Mark
	A Kamran	B Darashuko	C Shahshuja	D Murad	
Q119	Who was Babur?				1 Mark
	A Last Mughal emperor.	B Only Mughal emperor.	C First Mughal emperor.	D None of these.	
Q120	Local Chieftains who collected tax from the Peasants?				1 Mark
	A Subadars	B Jagirdars	C Zamindars		
Q121	Which of these is correct about Humayun?				1 Mark
	A Defeated by Sher Shah Suri.	B Succeeded to the throne in 1530.		D All of these	
	C Died in 1556.				
Q122	Interesting aspect about the Ain-i-Akbari is:				1 Mark
	A Its pictorial details.	B Its ancestral details.		D Its rich statistical details.	
	C Its administrative details.				
Q123	Which of the following statements correctly describes the real spirit of Din-i-illahi?				1 Mark
	A It was an attempt towards founding a universal religion.	B It possessed the excellence of all the existing creeds but defects of none.			
	C It was a concept of common citizenship of the people of common faith.	D It was founded to instil intense loyalty to the emperor.			
Q124	The mother of Shahjahan was a Rathor princess, daughter of the Rajput ruler of _____.				1 Mark
	A Sandeshwar.	B Teliwar.	C Rajaputra.	D Marwar.	
Q125	When did Humayun re-establish Mughal empire in India?				1 Mark
	A 1320 BC.	B 1600 AD.	C 1530 AD.	D 1324 AD.	
Q126	What was the other name of Prince Salim (Akbar’s son)?				1 Mark
	A Shahjahan.	B Jahangir.	C Aurangzeb.	D None of the above.	
Q127	Who was the in-charge of a pargana?				1 Mark
	A Amin	B Pattidar	C Shiqdar	D Oanungo	
Q128	When was Shivaji insulted?				1 Mark
	A When he came to accept Marathi authority.	B When he came to accept Mughal authority.			
	C When he decline to accept Mughal authority.	D None of these.			
Q129	From their father's side Mughals were the successors of.				1 Mark
	A Genghis Khan	B Babar	C Timur	D Akbar	
Q130	What was the other name of Prince Khurram?				1 Mark
	A Jahangir.	B Shah jahan.	C Aurangzeb.	D None.	
Q131	Who completed the Qutub Minar?				1 Mark
	A Rajiya	B Qutub-ud-din-Aibak	C Iltutmish	D Babar	
Q132	Rana Sanga was defeated in the battle of _____ in A.D. 1527.				1 Mark
	A Panipat	B Buxar	C Plassey	D Khanwa	
Q133	What was the name of Emperor Shahjahan before he became Emperor?				1 Mark
	A Khusrau	B Khurram	C Parvej	D Shaheryar	
Q134	Babur became the king of Farghana at the early age of _____.				1 Mark
	A 10	B 12	C 11	D 14	
Q135	_____ wrote Ain-i-Akbari.				1 Mark
	A Abul Fazl	B Kayastha khan	C Ahom Said	D Maratha Rajputs	

