

Medieval History

1. Invasion of Arabs and Turks (Mahmood of Ghazni, Muhammad of Ghori)

1. What is the correct chronological order of the rulers given below?

- (1) Taimur (2) Mahmud Ghazni
(3) Genghis Khan (4) Muhammad Ghori
(a) 2, 4, 1, 3 (b) 2, 3, 3, 1
(c) 2, 4, 3, 1 (d) 4, 2, 3, 1

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The correct chronological order of the rulers–

- * Mahmud Ghazni – (998–1030 AD)
* Muhammad Ghori – (1173–1206 AD)
* Genghis Khan – (1206–1227 AD)
* Taimur – (1370–1405 AD)

2. Al-Biruni wrote his book 'Kitab-ul-Hind' in which language ?

- (a) Sanskrit (b) Arabic
(c) Persian (d) Syrian

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Al-Biruni is the author of Kitab-ul-Hind. It contains comments on Indian sciences, Indian religious beliefs, customs, and social organization in the 11th century. Al-Biruni was an Iranian scholar and polymath from Khwarezm, modern day Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Most of his works including Kitab-ul-Hind are in Arabic. It is a comprehensive treatise divided into eighty chapters on the basis of topics like religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, customs and practices, social lifeweight and measurement methods, sculpture and law of sciences, etc.

3. Which traveller and scholar wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind'?

- (a) Duarte Barbosa (b) Seydi Ali Reis
(c) Al Biruni (d) Ibn Battuta

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The original name of Al-Biruni is Abu Rayhan Muhammad Ibn Ahmed Al - Biruni. He was born in 973 AD in Khwarezm, Uzbekistan. When Sultan Mahmud invaded Khwarezm in 1027 AD, Al-Biruni also came to Ghazni as war prisoner. The name of his famous book is 'Kitab-ul-Hind' or 'Tareekh-E-Hind'.

4. Al-Biruni, the Persian scholar, accompanied which invader to Afghanistan and India?

- (a) Mahmud Ghaznavi
(b) Muhammad Ghori
(c) Allaudin Khalji
(d) Alexander

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Al-Biruni, the Persian scholar accompanied Mahmud Ghaznavi to Afghanistan and India. His celebrated works are Kitab-ul-Hind and Tahkeek-e-Hind. It is notable that famous scholars Utbi and Firdausi were also in the court of Mahmud Ghaznavi.

5. There were two battles fought between Muhammad Ghori's forces and Prithviraj Chauhan, in which Prithviraj Chauhan lost the second battle of ____ and his Kingdom was captured.

- (a) Kannauj (b) Panipat
(c) Plassey (d) Tarain

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) The First Battle of Tarain (1191) took place between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori in which Ghori was defeated. In Second Battle of Tarain (1192) Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori. As a result Muhammad Ghori took control of Kingdom of Delhi and Ajmer. Prithviraj was taken as prisoner and was later executed.

6. Kitab-ul-Hind, a book which describes history of India written by-

- (a) John key (b) Ruskin Bond
(c) Al-Beruni (d) Khushvant Singh

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Kitab-ul-Hind is a historical book written by Al-Beruni in Arabic language. It is a comprehensive book containing, religion, festivals, astronomy, customs and practices, subjects of social life, meteorology, sculpture, law, etc. Al-Beruni was well versed in Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy etc. He came in contact with Mahmud of Ghazni and became acquainted with all things related to India and came to India in 1017.

2. Delhi Sultanate

(i) Slave Dynasty

7. Who among the following laid the foundation of Qutub Minar at Delhi?

- (a) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
(b) Mahmud Ghazni
(c) Mohammad Ghori
(d) Iltutmish

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : The first ruler of Mamluk dynasty Qutub-ud-din-Aibak laid the foundation of Qutub Minar at Delhi.

8. Which king of Bengal was defeated by Bakhtiyar Khalji in 13th century?

- (a) Mahipal (b) Lakshman Sen
(c) Shashank (d) Grihvarman

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Mohammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khalji was one of the Military Generals of Qutub-ud-din Aibak who invaded some part of eastern India at the end of the 12th century and at the beginning of the 13th century. During 13th century he defeated Lakshman Sen in Nadiya (Bengal) in 1203 AD. He conquered the Sen king Lakshman Sen and intruded into much of the Bengal. These conquests earned him a great fame in the Delhi sultanate.

9. **'Amir-al-Khayal' is an Arabic title that is usually translated 'Commander of the Faithful' or 'Leader of the Faithful'. Who among the following was given this designation?**

- (a) Muiz-ud-din Bahram
- (b) Jamal-ud-Din Yaqut
- (c) Malik Ikhtiar-ud-din Altunia
- (d) Naseeruddin Mohd.

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Jamal-ud-Din Yaqut was an African Siddi slave-turned-nobleman who was a close confidant of Razia Sultana. He was an influential member of the court. She awarded him the honorific title 'Amir-al-Khayal (Amir of Horses)' and later the much higher 'Amir al-Umara (Amir of Amirs)'.

10. -----introduced the famous Persian festival of 'Nauroz'.

- (a) Nasiruddin Mahmud
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
- (c) Shamsuddin Kayumars
- (d) Bughra Khan

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Nauroz is the Iranian and Persian New Year. It is the first day of spring season. This festival was introduced by Ghiyas-ud-din Balban in India. To prove his superiority over the nobles, Balban introduced strict courtly etiquette and new customs and traditions such as Sijda (prostration before the monarch), Paibos (kissing the feet of the monarch), and Nauroz (Persian New Year).

11. **Who started the practice of 'Sijda' in India?**

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (c) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
- (d) Razia Sultana

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

12. **Which mosque, believed to be the first one to be built in Delhi, is situated near Qutub Minar?**

- (a) Shahi Atala Masjid
- (b) Nakhoda Masjid
- (c) Adina Mosque
- (d) Quwwat-ul-Islam-Mosque

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, located near Qutub Minar is the first Mosque which is built in Delhi. The construction work of this mosque began in 1193 AD by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (the founder of the Slave dynasty) and was completed in the year 1197 A.D. Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori.

13. **Who founded the 'Slave Dynasty'?**

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Razia Sultan
- (c) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
- (d) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Slave dynasty lasted from 1206 to 1290 AD. It was the first Muslim dynasty to rule in India and was founded by sultan Qutb-ud-din-Aibak.

14. **Who among the following died while playing Chaugan?**

- (a) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (b) Firoj Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Iltutmish

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who was a General of Muhammad Ghori in the Delhi Sultanate, died in 1210 AD while playing Chaugan(Polo). Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1150- 1210 AD) was slave of Muhammad Ghori of Ghurids. After the death of Ghori, he took control of the Ghurid territories in northern India and became ruler of an independent kingdom. Qutb-Ud-din Aibak was succeeded by Aram Shah, and then by, Iltutmish his former slave, who led to the formation of Delhi Sultanate. The Qutb Minar in Delhi and the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra in Ajmer are known for having commissioned by Qutub- Ud-din- Aibak.

15. **Who among the following built the "Adhai din ka Jhonpara" at Ajmer?**

- (a) Noor Jahan
- (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Razia Sultan

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Adhai din ka Jhonpara is one of the oldest mosques established by Qutub-ud-din Aibak. Earlier it was a monastery and a Sanskrit college. The walls of it are inscribed with parts of Harikeli, which is a drama written by Vighararaj IV alias Visaldeva of Chahaman dynasty.

