

Delhi Sultanate

PART I: SLAVE DYNASTY (1206-1290)

1. Who founded the Slave Dynasty (Mamluk Dynasty) of Delhi?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (c) Razia Sultan
- (d) Balban

Answer: (b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was originally a slave of:

- (a) Muhammad Ghori
- (b) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak's father
- (d) Iltutmish

Answer: (a) Muhammad Ghori

3. Which title did Qutb-ud-din Aibak adopt after establishing his rule?

- (a) Sultan
- (b) Malik
- (c) Khan
- (d) He did not adopt the title of Sultan

Answer: (d) He did not adopt the title of Sultan (He used the title Malik and Sipahsalar)

4. Qutb-ud-din Aibak's reign lasted from 1206 to 1210 AD. He died while playing:

- (a) Polo (Chaugan)
- (b) Chess
- (c) Hunting
- (d) Wrestling

Answer: (a) Polo (Chaugan)

5. Who succeeded Qutb-ud-din Aibak?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Aram Shah
- (c) Razia Sultan
- (d) Ruknuddin Firuz

Answer: (b) Aram Shah (He ruled briefly before being deposed)

6. Iltutmish was the slave and son-in-law of:

- (a) Muhammad Ghori
- (b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (c) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (d) Balban

Answer: (b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

7. Iltutmish introduced which of the following coins?

- (a) Gold Tanka and Silver Jital
- (b) Copper Tanka
- (c) Silver Rupiya
- (d) Gold Mohur

Answer: (a) Gold Tanka and Silver Jital

8. Iltutmish organized which group of nobles to strengthen his administration?

- (a) Turkan-i-Chahalgani
- (b) Khilji nobles
- (c) Rajput chiefs
- (d) Ulema council

Answer: (a) Turkan-i-Chahalgani (The Forty)

9. Who was the first Sultan to receive a formal investiture from the Caliph of Baghdad?

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia Sultan
- (d) Balban

Answer: (b) Iltutmish (Received Mansur from Caliph Al-Mustansir in 1229)

10. Which Mongol ruler invaded India during Iltutmish's reign?

- (a) Genghis Khan
- (b) Timur
- (c) Halaku
- (d) Chengiz Khan

Answer: (d) Chengiz Khan (Chased Khwarizm Shah Jalaluddin, but Iltutmish denied refuge)

11. Who among the following rulers of Slave Dynasty is known for completing the Qutub Minar?

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia Sultan
- (d) Balban

Answer: (b) Iltutmish

12. The first and only Muslim woman ruler of Delhi was:

- (a) Chand Bibi
- (b) Razia Sultan
- (c) Nur Jahan
- (d) Mumtaz Mahal

Answer: (b) Razia Sultan

13. Razia Sultan abandoned the female attire and wore:

- (a) Sari
- (b) Ghaghra
- (c) Qaba and Kulah
- (d) Burqa

Answer: (c) Qaba and Kulah (Male attire)

14. Razia Sultan appointed an Abyssinian slave, Yakut, as:

- (a) Chief Minister
- (b) Commander of Cavalry
- (c) Amir-i-Akhur
- (d) Governor of Multan

Answer: (c) Amir-i-Akhur (Superintendent of royal horses)

15. Razia Sultan was deposed by:

- (a) Turkish nobles
- (b) Mughal nobles
- (c) Rajput chiefs
- (d) The Ulema

Answer: (a) Turkish nobles

16. After Razia's death, who among the following rulers was known for his pleasure-loving nature?

- (a) Bahram Shah
- (b) Masud Shah
- (c) Ruknuddin Firuz
- (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

Answer: (c) Ruknuddin Firuz (Ruled for 7 months before Razia)

17. The longest ruling Sultan of the Slave Dynasty was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Nasiruddin Mahmud
- (c) Balban
- (d) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Answer: (b) Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-1266, though Balban was de facto ruler)

18. Who was the real ruler during Nasiruddin Mahmud's reign?

- (a) Razia Sultan
- (b) Balban
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Answer: (b) Balban (As Naib or deputy)