Q136	What was the unique system developed by the Mughals?				1 Mark
	A Centralised autocracy	B Ryotwari settlement	C Mansabdari system	D Permanent Settlement	
Q137	Who among the following was the advisor of Akbar who was often known as the Minister of Home Affairs of Akbar’s court?				1 Mark
	A Raja Todarmal	B Raja Man Singh I	C Fakir Aziao-Din	D Mulla Do-Piyaza	
Q138	The Mughal government can be described as an/a:				1 Mark
	A Autocracy	B Liberal monarchy	C Centralised despotism	D Absolute monarchy	
Q139	A rule of inheritance which favours the eldest son _____.				1 Mark
	A Ultimogeniture	B Uxorilocal	C Primus inter pares	D Primogeniture	
Q140	Which statement about Amir Khusrao is not true?				1 Mark
	A He was a great poet.		B He was a great historian.		
	C He wrote poetry in Hindi and Urdu.		D He worked for the Hindu-Muslim unity		
Q141	Shah Jahan directed the construction of which from 1632 to 1648?				1 Mark
	A Iron Pillar	B Global Vipassana Pagoda	C India Gate	D Taj Mahal	
Q142	Which Mughal emperor was interested in the religion and social customs of different people				1 Mark
	A Akbar.	B Shah Jahan.	C Babur.	D Jahangir.	
Q143	Akbar divided his empire into fifteen_____.				1 Mark
	A Subhas	B Sarkars	C Kingdoms	D Paraganas	
Q144	Whom did Akber defeat in the second Battle of Panipat?				1 Mark
	A Hemu Vikramaditya.	B Dashrath Singh.	C Rana Pratap Singh.	D Prithviraj Chauhan.	
Q145	On the wall of which building built by Shah Jahan, is the following Persian couplet inscribed “if there is paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this”?				1 Mark
	A Jasmine Palace	B Moti Masjid	C Diwan-i-Aam, Delhi	D Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi	
Q146	Shah Jahan was kept in prison by Aurangzeb at:				1 Mark
	A Ajmer	B Agra	C Delhi	D Daulatabad	
Q147	Rathor Rajput was related to:				1 Mark
	A Marwar.	B Mewar.	C Amber.	D Ranthambore.	
Q148	Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by:				1 Mark
	A Bihari	B Surdas	C Raskhan	D Kabir	
Q149	Battle of Chausa was fought in.				1 Mark
	A 1539	B 1498	C 1605	D 1580	
Q150.	_____ the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey				1 Mark
	A Timur.	B Balban.	C Akbar.	D Firuz Tughluq.	
Q151	Sher Khan defeated Humayun in.				1 Mark
	A 1536	B 1539	C 1542	D none of these	
Q152	Two major crops introduced in India during the Mughal period were:				1 Mark
	A Millet and Groundnut	B Potato and Mustard	C Tobacco and Maize	D Indigo and Maize	
Q153	Whom did Akber felicitated as Birbal?				1 Mark
	A Hemu Vikramaditya.	B Mahesh Das.	C Baj Bahandur.	D Prithviraj.	
Q154	The Mongols under Chengez Khan invaded India during the reign of:				1 Mark
	A Balban	B Firuz Tughluq	C Iltutmish	D Muhammad-bin-Tughluq	
Q155	Under the Mughals, in urban areas the judicial power were exercised by _____.				1 Mark
	A Kazis	B Faujdar	C Kotwal	D Wazir	
Q156	What is the ruling period of Jahangir?				1 Mark
	A 1526-1530 AD.		B 1556-1605 AD.		
	C 1530-1556 AD.		D 1605-1627 AD during Jahangir's reign.		
Q157	In which language were the Mughal court chronicles written?				1 Mark
	A Sanskrit	B Hindi	C Urdu	D Persian	
Q158	What was the important reason for fall of Vijayanagar Empire?				1 Mark
	A Unity among the Muslim rulers		B Internal instability and weakness of Princes		
	C Moplah’s rebellion		D Economic bankruptcy		
Q159	Who was the last of the powerful Mughal emperors?				1 Mark