16. **During which period did the Sultanate ruler, Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, take over and rule the throne of Delhi?**

- (a) 1206 - 1223
- (b) 1290 - 1322
- (c) 1266 - 1287
- (d) 1321 - 1334

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Ghiyasuddin Balban who ruled the throne of Delhi during (1266-1287), was the 9th ruler of the Slave dynasty. Iltutmish bought Balban after his victory over the Gwalior. During the reign of Razia Sultan, he was the Amir-i-Shikar or lord of the hunt, a position of some importance at the time, having military and political responsibilities.

17. Which of the following is the correct sequence of Delhi sultanate?

- (a) Slave → Tughlaq → Khalji → Lodi
- (b) Slave → Khalji → Tughlaq → Lodi
- (c) Slave → Lodi → Khalji → Tughlaq
- (d) Tughlaq → Khalji → Slave → Lodi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) The period between 1206 A.D. and 1526 A.D. in Indian history is known as the Delhi sultanate period. The Delhi Sultanate is said to be the reign of the Sultans of the five dynasties that ruled India. In Delhi Sultanate, four dynasties were originally Turks while the last Lodhi dynasty was Afghan. The rule of Sultans of Delhi Sultanate sequentially-

The Slave Dynasty (1206–1290 AD)
The Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)
The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)
The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)
The Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

18. The period between ___ is known as the period of Delhi sultanate.

- (a) 1006 AD and 1326 AD
- (b) 1106 AD and 1326 AD
- (c) 1206 AD and 1526 AD
- (d) 1606 AD and 1826 AD

RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of the above question.

19. Who was the founder of the Slave dynasty?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Rajiya
- (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans : (d) Qutubuddin Aibak was slave of Muhammad Ghori who became the ruler after the death of his master and founded the Slave dynasty. He ruled for only 4 years (1206-1210 AD). He was very brave soldier. He was in charge of the Muhammad Ghori's military conquests of northern India. He was very generous and kind hearted and so he earned the title of 'Lakshbaksh' (giver of lakhs). He started the construction of Qutub Minar and it was completed by Iltutmish. He also built two mosques - one in Delhi known as Quwwat-ul-Islam and the other in Ajmer called Adhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra.

20. Rajia Sultan was the daughter of -

- (a) Muhammad Ghori
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (d) Iltutmish

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Rajia Begum, (1236-1240 AD) the capable daughter of Iltutmish was the first and only Muslim lady who were adorned the throne of Delhi. She belonged to the Slave dynasty or Mamluk dynasty. Rajia Sultan was born in 1205 AD and was the favourite daughter of Iltutmish. Rajia administered Delhi during 1231-1232 when her father was busy in the Gwalior campaign, impressed by her performance during this period, Iltutmish nominated Rajia as his heir apparent after returning to Delhi.

21. Which was the dynasty of first female ruler Rajia Sultan?

- (a) Khalji Dynasty
- (b) Lodhi Dynasty
- (c) Mughal Dynasty
- (d) Slave Dynasty

RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (d) See the explanation of the above question.

22. Who was the only female ruler of Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Manikarnika
- (b) Rani Roopmati
- (c) Rajia Sultan
- (d) Mumtaz Mahal

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) See the explanation of the above question.

23. Who was the first female ruler of Delhi?

- (a) Chandbibi
- (b) Noorjahan
- (c) Rajia Sultan
- (d) Mumtaz Mahal

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of the above question.

24. A unique type of land distribution and administrative system evolved during Sultanate Period. That was called ___

- (a) Iqtadari
- (b) Patwari
- (c) Mahalwari
- (d) Zamindari

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Iltutmish started Iqtadari system in Delhi sultanate. The Iqtadari was a unique type of land distribution among the army for their service. He set up the Iqtadari system in which division of empire was done into iqta, which were assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary. Although this system was not hereditary. Iqtadar were transferred between different Iqta's which gave it bureaucratic nature. They were different from Mansabdar of Mughal period.

25. ___ was the first Muslim dynasty to rule the sub continent for nearly 84 years.

- (a) Mughal dynasty
- (b) Khalji dynasty
- (c) Tughlaq dynasty
- (d) Slave dynasty

RRB Group-D 02-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The Slave dynasty or Mamluk dynasty was founded by Qutub-ud-din Aibak who was a slave of Muhammad Ghori. He became the ruler after the death of his master. The Slave dynasty ruling period was between 1206 to 1290 AD. The Slave dynasty ruled the subcontinent for about 84 years. It was the first Muslim dynasty that ruled India.

26. Qutub-ud-din Aibak & Rajia Begum belonged to the ___ dynasty.

- (a) Mamluk
- (b) Khalji
- (c) Mughal
- (d) Lodhi

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak and Rajia Begum belonged to the Mamluk dynasty. The Mamluk Dynasty ruled over Delhi in the 13th century CE. The Mamluk Dynasty is also called the Slave Dynasty. Mamluk literally means 'Owned' and it refers to a powerful military caste called Mamluks which originated in the 9th century CE in the Islamic Empire of the Abbasid Caliphs.

27. In ___ AD Qutub-Ud-din had declared himself as a sultan of Delhi and started the rule of Slave (Das) Dynasty.
- (a) 1205 (b) 1206
(c) 1207 (d) 1208

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (1206-1210) was given the charge of Ghoris's Indian possessions after 1192. When Ghoris was assassinated, Aibak declared himself Sultan of Delhi in 1206 AD. He was the first ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.

28. Slave Dynasty was founded by-
- (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak (b) Mahmud Gazanavi
(c) Muhammad Gori (d) Razia Sultan

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The Slave Dynasty was founded by Qutub-ud-din Aibak in 1206 AD. He was crowned at Lahore on 24 June 1206 AD. He is most remembered for laying the foundation of the Qutub Minar in Delhi. He died in an accident while playing polo in 1210 AD. His Tomb is in Lahore.

29. Which Sultan of Delhi started the construction of Qutub Minar for the first time?
- (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Iltutmish (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : Qutub-ud-din Aibak commenced the construction of Qutub Minar in 1198 AD but could only finish the basement. In 1220 AD his successor, Iltutmish added three more storeys. Firoz Shah Tughlaq constructed the fifth and last storey of the minar.

(ii) Khalji Dynasty

30. Which ruler wanted to build the Alai Minar near the Qutub Minar, but could not complete it?
- (a) Ala-ud-Din Khalji
(b) Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud
(c) Raziya Sultana
(d) Iltutmish

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The unfinished Alai Minar is situated with the complex of Qutub Minar, which was built by Ala-ud-Din Khalji, who was the second ruler of the Khalji Dynasty. He wanted to build a tower, which would be twice as tall as the Qutub Minar. But he could not complete this tower, as he died before 24.5m tall structure was completed.

31. Which among the following ruler built the city "Siri" for military deployment?
- (a) Mohammad Tuglak
(b) Giyasuddin Tughlaq
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Qutubuddin Aibak

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Siri city, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Alauddin Khalji, the ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. Siri fort was built around 1303 AD.

32. Rani Padmavati is associated with the city of:
- (a) Pushkar (b) Jodhpur
(c) Chittorgarh (d) Udaipur

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Rani Padmavati, also known as Padmini, is associated with the Chittorgarh, Rajasthan. She was the wife of King Ratan Singh. Several 16th century texts mentioned about her, of which the earliest source is Padmavat, a poem written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in 1540 CE.

33. Who among he following wrote the story of Rani Padmavati of Chittor?
- (a) Amir Khusro
(b) Ziauddin Barani
(c) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
(d) Siraj Afif

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : The story of Rani Padmini of Chittor is described by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in his epic Padmavat. He was an Inidan sufi poet. He wrote it in Awadhi language.

34. Which of the following was not a type of tax imposed by the state during the reign of Alauddin Khalji?
- (a) Tax on small scale industries
(b) Tax on cultivation
(c) Tax on housing
(d) Tax on cattle

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316) had instituted a number of significant administrative changes, related to revenues, price controls and society. The scale of agrarian tax at 50% was the highest under Khaljis. He also imposed house tax (Ghari) and pasture tax(Charai) on the agrarian population.

