

11th History Lesson 6 Questions in English

6] Advent Of Arab And Turks

1. When did the Islamic culture start in Indian subcontinent?

- a) 12th century
- b) 13th century
- c) 9th century
- d) 10th Century

2. What were the developments contributed by Sultanate in India?

- a) Material Development
- b) Cultural Development
- c) Composite Culture
- d) All the above

3. Assertion (A): The pre-Islamic Arabs had maritime contacts with the Western and Eastern coasts of India.

Reasoning(R): The Geographical location Arabia helped the trade contact between India and Arabia.

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

4. What was the aim of the Arab invaders in India?

- a) To extend the empire of Arab in India.
- b) To strengthen their power in Central Asia
- c) To spread their religion
- d) All the above

5. Which of this Sultan was destroyed by the Mongol Invasions in the 13th Century?

- a) Nasir-ud-din-Qubacha
- b) Ghurid Sultanate
- c) Ghazni
- d) All the above

6. Assertion (A): Only the Arabs were involved in the administrations.

Reasoning(R): Many of the military slaves of Iltumish were Arabian ancestries.

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

7. How many Sultan Dynasties were ruling India?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 10
- d) 5

8. Match

- A. Al Beruni - i) Tarikh-i-Firoz shahi
- B. Minhaj us Siraj - ii) Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
- C. Ziauddin Barani - iii) Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi
- D. Ghulam Yahya Bin Ahmad - iv) Tarikh-Al-Hind

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

9. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Hajjaj Bin was the governor of Central Asia.
- ii) Number of military expeditions was made against the ruler of Sindh.
- iii) Dahar defeated the military expeditions of Hajjaj Bin.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) all the above

10. Who was the first powerful Arabian invader sent by Hajjaj?

- a) Muhammad Bin Qasim
- b) Iltumish
- c) Mahmud of Ghazni

- d) Muhammad bin Thuglaq
11. How the Arab Conquest is described in the Indian history?
- Arabian invasion
 - Islamic Movements
 - Military expeditions
 - Triumph without Results
12. Under whose control the Arab empire started collapse to Independent provinces?
- Iltumish
 - Mahumud of Ghazni
 - Alaptigin
 - Muhammad Bin Qasim
13. Assertion (A): Alaptigin was a Persian slave serving as the Governor of Samanid.
Reasoning(R): He seized the city of Ghazni and established a Kingdom.
- Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is False but R is True.
 - Both A and R is False.
14. What was the Title given to Mahmud of Ghazni by the Caliph?
- Powerful Ruler
 - Yamini-ud-daulah
 - Right Hand of the Empire
 - Both b and c
15. How many military expeditions were conducted by Ghazni Mahmud towards India?
- 14
 - 17
 - 12
 - 10
16. What was the main aim of the Ghaznavid soldiers headed by Ghazni?
- Military Advantages
 - Power of their God and Religious faith
 - Looting the wealth of India
 - all the above
17. What was the most important military expedition of Ghazni in India?
- Defeating Shahi
 - Somnath Invasion
 - Indo-Gangetic plain
 - Kanauji Invasion
18. Assertion (A): Sultan Ibrahim of Ghaznavid dynasty ruled India for over Forty two years.
Reasoning(R): The Ghuris and Seljuq Turks were the threats to the Ghaznavid kingdom in India.
- Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is True but R is False.
 - Both A and R is False.
19. Who was the last ruler of Ghaznavid dynasty in India?
- Muizzudin Muhammad
 - Sultan Ibrahim
 - Masud
 - Khurav shah
20. Who was acting as the inter civilizational connect between India and other Countries in the period of Ghazni?
- Al Beruni
 - Amir Khusru
 - Minhaj us Siraj
 - Ferishta
21. Which of these cities were the significant power centers in Medieval India?
- Lahore
 - Uchch
 - Multan
 - All the above
22. When did Ghori seize the city of Multan?
- 1167
 - 1178
 - 1163
 - 1175
23. Who defeated Ghori at the Mount Abu in the year 1179?