	A Akbar	B Aurangzeb	C Babur	D Humayun	
Q160	Who was the brother-in-law and also a Mansabdar of Mughal EmperorAkbar?				1 Mark
	A Alamgir.	B Jaswant Singh.	C Man Singh.	D Shujamal.	
Q161	Under the Mughals ____ was administered as a department of the house hold.				1 Mark
	A infantry	B cavalry	C artillery	D navy	
Q162	Akbar's concept of Sulh-i-kul (or Qul) means _____.				1 Mark
	A friendship and goodwill to all		B common brotherhood		
	C fraternity and friendship		D harmony and peace to all		
Q163.	_____ was the financial officer of a province.				1 Mark
	A Mantri	B Raja	C Diwan	D Ruler	
Q164	Which Mughal Emperor spent his last days in prison?				1 Mark
	A Akbar.	B Shah Jahan.	C Humayun.	D Babur.	
Q165	kbar’s revenue minister was.				1 Mark
	A Birbal	B Todar Mal	C both of these	D none of these	
Q166	Mansabdari System was introduced by _____.				1 Mark
	A Akbar	B Sher Shah	C Humanyun	D Jahangir	
Q167	In the Mughal administration, military recruitment had been looked after by the _____.				1 Mark
	A Kotwal	B Bakhshi	C Wazir	D Diwan	
Q168	Mir Jumla intially was a _____.				1 Mark
	A Soldier	B Amir	C Diamond Merchant	D Prince	
Q169	Original name of Mumtaj Mahal was:				1 Mark
	A Mihr-un-Nisa	B Jagat Gosami	C Arzumand Banu	D Man Bai	
Q170	Akbar became an emperor at the age of ____ years.				1 Mark
	A 17	B 13	C 20	D 15	
Q171	Two marble masterpieces of the reign of Shah Jahan were:				1 Mark
	A Diwan-i-Khas and Musamman Bulj (Jasmine Palace at Agra)		B Pearl Mosque (Moti Masjid) and Taj Mahal (at Agra)		
	C Diwan-i-Aam and Shish Mahal (at Agra)		D Jami Masjid and Diwan-i-Khas (Shahjahanabad, Delhi)		
Q172	What was the original location from where Babar came to India?				1 Mark
	A Fergana.	B Foridabad.	C Kabul.	D Khorassan.	
Q173	Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in.				1 Mark
	A 1526	B 1556	C 1761	D 1530	
Q174	Under the Mughals the Governor was popularly known as _____.				1 Mark
	A Subedar	B Wazir	C Vakil	D Faujdar	
Q175	The Mughal General, who decisively defeated Shivaji and forced him to conclude the Treaty of Purandar, was:				1 Mark
	A Shaista Khan	B Mirza Raja Jai Singh	C Prince Muazzam	D Dilir Khan	
Q176	Genghis Khan was a ruler of this tribe:				1 Mark
	A Turkish.	B Mongols.	C Huns.	D None of these.	
Q177	What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?				1 Mark
	A Lahore.	B Chittor.	C Agra.	D All of the above.	
Q178	The judicial department in the Mughal dynasty was headed by the_____.				1 Mark
	A Qazi	B Subhadar	C Diwan	D Faujdar	
Q179	Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was _____.				1 Mark
	A the mosque for use of Royal family		B Akbar's private chamber prayer		
	C the hall in which Akbar held discussion with scholars at various religions		D the room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs		
Q180	In the first battle of Panipat, Babar defeated.				1 Mark
	A Ibrahim Lodi	B Sikandar Lodi	C Rana Sanga	D Daulat Khan Lodi	
Q181	Fill in the blank. Abul Fazl, Akbar’s friend and counsellor, helped him frame the idea of _____ so that he could govern a society composed of many religions, cultures and castes.				1 Mark
Q182	Red Fort in Delhi was constructed by _____.				1 Mark

- Q183

Fill in the blank.

The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar’s half-brother, was _____.

1 Mark
- Q184

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called _____.

1 Mark
- Q185

Hittor was the capital of _____.

1 Mark
- Q186

Akbar became emperor at the age of _____ years.

1 Mark
- Q187

The immediate threat in the year 1500 to the Mughal authority was the _____.

1 Mark
- Q188

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

In the battle of Panipat Babur defeated _____.

1 Mark
- Q189

Fill in the blank.

If zat determined a mansabdar’s rank and salary, sawar indicated his _____.

1 Mark
- Q190

Qandhar was the bone of contention between Mughals and _____.

1 Mark
- Q191

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

The Mughals were descendants of _____ and _____.

1 Mark
- Q192

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

Another name of Emperor Shah Jahan was Prince _____.

1 Mark
- Q193

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

First volume of Akbar Nama dealt with Akbar's _____ and second volume recorded the _____ of his reign.

1 Mark
- Q194

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

_____ captured Delhi in 1555 with help of Safavid Shah.

1 Mark
- Q195

Fill in the blank.

The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, _____ and _____.

1 Mark
- Q196

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Akbar was 15 years old when he became the Emperor.

1 Mark
- Q197

Guerilla warfare was started by the Marathas in the deccan during the reign of _____.

1 Mark
- Q198

Mansab stands for _____.

1 Mark
- Q199

Akbar was 33 years old when he became emperor. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q200

In Iran Humayun received help from the Safavid Shah. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q201

Babur used canons effectively in the first battle of Panipat. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q202

Jahangir struck silver coins bearing the name of his queen Nurjahan. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q203

The real name of Nur Jahan, the queen of Jahangir was Mehrunnisa. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q204

The Sisodiya Rajputs were ruling over Ajmer. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q205

Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1530. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q206

The dynasty, which reigned India for maximum number of years was Mughal. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q207

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Faujdar used to be the military commander.

