

PAPER IV  
HISTORY OF THE MUGHALS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

**UNIT 1**

1. Who wrote Akbar Nama?
  - (a) Akbar
  - (b) **Abul Fazl**
  - (c) Faizi
  - (d) Humayun
  
2. The Battle of Khanua was fought between:
  - (a) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
  - (b) Babur and Jai Singh
  - (c) **Babur and Rana Sanga**
  - (d) Babur and Medini Rao
  
3. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between:
  - (a) Humayun and Sher Shah
  - (b) **Bairam Khan and Hemu**
  - (c) Humayun and Hemu
  - (d) Akbar and Hemu
  
4. Who was the Author of Humayun Nama?
  - (a) Humayun
  - (b) **Gulbadan Begum**
  - (c) Roshannara
  - (d) Akbar
  
5. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) marked the beginning of
  - (a) **Mughal Rule in India**
  - (b) Afghan Rule in India
  - (c) Turkish rule in India
  - (d) Rajput Rule in India
  
6. After Panipat, Babur had to face with the problem of dealing with the powerful forces of:
  - (a) Rajputs
  - (b) **Afghans**
  - (c) Lodis
  - (d) Marathas
  
7. Babur's Tuzuk or Memoir is rightly classified as a classic of:
  - (a) **World literature**
  - (b) Indian literature
  - (c) Muslim literature
  - (d) Classic Literature
  
8. Babur wrote his memoir Tuzuk-i-Baburi in his mother tongue which was:
  - (a) Persian
  - (b) Arabic

- (c) **Turkish or Turki**  
(d) Sanskrit
9. The Mughals were descendants of the  
(a) Mongols  
(b) **Chaghtai Turk Mongols**  
(c) Turks  
(d) Afghans
10. Before the advent of Babur in India, the centre point of the struggle for Transoxiana in Central Asia was the control over  
(a) **Samargand**  
(b) Farghana  
(c) Kabul  
(d) Khurasan
11. Babur was a descendant of  
(a) Timur  
(b) Chingiz Khan  
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**  
(d) None of the above
12. On the eve of Babur's invasion, the Sultan of Delhi was  
(a) Daulat Khan Lodi  
(b) Sikandar Lodi  
(c) Mahmud Lodi  
(d) **Ibrahim Lodi**
13. Akbar ascended the throne in  
(a) 1526  
(b) 1554  
(c) **1556**  
(d) 1560
14. Akbar ascended the throne at the age of  
(a) 10 years  
(b) 11 years  
(c) 12 years  
(d) **13 years**
15. Bairam Khan, the Regent of Akbar, was assassinated on his journey to Mecca by  
(a) Akbar  
(b) Jehangir  
(c) Abul Fazl  
(d) **An Afghan**
16. Who fought the Battle of Kanauj on May, 1540?  
(a) Babur and Sher Shah  
(b) **Humayun and Sher Shah**  
(c) Humayun and Mahmud Lodi  
(d) Humayun and Bahadur Shah

17. In the pre-Mughal society, the most important factor for the growth of Purdah was
- (a) **Social**
  - (b) Economic
  - (c) Political
  - (d) Religious
18. Who built the Grand Trunk Road which extended from Sonargaon (Bengal) to the Punjab?
- (a) Babur
  - (b) Akbar
  - (c) Jahangir
  - (d) **Sher Shah**
19. Who introduced the branding of the horses (dagh) which was later followed by Akbar in the administration of the Mughal army?
- (a) Ibrahim Lodi
  - (b) Babur
  - (c) **Sher Shah**
  - (d) Akbar
20. The Sarkars of Sher Shah's empire were
- (a) Provinces
  - (b) **Sub-divisions**
  - (c) Districts
  - (d) Villages
21. During the first four years of Akbar's reign (1556-60) the Regent was
- (a) Tardi Beg Khan
  - (b) **Bairam Khan**
  - (c) Hemu
  - (d) Maham Anaga
22. In Sher Shah's administration, the highest division was
- (a) Iqta
  - (b) Subah
  - (c) **Sarkar**
  - (d) Pargana
23. The follies which Humayun had committed during the conduct of two military campaigns, on account of which he lost his empire to Sher Shah Suri, were against:
- (a) Gujarat and Malwa
  - (b) **Gujarat and Bengal**
  - (c) Malwa and Chunar
  - (d) Bengal and Malwa
24. Who invited Babur to attack India?
- a) **Daulat Khan Lodi**
  - b) Rana Sangha
  - c) Sher Shah
  - d) Mahmud Lodi