35. _____ was the first ruler of Khalji Dynasty.
- (a) Balban
(b) Malik Kafur
(c) Allauddin Khalji
(d) Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khalji

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans (d) After ending the rule of slave dynasty, Jalal-ud-din-Firoz Khalji founded Khalji Dynasty on 13 June 1290 AD. In 1296 AD Ala-ud-din- Khalji who was his son-in law, dethroned him. Ala-ud-din was the first Sultan who attacked on south India. He successfully resisted the Mongol invasion more than 12 times. During his period, he established ' Price control system'. He constructed Alai Darwaza.

36. Who established Sera-i-Adl an exclusive market in Delhi for manufactured and exported good to be sold or price fixes by administration?

- (a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- (b) Shershah Suri
- (c) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A special market which was known as Sera-i-Adl in Delhi, to sell manufactured and exported goods at a fixed price, which was fixed by the administration. Sera-i-Adl was founded by Alauddin Khalji.

(iii) Tughlaq Dynasty

37. Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq decide to shift his capital from Delhi to.

- (a) Devagiri
- (b) Agra
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Hyderabad

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri for security reasons. The name of Devagiri was changed to 'Daulatabad.' But after some time he shifted his capital back to Delhi.

38. The noted traveller and writer Mohammad Ibn Battuta who travelled to many countries including India in the 14th century, belonged to which of the following countries?

- (a) Libya
- (b) Algeria
- (c) Ghana
- (d) Morocco

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Muhammad Ibn Battuta (1304-1369) was a Moroccan traveller who left his home at a young age of 21 in the 13th century to travel across the world. He was born in Tangiers, Morocco in 1304 CE in the medieval era in Islamic family. Before he set off for India in 1332-33 AD, he had made pilgrimage trips to Mecca, and had already travelled extensively in Syria, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, Oman and a few trading ports on the coast of East. Point to be noted is that, Ibn Battuta's book of travels called Rehla, written in Arabic, provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the subcontinent in the fourteenth century.

39. A famous traveler, Ibn Batuta, was inhabitant of _____

- (a) Morocco
- (b) Greece
- (c) China
- (d) Italy

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of the above question.

40. Ibn Battuta, a famous Moroccan traveller visited India during the time of:

- (a) Delhi Sultanate
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) The British
- (d) Mughals

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ibn Battuta came to India at the time of the rule of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq in Delhi Sultanate. In 1333 AD, he arrived in India all the way through the mountains of Afghanistan during the time of the Tughlaq dynasty. He was a Muslim Moroccan scholar.

41. Whose reign saw the largest extension of Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Gayasuddin Balban
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The five short-lived Muslim kingdoms that ruled the territory of Delhi from 1206 and 1526 CE is known as the Delhi Sultanate. The Sultan of Delhi, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq ruled from 1325-1351. It is during his rule that the Delhi Sultanate reached its farthest extent. It marched into a large part of the Indian subcontinent. He defeated his rivals and captured many cities. Muhammad-bin Tughlaq was the oldest son of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq founded the Tughlaq dynasty.

42. _____ Sultan of Delhi, transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Gyasuddin balban

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) In 1325 AD Jauna Khan, Ulugh Khan the crowned prince sworn the title of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, Sultan of Tughlaq dynasty of Delhi after the demise of his father. He was a scholar of Logic, Philosophy, Mathematics, Astronomy etc. He was also interested in Medicine and was skilled in several languages. In 1327 AD he transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri which was renamed Daulatabad because he believed that this new capital would be kept safe from Mongol invasions. However, the plan proved to be a great failure and the capital was transferred back to Delhi later. He introduced token currency. He died in Thatta while campaigning in Sindh against Taghi.

43. Muhammad bin Tughlaq had shifted his capital from Delhi to which place?

- (a) Daulatabad
- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) Allahabad
- (d) Saharanpur

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) See the explanation of the above question.

44. Which emperor shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

- (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (b) Allauddin
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Muhammad Ghouri

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of the above question.

45. _____ had shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri, which he named Daulatabad.
- Muhammad-bin-Qasim
 - Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 - Alla-ud-din- Khalji
 - Firozshah Tughlaq

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

46. In the fourteenth century India who used token currency of cheap metals in place of regular currencies of gold and silver?
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - Jalaluddin Khalji
 - Alauddin Khalji

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The token currency in India was introduced for the first time by Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued token currency in 1330 AD. From 1325 to 1351 AD, he was the Sultan of Delhi. He was the eldest son of the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty, Ghiyas-ud-Din-Tughlaq.

47. A records is given of his administrative achievements in Futuh-at-e-Firozshahi of _____
- Gulbadan Begum's
 - Abul Fazal's
 - Ziyauddin Barani's
 - Firozshah Tughalaq's

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Futuh-at-e-Firozshahi has a records of administrative achievements of Firozshah Tughlaq. Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the cousin of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. His fiscal policy was governed by Shariat which allows the king to collect only 4 taxes that are as

(i) Kharaj- It was a land revenue.

(ii) Zakat- It was collected by religious institution.

(iii) Jizya- It is tax on non-Muslims in an Islamic country.

(iv) Haq-e-Sharb- It is irrigation tax or water tax.

Note - He built 3 cities (a) Firozabad near Delhi (b) Jaunpur in UP (c) Hisar, Firoza in Haryana. He died in September 1388 AD and he was burried in Hauzkhwas area in Delhi.

48. Ibn Battuta was an Arab traveler and adventurer. Where was he from?
- Yunan
 - Morocco
 - China
 - Spain

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Ibn Battuta was an Arab traveller and adventurer. He was born on 24 February 1304 AD in Tangier, Morocco. He came to India in 1333 AD during Muhammad Bin Tughlaq reign. Muhammad bin Tughlaq had welcomed him and appointed him as Kaji of Delhi. Ibn Battuta wrote his travelogue named 'Rehla'.

(iv) Lodi Dynasty

49. was the founder of the Lodi dynasty.

- Ibrahim Lodi
- Alauddin Lodi
- Bahlol Lodi
- Sultan Ibrahim

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c) The Lodi (fifth and last) dynasty was an Afghan dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1451 to 1526 AD. Bahlol Lodi was the founder of the Lodi dynasty. His common language was Persian and capital was Delhi. On 21 April 1526, the First Battle of Panipat, was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi of Lodi dynasty, and Delhi Sultanate was annexed by the Mughal ruler, Babur.

50. Ibrahim Lodi was killed by _____ in 1526 in the first battle of Panipat.

- Mohammad Shah
- Ferozeshah Tughlaq
- Timur
- Babur

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans (d) On 21 April 1526, the First Battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi of Lodhi Dynasty. This was one of the earliest battles involving gunpowder, firearms and field artillery in the Indian subcontinent which were introduced by Mughals. Ibrahim Lodi was killed while trying to retreat and beheaded. Babur was founder of the Mughal Empire in 1526.

51. When was the first battle of Panipat fought?

- 1556
- 1661
- 1526
- 1761

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) See the explanation of the above question.

52. _____ is considered the founder of the city of Agra.

- Shahjahan
- Mumtaz Mahal
- Sikandar Lodi
- Ibrahim Lodi

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Sikandar Lodi became the next ruler of Lodi dynasty after the death of his father Bahlol Lodi in July 1489. He moved his capital from Delhi to Agra in 1504 AD and so he is regarded as the founder of Agra.

