

Kings and Chronicles

Question 1.

Who was the author of Humayun Nama?

- (a) Abu'l Fazl
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Abdul Hamid Lahori
- (d) Gulbadan Begum

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Gulbadan Begum

Question 2.

In which year did Babur come to India?

- (a) 1523
- (b) 1524
- (c) 1525
- (d) 1526

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1526

Question 3.

Which Mughal ruler made Persian the language of the court?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Shah Jahan

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Akbar

Question 4.

Which of the following statements related to the art of painting is incorrect?

- (i) The Safavid kings of Iran patronised the finest artists.
 - (ii) The depiction of living beings in the form of painting or sculpture was greatly promoted in Islam.
 - (iii) Abu'l Fazl described the painting as a 'magical art'.
 - (iv) Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdus Samad accompanied Emperor Babur to Delhi.
- (a) 'i' and 'iv'
 - (b) 'ii' and 'iv'
 - (c) 'ii' only
 - (d) 'i' only

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 'ii' and 'iv'

Question 5.

What is the meaning of sulh-i-kul?

- (a) Absolute peace
- (b) Enlightened rule
- (c) State is all-powerful
- (d) Divine guidance

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Absolute peace

Question 6.

Buland Darwaza was built to commemorate which Mughal victory?

- (a) Mughal victory in Lahore
- (b) Mughal victory in Qandahar
- (c) Mughal victory in Gujarat
- (d) Mughal victory in Golconda

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Mughal victory in Gujarat

Question 7.

Shah Jahan's jewelled throne is described in which Mughal chronicle?

- (a) Badshah Nama
- (b) Ain-i-Akbari
- (c) Akbar Nama
- (d) Humayun Nama

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Badshah Nama

Question 8.

Which Mughal ruler commissioned the construction of a white marble tomb for Shaikh Salim Chisti?

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

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Akbar

Question 9.

Which of the following practices related to the Mughal court is incorrect?

- (a) Once the emperor sat on the throne, none was permitted to move from his position or to leave without permission.
- (b) The forms of salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the hierarchy.
- (c) Jharoka darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority as part of popular faith.
- (d) Under Akbar sijda or complete prostration was replaced with Chahar taslim and zaminbos.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Under Akbar sijda or complete prostration was replaced with Chahar taslim and zaminbos.

Question 10.

Which of the following statements related to the imperial household is incorrect?

- (a) In the Mughal household, wives who came from royal families were called begems.
- (b) in the Mughal household wives who were not of noble birth were called aghas.
- (c) The concubines occupied the lowest position.
- (d) The lineage-based family structure was entirely static.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) The lineage-based family structure was entirely static.

Question 11.

What is calligraphy?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Calligraphy means the art of handwriting.

Question 12.

What was tainat-i-rakab?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Tainat-i-rakab was a reserve force of nobles stationed at the court.

Question 13.

_____ was the centre of manuscript production.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Kitabkhana

Question 14.

Humayun Nama was written by _____

▼ Answer

Answer: Gulbadan Begum

Question 15.

Indicate which of the following statements is NOT correct.

- (a) The forms of salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the hierarchy.
- (b) The highest form of submission was sijda or complete prostration.
- (c) Akbar replaced sijda with Chahar taslim and zaminbos.
- (d) Jharoka darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority.

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Akbar replaced sijda with chahar taslim and zaminbos.

Question 16.

Match the following.

(i) Akbar Nama	(a) Abdul Hamid Lahori
(ii) Humayun Nama	(b) Chandrabhan Barahman
(iii) Badshah Nama	(c) Gulbadan Begum
(iv) Char Chman	(d) Abu'l Fazl

Choose the correct option

- (a) i – b, ii – c, iii – a, iv – d
- (b) i – d, ii – c, iii – a, iv – b
- (c) i – c, ii – d, iii – b, iv – a
- (d) i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) i – d, ii – c, iii – a, iv – b

Question 17.

Identify the image and write its name.



▼ Answer

Answer: This is a Mughal turban box.

Question 18.

Look at the given painting and describe it.



▼ Answer

Answer: This is a painting done by Abu'l Hasan. This painting shows Jahangir shooting the figure of poverty, which is shown as a dark cloud.

Question 19.

Arrange the following Mughal emperors in chronological order:

1. Nasiruddin Humayun
2. Aurangzeb
3. Zahiruddin Babur
4. Jahangir

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 4, 3, 1 and 2
- (b) 4, 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 3, 1, 4, and 2
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 3, 1, 4, and 2

Question 20.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Akbar was interested to spread Christianity in India and invite Jesuit Priests for the same.

Reason (R): The first Jesuit mission reached the Mughal court at Fatehpur Sikri in 1580 and stayed for about two years.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

Question 21.

Consider the following statements regarding the classification of lands under Akbar:

- (i) In sulh-i kul some religions and schools of thought had freedom of expression.
- (ii) The ideal of sulh-i Kul was implemented through state policies.
- (iii) Shahjahan abolished the tax on pilgrimage in 1563 and jizya in 1564 as the two were based on religious discrimination.

Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct?

- (a) I and III
- (b) II and III
- (c) III only
- (d) II only

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) II only

Question 22.

Read the information given below:

Identify and name the style of writing.

It is Akbar's favourite style of writing. It is a fluid style with long horizontal strokes. It is written using a piece of trimmed reed with a tip of five to 10 mm called qalam, dipped in carbon ink.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Nastaliq style