19. Balban's theory of kingship was based on:

- (a) Divine Right of Kings
- (b) Power of the nobility
- (c) Will of the people
- (d) Military strength alone

Answer: (a) Divine Right of Kings (He introduced Persian court customs and Sijda)

20. Balban introduced the ceremony of Sijda and Paibos to:

- (a) Please the Ulema
- (b) Enhance the prestige of the Sultan
- (c) Attract foreign diplomats
- (d) Celebrate festivals

Answer: (b) Enhance the prestige of the Sultan

21. To strengthen his security, Balban created a strong espionage system under:

- (a) Barids
- (b) Wazir
- (c) Ariz-i-Mumalik
- (d) Diwan-i-Riyasat

Answer: (a) Barids (Spies)

22. Balban's most significant military achievement was defeating the:

- (a) Mongols
- (b) Rajputs of Mewar
- (c) Mewatis (of Rajputana)
- (d) Khaljis

Answer: (c) Mewatis (Who threatened Delhi's security)

23. Which of Balban's sons was killed fighting the Mongols?

- (a) Muhammad
- (b) Bughra Khan
- (c) Kaikhusrau
- (d) Kaiqubad

Answer: (a) Muhammad (Killed in 1285)

24. After Balban's death, who succeeded him?

- (a) Kaiqubad
- (b) Kayumars
- (c) Jalaluddin Khalji
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

Answer: (a) Kaiqubad (Grandson, who was deposed by Jalaluddin Khalji)

25. The Slave Dynasty ended with the death of:

- (a) Balban
- (b) Kaiqubad
- (c) Kayumars
- (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

Answer: (c) Kayumars (Infant son of Kaiqubad, murdered in 1290)

PART II: KHALJI DYNASTY (1290-1320)

26. The founder of the Khalji Dynasty was:

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Jalaluddin Khalji
- (c) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah
- (d) Malik Kafur

Answer: (b) Jalaluddin Khalji

27. Jalaluddin Khalji ascended the throne at the age of:

- (a) 40 years
- (b) 50 years
- (c) 60 years
- (d) 70 years

Answer: (d) 70 years

28. Who murdered Jalaluddin Khalji and usurped the throne?

- (a) His son Arkali Khan
- (b) His nephew Alauddin Khalji
- (c) His general Malik Kafur
- (d) His son-in-law

Answer: (b) His nephew Alauddin Khalji

29. Alauddin Khalji's market control system was called:

- (a) Diwan-i-Riyasat
- (b) Diwan-i-Arz
- (c) Diwan-i-Insha
- (d) Diwan-i-Mustakharaj

Answer: (a) Diwan-i-Riyasat

30. Who was appointed as the "Shahna-i-Mandi" (Market Controller) by Alauddin?

- (a) Malik Kafur
- (b) Alaul Mulk
- (c) Barani
- (d) Ainul Mulk

Answer: (b) Alaul Mulk

31. The purpose of Alauddin's market regulations was primarily to:

- (a) Benefit the consumers
- (b) Maintain a large standing army at low cost
- (c) Control inflation
- (d) Increase state revenue

Answer: (b) Maintain a large standing army at low cost

32. Alauddin Khalji introduced the system of branding horses (Dagh) and descriptive rolls of soldiers (Huliya) to:

- (a) Prevent corruption in the army
- (b) Identify enemy spies
- (c) Keep records of cavalry
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (a) Prevent corruption in the army (Part of military reforms)

33. Alauddin Khalji fixed the price of how many essential commodities?

- (a) 7
- (b) 14
- (c) 21
- (d) 28

Answer: (c) 21

34. Who was the first Sultan to order the measurement of land for revenue assessment?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Answer: (c) Alauddin Khalji

35. Alauddin Khalji's land revenue reforms included:

- (a) 50% of produce as tax
- (b) Abolition of all intermediaries
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Introduction of Iqtadari system

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

36. Which Mongol invasion during Alauddin's reign was the most serious?

- (a) 1299 under Qutlugh Khwaja
- (b) 1303 under Targhi
- (c) 1306 under Ali Beg and Tartaq
- (d) 1297 under Abdullah