3. Art and Architecture in Sultanate Period

53. Where is 'Adhai din ka Jhonpra' located?

- (a) Agra (b) Ajmer
(c) Ahmedabad (d) Mount Abu

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Adhai din ka Jhonpra is a large and imposing mosque in the city of Ajmer in Rajasthan. It is one of the oldest mosques in India, and the oldest surviving monument in Ajmer. Qutubuddin Aibak started the construction of 'Adhai din ka Jhonpra' in 1192 AD and it was finished in 1199 AD.

54. Qutub Minar is the tallest brick tower in the world. It was built in 1193 AD under the order of which founder of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Ferozeshah Tuglaq
(b) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Quli Qutub Shah

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Qutubuddin Aibak started construction of Qutub minar's first storey in 1199, but he died, Aibak's successor and son-in-law Iltutmish completed further 3 storeys. Then Feroz Shah Tughlaq repaired the damaged top storey and added one more storey. This tower is made of red sandstone. It is the tallest brick tower (73m) in the world. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site recognised by UNESCO in 1993.

55. Indian-Islamic craft art which is visible in monuments like Qutub Minar and Alai Darwaza is related to which era of India?

- (a) Vedic Period
(b) Delhi Sultanate
(c) Mughal Period
(d) Modern Indian Period

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Major Indian Islamic Architecture of Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)-

Monument	Ruler	Place
Adhai din ka Jhonpra	Qutubuddin Aibak	Ajmer
Qutub Minar	Qutubuddin Aibak and Iltutmish	Delhi
Alai Darwaza	Alauddin Khalji	Delhi
Siri Fort, Hazar Stambh ka Mahal	Alauddin Khalji	Delhi
Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya Tomb (Hazrat Nizamuddin)	Mohammad bin Tughlaq	Delhi
Sikandar Lodhi's Tomb	Ibrahim Lodhi	Delhi

56. Which of the following minarets is memorial built by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah in memory of plague abolition?

- (a) Alai Minar (b) Char Minar
(c) Fateh Burj (d) Qutub Minar

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) The Charminar (four minarets) was constructed in 1591 AD, is a monument and mosque located in Hyderabad, Telangana. It is an example of Indian - Islamic Architecture. The fifth ruler of Qutub Shahi dynasty, Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah built Charminar after shifting his capital from Golkonda to the newly formed city of Hyderabad. The Charminar was built to commemorate the eradication of plague, that was prevalent at that time.

4. Vijay Nagar/Bahmani Empire

57. What is the name of the engineer who brought to light the ruins at Hampi?

- (a) Colonel Colin Mackenzie
(b) James Atkinson
(c) Matthew Boulton
(d) Edward Barlow

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 AD by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie, an employee of the English East India Company. He prepared the first survey map of the site. Hampi also referred to as the Group of Monuments at Hampi, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in east-central Karnataka, India. It was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in the 14th century.

58. Bukka I was founder of which of the following dynasties in ancient India?

- (a) Saluva (b) Sangama
(c) Tuluva (d) Aravidu

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Bukka I (1356-1377 AD) known as the founder of the Sangam dynasty of medieval India. He ascended the throne after Harihar I (1336-1356 AD). He assumed the title of Vedamarga Pratishthapak. During the reign of Bukka I Vijayanagara extended from the Tungbhadra valley in the north to Rameshwaram joining Tamil and Cher Kingdom (present Kerala) in the south.

59. Who founded the Bahmani kingdom?

- (a) Alauddin Bahman Shah (Alias Hasan Gangu)
(b) Mir Zafar
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
(d) Firuz Shah Bahmani

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Alauddin Bahman Shah (Alias Hasan Gangu) founded the Bahmani kingdom in 1347 AD, with Gulbarga as its capital. His original name was Zafar Khan. He divided his kingdom into 4 provinces called 'Tarafs' viz. Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Berar and Bidar. The last Prince of Bahmani dynasty was Kalimullah.

60. **Vira Narsimha was the ruler of which of the following dynasties in ancient India?**

- (a) Tuluva (b) Saluva
(c) Sangama (d) Aravidu

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I

Ans. (a) : Vira Narsimha was the first ruler of Tuluva dynasty under Vijaynagar kingdom who ruled from 1505- 1509 AD. His tenure was spent in battle due to the inner turmoil and resistance of feudal chieftains. After his demise, in 1509, his step-brother Krishna Deva Raya took over the throne.

61. **Humpi was the capital of ____.**

- (a) Vijaynagar (b) Parmar
(c) Rashtrakoot (d) Chol

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I

Ans. (a) : Humpi was the capital of Vijaynagar Kingdom. Vijaynagara Empire was founded by Harihar and Bukka in 1336. The following dynasties ruled the Vijayanagara Empire were Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu respectively. The Vijayanagara Empire was destroyed over a period of five months after the defeat of its army at the fateful Battle of Talikota on January 26, 1565.

62. **Who was the ruler of the Vijayanagara dynasty who ruled in the 16th century.**

- (a) Pulakeshin II (b) Raja Raja Chola
(c) Adi Shankara (d) Krishnadeva Raya

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I

Ans. (d) : Krishnadevaraya, the king of the Vijayanagara Empire, reigned over most of South India in the 16th century. It was established in 1336 by the brothers Harihara I and Bukka Raya I of the Sangama dynasty. The empire reached its peak during the rule of Krishna Deva Raya when Vijayanagara armies were consistently victorious. Domingo Paes was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagara Empire in his reign.

63. **Which Ahmednagar queen opposed the emperor Akbar?**

- (a) Rani Durgavati (b) Zeenat Mahal
(c) Chand Bibi (d) Razia Sultan

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Sultana Chand Bibi also known as 'Chand Khatoon' or 'Chand Sultana' opposed emperor Akbar. She was an Indian Muslim ruler and warrior. She acted as the regent of Bijapur Sultanate and Ahmednagar Sultanate, currently in Maharashtra. She is best known for defending Ahmednagar against the Mughal forces of Emperor Akbar in 1595 AD.

64. **Who among the following has compiled the medieval treatise on literature 'Amuktamalyada'?**

- (a) Guru Basava (b) Krishna Dev Rai
(c) Tulsidas (d) Kalidas

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Amuktamalyada is a Telugu epic literature composed by Shri Krishna Dev Rai, the Vijaynagar Emperor in early 16 century (1509-1529). He was the ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty and is considered to be the greatest ruler. He patronised Ashtadiggaj (eight poets) in his court.

65. **Annamayya was a poet/singer from medieval period. Which current Indian states does he belong to?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Annamayya or Annamacharya was a 15th century Hindu saint and the earliest known Indian musician to compose songs called Sankirtanas in praise of the Lord Venkateswra (Vishnu). He was born on 22 May 1408 in Vijayanagar.

66. **During the governance of Devaraja I, Nicolo Conti visited Vijayanagar in ____ AD.**

- (a) 1420 (b) 1424
(c) 1418 (d) 1419

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Nicolo Conti was an Italian merchant, writer and explorer, who travelled to India during the reign of Devaraja I in 1420 AD. Nicolo Conti wrote a book known as "Travels of Nicolo Conti".

67. **____ empire was founded by Sangam princes Harihar and Bukka.**

- (a) Malwa (b) Bahmani
(c) Vijayanagar (d) Bengal

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) When Muhammad bin Tughlaq was losing his power in Deccan. The two Hindu princes, Harihar and Bukka founded an independent Kingdom in the region between the river Krishna and Tungabhadra in 1336. Vijayanagar falls in the first Hindu Kingdom of the Medieval Ages. Hampi, Vijayanagara was the 2nd largest city in the world after Beijing at that time.

