

## **Mughal Empire**

### **PART I: BABUR (1526-1530)**

**1. Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire. He was originally the ruler of:**

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Samarkand
- (c) Fergana
- (d) Delhi

**Answer: (c) Fergana**

**2. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in:**

- (a) 1525
- (b) 1526
- (c) 1527
- (d) 1528

**Answer: (b) 1526**

**3. The main reason for Babur's victory at Panipat was:**

- (a) Numerical superiority
- (b) Use of artillery and Tulughma tactics
- (c) Ibrahim Lodi's betrayal by his nobles
- (d) Support from Rajputs

**Answer: (b) Use of artillery and Tulughma tactics**

**4. Babur defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in the Battle of:**

- (a) Panipat
- (b) Khanwa
- (c) Chanderi
- (d) Ghaghra

**Answer: (b) Khanwa (1527)**

**5. Babur assumed the title of "Ghazi" after the battle of:**

- (a) Panipat
- (b) Khanwa
- (c) Chanderi
- (d) Ghaghra

**Answer: (b) Khanwa**

**6. Babur's autobiography, "Tuzuk-i-Baburi" or "Baburnama," was written in:**

- (a) Persian
- (b) Arabic
- (c) Chagatai Turkish
- (d) Urdu

**Answer: (c) Chagatai Turkish**

**7. Who translated Baburnama into Persian?**

- (a) Abul Fazl
- (b) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan
- (c) Bairam Khan
- (d) Gulbadan Begum

**Answer: (b) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan**

**8. Babur introduced which of the following in India?**

- (a) Char bagh gardens
- (b) Centralized administration
- (c) Persian as court language

(d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**9. Babur died in 1530 and was initially buried in:**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Agra
- (c) Kabul
- (d) Samarkand

**Answer: (b) Agra (Later moved to Kabul)**

**10. Babur's final victory against the Afghans was in the Battle of:**

- (a) Panipat
- (b) Khanwa
- (c) Ghaghra
- (d) Chanderi

**Answer: (c) Ghaghra (1529)**

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### **PART II: HUMAYUN (1530-1540, 1555-1556)**

**11. Humayun succeeded Babur in:**

- (a) 1526
- (b) 1530
- (c) 1535
- (d) 1540

**Answer: (b) 1530**

**12. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the Battle of:**

- (a) Panipat (1540)
- (b) Kannauj (1540)
- (c) Chausa (1539)
- (d) Bilgram (1540)

**Answer: (b) Kannauj (1540) - Also called Battle of Bilgram**

**13. Who gave shelter to Humayun during his exile?**

- (a) Shah of Iran
- (b) Ruler of Sindh
- (c) Rana of Mewar
- (d) Bahadur Shah of Gujarat

**Answer: (a) Shah of Iran (Shah Tahmasp I)**

**14. Humayun recaptured Delhi in:**

- (a) 1545
- (b) 1550
- (c) 1555
- (d) 1556

**Answer: (c) 1555**

**15. Humayun's death was caused by:**

- (a) Battle wounds
- (b) Poisoning
- (c) Falling from library stairs
- (d) Illness

**Answer: (c) Falling from library stairs (In Purana Qila, Delhi)**

**16. Humayun's sister who wrote "Humayunama" was:**

- (a) Gulbadan Begum
- (b) Salima Sultan Begum
- (c) Hamida Banu Begum

(d) Mihr-un-Nisa

**Answer: (a) Gulbadan Begum**

**17. Humayun introduced which Persian festival in India?**

- (a) Eid
- (b) Nauroz
- (c) Diwali
- (d) Holi

**Answer: (b) Nauroz**

**18. Who was Humayun's Persian wife and Akbar's mother?**

- (a) Gulbadan Begum
- (b) Hamida Banu Begum
- (c) Salima Sultan
- (d) Mumtaz Mahal

**Answer: (b) Hamida Banu Begum**

**19. Humayun's tomb in Delhi was built by:**

- (a) Humayun himself
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Haji Begum (his wife)
- (d) Sher Shah Suri

**Answer: (c) Haji Begum** (Also called Bega Begum)

**20. Humayun ruled for a total period of:**

- (a) 10 years
- (b) 15 years
- (c) 22 years
- (d) 25 years

**Answer: (d) 25 years** (1530-40 and 1555-56)

### **PART III: AKBAR (1556-1605)**

**21. Akbar became emperor at the age of:**

- (a) 10 years
- (b) 13 years
- (c) 15 years
- (d) 18 years

**Answer: (b) 13 years**

**22. The Second Battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between:**

- (a) Akbar and Hemu
- (b) Akbar and Sher Shah
- (c) Humayun and Sikandar Sur
- (d) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi

**Answer: (a) Akbar and Hemu**

**23. Who was Akbar's regent during his minority?**

- (a) Todar Mal
- (b) Bairam Khan
- (c) Munim Khan
- (d) Abdul Rahim

**Answer: (b) Bairam Khan**

**24. Akbar ended the regency of Bairam Khan in:**

- (a) 1556
- (b) 1560
- (c) 1562
- (d) 1565

**Answer: (b) 1560**

**25. Akbar's marriage with the Rajput princess of Amber (Jaipur) marked the beginning of:**

- (a) Mughal-Rajput alliance
- (b) Religious tolerance
- (c) Persian influence decline
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (a) Mughal-Rajput alliance**

**26. Who was Akbar's Rajput wife from Amber?**

- (a) Jodha Bai
- (b) Man Bai
- (c) Jagat Gosain
- (d) Mariam-uz-Zamani

**Answer: (d) Mariam-uz-Zamani** (Also called Jodha Bai, daughter of Raja Bharmal)

**27. Akbar abolished the pilgrim tax in:**

- (a) 1562
- (b) 1563
- (c) 1564
- (d) 1565

**Answer: (b) 1563**

**28. The jizya tax was abolished by Akbar in:**

- (a) 1562
- (b) 1564
- (c) 1579
- (d) 1582

**Answer: (c) 1579**

**29. Akbar's revenue minister who introduced the Zabti system was:**

- (a) Bairam Khan
- (b) Todar Mal
- (c) Birbal
- (d) Abul Fazl

**Answer: (b) Todar Mal**

**30. The land revenue system introduced by Todar Mal was called:**

- (a) Zabti or Bandobast system
- (b) Iqtadari system
- (c) Mansabdari system
- (d) Jagirdari system

**Answer: (a) Zabti or Bandobast system**

**31. The Zabti system was based on:**

- (a) Measurement of land
- (b) Division of crop
- (c) Estimation of yield
- (d) Fixed tax per village

**Answer: (a) Measurement of land**

**32. The "Ain-i-Dahsala" system fixed revenue on the basis of:**

- (a) 5-year average yield
- (b) 10-year average yield
- (c) Current year's yield
- (d) Land fertility

**Answer: (b) 10-year average yield**

**33. Akbar's military and administrative system was called:**

- (a) Zabti system
- (b) Mansabdari system
- (c) Iqtadari system
- (d) Subedari system

**Answer: (b) Mansabdari system**

**34. In the Mansabdari system, "Zat" indicated:**

- (a) Salary
- (b) Number of cavalry maintained
- (c) Rank and salary
- (d) Administrative responsibility

**Answer: (c) Rank and salary**

**35. In the Mansabdari system, "Sawar" indicated:**

- (a) Salary
- (b) Number of cavalry maintained
- (c) Rank
- (d) Land grant

**Answer: (b) Number of cavalry maintained**

**36. Akbar built the new capital Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate:**

- (a) Victory over Gujarat
- (b) Birth of his son Salim
- (c) Marriage with Jodha Bai
- (d) Visit of Sufi saint

**Answer: (a) Victory over Gujarat (1573)**

**37. Fatehpur Sikri was abandoned due to:**

- (a) Water shortage
- (b) Political reasons
- (c) Earthquake damage
- (d) Floods

**Answer: (a) Water shortage**

**38. The "Ibadat Khana" at Fatehpur Sikri was:**

- (a) Royal treasury
- (b) House of worship for religious discussions
- (c) Royal harem
- (d) Court of justice

**Answer: (b) House of worship for religious discussions**

**39. Akbar's policy of "Sulh-i-Kul" meant:**

- (a) Peace with all
- (b) Religious tolerance
- (c) Universal peace
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**40. Akbar founded a new religion called:**

- (a) Islam-i-Ilahi
- (b) Din-i-Ilahi
- (c) Tauhid-i-Ilahi
- (d) Muhammadi

**Answer: (b) Din-i-Ilahi**

**41. The "Mahzar" or "Infallibility Decree" was proclaimed in:**

- (a) 1575
- (b) 1579
- (c) 1582

(d) 1585

**Answer: (b) 1579**

**42. Who was NOT among Akbar's "Navratnas" (Nine Jewels)?**

- (a) Birbal
- (b) Todar Mal
- (c) Bairam Khan
- (d) Abul Fazl

**Answer: (c) Bairam Khan** (He was regent, not among Navratnas)

**43. Akbar's court historian who wrote "Akbarnama" was:**

- (a) Abul Fazl
- (b) Faizi
- (c) Badauni
- (d) Nizamuddin Ahmad

**Answer: (a) Abul Fazl**

**44. The third volume of Akbarnama is called:**

- (a) Ain-i-Akbari
- (b) Tarikh-i-Alfi
- (c) Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh
- (d) Tabakat-i-Akbari

**Answer: (a) Ain-i-Akbari**

**45. Akbar conquered Gujarat in:**

- (a) 1570
- (b) 1572
- (c) 1573
- (d) 1575

**Answer: (c) 1573**

**46. Akbar's last military campaign was against:**

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Deccan
- (c) Mewar
- (d) Kashmir

**Answer: (b) Deccan** (Asirgarh fort in Khandesh)

**47. Rana Pratap of Mewar was defeated by Akbar in the Battle of:**

- (a) Khanwa
- (b) Haldighati
- (c) Chittor
- (d) Ranthambore

**Answer: (b) Haldighati** (1576)

**48. Who led the Mughal forces in the Battle of Haldighati?**

- (a) Akbar himself
- (b) Man Singh
- (c) Todar Mal
- (d) Bairam Khan

**Answer: (b) Man Singh**

**49. Akbar died in:**

- (a) 1600
- (b) 1605
- (c) 1610
- (d) 1615

**Answer: (b) 1605**

**50. Akbar's tomb is located at:**

- (a) Agra
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Fatehpur Sikri
- (d) Sikandra

**Answer: (d) Sikandra (Near Agra)**

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**PART IV: JAHANGIR (1605-1627)**

**51. Jahangir's original name was:**

- (a) Khurram
- (b) Salim
- (c) Murad
- (d) Daniyal

**Answer: (b) Salim**

**52. Jahangir rebelled against his father Akbar and declared himself emperor in:**

- (a) 1599
- (b) 1600
- (c) 1601
- (d) 1602

**Answer: (a) 1599 (At Allahabad)**

**53. Jahangir's most influential queen was:**

- (a) Jodha Bai
- (b) Nur Jahan
- (c) Mumtaz Mahal
- (d) Salima Sultan

**Answer: (b) Nur Jahan**

**54. Nur Jahan's original name was:**

- (a) Mihr-un-Nisa
- (b) Ladli Begum
- (c) Arjumand Banu
- (d) Hamida Banu

**Answer: (a) Mihr-un-Nisa**

**55. Nur Jahan was the widow of:**

- (a) A Persian noble
- (b) Sher Afghan (Ali Quli Khan)
- (c) A Rajput prince
- (d) A Mughal governor

**Answer: (b) Sher Afghan (Ali Quli Khan)**

**56. Jahangir married Nur Jahan in:**

- (a) 1605
- (b) 1611
- (c) 1615
- (d) 1620

**Answer: (b) 1611**

**57. The "Chain of Justice" (Zanjir-i-Adl) was introduced by:**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (b) Jahangir**

**58. Jahangir's autobiography is called:**

- (a) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri
- (b) Jahangirnama

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Iqbalnama

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

**59. Captain William Hawkins visited Jahangir's court from:**

- (a) Portugal
- (b) England
- (c) France
- (d) Holland

**Answer: (b) England**

**60. Sir Thomas Roe was the English ambassador to the court of:**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (b) Jahangir (1615-1618)**

**61. The Mughal painting reached its zenith during the reign of:**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (b) Jahangir**

**62. Jahangir's son who rebelled against him was:**

- (a) Khurram
- (b) Khusrau
- (c) Parvez
- (d) Shahryar

**Answer: (b) Khusrau**

**63. The fifth Sikh Guru executed by Jahangir was:**

- (a) Guru Nanak
- (b) Guru Arjan Dev
- (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh

**Answer: (b) Guru Arjan Dev (1606)**

**64. Jahangir conquered the fort of Kangra in:**

- (a) 1605
- (b) 1615
- (c) 1620
- (d) 1622

**Answer: (c) 1620**

**65. The Portuguese were defeated by the Mughals at Hugli during Jahangir's reign under:**

- (a) Prince Khurram
- (b) Mahabat Khan
- (c) Asaf Khan
- (d) Nur Jahan

**Answer: (a) Prince Khurram (Later Shah Jahan)**

**66. Jahangir died in:**

- (a) 1625
- (b) 1627
- (c) 1628
- (d) 1630

**Answer: (b) 1627**

**67. Jahangir's tomb is located at:**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Agra
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Shahdara

**Answer: (d) Shahdara (Near Lahore)**

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**PART V: SHAH JAHAN (1628-1658)**

**68. Shah Jahan's original name was:**

- (a) Salim
- (b) Khurram
- (c) Murad
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (b) Khurram**

**69. Shah Jahan's beloved wife was:**

- (a) Nur Jahan
- (b) Jodha Bai
- (c) Mumtaz Mahal
- (d) Roshanara

**Answer: (c) Mumtaz Mahal**

**70. Mumtaz Mahal's original name was:**

- (a) Mihr-un-Nisa
- (b) Arjumand Banu Begum
- (c) Ladli Begum
- (d) Hamida Banu

**Answer: (b) Arjumand Banu Begum**

**71. The Taj Mahal was built as a mausoleum for:**

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Mumtaz Mahal
- (c) Both Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal
- (d) Jahangir

**Answer: (b) Mumtaz Mahal**

**72. The Taj Mahal was completed in:**

- (a) 1632
- (b) 1643
- (c) 1653
- (d) 1663

**Answer: (c) 1653 (Construction: 1632-1653)**

**73. The chief architect of Taj Mahal was:**

- (a) Ustad Ahmad Lahori
- (b) Ustad Isa
- (c) Mir Abdul Karim
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above (Various architects contributed)**

**74. Shah Jahan transferred his capital from Agra to:**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Fatehpur Sikri
- (d) Daulatabad

**Answer: (a) Delhi**

**75. Shah Jahan built a new city in Delhi called:**

- (a) Tughlaqabad
- (b) Firozabad
- (c) Shahjahanabad

(d) Jahanpanah

**Answer: (c) Shahjahanabad**

**76. The Red Fort in Delhi was built by:**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (c) Shah Jahan**

**77. The Peacock Throne was made for:**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (c) Shah Jahan**

**78. The Peacock Throne was taken away from India by:**

- (a) Timur
- (b) Ahmad Shah Abdali
- (c) Nadir Shah
- (d) British

**Answer: (c) Nadir Shah (1739)**

**79. Shah Jahan's reign is considered the "Golden Age" of Mughal:**

- (a) Architecture
- (b) Painting
- (c) Literature
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**80. The Mughal war of succession after Shah Jahan was fought among his sons:**

- (a) Dara, Shuja, Aurangzeb, Murad
- (b) Khusrau, Parvez, Khurram, Shahryar
- (c) Akbar, Muazzam, Azam, Kam Baksh
- (d) Jahandar, Farrukhsiyar, Rafi, Muhammad Shah

**Answer: (a) Dara, Shuja, Aurangzeb, Murad**

**81. Shah Jahan was imprisoned by Aurangzeb in:**

- (a) 1657
- (b) 1658
- (c) 1659
- (d) 1660

**Answer: (b) 1658**

**82. Shah Jahan was imprisoned in:**

- (a) Red Fort, Delhi
- (b) Agra Fort
- (c) Gwalior Fort
- (d) Lahore Fort

**Answer: (b) Agra Fort**

**83. Shah Jahan died in captivity in:**

- (a) 1660
- (b) 1662
- (c) 1666
- (d) 1668

**Answer: (c) 1666**

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**PART VI: AURANGZEB (1658-1707)**

**84. Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shikoh in the Battle of:**

- (a) Panipat
- (b) Samugarh
- (c) Dharmat
- (d) Khajwa

**Answer: (b) Samugarh (1658)**

**85. Aurangzeb assumed the title of "Alamgir" meaning:**

- (a) Conqueror of the world
- (b) Shadow of God
- (c) King of kings
- (d) Warrior of Islam

**Answer: (a) Conqueror of the world**

**86. Aurangzeb reimposed jizya tax on non-Muslims in:**

- (a) 1665
- (b) 1670
- (c) 1675
- (d) 1679

**Answer: (d) 1679**

**87. The ninth Sikh Guru executed by Aurangzeb was:**

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev
- (b) Guru Hargobind
- (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh

**Answer: (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur (1675)**

**88. Aurangzeb abolished the celebration of:**

- (a) Eid
- (b) Nauroz
- (c) Muharram
- (d) All festivals

**Answer: (b) Nauroz**

**89. Aurangzeb banned:**

- (a) Music in court
- (b) Painting
- (c) History writing
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (a) Music in court**

**90. The Maratha king Shivaji was crowned in:**

- (a) 1660
- (b) 1664
- (c) 1670
- (d) 1674

**Answer: (d) 1674**

**91. Aurangzeb's policy in the Deccan is described as:**

- (a) Forward policy
- (b) Divide and rule
- (c) Religious war
- (d) Imperial expansion

**Answer: (a) Forward policy**

**92. Aurangzeb spent the last 25 years of his reign fighting against:**

- (a) Rajputs
- (b) Sikhs
- (c) Marathas

(d) Portuguese

**Answer: (c) Marathas**

**93. The Mughal empire reached its greatest territorial extent during the reign of:**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (d) Aurangzeb**

**94. Aurangzeb annexed Bijapur in:**

- (a) 1685
- (b) 1686
- (c) 1687
- (d) 1689

**Answer: (b) 1686**

**95. Aurangzeb annexed Golconda in:**

- (a) 1685
- (b) 1686
- (c) 1687
- (d) 1688

**Answer: (c) 1687**

**96. The Rathor Rajput rebellion against Aurangzeb was led by:**

- (a) Rana Pratap
- (b) Rana Raj Singh
- (c) Durgadas Rathore
- (d) Raja Jaswant Singh

**Answer: (c) Durgadas Rathore**

**97. The Sisodia Rajputs of Mewar rebelled under:**

- (a) Rana Pratap
- (b) Rana Raj Singh
- (c) Rana Amar Singh
- (d) Rana Kumbha

**Answer: (b) Rana Raj Singh**

**98. Aurangzeb died in:**

- (a) 1705
- (b) 1706
- (c) 1707
- (d) 1708

**Answer: (c) 1707**

**99. Aurangzeb's tomb is located at:**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Agra
- (c) Aurangabad
- (d) Khuldabad

**Answer: (d) Khuldabad (Near Aurangabad)**

**100. Aurangzeb's death marked the beginning of:**

- (a) Mughal expansion
- (b) Mughal decline
- (c) British rule
- (d) Maratha empire

**Answer: (b) Mughal decline**

**101. The Mughal administrative system was largely based on:**

- (a) Turkish system
- (b) Persian system
- (c) Indian system
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**102. The highest official in Mughal administration was:**

- (a) Wazir
- (b) Diwan
- (c) Mir Bakshi
- (d) Sadr-us-Sudur

**Answer: (a) Wazir**

**103. The revenue minister was called:**

- (a) Wazir
- (b) Diwan
- (c) Mir Bakshi
- (d) Mir Saman

**Answer: (b) Diwan**

**104. The military paymaster was:**

- (a) Wazir
- (b) Diwan
- (c) Mir Bakshi
- (d) Khan-i-Saman

**Answer: (c) Mir Bakshi**

**105. The religious and charitable affairs minister was:**

- (a) Qazi
- (b) Sadr-us-Sudur
- (c) Muhtasib
- (d) Mir Adl

**Answer: (b) Sadr-us-Sudur**

**106. The intelligence and postal system head was:**

- (a) Daroga-i-Dak Chowki
- (b) Mir Arz
- (c) Waqia Navis
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: (d) Both (a) and (c)**

**107. The Mughal empire was divided into provinces called:**

- (a) Subas
- (b) Sarkars
- (c) Parganas
- (d) Iqtas

**Answer: (a) Subas**

**108. The provincial governor was called:**

- (a) Subedar
- (b) Diwan
- (c) Faujdar
- (d) Kotwal

**Answer: (a) Subedar**

**109. The land revenue system during Akbar's reign included:**

- (a) Zabti system
- (b) Kankut system

- (c) Nasaq system
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**110. The Mughal currency system was based on:**

- (a) Gold Mohur
- (b) Silver Rupiya
- (c) Copper Dam
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**111. The Mughal school of painting developed under:**

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Jahangir

**Answer: (c) Akbar**

**112. The "Mughal miniature painting" reached its peak under:**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (b) Jahangir**

**113. The European painters who worked in Mughal courts included:**

- (a) Bernier
- (b) Tavernier
- (c) Manucci
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**114. The Mughal architecture is characterized by:**

- (a) Domes
- (b) Minarets
- (c) Arches
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**115. The Diwan-i-Khas was used for:**

- (a) Public audience
- (b) Private audience
- (c) Religious discussions
- (d) Court of justice

**Answer: (b) Private audience**

**116. The Diwan-i-Aam was used for:**

- (a) Public audience
- (b) Private audience
- (c) Religious discussions
- (d) Court of justice

**Answer: (a) Public audience**

**117. The "Jharokha Darshan" was started by:**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (a) Akbar**

**118. The Mughal empire's main source of revenue was:**

- (a) Trade
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Tribute
- (d) Mines

**Answer: (b) Agriculture**

**119. The Mughal nobility was paid through:**

- (a) Cash salaries
- (b) Jagirs
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Pensions

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

**120. The "Jagirdari crisis" became acute during the reign of:**

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Shah Jahan
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Later Mughals

**Answer: (c) Aurangzeb**

**121. The Mughal empire began to decline after:**

- (a) Akbar's death
- (b) Aurangzeb's death
- (c) Shah Jahan's death
- (d) British arrival

**Answer: (b) Aurangzeb's death**

**122. The main cause of Mughal decline was:**

- (a) Aurangzeb's religious policies
- (b) Economic crisis
- (c) Administrative weakness
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**123. The later Mughal period saw the rise of:**

- (a) Marathas
- (b) Sikhs
- (c) Regional kingdoms
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**124. The Mughal empire officially ended with:**

- (a) Battle of Plassey (1757)
- (b) Battle of Buxar (1764)
- (c) Revolt of 1857
- (d) British Crown rule (1858)

**Answer: (d) British Crown rule (1858)**

**125. The last Mughal emperor was:**

- (a) Shah Alam II
- (b) Akbar II
- (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (d) Muhammad Shah

**Answer: (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar**