

## 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 Bagdad?

- (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) Fakhrudin
- (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. Muhammad bin 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 Bahram Aiba Kishlu 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-Ishraq
- (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** (Futuhat-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**