68. **____ kingdom was founded in 1347 AD by Hasan Gangu.**

- (a) Sangam (b) Bahamani
(c) Kakatiya (d) Vijaynagar

Ans. (b) : Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah was the founder of Bahamani Sultanate, whose original name was Zafar khan. He was a noble subedar of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. He was the first Muslim who decided not to take Jizya tax from the Hindus. Gulbarga was its capital.

69. **The Golconda fort was built during the ____.**

- (a) Vijayanagar Empire
(b) Qutub Shahi Dynasty
(c) Satavahana Dynasty
(d) Hoysala Dynasty

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Golkonda is a fortified citadel and early capital city of the Qutub shahi dynasty located in Hyderabad, Telangana. This place was famous for its diamonds, especially Kollur mine. Golkonda flourished as trade centre of large diamonds. It has famous diamonds like colourless koh-i-noor and the blue hope. The city and fortress was built on a granite hill.

70. In which state is the famous Golkonda fort located?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Telangana
(c) Karnataka (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Golkonda fort is located in the state of Telangana. Golkonda fort was built by the King of Warangal. Later it was occupied by Bahamani rulers.

71. Who was the first king of the Vijayanagar Empire?

- (a) Bukka Rai (b) Krishna Devarai
(c) Harihar-I (d) Ram Deva Rai

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) The Vijayanagar Empire was located in the Deccan plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 AD by brothers Harihar I and Bukka I of the Sangam dynasty. Harihar I was the first King of Vijayanagar Empire. Hampi was its capital and 2nd largest city in the world. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site, recognized by UNESCO in 1986.

72. The present day ___ used to be the capital of the Vijayanagar Empire.

- (a) Hampi (b) Mysore
(c) Belur (d) Shrirangapatnam

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The present day Hampi used to be the capital of the Vijayanagar Empire. It is an ancient city located in Karnataka. It's dotted with numerous ruined temple complexes from the Vijayanagar.

73. Krishnadeva Rai was the ruler of the ___ Empire.

- (a) Pandya (b) Vijayanagar
(c) Chola (d) Chera

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Krishnadeva Rai was the Emperor of the Vijayanagar during 1509-1529 AD. He was the famous ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty and is considered to be the greatest ruler. Tuluva dynasty was the third dynasty after Sangam and Saluva dynasty of Vijayanagar.

5. Bhakti and Sufi Movement

74. Where was Saint Kabir Born ?

- (a) Allahabad (b) Kushinagar
(c) Varanasi (d) Maghar

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Saint Kabir Das was a famous Hindi poet of the 15th century and was born in Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.

75. Who was the founder of the Vishishtadvaita philosophy ?

- (a) Vishnu Swami (b) Madhvacharya
(c) Nimbarka (d) Ramanujacharya

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Ramanujacharya was the founder of the Vishishtadvaita philosophy. According to this ideology, Brahma is the embodiment of all virtues. This is not Nirguna Sachidanand but it is the embodiment of Satyam, Gyanam and Anandam. 'Ramanuj' wrote a commentary on the sutra which is called Shri Bhasya.

76. Ajmer is associated with the Sufi saint:

- (a) Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya
(b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
(c) Baba Farid
(d) Bandanawaz Gisudaraz

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Ajmer Sharif Dargah is considered to be among the holiest Muslim shrines in India and is also a famous landmark in Ajmer. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, the Sufi saint from Persia is enshrined here in 13th century. In keeping with his secular teachings, its doors are open to people of all faiths and religions. Some say that Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti is believed to be the direct descendant of Muhammad and preached his beliefs to the masses.

77. From where Mira Bai Rajput Princess belongs to?

- (a) Mewar (b) Medta
(c) Satara (d) Bijapur

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mira Bai was born in 1498 AD, Kudaki, Medta, India. She was Hindu mystic and poet whose lyrical songs of devotion to the god Krishna are widely popular in northern India. Mira Bai was a Rajput princess, the only child of Ratan Singh, younger brother of the ruler of Merta. She was married in 1516 to Bhoj Raj, crown prince of Mewar. She died in 1547.

78. Religious teacher Miyan Mir of the period between 1600-1700 belonged to:

- (a) Haryana (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Punjab (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Miyan Mir was a famous Sufi Muslim saint who resided in Lahore (Punjab). He belonged to the Qadiri order of Sufism. Miyan Mir is still highly respected by the Sikhs.

79. _____ was a Muslim saint, where Fatehpur Sikri was built.

- (a) Nizamuddin Auliya
 (b) Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi
 (c) Baba Fakruddin
 (d) Sheikh Salim Chisti

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Sheikh Salim Chisti was a Sufi saint of Chishti order during the Mughal empire in India. Akbar came to Chishti's in Sikri to seek a male heir to the throne. Chishti blessed Akbar a son he became father. Salim Chisti died in with 1572. Thus Chisti's tomb was originally built with red sand stone but later converted into a beautiful marble mausoleum by Akbar.

6. Mughal Period

(i) Babur

80. Daulat Khan sent the messenger for his allegiance in return for providing aid to Babur against Emperor _____ in Kabul.

- (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Sikandar Lodi
 (c) Ghazi Khan Lodi (d) Bahlol Lodi

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Daulat Khan Lodi sent the messenger for his allegiance in return for providing aid to Babur against Emperor Ibrahim Lodi in Kabul. The First Battle of Panipat was fought between Babur & Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 in which Ibrahim Lodi was defeated & was killed by Babur.

81. Which term was used to denote poll tax on non-Muslim subjects during the reign of the Mughal Empire?

- (a) Sharia (b) Shafi'i
 (c) Jahiliyah (d) Jizya

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Jizya was a type of tax imposed on non-Muslims who lived in states, governed by the Muslim ruler. The Jizya tax was initiated by Qutb-ud-din-Aibak.

- In 1579, the third Mughal emperor Akbar abolished the jizya.
- In 1679, Aurangzeb decided to re-impose jizya on non-Muslim subjects in lieu of military service, a decision that was widely criticized by many Hindu rulers and Mughal court officials.

82. What is the real name of Babur?

- (a) Salim (b) Khurram
 (c) Nashruddin (d) Zahir - ud - din

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The real name of Babur was Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur. His name is derived from the Persian word 'Babr', which means Tiger. He was the founder of the Mughal dynasty in India. He was born on 14th February, 1483. In 1526, Babur won the First Battle of Panipat against Ibrahim Lodi, the Lodi king. He captured Delhi and founded the greatest dynasty of North India, the Mughal Empire. He died on December 26, 1530 in Agra. He wrote his autobiography, Baburnama.

83. 'Humayun Nama' provides a glimpse into the world of Mughals. Who wrote this book?

- (a) Jahanara Begum (b) Nadira
 (c) Gulbadan Begum (d) Abul Fazl

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : 'Humayunama' is the biography of the famous emperor 'Humayun' written by his sister Gulbadan Begum. Through this book one gets a lot of information about Babur and Humayun.

Major books of Mughal era and their authors.

Authors	Books
Shahjahannama	Inayat Khan
Alamgirnama	Qazim
Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh Abdul	Qadir
Akbarnama (Ain-i-Akbari)	Abul Fazl.

84. When did Babur defeat Ibrahim Lodhi?

- (a) 1761 (b) 1739
 (c) 1628 (d) 1526

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : On 21st April 1526, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat and quickly occupied Delhi despite vast and superior troops. Ibrahim Lodhi lost in the battle due to Babur's superior strategy and use of artillery. The First Battle of Panipat marked the foundation of Mughal Empire in India.

Battle	Year	Remarks
Battle of Khanwa	1527	Babur defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar and his allies.
Battle of Ghagra	1529	Babur defeated the joint forces of the Afghans and Sultanate of Bengal.
Battle of Chausa	1539	Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun.

