

Mughal Period 1526-1540 and 1555-1857

When did the Mughal Dynasty rule India?

- A. 1814-1956
- B. 1302-1492
- C. 1526-1857
- D. 476-1066

1. Two major crops introduced in India during the Mughal period were

- A. Millet and Groundnut
- B. Potato and Mustard
- C. Tobacco and Maize
- D. Indigo and Maize

2. Who is the only women historian to have written a historical account of Mughal Period?

- A. Noorjahan Begum
- B. Zebun-nissa Begum
- C. Gulbadan Begum
- D. Jahanara Begum

3. During the Mughal period Polaj was the

- A. land annually cultivated
- B. land left fallow
- C. land uncultivated
- D. barren land

4. Which one of the following traders first came to India during the Mughal period?

- A. Portuguese
- B. Dutch
- C. Danish
- D. Britis

5. Two Sayid brothers Sayid Abdullah Khan and Sayid Hussan Ali Khan (who rose to become the king makers during the later Mughal period) met their downfall during the reign of

- A. Farrukhsiyar
- B. Rafi-ud-Daljat
- C. Rafi-ud-Daula
- D. Muhammad Shah

6. Babur was born in the year

- A. 1483
- B. 1583
- C. 1693
- D. 1783

7. Babur came to India originally from

- A. Khiva
- B. Ferghana
- C. Khorasan
- D. Seistan

8. Babur (1526-1530 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- A. Mughal
- B. Nanda
- C. Maurya
- D. Haryanka

9. Babur was succeeded to the Mughal throne by

- A. Sher Shah
- B. Akbar
- C. Humayun
- D. Bhadur Shah

10. The Mughal leader Babur originally invaded northern India

- A. To create a Shiite Muslim state
- B. Because he was unable to achieve his ambitious goals in central Asia
- C. To control the trade routes into Southeast Asia
- D. To defeat his longstanding enemy the sultan of Delhi

11. When Babur invaded India in 1525, Humayun was the Governor of

- A. Kabul
- B. Fargana
- C. Badakhshan
- D. Herat

12. Baburnama was written by

- A. Humayun
- B. Babur

- C. AbulFazl
- D. Akbar

13. Humayun (1530-1540 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- A. Nanda
- B. Mughal
- C. Maurya
- D. Haryanka

14. Defeated Humayun in the Battle of Kannauj (1540) also constructed the PuranaQila of New Delhi

- A. Adil Shah
- B. Malik Kafur
- C. Bin-Kasim
- D. Sher Shah Suri

15. Humayun was born in the year

- A. 1508
- B. 1608
- C. 1708
- D. 1808

16. Humayun died in the year

- A. 1536
- B. 1546
- C. 1556
- D. 1566

17. HumayunNama was written by

- A. Humayun
- B. Akbar
- C. AbulFazl
- D. Gulbadan Begum

18. When Humayun was in exile Koh-i-noor Diamond was with

- A. The Raja Bikramajid
- B. Shah Tahmasp of Persia
- C. Sultan of Bijapur
- D. Sher Shah

19. Who got construced 'Grand Trunk Road'?

- A. Akbar
- B. Ashoka

- C. Shersha Suri
- D. Samudra Gupta

20. Which of the following writers has called Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi as a monument of his folly, not of wisdom?

- A. Badayuni
- B. Vincent Smith
- C. Barni
- D. W. Haig

21. What was the age of Akbar at the time of his coronation at Kalanaur?

- A. Thirteen
- B. Fifteen
- C. Eighteen
- D. Twenty

22. Two women who, while conducting the affairs of their states faced Akbar's wars of conquest were Rani Durgawati and Chand Bibi (or Sultana), respectively of

- A. Jaisalmer and Khandesh
- B. Malwa and Gujarat
- C. Gondwana and Ahmadnagar
- D. Ranathambhor and Khandesh

23. Akbar's concept of Sulh-i-kul (or Qul) means

- A. friendship and goodwill to all
- B. common brotherhood
- C. fraternity and friendship
- D. harmony and peace to all

24. Which of the following buildings at Fatehpur Sikri is known as Ibadatkhana where Akbar used to hold religious discussions?

- A. Diwan-i-Aam
- B. Diwan-i-Khas
- C. Panch Mahal
- D. Jami Masjid

25. I. His reign saw beginning of a new intercourse between Europe and India, II. Attempted to prohibit traffic in eunuchs, III. Started practices of inter-caste marriages between the families of government officers, IV. Ordered the abolition of inhuman corporal punishments, Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct related to Jahangir?

- A. I, II and III

- B. I II and IV
- C. II III and IV
- D. All the above

26. I. Jahangir had set up his court at Allahabad, assumed royal titles and struck coins in his name,II. He banned slaughter of animals on two days in every week viz – Sunday & Thursday.,Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct related to Jahangir?

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

27. I. The full name of Jahangir was Nuruddin Md. Jahangir,II. Jahangir had ended a long drawn out struggle with Mewar,III. Mahabat Khan revolted against Jahangir and captured Jahangir and his wife Nurjahan at Lahore,Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct related to Jahangir?

- A. Only I
- B. I and II
- C. II and III
- D. All the above

28. Aurangzeb died in the year

- A. 1760
- B. 1764
- C. 1707
- D. 1700

29. Aurangzeb was the son of

- A. Babur
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar
- D. Shah Jahan

30. Aurangzeb, in his attempt to annex Marwar to the Mughal empire, was involved in a 30-year war. During these long years the most valiant struggle from the side of Marwar was fought by

- A. Ajit Singh
- B. Durgadas

- C. Hadas of Bundi
- D. Indra Singh

31. I. MussamanBurj is situated inside the FatehpurSikriFort,II. Aurangzeb built Moti Masjid inside Agra Fort,Which of the following option is correct related to the Mughal Architecture?

- A. Both I and II are correct
- B. Both I and II are incorrect
- C. Only I is correct
- D. Only II is correct

32. Aurangzeb appointed his uncle Shayista Khan as Governor of

- A. Kashmir
- B. Bengal
- C. Punjab
- D. Deccan

33. Which of these is not one of the titles adopted by Aurangzeb?

- A. Alamgir
- B. Padshah
- C. Sultan Sulaiman
- D. Ghazi

34. Who amongst the following succeeded Aurangzeb?

- A. Azam shah
- B. KamBaksh
- C. Akbar-II
- D. Mauzzam

35. Who was NurJahan's son-in-law?

- A. Khurram
- B. Nazim
- C. Abdul
- D. Shahryar

36. The Mughal leader Babur originally invaded northern India

- A. To creates a Shiite Muslim state.
- B. Because he was unable to achieve his ambitious goals in central Asia.
- C. To control the trade routes into Southeast Asia.

D. To defeat his longstanding enemy, the sultan of Delhi.

37. Which of the following statement is not related to the Akbar's reign?

A. Religious toleration for Hindus and Sikhs.

B. A syncretic religion, called "divine faith," which stressed loyalty to the emperor.

C. A centralized administrative structure with ministers appointed to regional provinces.

D. Education and basic rights for Indian women.

Answers Key

1.(C) 2.(C) 3.(A) 4.(A) 5.(D) 6.(A) 7.(B) 8.(A) 9.(C) 10.(B)
11.(C) 12.(B) 13.(B) 14.(D) 15.(A) 16.(C) 17.(D) 18.(B) 19.(C) 20.(B)
21.(A) 22.(C) 23.(D) 24.(B) 25.(B) 26.(C) 27.(D) 28.(C) 29.(D) 30.(B)
31.(B) 32.(D) 33.(C) 34.(A) 35.(D) 36.(B) 37.(D)