25. Humayun had to run away from India after he was defeated in the Battle of –
- Kanauj**
  - Panipat
  - Khanwa
  - Ghagra
26. Which two important cities did Babur capture after the first Battle of Panipat?
- Jaipur and Agra
  - Delhi and Agra**
  - Amritsar and Delhi
  - Agra and Jaunpur
27. Which Mughal king popularised the use of gun powder and artillery in India?
- Akbar
  - Humayun
  - Babur**
  - Jahangir
28. Who among the following was in charge of foreign affairs in Sher Shah's administration?
- Diwan-i- insha
  - Diwan-i- rasalat
  - Diwan-i- wizarat**
  - Diwan-i-Insha
29. Which of the following did NOT constitute part of the army reforms of Sher Shah?
- Cash payment to soldiers
  - Introduction of swiftly moving artillery**
  - Introduction of practice of branding of horses
  - Personal interest in recruitment and promotion of soldiers
30. Who among the following has issued the coin rupee for the first time?
- Sher Shah**
  - Allauddin Khilji
  - Akbar
  - Babur
31. How many central departments were established by Sher Shah Suri?
- Three
  - Two
  - Five
  - Four**
32. According to Smriti texts to punish the wicked and cherish the good was the duty of the
- Brahmans
  - Kshatriyas**
  - Vaishyas
  - Higher classes
33. In the pre- Mughal society, the study of the recitation of the vedas was banned for the
- Brahmans
  - Kshatriyas**

- c) **Shudras**
- d) Untouchables

### UNIT 3

- 34. Akbar introduced the Dahsala System with the help of
  - a) **Raja Todar Mal**
  - b) Raja Man Singh
  - c) Raja Bhagwan Das
  - d) Raja Birbal
  
- 35. In the Mughal administration Bakshi was
  - a) Mint master
  - b) **Pay master-cum-incharge of intelligence service**
  - c) Treasurer
  - d) In charge of revenue
  
- 36. Persons holding ranks from 2500 and above were known as
  - a) Amir
  - b) **Amir-i-Umda**
  - c) Mansabdar
  - d) Khwaja
  
- 37. Mansabdars who were paid in cash were called
  - a) Jagirdars
  - b) Mirzas
  - c) **Naqdis**
  - d) Amirs
  
- 38. In which of the following wings of the Mughal army were foreigners like the Portuguese and Ottomans employed?
  - a) Cavalry
  - b) Navy
  - c) **Artillery**
  - d) Match-lock men
  
- 39. In the Mughal Empire, the land revenue was stated mainly in
  - a) **Copper dams**
  - b) Silver rupees
  - c) Gold Mohurs
  - d) Maunds
  
- 40. The only type of Jagir which could not be transferred was the
  - a) **Watan Jagir**
  - b) Tan Jagir
  - c) Khidmati Jagir
  - d) Milkiyat Jagir
  
- 41. Which of the following varieties of land during Mughal period did not yield revenue to the state?
  - a) Khalisa
  - b) **Sayur ghal**

- c) Raiyati
  - d) Jagir
42. The 'Chain of Justice' is associated with
- a) Humayun
  - b) Akbar
  - c) **Jahangir**
  - d) Shah Jahan
43. Who among the following princes was a great patron of Art?
- a) **Prince Dara Sikoh**
  - b) Prince Daniyal
  - c) Prince Khusrau
  - d) Prince Murad
44. The largest number of Books on classical Indian music in Persian was written during whose reign?
- a) Akbar
  - b) Jahangir
  - c) Shah Jahan
  - d) **Aurangzeb**
45. Razmnama is a Persian translation of the
- a) Panchatantra
  - b) Ramayana
  - c) **Mahabharata**
  - d) Kathasaritsagara
46. Who was the first Englishman to appear in the Mughal court during Jahangir's reign?
- a) Paul Canning
  - b) Ralph Fitch
  - c) William Edward
  - d) **William Hawkins**
47. What is Ibadat Khana?
- (a) **Hall of Prayer**
  - (b) Public Hall of Audience
  - (c) Private Hall of Audience
  - (d) Singing Hall
48. During the Mughal Empire, revenue free grants given for charitable purposes were called:
- (a) Taqavi
  - (b) Sayurghals
  - (c) Jeziya
  - (d) **Madad-i-maash**
49. The Ain-i-Dahsala was a:
- (a) Military system
  - (b) **Revenue Settlement**
  - (c) Judicial System
  - (d) Religious System

50. The class of traders who specialized in carrying bulk goods during the Mughal period was known as:
- (a) **Banjaras**
  - (b) Dalals
  - (c) Gumashtas
  - (d) Saraffs
51. What was the key weakness of the Mughal Empire?
- (a) Absence of an efficient army
  - (b) **Absence of naval power**
  - (c) Poor administrative system
  - (d) Corruption of the nobility
52. What was the Law of Escheat during the Mughal Empire?
- (a) Right to inherit property
  - (b) **Confiscation of property after the death of a noble**
  - (c) Right to collect land revenue
  - (d) Law regarding rights of the women
53. "Makhfi" was the literary pen-name of:
- (a) **Jahanara**
  - (b) Roshanara
  - (c) Nurjahan
  - (d) Mumtaz Mahal
54. Which of the following spices was unknown during the Mughal period?
- (a) Pepper
  - (b) Clove
  - (c) Cumin
  - (d) **Capsicum or Chilli**
55. Who was the first historian to mention the manufacture of paper in India?
- (a) Alberuni
  - (b) **Amir Khusrau**
  - (c) Abul Fazl
  - (d) Utbi
56. Which prominent noble had a fleet of ships which sailed to Burma, Macassar and Maldives, Persia and Arabia?
- (a) **Mir Jumla**
  - (b) Shaista Khan
  - (c) Wazir Khan
  - (d) Mahabat Khan
57. Which traveler wrote in the middle of the 17th century that Delhi was not less than Paris?
- (a) Ralph Fitch
  - (b) **Bernier**
  - (c) Monserrate
  - (d) Tavernier

58. Who was responsible for the assessment and collection of land revenue under Akbar?
- (a) Shiqdar
  - (b) **Amil**
  - (c) Faujdar
  - (d) Kotwal
59. In the revenue system of Akbar, Dahsala was a
- (a) Five years system
  - (b) Fifteen years system
  - (c) Seven years system
  - (d) **Ten years system**
60. What was the most important role of women under the Mughals?
- (a) **Giving moral and cultural tone to society**
  - (b) Serving their husbands
  - (c) Played an active role in politics
  - (d) Giving birth to children
61. The Mughals imported slaves from
- (a) China
  - (b) Europe
  - (c) Asia
  - (d) **East Africa**
62. In the Mughal period the zamindars served the state as
- (a) Village administrators
  - (b) Feudatory chiefs
  - (c) **An agency for collection of land revenue**
  - (d) An intermediary between the state and the cultivator
64. Which of the following contemporary sources of the Mughal period is especially useful for obtaining information on the agrarian conditions?
- (a) Akbarnamah
  - (b) **Ain-i-Akbari**
  - (c) Muntakhab-ul-Lubab
  - (d) Babur Nama
65. For which of the following products of Bengal during the Mughal period, was that province especially famous?
- (a) Rice
  - (b) Indigo
  - (c) **Sugar**
  - (d) Wheat
66. Which of the following was NOT one of the chief features of the Zabt system of Raja Todarmal?
- (a) Survey and measurement of land
  - (b) Classification of land
  - (c) **Biennial assessment**
  - (d) Land divided into four categories

67. The first Mughal emperor to organize some sort of distress relief during the famines was:  
(a) **Akbar**  
(b) Jahangir  
(c) Shah Jahan  
(d) Babur
68. Introduction of which of the following crops during the Mughal period brought about a most remarkable change in the cropping pattern?  
(a) **Tea**  
(b) Tobacco  
(c) Indigo  
(d) Potato
69. Which of the following varieties of land available during the Mughal times did NOT yield any land revenue to the state?  
(a) Khalisa or crown lands  
(b) Jagir lands  
(c) **Sayurghal lands**  
(d) Paibaqi lands
70. The revenue assessment known as batai, ghalla bakshi or bhaoli was a method of crop sharing on the basis of  
(a) **Actual production**  
(b) Rough estimate of crops  
(c) Mutual agreement (qabuliyat)  
(d) Past revenue records
71. What was the Khalisa?  
(a) **Crown lands**  
(b) Jagir lands  
(c) Land under peasant ownership  
(d) Lands granted for religious purposes
72. Which of the following traders first came to India during the Mughal period?  
a) **Portuguese**  
b) Dutch  
c) Danish  
d) British

#### **UNIT 5**

73. Who propounded the 'Great Firm' theory of the decline of the Mughal Empire?  
(a) Satish Chandra  
(b) M. Athar Ali  
(c) J.F. Richards, M.N. Pearson and P.Hardy  
(d) **Karen Leonard**
74. Lands (given as jagirs) where it was difficult to realize land revenue on account of the entrenched power of the Zamindars and land owning community were called:  
(a) Be-jagiri  
(b) Sair hasil  
(c) **Zor-talab**

- (d) Paibaqi
75. According to Satish Chandra, the decline and downfall of the Mughal empire was due to:  
(a) Faulty policies of Aurangzeb  
(b) **Economic, Social, Administrative, Political and Institutional factors**  
(c) Weakness of the later Mughals  
(d) Regeneration of the nobility
76. The founder of the Sikh empire in the Punjab was  
(a) Guru Nanak  
(b) **Ranjit Singh**  
(c) Guru Govind Singh  
(d) Guru Teg Bahadur
77. The celebrated Kohinoor diamond and the world famous Peacock throne were carried away to Persia in 1739 by  
(a) **Nadir Shah**  
(b) Ahmad Shah Abdali  
(c) Timur Shah  
(d) Islam Shah
78. The son of Aurangzeb who succeeded him under the title of Bahadur Shah was:  
(a) Jahandar Shah  
(b) Muhammad Azam  
(c) Akbar  
(d) **Muazzam**
79. The main reason for the defeat of the Mughal forces at the hands of Nadir Shah was:  
(a) They were not prepared for the attack which came all of a sudden  
(b) There were not enough resources with the Mughal emperor to gather an adequate force  
(c) **Disunity, poor leadership, mutual jealousies and distrust were responsible for the defeat**  
(d) Nadir Shah had better arms and superior military strength
79. At the time of the Third Battle of Panipat, the Mughal Emperor was  
(a) **Shah Jahan II**  
(b) Alamgir  
(c) Shah Alam  
(d) Bahadur Shah
80. Murshid Quli Khan, the Mughal governor of Bengal, was originally:  
(a) A Persian  
(b) An Iraqi  
(c) A Turani  
(d) **A South Indian Brahmin**
81. Whom did Ahmad Shah Abdali proclaim emperor of India before leaving India after the Third Battle of Panipat?  
(a) Alamgir II  
(b) **Shah Alam II**

- (c) Shah Jahan III  
(d) Bahadur Shah
82. Which of the following was NOT one of the consequences of the crisis of the Jadirdari system which contributed to the decline of the empire?  
(a) The nobles tried to get maximum income from their jagirs at the cost of the peasantry  
(b) The nobles tried to transform their existing jagirs and offices into hereditary ones  
(c) **The nobles failed to collect the revenues due to the state**  
(d) Frequent transfer of jagirs
83. During the reign of which of the following emperors did the tendency towards carving out of autonomous states first become prominent and start to gain momentum?  
(a) **Muhammad Shah**  
(b) Farrukhsiyar  
(c) Bahadur Shah I  
(d) Alamgir II
84. While describing the decline of the Mughal empire Sir Jadunath Sarkar comments: When gold rusts what will iron do. This indicates the decline and degeneration of:  
(a) Later Mughal monarchs  
(b) Nobility  
(c) **Both (a) and (b) above**  
(d) None of the above
85. During the governorship of which of the following was Bihar added to Bengal and Orissa to make the governor of Bengal responsible for all the three?  
(a) Murshid Quli Khan  
(b) **Shujauddin**  
(c) Alivardi khan  
(d) Sajdarjung
86. How did Murshid Quli Khan lay the foundation of a new landed aristocracy in Bengal?  
(a) He started a new jagirdari system of officers of the state  
(b) **In choosing revenue farmers he gave preference to local zamindars and money lenders who were mainly Hindus**  
(c) He filled the highest civil posts and many of the military posts with Irani nobles  
(d) He started commercialization of agriculture
87. The early capital of the Nawabs of Awadh was:  
(a) Panipat  
(b) Kakori  
(c) Lucknow  
(d) **Fyzabad**
88. Who was the founder of the autonomous kingdom of Awadh or Oudh?  
(a) Safdarjung  
(b) **Saadat Khan**  
(c) Asaf-ud-Daula  
(d) Shuja-ud-Daula