85. Identify the option that arranges the chronology of Mughal emperors in the correct order:

- (a) Jahangir - Shah Jahan - Akbar - Aurangzeb
 (b) Akbar - Aurangzeb - Shah Jahan - Jahangir
 (c) Akbar - Shah Jahan - Jahangir - Aurangzeb
 (d) Akbar - Jahangir - Shah Jahan - Aurangzeb

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The chronology of Mughal emperors in the correct order-

- Babur (1526 - 1530 AD)
- Humayun (1530 - 1540 – again 1555 - 1556 AD)
- Akbar (1556 - 1605 AD)
- Jahangir (1605 - 1627 AD)
- Shah Jahan (1628 - 1658 AD)
- Aurangzeb (1658 - 1707 AD)

86. Tulugama is a:

- (a) Punishment given to criminals by Jahangir
- (b) Water conservation method used by Akbar
- (c) Military strategy used by Babur
- (d) Tax imposed by Jahangir

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire, which took place on 21 April 1526. The Mughal Emperor Babur won in this battle. The new war tactics introduced by Babur known as tulugama which used in this battle. Tulugama meant dividing the whole army into various units, viz. the Left, the Right and the Centre. The Left and Right divisions were further subdivided into Forward and Rear divisions.

87. Babur was considered a 'Ghazi' after winning in which Battle?

- (a) Battle of Kabul
- (b) Battle of Panipat
- (c) Battle of Khanwa
- (d) Battle of Ghaghra

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) After defeating Rana Sanga, King of Mewar on 17th March 1527 in the Battle of Khanwa, Babur assumed the title of Ghazi.

88. Who is the founder of Mughal Empire?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Ibrahim Lodhi
- (c) Sher Shah Suri
- (d) Babur

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Babur was the founder of Mughal Dynasty in India, in 1526. Babur reigned from 1526-1530 AD.

89. The Battle of Khanwa was fought between whom?

- (a) Babur and Rana Sanga
- (b) Humayun and Shershah Suri
- (c) Humayun and Naseeruddin Nusrat Shah
- (d) Akbar and Rana Sanga

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Battle of Khanwa was fought between Mughal Emperor Babur and Rajput king Rana Sanga in the year 1527.

90. When did Babur firsts invade India?

- (a) 1519
- (b) 1521
- (c) 1544
- (d) 1535

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Babur invaded India first time in 1519 against the Yosufzai community. In this battle Babur captured Baazaur and Bhera. He was founder of Mughal Dynasty in India.

91. After being established in November 1525 in Lahore, Babur met Ibrahim Lodhi 80 kms away from Delhi on 21st April _____?

- (a) 1526
- (b) 1521
- (c) 1527
- (d) 1519

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) On 21st April 1526, 1st Battle of Panipat started in which Babur emerged victorious. After which Babur established Mughal Dynasty in India.

92. Battle of Khanwa was fought in which year?

- (a) 1521
- (b) 1527
- (c) 1529
- (d) 1525

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Battle of Khanwa was fought on 17th March, 1527 between Mughal emperor Babur and Rajput Ruler Rana Sanga. In this battle Babur emerged victorious and hence assumed the title of 'Ghazi'.

93. Who had established the Mughal Empire in 1526 AD?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Genghis Khan
- (c) Daulat Khan
- (d) Ibrahim Lodhi

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) In 1526 AD Babur had defeated to last ruler of Lodhi Dynasty Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat, Haryana and established the Mughal Empire in India. Babur was the fifth descendants of Timur from his father side & 14th descendants of Genghis Khan from his mother side. He had written his autobiography named as Tuzuk-e-Babari or Babarnama in Turkish language.

94. In which year the First Battle of Panipat was fought?

- (a) 1626
- (b) 1706
- (c) 1526
- (d) 1500

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

95. Where did the First Battle of Panipat fought?

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Rajasthan

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) See the explanation of the above question.

96. The battle of Ghaghra was fought in ____.

- (a) 1523
- (b) 1529
- (c) 1525
- (d) 1526

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) In 1529 AD the Battle of Ghaghra was fought between Mahmud Lodhi (Brother of Ibrahim Lodhi head of Afghan Cheif with the support of Nusrat Shah of Bengal) and Babur in which Babur had defeated Mahmud Lodhi.

97. Which of the following dynasty rulers were not called as 'Sultan'?

- (a) Lodhi
- (b) Khalji
- (c) Mughal
- (d) Tughlaq

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans : (c) Mughal dynasty rulers were not called as 'Sultan' in the history of India. The title of Sultan was started by the Turkish ruler. The first ruler to hold the title of Sultan was Mahmud of Ghazni.

98. Which of the following is the reverse sequence (before the last) of the Mughal emperors, who ruled the Indian sub continent?

- (a) Akbar, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah II
- (b) Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah II, Shahjahan, Akbar
- (c) Bahadur Shah II, Aurangzeb, Shahjahan, Akbar
- (d) Akbar, Aurangzeb, Shahjahan, Bahadur Shah II

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) The reverse order of the Mughal emperors, who ruled the Indian subcontinent would be as follows:- Bahadur Shah II (Zafar) – 1837 to 1857 AD, Aurangzeb (1658-1707 AD), Shahjahan (1628-1658 AD), Akbar (1556-1605 AD).

99. Mughal Empire was established by whom?

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

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) In 1526 AD Babur had defeated the last ruler of Lodhi dynasty, Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat and established Mughal Empire in Indian subcontinent.

100. Which Mughal emperor's original name was Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad?

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

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)

Ans. (c) : Out of the following options, Babur had the full name is Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur.

(ii) Sher Shah Suri

101. Who built the Shahi (Royal) road to strengthen and consolidate his empire from the Indus Valley to the Sonar Valley in Bengal, and it was renamed the GT road during the British period.

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Sher Shah Suri
- (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d) Alam Shah

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Sher Shah Suri constructed the Shahi (Royal) road to strengthen and consolidate his empire from the Indus valley to the Sonar valley in Bengal. This road was renamed as Grand Trunk (GT) road during British period connecting Calcutta and Peshawar.

102. Who built the 'Shahi' road connecting the Indus Valley with the Sonar Valley?

- (a) Akbar (b) Humayun
- (c) Shahjahan (d) Sher Shah Suri

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

103. Tomb of Sher Shah Suri is situated in _____.

- (a) Fatehpur Sikri (b) Delhi
- (c) Sasaram (d) Agra

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Tomb of Sher Shah Suri is in the Sasaram town of the Bihar India. Sher Shah was responsible for greatly rebuilding and modernizing the Grand Trunk Road, a major artery which runs all the way from modern day Bangladesh to Afghanistan. The tomb was built in memory of Emperor Sher Shah Suri, a Pathan from Bihar who defeated the Mughal Empire and founded the Sur, Empire in northern India. The system of tri-metalism which came to characterise Mughal coinage was introduced by Sher Shah.

Ruler	Place of the tomb
Babur	Kabul
Humayun	Delhi
Akbar	Sikandra (Agra)
Jahangir	Shahdara (Lahore)
Shah Jahan	Agra
Aurangzeb	Aurangabad

104. Sur dynasty was founded by Sher Shah, who had ruled till _____.

- (a) 1540 to 1545 (b) 1535 to 1545
- (c) 1538 to 1545 (d) 1530 to 1545

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Shershah defeated the Mughal ruler Humayun in the Battle of Kannauj in 1540 AD and laid the foundation of Sur Dynasty. Sher Shah ruled from 1540 AD to 1545 AD.

105. Sher Shah invaded Bengal and defeated Mahmud shah in which year?

- (a) 1358 (b) 1583
- (c) 1540 (d) 1538

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : In 1538 AD, Sher Shah defeated Ghiyasuddin Mahmud Shah, who was the last Sultan of the Hussain Shahi dynasty of Bengal.