1 Mark
- Q208

Higher, the zat rank, higher was the position of the mansabdars in the court. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q209

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Mehrunnisa married Jahangir and was given the title of Nur Jahan.

1 Mark
- Q210

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Mughals were proud of their Mongol ancestry.

1 Mark
- Q211

Afghan noble Khan Jahan Lodi was defeated by Akbar? True/ False

1 Mark
- Q212

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Higher the zat, more prestigious was noble's position in court.

1 Mark
- Q213

State whether the given statements are true or false:

Those Who joined Mughal service were called mansabdars.

1 Mark
- Q214

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

6 Marks

S.No	Column A		Column B
1.	Primogeniture	(a)	Akbar Nama

2.	Coparcenary	(b)	In charge of charitable patronage
3.	Todarmal	(c)	Eldest inheritance
4.	Abul Fazl	(d)	Division of inheritance
5.	Sadr	(e)	Revenue Minister
6.	Bakhshi	(f)	Military paymaster

Q215How did Aurangzeb spread his empire? **8 Marks**

Q216Give an account of the Mughal relations with other rulers. **8 Marks**

Q217At which age did Akbar become emperor? Give an account of his rulership. **6 Marks**

Q218Who was benefitted in the Mansabdari system? **6 Marks**

Q219Describe the policies of Akbar. **6 Marks**

Q220Describe the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan. **6 Marks**

Q221Discuss Nur Jahan's influence in Jahangir's court **6 Marks**

Q222Match the following: **6 Marks**

(a)	Mansab	(i)	Marwar
(b)	Mongol	(ii)	governor
(c)	Sisodiya Rajput	(iii)	Uzbek
(d)	Rathor Rajput	(iv)	Mewar
(e)	Nur Jahan	(v)	Jahangir
(f)	subedar	(vi)	rank

Q223Was there a economic inequality during Mughal rule? **6 Marks**

Q224!Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry'. Comment. **6 Marks**

Q225Describe the reign of Humayun. **6 Marks**

Q226Describe Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari. **6 Marks**

Q227What were the duties of the Mansabdars? **6 Marks**

Q228How did jagirs decline? **5 Marks**

Q229Describe the major achievements of Jahangir. **5 Marks**

Q230How did the Mughals succeed in ruling the subcontinent? **5 Marks**

Q231How did the nobles of Akbar weaken the empire? **5 Marks**

Q232Describe Jagirdars and their duties. **5 Marks**

Q233What do ‘Akbarnama’ and ‘Ain-i-Akbari’ tell us? **5 Marks**

Q234Describe the zabt and zamindar system of the Mughals. **5 Marks**

Q235Describe the achievements of Akbar as the greatest Mughal emperor. **5 Marks**

Q236Describe the major achievements of Shah Jahan. **5 Marks**

Q237Describe the main achievements of Sher Shah Suri. **5 Marks**

Q238How were Mansabdars paid? **5 Marks**

Q239How was Aurangzeb responsible for downfall of Mughals? **5 Marks**

Q240Write a note on life and achievements of Babur. **5 Marks**

Q241How did Noor-Jahan become an important political figure during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir? **4 Marks**

Q242What happened politically with the gradual decline of Mughal rule? **4 Marks**

Q243Write in brief about the Mughal Empire in the 17th century and afterwards. **4 Marks**

Q244Give an account of ranking on the basis of zat. **4 Marks**

Q245How did the Mansabdars get their salaries? **4 Marks**

Q246Write about the Mughal relations with other rulers. **4 Marks**

Q247How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire? **4 Marks**

Q248What was the idea of Sulh-i-Kul according to Jahangir? **4 Marks**

Q249How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar’s ideas on governance? **4 Marks**