Answer: (b) 1303 under Targhi (Reached up to Delhi)

37. Who led the successful campaigns in South India for Alauddin Khalji?

- (a) Nusrat Khan
- (b) Ulugh Khan
- (c) Malik Kafur
- (d) Zafar Khan

Answer: (c) Malik Kafur (The eunuch general)

38. Malik Kafur's southern campaign reached as far as:

- (a) Warangal
- (b) Madurai
- (c) Dwarasamudra
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

39. The famous historian Ziauddin Barani served under:

- (a) Balban and Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Only Alauddin Khalji

Answer: (b) Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad bin Tughlaq

40. Who among the following built the Alai Darwaza?

- (a) Jalaluddin Khalji
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah
- (d) Malik Kafur

Answer: (b) Alauddin Khalji

41. Which Sultan is said to have proclaimed himself as the "Second Alexander"?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (b) Alauddin Khalji (Sikandar-i-Sani)

42. After Alauddin's death, who became the Sultan?

- (a) Malik Kafur
- (b) Shihabuddin Omar
- (c) Mubarak Shah
- (d) Khusrau Khan

Answer: (b) Shihabuddin Omar (Minor son, with Malik Kafur as regent)

43. Who killed Malik Kafur?

- (a) Alauddin's sons
- (b) The palace guards
- (c) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah
- (d) The nobles

Answer: (b) The palace guards

44. The last Khalji ruler was:

- (a) Shihabuddin Omar
- (b) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah
- (c) Khusrau Khan
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Khusrau Khan (He was a Hindu convert, originally named Hasan)

45. Khusrau Khan was killed by:

- (a) Ghazi Malik
- (b) Malik Kafur
- (c) Mubarak Shah
- (d) Bahram Shah

Answer: (a) Ghazi Malik (Who founded the Tughlaq dynasty)

PART III: TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320-1414)

46. The founder of the Tughlaq dynasty was:

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Ghazi Malik
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Answer: (b) Ghazi Malik (Who took the title Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq)

47. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq built a new city called:

- (a) Tughlaqabad
- (b) Jahanpanah
- (c) Firozabad
- (d) Daulatabad

Answer: (a) Tughlaqabad

48. How did Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq die?

- (a) Natural death
- (b) Killed in battle
- (c) Collapse of a wooden pavilion
- (d) Poisoned

Answer: (c) Collapse of a wooden pavilion (Built by his son Jauna/Muhammad bin Tughlaq)

49. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's original name was:

- (a) Ulugh Khan
- (b) Jauna Khan
- (c) Fakhruddin
- (d) Bahram Khan

Answer: (b) Jauna Khan

50. Which Sultan is known as the "Wisest Fool" in Indian history?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

51. Firuz Shah Tughlaq's most ambitious but failed project was:

- (a) Token currency

- (b) Transfer of capital
- (c) Qarachil expedition
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

52. Muhammad bin Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to:

- (a) Agra
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Daulatabad (Devagiri)
- (d) Multan

Answer: (c) Daulatabad (Devagiri)

53. The main reason for transferring the capital to Daulatabad was:

- (a) Better climate
- (b) Central location of empire
- (c) Security from Mongol invasions
- (d) Nearness to South Indian territories

Answer: (b) Central location of empire (To control both north and south)

54. Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced token currency made of:

- (a) Gold and silver
- (b) Copper and brass
- (c) Leather
- (d) Shells

Answer: (b) Copper and brass (Copper coins with value of silver tanka)

55. Why did the token currency experiment fail?

- (a) People refused to accept it
- (b) Foreign merchants rejected it
- (c) Counterfeiting on massive scale
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

56. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's agricultural scheme in Doab (between Ganga and Yamuna) failed due to:

- (a) Lack of peasant interest
- (b) Drought and famine
- (c) Excessive taxation
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