106. What was the real name of Sher Shah Suri or Sher Khan?

- (a) Farid (b) Jamal
- (c) Jalal-ud-din (d) Abul Fateh

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) : Sher Shah founded the Sur Dynasty in 1540 AD. Sher Shah's childhood name was Farid Khan. Shershah had constructed around 1700 Saray (restroom) by the side of road every 4 miles. Roads and Saray were the veins of his empire.

107. _____ had constructed many restrooms, mosques and network of roads, in which the Grand Trunk Road is the most famous one.
- (a) Emperor Sher Shah Suri
(b) Emperor Akbar
(c) Emperor Aurangzeb
(d) Emperor Humayun

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) The Grand Trunk Road was built by Sher Shah Suri which stretches from Afghanistan to Kolkata.

108. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun at the Battle of Kannauj in _____.
- (a) 1544 (b) 1540
(c) 1542 (d) 1539

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) Battle of Kannauj was fought between Sher Shah and Humayun in May, 1540 AD. This battle is also known as Battle of Bilgram. In this battle Shershah had defeated Humayun.

109. Silver coins introduced by Sher Shah was also continued by Mughals as-
- (a) Taka (b) Rupiya
(c) Tanka (d) Mohar

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Sher Shah first started a Silver coin Rupiya which weighed 178 grains (11.53 grams) and valued one rupiya. Mughals also continued Silver coin as Rupiya.

110. The Grand Trunk Road was rebuilt by ____.
- (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Henry
(c) Lord Clive (d) Lord Cornwallis

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Grand Trunk Road formerly known as Sarak-e-Azam or Badshahi Sarak was reconstructed by Lord Dalhousie. Its modern name is NH-2.

(iii) Akbar

111. When did Akbar become emperor?
- (a) 1552 AD (b) 1560 AD
(c) 1556 AD (d) 1550 AD

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar, who was also known as 'Akbar the Great', was the third emperor of the Mughal Empire after Babur and Humayun. He succeeded his father Humayun in the year 1556 AD, at the age of just 13. He remained emperor till 1605 AD.

112. Takht-i-Akbari, the platform where Akbar was coronated as emperor, is located in which state?
- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Takht-i-Akbari, the coronation platform of Mughal emperor Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar is at Kalanaur town in Punjab. The coronation ceremony of 14 year old Akbar was performed by Mughal military commander Bairam Khan in 1556 AD.

113. The Din-i-Ilahi (lit 'Religion of God') was synergetic religion propounded by:
- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Jahangir (d) Babar

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : To fill the gap between different religions, Akbar started a new religion Din-i-Ilahi in 1582. It believed in one God. It contained the good element of all religions. Its basis was rational. Although its basic function was monotheism, it also contained glimpses of polytheism. There were only 18 followers of this religion during the reign of Akbar.

114. Which Queen of Ahmednagar fought against Emperor Akbar?

- (a) Chand Bibi (b) Razia Sultan
(c) Durgavati (d) Roopmati

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Chand Bibi, was a contemporary of Emperor Akbar, well known as the heroic defender of Ahmadnagar against the Mughal forces of Emperor Akbar in 1595. Due to her heroic defence, Chand Bibi came to be known as "Chand Sultana".

115. _____ was Bairam Khan son, who became an important person in Akbar court.

- (a) Abdul Rahim Khan -i- Khanan
(b) Amir Khusrow
(c) Abul Fazl
(d) Birbal

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Bairam Khan's son was Abdul Rahim-Khan-i-Khanan, who was one of the Navratnas of Akbar. Akbar gave him the title of Khan-i-Khanan due to his prestigious performance in Gujarat war. Rahim was a brilliant scholar of Arabian, Turkey, Persian and Sanskrit language. Rahim was born in 1556 in Delhi.

116. Who among the following was honoured with the title 'Khan-i-Khanan'?

- (a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Bairam Khan (d) Humayun

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Bairam Khan was an important military commander, and later commander-in-chief of the Mughal army, a powerful statesman and regent at the court of the Mughal Emperors, Humayun and Akbar. He was also the guardian, chief mentor, adviser, teacher and the most trusted ally of Akbar. Akbar honored him as Khan-i-Khanan, which means "King of Kings".

117. Who among the following was one of the finest Calligraphers at Akbar's court, who was honoured with the title 'Zarrin Qalam' (Golden Pen)

- (a) Basawan (b) Abul Fazal
(c) Daswant (d) Muhammad Husain

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Muhammad Husain came from Kashmir and was one of the most well known artists of calligraphy in Akbar's Court. He was honoured with the title "Zarrin Kalam" or Golden Pen.

118. The battle of Haldighati was fought in:

- (a) 1568 (b) 1552
(c) 1576 (d) 1584

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Battle of Haldighati was fought on 18 June, 1576 between the armies of Maharana Pratap, the Rana of Mewar, and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amer. The battle ended in defeat of the forces of Mewar.

119. Who was the revenue minister of Emperor Akbar?

- (a) Wazir khan (b) Noor Jahan
(c) Todar Mal (d) Abul Fazl

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Raja Todar Mal was Emperor Akbar's revenue minister. Akbar introduced numerous reforms in his revenue department with the assistance of Todar Mal. He introduced a new system of revenue known as zabt and a system of taxation called dahshala. He took a careful survey of crop yields and prices cultivated for a 10-year period 1570–1580 AD.

120. What was Akbar's idea of Sulah-e-kul?

- (a) Intolerance towards invaders
(b) Universal peace
(c) Gender justice
(d) Religious equality

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Akbar's idea of Sulah-e-kul was universal peace. This principle of universal peace was founded by Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti which was propounded by Akbar. In this all religions and sects had freedom of expression if they do not fight each other.

121. In which year "Ibadat-Khana (House of Worship) was erected by Akbar?

- (a) 1575 (b) 1679
(c) 1675 (d) 1579

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Ibadat-Khana was a meeting house built in 1575 CE by the Mughal emperor Akbar the Great, at Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh to gather spiritual leaders of different religious ground so as to conduct a discussion on the teachings of the respective religious leaders. Din-e-Ilahi (Religion of God) was propounded by Mughal emperor Akbar in 1582 AD.

122. In which year was the Second Battle of Panipat fought between Akbar and Hemu?

- (a) 1526 (b) 1536
(c) 1576 (d) 1556

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on 5 November, 1556, between Hemu and the Mughal emperor Akbar. Akbar defeated Hemu in this battle.

First Battle of Panipat : In 1526, Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.

Third Battle of Panipat : In 1761, Ahmad Shah Abadali defeated the Marathas.

123. By whom was Din-i-Ilahi promoted?

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

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Din-i-Ilahi was a syncretic religion propounded by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1582, intending to merge some of the elements of other religions.

124. Which Mughal Emperor made Fatehpur Sikri as his capital?

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

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Akbar made Fatehpur Sikri as his capital which was constructed in honor of his successful campaign in Gujarat.

125. Birbal was a member of the court of which Mughal emperor?

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

RRB JE - 28/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Birbal was one of the Akbar's Navratnas. He was born in a Brahmin family and his childhood name was Mahesh Das. He was the only Hindu who adopted the Din-i-Ilahi religion.

126. To strengthen the army, mansabdari system was started by __.

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

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Mansabdari system was started by Akbar in 18th year of his rule. This system was started in the place of Jagirdari system. Mansab means Post or category.

127. Akbar became the ruler of Punjab at the age of ____.

- (a) 31 (b) 23
(c) 13 (d) 33

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Akbar was the third ruler of Mughal dynasty. On 14 Feb, 1556 AD coronation of Akbar was done by Bairam Khan in Gurdaspur when he was of 13 years 4 months old.

