

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)

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)

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)

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) Khusrav, 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

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

PART VII: ADMINISTRATION, CULTURE, ECONOMY

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