89. Who founded the state of Hyderabad?  
(a) **Nizam-ul-Mulk**  
(b) Zulfiqar Khan  
(c) Nasir Jung  
(d) Mahabat Khan
90. The nawab of Awadh who committed suicide to save himself from disgrace at the hands of Nadir Shah was  
(a) SafdarJang  
(b) Shuja-ud-daulah  
(c) **Saadat khan**  
(d) Asaf-ud-Daula
91. Which of the following was NOT responsible for the worsening of the condition of the Indian peasantry during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?  
(a) Increasing burden of land revenue  
(b) **The self-sufficient nature of the village economy**  
(c) The shortage of paibaqi led to further exploitation of the peasantry  
(d) Jagirdari crisis
92. . Aurangzeb ruled for almost  
(a) 30 years  
(b) 40 years  
(c) 45 years  
(d) **50 years**
93. Who banned 'sijda' or prostration before the ruler?  
(a) **Aurangzeb**  
(b) Akbar  
(c) Shah Jahan  
(d) Jahangir
94. Under whose Noble did Bengal emerged as a regional state?  
(a) Nizam Ul Mulk  
(b) Alivardi Khan  
(c) **Murshid Quli Khan**  
(c) Ahmed Shah Abdali
95. . Murshid Quli Khan ( 1713-27) was sent as Subadar (provincial governor) to Bengal by  
(a) Aleba  
(b) Shah Jahan  
(c) Jahangir  
(d) **Aurangzeb**
96. In the 18th century, the foremost among the new states were  
(a) **Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad**  
(b) Awadh, Bengal and Surat  
(c) Bengal, Awadh and Delhi  
(d) Awadh, Bengal and Gujarat
97. The jagirdari system implied giving the jagirdars or nobles a vested interest in collecting

- (a) House rent
  - (b) **Land Revenue**
  - (c) Income tax
  - (d) Custom duties
98. There was a frequent system of transfer of jagirdars after every
- (a) Three Years
  - (b) Four Years
  - (c) **Five Years**
  - (d) Six years
99. The regional state were competing with one another for resources which let to frequent
- (a) Social conflict
  - (b) **Military conflict**
  - (c) Economic conflict
  - (d) Religious conflict
100. Who held that indigenous banking firms as indispensable allies of the Mughal?
- (a) Cantwell Smith
  - (b) P Hardy
  - (c) JF Richards
  - (d) **Karen Leonard**
101. Who wrote the 'The Agrarian System of Mughal India'?
- (a) **Irfan Habib**
  - (b) Athar Ali
  - (c) Satish Chandra
  - (d) Muzaffar Alam
102. The most paying Jagirs were reserve for the 'Khalisa' to meet the cost of
- (a) Rent
  - (b) **War**
  - (c) Maintenance of the army
  - (d) Salaries of the soldiers and officials of the state
103. What kind of crisis existed during the Mughal period in the 1st half of the 18th century?
- (a) **Jagirdari crisis**
  - (b) Crisis in the Mansabdari system
  - (c) Social crisis
  - (d) Economic bankruptsy
104. The economic and financial conditions of the Mughal Empire worsened during the closing years of whose reign?
- (a) Shah Jahan
  - (b) Jahangir
  - (c) **Aurangzeb**
  - (d) Akbar
105. What is Jagirdari system?
- (a) System of inheriting property
  - (b) Tax assignment

- (c) Religious assignment  
(d) **Land revenue assignment**
106. What was the birth name of Nizam-UI-Mulk?  
(a) Mahesh Pande  
(b) Viman Pundit  
(c) **Chin Qilich Khan**  
(d) Mubariz Khan
107. Which of the following states were called the successor state?  
(a) Gujarat, Awadh and Malwa  
(b) Bengal, Awadh and Surat  
(c) **Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad**  
(d) Gujarat, Bihar and Hyderabad
108. What was known as the 'misl' of the Sikhs?  
(a) The 10<sup>th</sup> state of the Confederacy  
(b) **The 12<sup>th</sup> state of the Confederacy**  
(c) The 15<sup>th</sup> state of the Confederacy  
(d) The 20<sup>th</sup> state of the Confederacy
109. Ahmad Shah Abdali was a/an  
(a) **Afghan**  
(b) Timurid  
(c) Uzbek  
(d) Persian
110. 'Aurangzeb was both a victim of circumstances, and helped to create the circumstances of which he became a victim', who said this?  
(a) Irfan Habib  
(b) **Satish Chandra**  
(c) JF Richards  
(d) Athar Ali