57. Who was the famous Moroccan traveler who visited during Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign?

- (a) Ibn Battuta
- (b) Marco Polo
- (c) Al-Beruni
- (d) Francois Bernier

Answer: (a) Ibn Battuta

58. Which rebellion took place during Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign?

- (a) Rebellion of Bahrām Aibā Kishlū Khan
- (b) Rebellion in Bengal
- (c) Rebellion in Gujarat
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

59. Who succeeded Muhammad bin Tughlaq?

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq II
- (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Abu Bakr Shah
- (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

Answer: (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq (Cousin, not son)

60. Firuz Shah Tughlaq abolished which of the following taxes as per Islamic law?

- (a) Zakat
- (b) Kharaj
- (c) Jizya
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (b) Kharaj (Actually, he imposed Jizya on Brahmins who were previously exempt)

61. Firuz Shah Tughlaq's most important contribution to agriculture was:

- (a) Introduction of Persian wheel

- (b) Construction of canals
(c) Crop rotation
(d) Land measurement
Answer: (b) Construction of canals (Built five major canals)

62. How many slaves did Firuz Shah Tughlaq maintain according to historical records?

- (a) 1,80,000
(b) 80,000
(c) 40,000
(d) 10,000

Answer: (a) 1,80,000

63. Firuz Shah Tughlaq established a new department for slaves called:

- (a) Diwan-i-Bandagan
(b) Diwan-i-Khairat
(c) Diwan-i-Ishtiaq
(d) Diwan-i-Arz

Answer: (a) Diwan-i-Bandagan

64. Firuz Shah Tughlaq built the city of:

- (a) Tughlaqabad
(b) Firozabad
(c) Jaunpur
(d) Hisar

Answer: (b) Firozabad

65. Which religious policy did Firuz Shah Tughlaq follow strictly?

- (a) Tolerance to all religions
(b) Following only Islamic laws
(c) Destroying Hindu temples
(d) Converting everyone to Islam

Answer: (b) Following only Islamic laws (Imposed Jizya on Brahmins, destroyed temples)

66. The famous Ashoka Pillar that Firuz Shah brought to Delhi was from:

- (a) Meerut
(b) Topra (Ambala)
(c) Prayagraj
(d) Sarnath

Answer: (b) Topra (Ambala)

67. After Firuz Shah's death, the Tughlaq dynasty declined due to:

- (a) Weak successors
(b) Timur's invasion
(c) Rise of provincial kingdoms
(d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

68. Timur invaded India during the reign of:

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
(c) Mahmud Tughlaq
(d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

Answer: (c) Mahmud Tughlaq (1398-1399)

69. The sack of Delhi by Timur took place in:

- (a) 1398
(b) 1401
(c) 1407
(d) 1411

Answer: (a) 1398

70. The last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty was:

- (a) Mahmud Tughlaq
(b) Nasiruddin Mahmud
(c) Abu Bakr Shah
(d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq II

Answer: (b) Nasiruddin Mahmud

PART IV: SAYYID DYNASTY (1414-1451)

71. The founder of the Sayyid Dynasty was:

- (a) Khizr Khan
(b) Mubarak Shah
(c) Muhammad Shah
(d) Alam Shah

Answer: (a) Khizr Khan

72. Khizr Khan claimed descent from:

- (a) Prophet Muhammad

- (b) Timur
(c) Genghis Khan
(d) Alexander

Answer: (a) Prophet Muhammad (Hence called Sayyid)

73. Khizr Khan did not assume the title of Sultan but called himself:

- (a) Rayat-i-Ala
(b) Malik
(c) Naib-i-Sultanat
(d) Amir

Answer: (a) Rayat-i-Ala (Viceroy of Timur's son)

74. The most capable ruler of the Sayyid dynasty was:

- (a) Khizr Khan
(b) Mubarak Shah
(c) Muhammad Shah
(d) Alam Shah

Answer: (b) Mubarak Shah

75. Who wrote the "Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi"?

- (a) Ziauddin Barani
(b) Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi
(c) Ibn Battuta
(d) Minhaj-us-Siraj

Answer: (b) Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi (History of Sayyid dynasty)

