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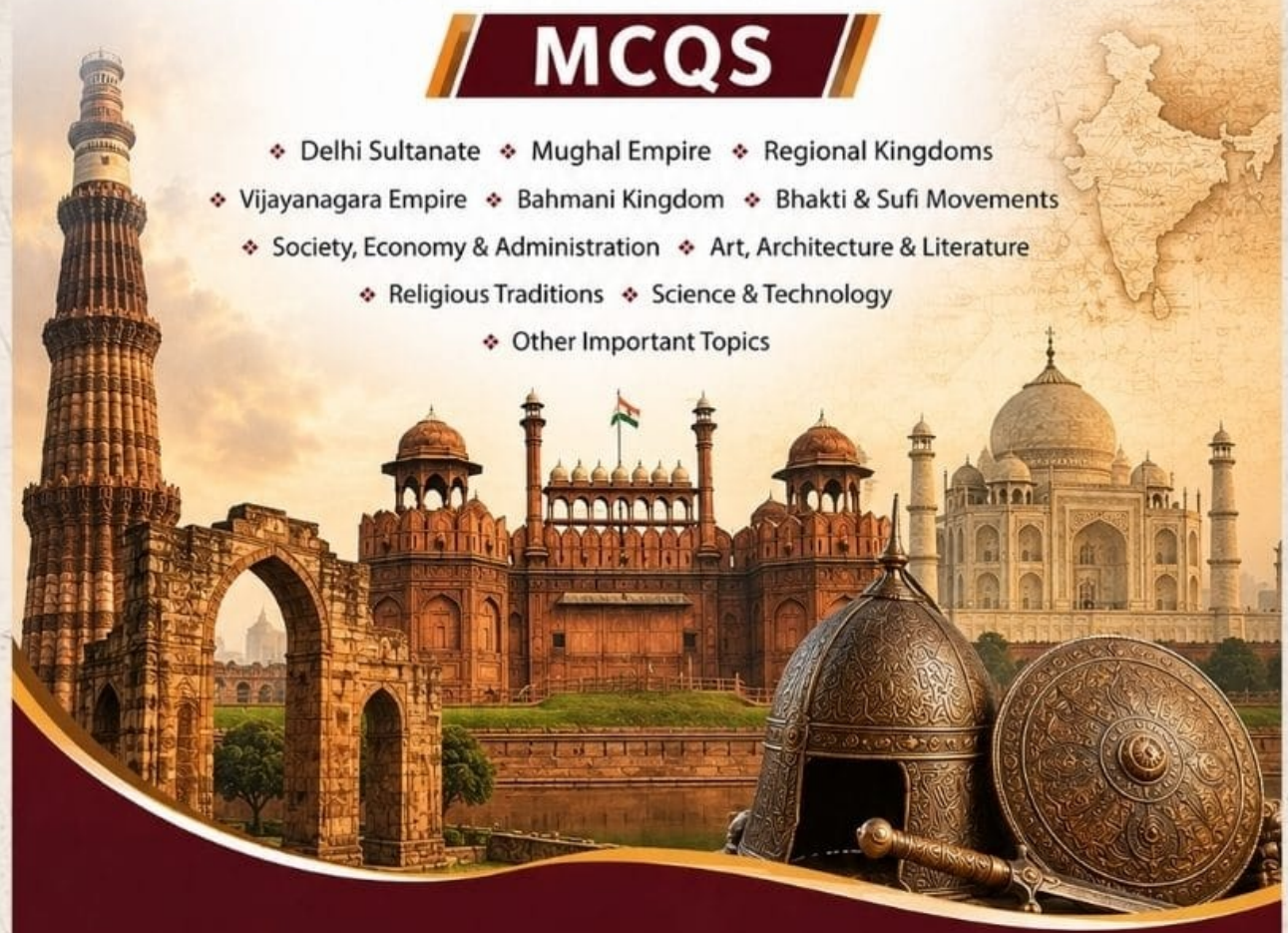
GK, Current Affairs & General Studies

SECOND EDITION

OBJECTIVE MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

MCQS

- Delhi Sultanate
- Mughal Empire
- Regional Kingdoms
- Vijayanagara Empire
- Bahmani Kingdom
- Bhakti & Sufi Movements
- Society, Economy & Administration
- Art, Architecture & Literature
- Religious Traditions
- Science & Technology
- Other Important Topics



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Medieval Indian History MCQs

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1. Sources of Medieval Indian History

1. Chachnama is the oldest chronicle of which of the following regions?
[A] Kashmir
[B] Gandhar
[C] Sindh
[D] Punjab
Answer: Sindh

At the time of Arab Invasions, Sindh was under Raja Dahir who reigned till 712 AD from his capital Brahamanabad. He was the last Hindu Ruler of Sindh and parts of Modern Punjab (Pakistan). The Arab conquest of Sindh is mentioned in the oldest Chronicle of Sindh called Chachnama.

2. Which of the following battles is subject matter of Alha Khand, a 12th Century epic poetic work in Hindi?
[A] Battle of Mandsaur
[B] Battle of Chittor
[C] Battle of Mahoba
[D] Battles of Tarain
Answer: Battle of Mahoba

Paradidev (Parmal) who fought Prithviraj Chauhan-III in 1182 AD in the Battle of Mahoba. This battle is the subject matter of the Alha Khand (c. 12th Century) is an early poetic work in Hindi which consists of a number of ballads describing the brave acts

3. In 1293 A.D., Marco Polo, an Italian traveller, visited which Indian Kingdom?
[A] Kakatiya
[B] Satavahana
[C] Pandyan
[D] Chera
Answer: Kakatiya

In 1293 A.D., Marco Polo, an Italian traveller visited Motupalli, a famous sea port during Kakatiya Dynasty. He wrote about the prosperity and power of the kingdom under Rudrammadevi. Polo visited India twice, in 1287-78 and 1291-92. He landed on the Coromandel Coast in 1292 after a two-year trip by sea across the Indian Ocean. He joined the Tamil Pandya kingdom around Tanjore. Polo wrote about his experiences in the book The book of Sir Marco Polo. He described the Kakatiya Empire's extensive diamond and muslin exports. He said that these exports were likely used by his patron, the Great Kublai Khan of Yuan China.

4. Who among the following is associated with translation of Rajatarangini in Persian?
[A] Dara Shikoh
[B] Zain-ul-Abidin
[C] Abdul Razzaq Jilani
[D] Bande Nawaz
Answer: Zain-ul-Abidin

Rajatarangini is a metrical legendary and historical chronicle of the north-western Indian subcontinent, particularly the kings of Kashmir. It was written in Sanskrit by Kashmiri historian Kalhana in the 12th century CE. It was translated into Persian by the orders of the later Muslim ruler Zain-ul-Abidin.

5. Kamal-ud-Din Abd-ur-Razzaq ibn Ishaq Samarqandi, a Persian Islamic Scholar, visited which Indian city during early 1440s?
[A] Surat
[B] Calicut
[C] Chennai
[D] Chinsurah
Answer: Calicut

Calicut is a metropolitan city in the state of Kerala in southern India on the Malabar Coast. Kamal-ud-Din Abd-ur-Razzaq ibn Ishaq Samarqandi visited Calicut in early 1440s. He wrote a narrative of what he saw in Calicut which is valuable as information on Calicut's society and culture.

6. Which among the following Muslim Scholar came to India during the time of Mahmud of Ghazni?
[A] Al-beruni
[B] Amir Khusrau
[C] Abu Zayd Balkhi
[D] Muhammad al-Idrisi
Answer: Al-beruni

Abu Rayhan Biruni or *Alberonius (Latin*) was a Persian Scholar and polymath of the 11th century. He accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in his conquests to South Asia.
Al Beruni was the First Muslim Scholar to study

India and its ancient traditions. He is called father of Indology and the first anthropologist. He is called one of the earliest and greatest polymath of the Islamic World.

7. Who among the following has written "Kitab Ul Hind" ?
[A] Al-Beruni
[B] Hākim Nishapuri
[C] Juwayni
[D] Malik ibn Dinar

Answer: Al-Beruni

Al Beruni was the First Muslim Scholar to study India and its Brahmanical tradition. He is called father of Indology and the first anthropologist. He is called one of the earliest and greatest polymath of the Islamic World.
Alberuni in his book Kitab-ul-Hind appreciated a very high degree of proficiency of Indians in construction of Tanks and reservoirs at holy places.

8. In which among the following territories, Marco Polo had travels in the last decade of 13th century in India?
[A] Chola
[B] Pandya
[C] Madurai Sultanate
[D] Cheras

Answer: Pandya

Marco polo an Italian traveler landed in Pandya Empire (at Kayal) in 13th century and impressed by the wealth and magnificence of the King, Prince as well as people, tagged it as the richest kingdom in existence.

9. Which among the following travelers has recorded his experiences in "Kitab-i-Rehla" ?
[A] Amir Khusro
[B] Ibn Battuta
[C] Malik Murtaza
[D] Al-Bayhaqi

Answer: Ibn Battuta

Ibn batutta was an Arab traveler and adventure frm Morocoo. His book is a primary source of history of the region of Muhmmad bin Tughluq it throws ligh on the socio-political condition of his times.

10. Rajasekhara, the eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist and critic, who is best known for his work Kavyamimamsa, has described himself as guru of which king of Gurjara Pratiharas?
[A] Bhoj II
[B] Mihirbhoja I
[C] Mahendrapala I
[D] Mahipala I

Answer: Mahendrapala I

Rajasekhara was an eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist and critic of 10th century and was court poet of the Gurjara Pratihara Kings. His most important works are Kavyamimamsa and Karpurmanjari. He had written Karpurmanjari to please his wife Avantisundari. Karpurmanjari is written in Sauraseni Prakrit. In his plays, Rajshekhara has described himself as teacher / guru of Gurjara Pratihara King Mahendrapala I.

11. Who among the following was the writer of Tarikh-i-Firozshahi?
[A] Ziauddin Barni
[B] Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
[C] Abul Fazal
[D] Firoz Tughlaq

Answer: Ziauddin Barni

We know about the period of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq from the material of Ziauddin Barni. Barni's main works are Twarikh-i-Firuzshahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari.

12. During the reign of which among the following rulers, Malik Muhammad Jayasi completed his epic work Padmavat?
[A] Shershah
[B] Akbar
[C] Jahangir
[D] Shahjahan

Answer: Shershah

Malik Muhammad Jayasi completed his work Padmavat during Sher Shah's reign.

13. Prithviraj Raso of Chand Bardai was originally written in which of these languages?
[A] Hindi
[B] Awadi
[C] Mewari
[D] Brij Bhasha

Answer: Brij Bhasha

Chand Bardai, the court poet of Prithviraj

Chauhan had written the epic poem in Brij Bhasha.

14. "Rihla" was a work of which of the following?
[A] Mir Hasan Dehlvi
[B] Ibn Battuta
[C] Malik Murtaza
[D] Muhammad al-Idrisi

Answer: Ibn Battuta

Rihla was written by Ibn Battuta. The book is also known as The Travels. It's a travelogue that documents Battuta's 29-year journey across Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia. Battuta traveled over 120,000 kilometers, visiting countries including Morocco, Egypt, India, China, and Mali. The book's formal title is A Masterpiece to Those Who Contemplate the Wonders of Cities and the Marvels of Traveling. It provides insights into the cultures, societies, and historical events of the places Battuta visited. The book also includes his interactions with rulers, scholars, and ordinary people. Battuta's travels lasted from 1304 to 1369. He returned home to Tangier in 1349. The book is an important historical document that offers a unique perspective on the medieval world.

15. Which among the following is not a work of Amir Khusrau?
[A] Khazyan-ul-Futuh
[B] Tughluq Nama
[C] Tarik-i-Alai
[D] Tabqat-i-Naisiri

Answer: Tabqat-i-Naisiri

Tabaqat-i Nasiri (named after Sultan Nasir-ud-Din) is a mega history of Islamic world writen in Persian by Minhaj-i-Siraj. It gives details of early Islamic empires in 23 volumes.

16. Which among the following foreign travellers is not correctly paired with their respective period of visit in India?
[A] Fa Hien – Gupta Period
[B] Hiuen Tsang – Post Gupta Period
[C] Al Beruni – Early Medieval Period
[D] Ibn Batutta – Mughal Period

Answer: Ibn Batutta – Mughal Period

Ibn Batuta – Sultanate Period during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

17. Who among the following authors wrote "Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shah"?
[A] Yahaya bin Ahmed Sirhindi
[B] Firoz Shah Tughlaq
[C] Ziauddin Barni
[D] Shams i Siraj Afif

Answer: Yahaya bin Ahmed Sirhindi

On the history of the Sayyid dynasty (1414-1451 AD), "Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shah" is the only contemporary source discovered so far. It was written by Yahaya bin Ahmed Sirhindi.The book begins with the rise of the Ghori dynasty and the conquest of the northern India by the turks.

18. Who wrote the history of Sher Shah Suri ?
[A] Abbas Khan Sarwani
[B] Mirja Ajij
[C] Khawas khan Marwt
[D] Sher Shah Suri

Answer: Abbas Khan Sarwani

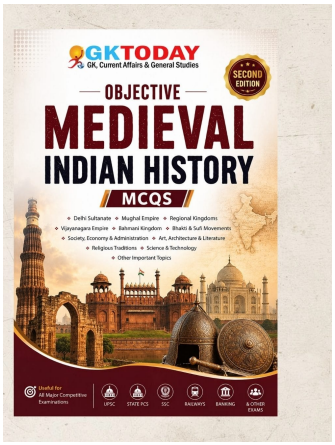
Abbas Khan Sarwani wrote Tarikh-i-Shershahi for Sher Shah Suri (or History of Sher Shah) and Tarikh-i-Akabarshahi for Akbar that covers the history of both the empires from 1539 AD to 1555 AD. He was a waqia-navis under Mughal Emperor Akbar. In the Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi, he provides a detailed documentation about Sher Shah's administration.

19. Who was adorned as the court poet of Mahendra pala, King of Pratihara dynasty?
[A] Rajashekhar
[B] Bilhan
[C] Vijnaneshwar
[D] Vakpatiraj

Answer: Rajashekhar

Rajashekhar, a great Sanskrit poet and dramatist, was the court poet of Mahendra pala (or Mahipala), Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty ruler.
The works attributed to poet Rajshekhara viz. Viddhasalabhanjika, Balabharata, Karpuramanjari, Balaramaya□a and Kavyamimamsa.

20. Who among the following authors wrote "Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh"?
[A] Sujan Rai
[B] Iswar Das Nagar



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