Q250 Who were Zamindars? What were their duties?	4 Marks
Q251 Write a short note on Akbar's administrative policies.	4 Marks
Q252 Why did the peasantry suffer a lot during the last years of Aurangzeb's reign?	4 Marks
Q253 Describe the Mansabdari or the Jagirdari system of Mughal India.	4 Marks
Q254 What was the role of Zamindars?	4 Marks
Q255 What is Sulh-i kul or universal peace?	4 Marks
Q256 Contrast the Mughals to their predecessors.	3 Marks
OR How were the Mughals greater than their predecessors?	
Q257 Write a note on Shah-Jahan military campaigns.	3 Marks
Q258 What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?	3 Marks
Q259 How did Mughals extend their influence over many kings and chieftains?	3 Marks
Q260 Write short notes on Humayun.	3 Marks
Q261 Define the following terms in one line: Akbarnama, Shahinshah, Sulh-i-kul, Mansabdar, Sarkar and Imperial.	3 Marks
Q262 Give an account of Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari.	3 Marks
Q263 Who all formed the Mughal nobility?	3 Marks
Q264 What was Zabt and who were Zamindars?	3 Marks
Q265 Who founded the Mughal rule in India and how?	3 Marks
Q266 Who was Jahangir?	3 Marks
Q267 Who were the Mughals?	3 Marks
Q268 Who were the later Mughals?	3 Marks
Q269 What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir?	3 Marks
Q270 Give a brief account of Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari.	3 Marks
Q271 Describe the main reforms introduced by Sher Shah Suri.	3 Marks
Q272 Write a note on the Mughal Empire in the seventeenth century and after?	3 Marks
Q273 What important measures were taken by Akbar to consolidate his empire?	3 Marks
Q274 What led to Akbar’s ideas on Sulh-i-kul?	3 Marks
Q275 Who were Mansabdars?	3 Marks
Q276 Divide Akbar's reign into three periods and give details about them.	3 Marks
OR Mention the major campaigns and events of Akbar's reign.	
Q277 Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?	3 Marks
Q278 Who were mansabdars? What were their responsibilities?	3 Marks
Q279 Describe the Rajput policy of Akbar?	3 Marks
Q280 Give an account of Todar Mai's revenue system?	3 Marks
Q281 Peasants were vital for the economy of the Mughal Empire. Do you think that they are as important today? Has the gap in the income between the rich and the poor in India changed a great deal from the period of the Mughals?	3 Marks
Q282 What were the major campaigns and events of Akbar reign?	3 Marks
Q283 How were the Mughals greater than other rulers?	3 Marks
Q284 Describe Akbar’s religious policy.	3 Marks
Q285 Write short notes on Akbar's religious policy.	3 Marks
Q286 Explain the relationship of the Mughals with other rulers.	3 Marks
Q287 How were the Mughal different from their predecessors?	3 Marks
Q288 Write about the major campaigns and events of Shah Jahan reign.	3 Marks
Q289 Give a brief account of the conquests of Akbar?	3 Marks

Q290 Who was Babur?	3 Marks
Q291 Why did the peasantry suffer tremendously in the last years of Aurangzeb's reign?	3 Marks
Q292 What were the main features of Sulh-i Kul?	3 Marks
Q293 The Mughal Empire left its impact on the differentregions of the subcontinent in a variety of ways. Find out if it had any impact in the city, village or region in which you live.	3 Marks
Q294 What is ‘Akbarnama’? Give an account of ‘Akbarnama’.	3 Marks
Q295 Write a brief note on the Land Revenue System of Akbar.	3 Marks
Q296 Describe the condition of the society at the time of Aurangzeb's rule.	3 Marks
Q297 What do you know about the Mughal relations with other rulers especially the Rajputs?	3 Marks
Q298 What is Sulh-i-Kur? Describe its main features.	3 Marks
Q299 Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?	3 Marks
Q300 Write a short note on ‘Babur’?	3 Marks
Q301 What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?	3 Marks
Q302 How did Babur become the ruler of Delhi?	2 Marks
Q303 What were the remarkable achievements in art and architecture during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan?	2 Marks
Q304 What were the reasons for Babur's success in the First battle of Panipat?	2 Marks
Q305 Name the mothers of Jahangir and Shah Jahan.	2 Marks
Q306 Write short note on Humayun.	2 Marks
Q307 What were the military responsibilities of mansabdars?	2 Marks
Q308 What power did the nobles exercise during Akbar reign?	2 Marks
Q309 What was Mansab system?	2 Marks
Q310 Why was it extremely difficult to rule over the Indian subcontinent?	2 Marks
Q311 Explain the term Dogma and Bigot.	2 Marks
Q312 What do you mean by the term mansabdar?	2 Marks
OR What do you know about Mansabdari System?	
Q313 Like the Mughal Empire, India today is also made up of many social and cultural units. Does this pose a challenge to national integration?	2 Marks
Q314 What qualities of the Mughals enabled them to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains?	2 Marks