76. The last ruler of the Sayyid dynasty was:

- (a) Mubarak Shah
(b) Muhammad Shah
(c) Alam Shah
(d) Bahlul Lodi

Answer: (c) Alam Shah

77. Alam Shah voluntarily retired to:

- (a) Badaun
(b) Lahore
(c) Multan
(d) Jaunpur

Answer: (a) Badaun

78. The Sayyid dynasty was overthrown by:

- (a) The Mughals
(b) Bahlul Lodi
(c) Sher Shah Suri
(d) Ibrahim Lodi

Answer: (b) Bahlul Lodi

PART V: LODI DYNASTY (1451-1526)

79. The founder of the Lodi dynasty was:

- (a) Bahlul Lodi
(b) Sikandar Lodi
(c) Ibrahim Lodi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodi

Answer: (a) Bahlul Lodi

80. Bahlul Lodi was originally the governor of:

- (a) Multan
(b) Sirhind
(c) Lahore
(d) Delhi

Answer: (b) Sirhind

81. The Lodi dynasty was the first Afghan dynasty in India. They belonged to which tribe?

- (a) Ghurid
(b) Khalji
(c) Pashtun
(d) Mughal

Answer: (c) Pashtun (Specifically, the Lodi tribe)

82. Bahlul Lodi's most significant achievement was:

- (a) Defeating the Mughals
(b) Annexing the Sharqi kingdom of Jaunpur
(c) Building new cities
(d) Introducing new coins

Answer: (b) Annexing the Sharqi kingdom of Jaunpur

83. Who succeeded Bahlul Lodi?

- (a) Nizam Khan
(b) Ibrahim Lodi
(c) Alam Khan
(d) Daulat Khan

Answer: (a) Nizam Khan (Who took the title Sikandar Lodi)

84. Sikandar Lodi shifted his capital from Delhi to:

- (a) Agra
(b) Lahore
(c) Jaunpur
(d) Badaun

Answer: (a) Agra (Founded the city in 1504)

85. Sikandar Lodi is known for:

- (a) Religious intolerance
(b) Efficient administration
(c) Patronage of learning
(d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

86. Which Sultan introduced the system of "Gaz-i-Sikandari" for land measurement?

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(c) Sikandar Lodi
(d) Sher Shah Suri

Answer: (c) Sikandar Lodi (32 digit measure)

87. Sikandar Lodi was a patron of which language?

- (a) Persian
(b) Sanskrit
(c) Hindavi
(d) Arabic

Answer: (a) Persian

88. The last ruler of the Lodi dynasty was:

- (a) Sikandar Lodi
(b) Ibrahim Lodi
(c) Daulat Khan Lodi
(d) Alam Khan Lodi

Answer: (b) Ibrahim Lodi

89. The main cause of Ibrahim Lodi's downfall was:

- (a) His arrogant attitude towards nobles
(b) Military weakness
(c) Economic crisis
(d) Natural disasters

Answer: (a) His arrogant attitude towards nobles

90. Daulat Khan Lodi, governor of Punjab, invited Babur to invade India because:

- (a) He wanted to overthrow Ibrahim Lodi
(b) He wanted to become Sultan himself
(c) He was threatened by Ibrahim Lodi
(d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

91. The First Battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi in:

- (a) 1526
(b) 1527
(c) 1528
(d) 1529

Answer: (a) 1526

92. The immediate cause of the First Battle of Panipat was:

- (a) Babur's desire to establish Mughal rule
(b) Daulat Khan Lodi's invitation
(c) Rana Sanga's threat
(d) Ibrahim Lodi's expansion policy

Answer: (b) Daulat Khan Lodi's invitation

93. Ibrahim Lodi died in the Battle of Panipat. Where was he buried?

- (a) Delhi
(b) Panipat
(c) Agra

(d) Lahore

Answer: (b) Panipat

94. Which of the following was NOT a reason for Babur's victory at Panipat?

- (a) Use of gunpowder and cannons
- (b) Tulughma (flanking) tactic
- (c) Larger army
- (d) Better leadership

Answer: (c) Larger army (Babur had smaller but better organized army)

95. With Ibrahim Lodi's death, the Delhi Sultanate ended and was replaced by:

- (a) Sur Empire
- (b) Mughal Empire
- (c) Vijayanagara Empire
- (d) Bahmani Kingdom

Answer: (b) Mughal Empire

PART VI: ADMINISTRATION, ECONOMY, CULTURE

96. The highest officer in the Delhi Sultanate was:

- (a) Wazir
- (b) Sultan
- (c) Qazi
- (d) Amir

Answer: (b) Sultan

97. The prime minister in the Sultanate administration was called:

- (a) Wazir
- (b) Diwan-i-Wazarat
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Naib

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

98. The military department was headed by:

- (a) Diwan-i-Arz
- (b) Ariz-i-Mumalik
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Qazi-ul-Quzat

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

99. The department of correspondence was called:

- (a) Diwan-i-Insha
- (b) Diwan-i-Risalat
- (c) Diwan-i-Mustakharaj
- (d) Diwan-i-Qaza

Answer: (a) Diwan-i-Insha

100. The chief justice of the Sultanate was:

- (a) Qazi
- (b) Qazi-ul-Quzat
- (c) Mufti
- (d) Imam

Answer: (b) Qazi-ul-Quzat

101. The provincial governors were called:

- (a) Muqtis or Walis
- (b) Amirs
- (c) Khuts
- (d) Patwaris

Answer: (a) Muqtis or Walis

102. The smallest administrative unit was:

- (a) Pargana
- (b) Shiq
- (c) Village
- (d) Sarkar

Answer: (c) Village

103. The land revenue system during the Sultanate was based on:

- (a) Sharing of actual produce
- (b) Measurement of land
- (c) Estimation of produce
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

104. The tax on non-Muslims was called:

- (a) Zakat
- (b) Kharaj
- (c) Jizya

(d) Khams

Answer: (c) Jizya

105. The agricultural tax was called:

- (a) Zakat
- (b) Kharaj
- (c) Jizya
- (d) Ushr

Answer: (b) Kharaj

106. Which Sultan introduced the system of "Iqta"?

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Balban
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

Answer: (b) Iltutmish (Systematized it)

107. Iqta was:

- (a) A land grant to nobles in lieu of salary
- (b) A religious grant
- (c) A cash salary
- (d) A military rank

Answer: (a) A land grant to nobles in lieu of salary

108. Who converted Iqta into hereditary assignments?

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

109. The Delhi Sultanate period saw the introduction of which new crops?

- (a) Cotton, sugarcane
- (b) Wheat, rice
- (c) Maize, potato
- (d) Tobacco, coffee

Answer: (a) Cotton, sugarcane (Actually, these existed but cultivation expanded)

110. Which architectural style developed during the Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Indo-Islamic
- (b) Dravidian
- (c) Nagara
- (d) Vesara

Answer: (a) Indo-Islamic

111. The Qutub Minar was completed by:

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (b) Iltutmish

112. The Alai Darwaza was built by:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (b) Alauddin Khalji

113. The Hauz Khas in Delhi was built by:

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (a) Alauddin Khalji (Actually, it was a tank built by Alauddin, complex by Firuz)

114. Tughlaqabad fort was built by:

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

115. The Kotla Firoz Shah complex was built by:

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Sikandar Lodi
- (d) Ibrahim Lodi

Answer: (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

116. The Lodi Gardens in Delhi contain tombs of:

- (a) Sayyid rulers
- (b) Lodi rulers
- (c) Mughal rulers
- (d) Slave dynasty rulers

Answer: (b) Lodi rulers

117. During the Sultanate period, the official language was:

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Persian
- (c) Arabic
- (d) Turkish

Answer: (b) Persian

118. Amir Khusrau, the "Parrot of India", was a poet in the court of:

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (b) Alauddin Khalji (Served 7 rulers from Balban to Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq)

119. Amir Khusrau is credited with inventing which musical instrument?

- (a) Tabla
- (b) Sitar
- (c) Harmonium
- (d) Sarod

Answer: (b) Sitar

120. Ziauddin Barani wrote:

- (a) Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi
- (b) Fatwa-i-Jahandari
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Tarikh-i-Alai

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

121. Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote:

- (a) Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi
- (b) Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
- (c) Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi
- (d) Tarikh-i-Alai

Answer: (b) Tabaqat-i-Nasiri (During Iltutmish's reign)

122. The Bhakti saint who lived during the Delhi Sultanate period was:

- (a) Ramanuja
- (b) Ramananda
- (c) Chaitanya
- (d) Guru Nanak

Answer: (b) Ramananda (14th-15th century)

123. The Sufi order that became popular during the Sultanate period was:

- (a) Chishti
- (b) Suhrawardi
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Naqshbandi

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

124. The famous Chishti saint Nizamuddin Auliya lived during the reign of:

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

125. Which Sufi saint was called "Mahboob-e-Ilahi"?

- (a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
- (b) Baba Farid
- (c) Nizamuddin Auliya
- (d) Sheikh Salim Chishti

Answer: (c) Nizamuddin Auliya

PART VII: PREVIOUS YEAR NDA QUESTIONS & IMPORTANT ASPECTS

126. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi had abolished the tax on grain?

- (a) Alauddin Khalji

- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq (Previous year NDA question)

127. The Sultan of Delhi who transferred two monolithic Mauryan pillars to Delhi to beautify his capital was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq (Previous year NDA question)

128. Which one of the following Sultans of Delhi introduced measures for improving the quality of fruits?

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Sikandar Lodi
- (d) Sher Shah Suri

Answer: (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq (Previous year NDA question)

129. Who among the following was the first Sultan of Delhi to have levied the irrigation tax?

- (a) Balban
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq (Previous year NDA question)

130. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Diwan-i-Khairat - Department of charity
- (b) Diwan-i-Mustakharaj - Department of revenue
- (c) Diwan-i-Kohi - Department of agriculture
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

131. The first Sultan to invade South India was:

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Answer: (c) Alauddin Khalji

132. Which Sultan established a separate department for slaves?

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

133. The Sultan who wrote his autobiography was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq (Futuh-i-Firuz Shahi)

134. Which Sultan introduced the system of auditing accounts?

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

135. The Sultan who built the city of Jaunpur was:

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Sikandar Lodi
- (d) Ibrahim Lodi

Answer: (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq (Actually, it

was founded by Firuz but named after his cousin Jauna/Muhammad)

136. Which Sultan introduced the practice of Sijda and Paibos?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Answer: (b) Balban

137. The Sultan who prohibited the use of wine was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (b) Alauddin Khalji

138. Who among the following Sultans was known as "Lakh Baksh"?

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia Sultan
- (d) Balban

Answer: (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (Giver of lakhs)

139. The Sultan who started the system of price control was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (b) Alauddin Khalji

140. The Sultan who built the "Hauz-i-Shamsi" reservoir in Delhi was:

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: (b) Iltutmish

141. Which Sultan established a translation department for translating Sanskrit works into Persian?

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

142. The Sultan who constructed the largest network of canals in India was:

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

143. Which Sultan introduced the system of "Sondhar" loans to farmers?

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

144. The Sultan who organized "Diwan-i-Khairat" for charitable works was:

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Sikandar Lodi
- (d) Ibrahim Lodi

Answer: (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

145. Who among the following built the tomb of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq?

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq himself
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

146. The Sultan who established "Diwan-i-Amir Kohi" for agricultural development

was:

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

147. Which Sultan was a great calligraphist and wrote the Quran with his own hand?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Ibrahim Lodi

Answer: (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

148. The Sultan who introduced the system of "Mustakharaj" to collect arrears of revenue was:

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (a) Alauddin Khalji

149. The "Diwan-i-Arz" in the Delhi Sultanate was concerned with:

- (a) Finance
- (b) Military affairs
- (c) Religious affairs
- (d) Royal correspondence

Answer: (b) Military affairs

150. The Delhi Sultanate reached its maximum territorial extent during the reign of:

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

Answer: (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq