

## 9th Social Science Lesson 5 Questions in English - History

## 5. State and Society In Medieval India

1. The medieval period starts from which century?
  - a) 4th century
  - b) 7th century
  - c) 12th century
  - d) 8th century
2. The expansion of the Chola empire from whose time of which eclipsed the Pandyan and Pallava kingdoms, extending north till Orissa?
  - a) Rajaraja I
  - b) Rajaraja II
  - c) Pulikesi
  - d) Karikaalan
3. The consolidation of Muslim rule under the Mughals in the north, beginning in 1526 A.D. (C.E.) with the defeat of the Ibrahim Lodi by whom?
  - a) Akbar
  - b) Humayun
  - c) Shah Jahan
  - d) Babur
4. In which year Portuguese arrived on the west coast of India?
  - a) 1498
  - b) 1445
  - c) 1472
  - d) 1464
5. Who established Muslim rule in Delhi at the end of 12th century?
  - a) Babar
  - b) Iltutmish
  - c) Muhammad Ghori
  - d) Muhammad bin Tughluq
6. Who sent military campaigns to the south, whose primary objective was to plunder the wealth, rather than to expand his territory?
  - a) Muhammad Ghori
  - b) Alauddin Khalji
  - c) Muhammad bin Tughluq
  - d) Akbar
7. Which area was captured by Alauddin Khalji later renamed as Daulatabad?
  - a) Panchakki
  - b) Devagiri
  - c) Vellore
  - d) Pullicat
8. Who was the commander of Alauddin Khalji sent on military expeditions further south in the first decade of the 1300s A.D?
  - a) Ulugh Khan
  - b) Khusrau Khan
  - c) Amir Khusrow
  - d) Malik Kafur
9. Arrange in Chronological Order
  - 1) Battle of Buxar
  - 2) Battle of Talikota
  - 3) First Battle of Panipat
  - 4) Battle of Plassey
  - a) 3 – 4 – 3 – 1
  - b) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
  - c) 3 – 2 – 4 – 1
  - d) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4
10. During whose reign, there was a revolt in Daulatabad?
  - a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
  - b) Alauddin Khalji
  - c) Muhammad Ghori
  - d) Aurangzeb
11. Who set up the Bahmani sultanate in 1347 A.D. (C.E.), with his capital in Bidar?
  - a) Mahmud Gawan

b) Mohammad shah I

c) Alauddin Bahman Shah

d) Alauddin Mudjahid Shah

12. The Bahmani kingdom survived for nearly a century and a half, mainly due to whose administration?

a) Mahmud Gawan

b) Mohammad shah I

c) Alauddin Bahman Shah

d) Alauddin Mudjahid Shah

13. Which among the following is not the sultanates of Deccan?

a) Bijapur

b) Daulatabad

c) Golkonda

d) Bidar

14. Who conquered the Deccan sultanates in the 1660s A.D?

a) Akbar

b) Shah Jahan

c) Aurangzeb

d) Humayun

15. Which Tamil King sent naval expeditions against the Sailendra Kingdom of Sri Vijaya (in Indonesia), Kadaram (Kedah) and Ceylon?

a) Rajaraja I

b) Rajaraja II

c) Rajendra I

d) Karikaalan

16. Who consolidated the chola empire through marriage with the eastern Chalukyas?

a) Rajendra I

b) Rajaraja II

c) Rajaraja I

d) Kulottunga I

17. Which of the following statement is correct

1) The Pandya kingdom had already been assimilated into the Chola kingdom

2) The Pallava kingdom remained independent, but was subservient to the Cholas.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

18. Which kingdom has capital at Belur and later Halebidu?

a) Pandya Kingdom

b) Hoysala Kingdom

c) Vijayanagar Kingdom

d) Bamani Kingdom

19. Who was the last known chola emperor?

a) Rajaraja II

b) Rajendra II

c) Rajendra III

d) Rajaraja IV

20. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer

List I (kingdoms) - List II (Area)