- a) Chalukyas
b) Marathas
c) Guptas
d) Persians
24. When was the first Battle of Tarain conducted between Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan?
a) 1190
b) 1191
c) 1176
d) 1140
25. Choose the correct statements regarding the Second Battle of Tarain?
i) Prithviraj Chauhan was expecting Ghori's Invasion anytime in India after the first Tarain war.
ii) Ghori dethroned Prithviraj and executed him in the second battle of Tarain.
iii) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak was appointed as the Chief Deputy of Ghori in India.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
26. Where was Ghori assassinated by unidentified people?
a) Ghazni
b) Banks of Indus
c) Ajmer
d) Multan
27. Which of these kingdoms lost their power in the beginning of tenth century?
a) Chauhans
b) Paramaras
c) Rashtrakutas
d) Solankis
28. Identify the Incorrect Match.
A. Gahadavalas - i) Kirti Varman
B. Paramaras - ii) Bhoja
C. Chandelas - iii) Yasovarman
D. Chauhan - iv) Vighraharaja
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) iv only
29. Which of these temples are situated in the Khajuraho temple?
a) Lakshmana Temple
b) Vishwanatha Temple
c) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
d) All the above
30. State the causes of failure of the Rajput in the Battles of Turkish Invasions?
a) Lack of Military discipline and training.
b) Excellent Turkish Cavalry forces.
c) Planning Tactics and Archery skills of Turkish horsemen.
d) All the above
31. What is the other name of the Slave dynasty in India?
a) Mamluk Dynasty
b) Lodi Dynasty
c) Khalji Dynasty
d) Sayyid Dynasty
32. Who assisted Qutbudin Aibak in conquering Bengal and Bihar?
a) Ghori
b) Iltumish
c) Bhakthiyar Khalji
d) Ghazni Muhammad
33. Assertion (A): Shams-ud-din-Iltumish was a Turkish slave of Qutbudin Aibak.
Reasoning(R): The elite slaves of Iltumish were from Turkish Ancestry only.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
34. From whom did Iltumish saved India by refusing to support the Jalal ud din of Central Asia?
a) Chengiz Khan

- b) Aram Shah
 c) Alivardan
 d) Naziruddin Qubacha
35. What were the achievements of Iltumish reign in India?
 a) Completion of Qutb Minar
 b) Introduction of Silver and Copper coins
 c) Military Expeditions
 d) Both a and b
36. Assertion (A): Iltumish Descendant was very weak so that they cannot succeed his father Reign in India.
 Reasoning(R): The military slaves appointed by Iltumish were interfering in the Delhi politics.
 a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is False but R is True.
 d) Both A and R is False.
37. Which of these slave governors first broke free from Delhi?
 a) Punjab
 b) Sindh
 c) Bengal
 d) All the above
38. What were the other names of Balban?
 a) Ulugh Khan
 b) na'ib-i mulk
 c) Ghiyas al-din Balban
 d) All the above
39. Name the First Female ruler of India?
 a) Raziya Sultana
 b) Jhansi Ki Rani
 c) Rani Durgavati
 d) Maharani Tarabai
40. Who were suppressed by Balban in the Doab regions of Rajput's?
 a) Mewatis
 b) Marathas
 c) Chauhans
 d) Afghan soldiers
41. Who was suppressed by Balban in the Bengal region?
 a) Amin Khan
 b) Tughril Khan
 c) Rajput's
 d) Mewatis
42. When was the Goodwill mission sent to Delhi by Hulagu Khan?
 a) 1192
 b) 1259
 c) 1150
 d) 1230
43. Assertion (A): Muhammad Khan was the governor of Punjab was assassinated in a Mongol encounter.
 Reasoning(R): Balban felt sad for his son death and died in the year 1250.
 a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is True but R is False.
 d) Both A and R is False.
44. Who was the successor of Kaiqubad?
 a) Jalaludin Khalji
 b) Muhammad Khan
 c) Kaymar
 d) Alauddin Khalji
45. Which of this city was governed by Alauddin Khalji?
 a) Multan
 b) Kara
 c) Delhi
 d) Uchch
46. When was the Last Mongol incursion occurred in India?
 a) 1308
 b) 1298
 c) 1308
 d) 1300
47. Match
 A. Ranthambhor - i) 1307

- B. Malwa - ii) 1305
C. Chittor - iii) 1301
D. Devagiri - iv) 1303
- a) iii, ii, iv, i
b) ii, iii, i, iv
c) ii, i, iv, iii
d) i, iii, ii, iv
48. Who was commanding the Alauddin army in the western Deccan?
a) Amir Khan
b) Ibrahim
c) Jalaludin
d) Malik Kafur
49. Which King surrendered to the Alauddin Delhi forces in the year 1310?
a) Devagiri
b) Prataparudradeva
c) Vira Ballala III
d) Madurai Pandyas
50. Which Muslim Governor declared Independence after Malik Kafur's Invasion?
a) Jalal uddin Asan Shah
b) Alaudin Khalji
c) Aram Shah
d) Kuraam
51. State the reforms made by Alauddin.
a) Cash payment to soldiers
b) Market Reforms
c) Black marketing control
d) All the above
52. Which Sultan abolished the Corps of Forty?
a) Balban
b) Iltumish
c) Raziya Sultana
d) Jalal ud din
53. Which Khalji ruler's death brought the Thuglaq dynasty in India?
a) Malik Kafur
b) Alauddin
c) Khusrau
d) Khizr Khan
54. When did Muhammad bin Tughlaq was throne after Ghiyas-uddin-Thuglaq?
a) 1325
b) 1320
c) 1345
d) 1321
55. Which was the new capital of Muhammad bin Tughlaq?
a) Pune
b) Devagiri
c) Daulatabad
d) Both b and c
56. Which of these countries had experiment the Token currency system?
a) Arabia
b) China
c) Persia
d) Rome
57. What was the aim of the Diwan-i-Amir-kohi inaugurated by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq?
a) Agriculture development
b) Advanced Loans for cattle's and seeds
c) Officers were appointed to monitor the crops.
d) All the above
58. Assertion (A): Alaudin Khalji annexed distant territories and governed effectively.
Reasoning(R): Muhammad Bin Tughlaq Could not annexes new territories because of the series of Rebel attacks.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
59. Firuz Tughlaq father Rajab was the _____ of _____.
a) Son, Ghiyasudin Tughlaq
b) Son-in-law, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
c) General, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
d) Brother, Ghiyasudin Tughlaq
60. Whose real name was Kannu?

- a) Firuz
b) Rajab
c) Ghiyasudin Tughlaq
d) Khan-i-jahan
61. What was the policy of Firuz Tughlaq in War?
a) No wars of Annexation
b) Vigorous Territory Expansion
c) Adding territories by Friendly Treaties
d) War when needed
62. Which was the major military campaign of Firuz Tughlaq?
a) Devagiri
b) Bengal
c) Sind
d) Punjab
63. Choose the Incorrect statements.
i) Firuz Tughlaq imposed Jizya on Non-Muslims.
ii) Firuz prohibited building new Hindu Temples and shrines.
iii) He translated many Sanskrit works related to medicine and Religion.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) none of the above
64. Which of these Tughlaq rulers faced the invasion of Timur?
a) Naziruddin Muhammad Shah
b) Firuz Tughlaq
c) Fath Khan
d) Ghiyasudin
65. Who established the Sayyid Dynasty in India?
a) Timur
b) Khizr Khan
c) Aram Shah
d) Nawaz-ud-din
66. Choose the correct statements regarding the Sayyid Dynasty.
i) The Sayyid Dynasty had ten sultans ruling up to 1451.
ii) The Early Sayyid rulers were tributaries to Timur's son.
iii) The Empire was confined to the whole of Northern India at the end of Sayyid rule.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
67. Who composed the Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi?
a) Timur
b) Firuz Tughlaq
c) Khizr Khan
d) Yahiya bin Ahmad Sir Hindi
68. Name the Only Sultan who voluntarily abdicated his throne from Delhi?
a) Naziruddin Muhammad Shah
b) Khizr Khan
c) Alam Shah
d) Firuz Tughlaq
69. Who established the Lodi Dynasty?
a) Sikander Lodi
b) Bahlol Lodi
c) Ibrahim Lodi
d) None of the above
70. Which of this Sultan's shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra in 1504?
a) Sikander Lodi
b) Bahlol Lodi
c) Ibrahim Lodi
d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
71. Which of these was the reason for the establishment of Mughal Dynasty?
a) Firuz Tughlaq No War policy
b) First Panipat War
c) Territory expansion of Ibrahim Lodi
d) Second Panipat War
72. Choose the Incorrect statements.
i) Balban claimed himself as the representative of God.
ii) Alauddin Khalji Care for the Good of the state and the benefit of the people.

iii) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq ruled mostly all over India except Kashmir and Kerala.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) None of the above

73. Assertion (A): Iqtas of the Sultans maintained the troops for the Royal service.

Reasoning(R): Revenue from the khalisa used to pay the officers and soldiers of Sultans troops.

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

74. Which of these personalities played a vital role in transmitting the southern Bhakti movements in Northern India?

- a) Siddhas
- b) Basava
- c) Namdev
- d) Ramanujar

75. Who were dominating in the Sea trade in Medieval India?

- a) Tamil's
- b) Marwari's
- c) Afghans
- d) Iranians

76. Who invented the Paper making technology?

- a) Arabs
- b) Iranians
- c) Gujaratis
- d) Chinese

77. In which century the spinning Wheel technology was introduced in India?

- a) 12th century
- b) 10th century
- c) 14th century
- d) 17th century

78. Where did Sericulture established in India during the Sultanate era?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Bengal
- c) Punjab
- d) Delhi

79. Which sultan built a large Madrasa in Delhi?

- a) Alauddin Khalji
- b) Timur
- c) Sikander Lodi
- d) Firoz Tughlaq

80. In which Language Chachnama was written originally?

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Persian
- c) Urdu
- d) Arab

81. When did the Caliph rule ended in Baghdad?

- a) 1258
- b) 1140
- c) 1346
- d) 1450

82. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Muslim women were not allowed to read and write.
- ii) Birth of a girl child was considered as a fortune among the Rajput's.
- iii) Muslim women can inherit property from their parents.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

83. Qutbudin Aibak's Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque,

- i) Situated in Agra.
- ii) It was a Hindu temple modified into Mosque.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Either i or ii
- d) None of the above

84. Who built the Alai Darwaza?

- a) Balban
- b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

- c) Firuz Tughlaq
d) Alauddin Khalji
85. Hauz Khas was Firuz Tughlaq's _____.
a) Palace
b) Fort
c) Pleasure resort
d) Mosque
86. Amir Khusru,
i) He was a famous Musician and Singer.
ii) He praised Sultan's Rule in India in his works.
iii) He felt elated to call himself as an Indian.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
87. In which language Tuti Namah was translated by Zia Nakshabi?
a) Iran
b) Persian
c) Urdu
d) Arabian
88. Name the historical writers of the Sultanate era?
a) Zia-uddin-Barani
b) Abdul Malik Ismai
c) Shams-uddin Siraj Afif
d) All the above
89. Who composed the Zainavilas, a history of Kashmir?
a) Beruni
b) Firdausi
c) Zia Nakshabi
d) Bhattavatara
90. Assertion (A): Sanskrit was considered as an elite language for high intellectual thought.
Reasoning(R): The Sultans did not support the development of Sanskrit language.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.