I. Pandya - 1.Belur

II. Hoysala - 2.Madurai

III. Kakatiyas - 3.Devagiri

IV. Yadavas - 4.Warangal

a) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3

b) 3 – 1 – 2 – 4

c) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4

d) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4

21. Who established Vijayanagar kingdom during medieval period?

a) Harihara and Bukka

b) Harihara and Krishnadeva Raya

c) Harihara and Tippu

d) Harihara and Deva Raya II

22. Which of the following dynasty ruled Vijayanagar first?

a) Saluva dynasty

b) Sangam dynasty

c) Tuluva dynasty

d) Magar dynasty

23. Who was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar, belonged to Tuluva dynasty?

a) Harihara

b) Krishnadeva Raya

c) Shivaji

d) Tipu sultan

24. In which Battle the combined forces of the five Deccani Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar in 1565 A.D.?

a) Battle of Buxar

b) First Battle of panipat

c) Battle of Tarain

d) Battle of Talikota

25. Where Vijayanagar emperors shift its capital after battle of Talikota?

a) Devagiri

b) Chandragiri

c) Tanjore

d) Humpi

26. Who was the last of the great Mughals?

a) Akbar

b) Humayun

c) Aurangzeb

d) Babur

27. Which Mughal emperor consolidated the Mughal through a policy of conciliation with the Religious based kingdoms of Rajasthan?

a) Shah Jahan

b) Akbar

c) Babur

d) Aurangzeb

28. The Mughal empire was founded by whom in 1526 A.D. (C.E.) after he defeated Ibrahim Lodi?

a) Babur

b) Humayun

c) Akbar

d) Lodi

29. On whose leadership Marathas seriously undermined the authority of the Mughals in western India?

a) Sambhaji II

b) Shivaji

c) Rajaram I

d) Sambhaji I

30. Which of the following statement is correct

1) The Spice trade from India was controlled by Rajput up to Alexandria.

2) In 1498 A.D. (C.E.), Vasco da Gama landed on the Kerala coast having sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

31. Which area was captured in 1510 A.D. (C.E.) and became the centre of the Portuguese state in India?

a) Cochin

b) Masulipattinam

c) Goa

d) Bombay

32. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer

List I (Europeans) - List II (Area controlled by Europeans)

I. Dutch - 1. Tranquebar

II. English - 2. Pulicat

III. French - 3. Pondicherry

IV. Danes - 4. Madras

a) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4

b) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2

c) 2 - 4 - 3 - 1

d) 4 - 2 - 3 - 1

33. Which of the following basic unit of local administration is not properly matched

- 1) Village - Ur
- 2) Sub-Region - Kottam
- 3) Town - Nagaram
- 4) District - Nadu

- a) Only 2
- b) Only 1 and 2
- c) Only 4
- d) Only 2 and 4

34. Which of the following statement regarding cholas is correct

1) Tax-free villages granted to Brahmins were known as Devadana.

2) The temple was no longer a mere place of worship, but became an important economic entity as an employer, consumer and land-owner.

3) The construction of great temples also was a reflection of the growing prosperity in the kingdom, since the activity involved great expenditure.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Only 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All the above

35. Which of the following statement is false

a) The establishment of Islamic Rule in Delhi made a big impact on Indian society

b) Arab merchants, when they came and settled on Kerala coast, married local women and led a peaceful life.

c) Islam as a monotheistic religion had more negative impact in Indian society.

d) For a medieval Islamic ruler one way of asserting imperial authority was to demolish the place of worship of the enemies

36. Muslim kingdoms in Delhi, as well in the Deccan, also attracted migrants from which area?

- a) Africa
- b) Arabia
- c) Spain
- d) Java

37. Which Deccan sultanates rulers were extremely broad-minded and secular in outlook?

- a) Bijapur
- b) Daulatabad
- c) Ahmednagar
- d) Bidar

38. Who among the following is not the Muslim Historian

- a) Al Beruni
- b) Ibn Batuta
- c) Ferishta
- d) Hussain Nizam Shah

39. The establishment of the which empire changed the administrative and social institutional structure of south India, especially in the Tamil country?

- a) Chola empire
- b) Vijayanagar empire
- c) Maratha empire
- d) Mughal empire

40. Vijayanagar kingdom was threatened from the beginning by whom?

- a) Deccan sultanates
- b) Mughal emperors
- c) Delhi sultanates
- d) Bahmani sultanates

41. Military officers appointed as chiefs of various localities in Tamil Nadu by Vijayanagar emperor is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Palayakkarar
- b) Brahman
- c) Sultans
- d) Nayakas

42. Who supplied the manpower for the army of Vijayanagar emperors?

- a) Palayakkarar
- b) Brahman
- c) Sultans
- d) Nayakas

43. Which of the following is not nayaka kingdom?

- a) Madurai
- b) Vellore
- c) Tanjavur
- d) Gingee

44. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) Resources realized from the land were transferred to the empire by the nayakas not as tax revenue, but as tribute. Thus, the resources of the core regions, especially in the Tamil region, were utilized for military purposes

2) The appointment of Telugu nayakas also resulted in the migration of Telugu-speaking people from the north.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

45. The empire was consolidated under Akbar through his policy of co-opting the which rulers under the umbrella of Mughal rule?

- a) Marathas
- b) Rajput
- c) Deccan sultan
- d) Vijayanagar

46. Which Mughal emperor orthodox Islamic principles of governance which alienated the Rajput rulers and the Hindu subjects?

- a) Akbar
- b) Humayun
- c) Bahadur Shah
- d) Aurangzeb

47. Which Indian product in the European markets, often referred to as the 'Indian craze'?

- a) Sugarcane
- b) Spice
- c) Textile
- d) Rubber

48. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) Caste is the four-fold division of society as specified in the religious texts, referred to as upanishads.

2) In traditional society many castes were denied various social rights and privileges.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

49. Who collected manuscript of mythical genealogy created by caste?

- a) William Lambton
- b) John Marshal
- c) Colin Mackenzie
- d) George Everest

50. Buddhism and Jainism also lost ground in most parts of India due to emergence of which movement?

- a) Islamic movement
- b) Sufi movement
- c) Missionaries
- d) Bhakti movement

51. Which among the following is bhakti movement took place in Maharashtra?

- a) Saiva siddhanta
- b) Virasaivas
- c) Varkarisampradaya
- d) Srivastav

52. What is the name of the disciple of Jesus who came to India?

- a) St. Peter

b) St. Thomas

c) St. Andrew

d) St. Jhon

53. Which Christian Missionary was instrumental in making the fishing community to take to Christianity in the Tuticorin region?

a) St Francis Xavier

b) Rev Charles Mead

c) Dr Christopher Samuel John

d) Alexander Kerr

54. Who was the founder of Sikhism religion?

a) Guru Gobind Singh

b) Guru Nanak

c) Kabir Das

d) Guru Angad

55. From where Zoroastrians came to India, to escape persecution, settled in Gujarat?

a) Arab

b) Mediterranean

c) Persia

d) Rome

56. Which of the following statement is correct

1) Parsi merchants were among the richest and most prominent in the port of Tranquebar, and subsequently, in Madras under the British.

2) Diverse institutions with different ideologies came up within the bhakti movement during the medieval period.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

57. Where did Kamban formally presented his Best-Known classical poem Ramayana in Tamil?

a) Madurai

b) Tanjavur

c) Chidambaram

d) Srirangam

58. Sekkilar's Periyapuram, was presented at the temple located in which area?

a) Madurai

b) Tanjavur

c) Chidambaram

d) Srirangam

59. Which among the following temple is not build by cholas?

a) Great Temple of Tanjavur

b) Gangai-Konda-Cholapuram Temple

c) Darasuram Temple

d) Nellaiappar Temple

60. During chola period Bronze images of great beauty and artistry were made by which process?

a) Direct modelling

b) Wax sheet process

c) Lost wax process

d) Core model process

61. Consider the following statement and choose the correct answer

1) The Sultans built forts, tombs, mosques and other monuments in Delhi as well as in south India which came under their rule.

2) Mughals left behind numerous monuments, in addition to constructing entire cities like Mehrauli and Firozabad, gardens, mosques and forts.

3) The art of painting also flourished in the Mughal period. Primarily known as Mughal miniatures, they were generally intended as book illustrations or were single works to be kept in albums

a) Both 1 and 3

b) Both 2 and 3

c) Only 3

d) Only 2

62. Which Hindustani musician is well-known indicating the patronage extended to classical music under Akbar?

- a) Faizi
- b) Allauddin Khan
- c) Tansen
- d) Todar Mal

63. Which of the following statement regarding Vijayanagar empire is correct

1) In south India, the Vijayanagar rulers and their military chiefs actively supported Renovation of old temple construction. No new temples were built by them.

2) New structures like pavilions and halls with many pillars were added extensively to existing temples, with elaborately carved pillars.

3) The intricately carved lofty towers or gopurams at the entrance to temples were all added during the Vijayanagar period.

- a) Only 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All three is correct

64. Which new style of Tamil literature emerged during Vijayanagar period?

- a) Manimekalai
- b) Kallitokai
- c) Prabandham
- d) Padma puranam

65. Who codify the ragas of Carnatic music that lived Vijayanagar empire period?

- a) Venkatamakhi
- b) Janakirman
- c) Muthiah bhagavatar
- d) Raghavan

66. Which of the following statement is correct

1) India was predominantly an agricultural country, and a very large proportion of the population lived in rural areas and depended on agriculture for their livelihood

2) In the north, the Persian wheel was used for lifting water from wells.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

67. Who built biggest network of canals in India in 14th century?

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- c) Alauddin khalji
- d) Firuzshah Tughluq

68. Who created a network of canals for irrigation connecting the tributaries of Kaveri. Lakes and tanks also added to the water sources in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Pandya
- b) Cholas
- c) Pallavas
- d) Vijayanagar empire

69. Which of the following crop is introduced by Europeans?

- a) Rice
- b) Millet
- c) Maize
- d) Wheat

70. Which of the following fruit is not introduced from western countries

- a) Mango
- b) Pineapple
- c) Papaya
- d) Guava

71. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) The peasant in India was more knowledgeable about many crops as compared to peasants in most of the world at the time.

2) In general, four different crops were grown in the different seasons, which protected the productivity of the soil.

- a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

72. Consider the following statement and choose the correct answer

1) Up to the end of the nineteenth century, India was one of the largest manufacturing countries in the world though the economy was primarily agricultural.

2) A large part of the production was intended for local use in the urban region.

3) In economic terms, what was important was specialized production by skilled craftsmen for an external market, especially in demand among the high income rural and urban upper classes.

a) Only 3

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 1 and 2

d) All the three

73. In India where silk weaving had developed?

a) Madras

b) Bengal

c) Cochin

d) Hyderabad

74. Which dye was used in India for Dyed and printed/patterned cloths?

a) Synthetic Dye

b) Animal Dye

c) Vat Dye

d) Vegetable Dye

75. Which of the following statement is true

1) Cotton does not absorb dyes without a preparatory process using mordants, which was not known in the rest of the world.

2) Indigo was the most important dye crop that was grown in India, but other dye crops were also grown in India.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

76. Which among the following is not major ports of India?

a) Surat

b) Damon

c) Masulipatnam

d) Calicut

77. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer

List I (Region) - List II (Port)

I. Gujarat - 1. Calicut

II. Bengal - 2. Surat

III. Coromandel coast - 3. Pulicat

IV. Kerala - 4. Chittagong

a) 4 - 2 - 1 - 3

b) 3 - 4 - 1 - 2

c) 2 - 4 - 3 - 1

d) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

78. Textiles accounted for nearly how many per cent of the total exports from Medieval India?

a) 73%

b) 85%

c) 80%

d) 90%

79. Which of the following is not imported during Medieval India?

a) Steel

b) Gold

c) Slaves

d) Silk

80. Which of the following statement is correct

1) Urban was the basic geographical unit of production, and was essentially a subsistence economy and barter were the medium of exchange.

2) Big cities were usually major commercial centres, with bazaars and shops. They were also



intermediate points in inter-regional trade since they were connected by a network of roads to other centres in other parts of the country.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

81. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) In South India, especially the Tamil region, Rural development went hand in hand with temples.

2) Devotees coming to worship at the temple needed many services and goods, so that temple towns also became marketing centres.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

82. In the beginning of the 9th century A.D. (C.E.), a new institution Who came into existence in continental Europe?

- a) German Reich
- b) Ottoman empire
- c) Holy Roman Empire
- d) Kingdom of Prussia

83. Who was the first Holy Roman Emperor to assume the title (800 A.D. (C.E.)?)

- a) Louis the pious
- b) Clovis I
- c) Charles Martel
- d) Charlemagne

84. The Nobles in England forced King John II to sign a charter of liberty called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Magna carta
- b) Bill of Rights
- c) Die 95 Thesen
- d) Spirit of Law