128. Mughal ruler Akbar was born in ____.

- (a) Amarkot (b) Fatehpur Sikri
(c) Sialkot (d) Agra

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Akbar was born on 15th October 1542 AD in the palace of Raja Virsal in Amarkot.

129. Which Mughal ruler started Din-i-illahi?

- (a) Shahjahan (b) Akbar
(c) Humayun (d) Aurangzeb

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : In 1582 AD, Akbar started Din-i-illahi which was also known as Iahid-i-ilahi. Din-i-illahi consists of some elements of every religion.

130. Who among the following founded the religion of Din-i-Ilahi?

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

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Akbar founded the religion of Din-i-Ilahi which means 'Religion of God'.

131. During Akbar reign ___ was the Finance Minister of Mughal Empire.

- (a) Todarmal (b) Man Singh I
(c) Tansen (d) Birbal

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Raja Todarmal was the Finance Minister of Mughal Empire during Akbar's reign.

132. Who died on 27 October, 1605 at Fatehpur Sikhri, was buried at Sikandra in Agra.

- (a) Empress Mumtaj Mahal
(b) Emperor Shah Jahan
(c) Emperor Humayun
(d) Emperor Akbar

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Akbar full name was Abulfatah Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar. He was buried at Sikandra. His ruling period was 1556 AD to 1605 AD.

133. The states of ___ were known as authorised states because the Mughal Empire was conquered here.

- (a) Maratha, Karnataka, Panipat
(b) Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad
(c) Bengal, Karnataka, Panipat
(d) Karnataka, Sindh, Delhi

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) The states of Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad were known as authorised states because the Mughal empire was conquered here.

134. Queen Hamida Banu Begum was the the wife of Mughal Emperor ___.

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

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Hamidabanu Begum was the wife of famous Mughal Emperor Humayun. Hamida constructed Tomb of Humayun near Dinpanah or Purana Qila.

135. Hamida Bano Begum was mother of ___.

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

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Hamida Bano Begum was the mother of third Mughal ruler Akbar. She was the daughter Mir Ali.

136. Which of the following was not Akbar's nine gems or navratna?

- (a) Ustad Ali Khan (b) Raja Todarmal
(c) Abul Fazal (d) Fakir Aziao Din

RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Nine gems of Akbar's court were Abul Fazal, Tansen, Birbal, Todarmal, Mansingh, Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Fakir Aziano-Din, Mulla Do-Piyaza and Faizi.

137. ___ was third Mughal Emperor.

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

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Akbar was the third ruler of Mughal Dynasty. He was the founder of Din-i-illahi.

138. Akbar had administrative seat at?

- (a) Allahabad (b) Lucknow
(c) Delhi (d) Agra

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Akbar carried out all his administrative work from Delhi.

(iv) Jahangir

139. Who among the following Mughal rulers of India gave permission to the British to establish their first factory in Surat?

- (a) Shahjahan (b) Bahadurshah Zafar
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Jahangir

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The British East India Company of British landed on Indian subcontinent on 24 August 1608 at the port of Surat for the purpose of trade but after seven years they established a factory under the leadership of Sir Thomas Roe. The first factory was established in Surat. The first factory in Surat was established by East India Company with a permission of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

140. Mughal Emperor Jahangir was son of ___.

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

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Akbar was the father of Mughal Emperor Jahangir. Mughal Empire was established by Jahiruddin Muhammad Babur.

141. Jahangir was the ___ Mughal Emperor of India.

- (a) 3rd (b) 4th
(c) 5th (d) 6th

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Jahangir who was the son of Akbar was the fourth ruler of Mughal Dynasty. His childhood name was Salim. He was successor of Akbar.

(v) Shah Jahan

142. Which of the following is (Under Mughal ruler- Foreign traveller visited India)-correctly matched?

- (a) Shah Jahan – William Hawkins
 (b) Jahangir – Manucci
 (c) Aurangzeb – Manucci
 (d) Akbar – Sir Thomas Roe

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :	
Foreign Travellers	Reign of Rulers
William Hawkins	Jahangir
Sir Thomas Roe	Akbar
Manucci	Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb
Peter Mundy	Shah Jahan

143. Shah Jahan's daughter ——— participated in many architectural projects of the new capital of Shajahanabad (Delhi).

- (a) Begum Ishrat
 (b) Gulbadan Begum
 (c) Roshanara
 (d) Jahanara

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Jahanara (Shah Jahan's daughter) participated in many architectural projects of the new capital established at Shahjahanabad, Delhi. Jahanara, Roshan Ara, were sisters. Roshanara supported Aurangzeb in the war of succession. Gulbadan Begum was the daughter of Babur who wrote 'Humayunnama'.

144. Which Mughal Emperor built Taj Mahal?

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

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) Taj Mahal is the world famous monument built in Agra. Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

145. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched (with important foreign travellers and the ruler of dynasty during whose they come to india).

- (a) Ralph fitch-Akbar
 (b) Abdur Razzak-Dev Rai II
 (c) John Judan-Shah Jahan
 (d) Marco polo-Pandya Empire

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : John Fryer, Peter Mundy, Tavernier & John Loyalt came to India during the reign of Shah Jahan. Rest all the options are correctly matched.

(vi) Aurangzeb

146. _____ became an independent kingdom under the rule of Chinkilich khan, also known as Nizam-ul-mulk.

- (a) Mysore (b) Hyderabad
 (c) Awadh (d) Bengal

RRB Group-D 25-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) After the death of Aurangzeb on 3 March, 1707 AD. When the Mughal ruler became weak, the Nizam of Hyderabad declared freedom of himself from Mughal Empire. He established the independent Hyderabad state in 1724 AD.

147. Which of the following statements about Aurangzeb is incorrect?

- (a) He was also known as Alamgir
 (b) In his struggle for throne, Aurangzeb decisively defeated his brother Dara in battle and put his father under house arrest in his own palace in Agra
 (c) He was the second son of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal.
 (d) The Mughal Empire continued to decline. after the death of Aurangzeb in mid-18th century

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Regarding Aurangzeb, statement in option (c) is wrong because, he was the third son of the fifth emperor of the Mughal dynasty, Shah Jahan. His mother was Mumtaz Mahal. He was born on November 3, 1618, in Dhod, Malwa, India. Aurangzeb was given the title of Alamgir which means conqueror of the world. Aurangzeb defeated his elder brother Dara Shikoh at Samugarh in May 1658. He confined his father in his own palace at Agra. Aurangzeb was 88 years old when he died on March 3, 1707. When he died the Mughal empire started declining and many revolts and rebellions broke out through out the empire.

148. Which of the following kings was sent by Aurangzeb against Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj?

- (a) Bahadurshah Zafar (b) Adil Shah
 (c) Man Singh (d) Jai Singh

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : To control the power of Shivaji Maharaj, Aurangzeb sent Jai Singh to Pune. He started rallying all the forces against Shivaji Maharaj. Jai Singh had besieged the fort of Purandar as a result a treaty between Jai Singh and Shivaji Maharaj was signed in June 1665 which came to be known as Treaty of Purandar.

149. Who was also known as Rabia-ud-Daurani?

- (a) Nur Jahan
 (b) Dilras Banu Begum
 (c) Jagat Gosain
 (d) Asmat Begum

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The original name of Rabia-ud-Daurani was Dilras Banu Begum. She was the first wife of Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb commissioned the tomb of Rabia-ud-Daurani in 1660 in Aurangabad, which is called as the second Taj Mahal. It is also known as 'Bibi Ka Maqbara'. It was actually built by his eldest son Prince Azam Shah in memory of his mother. It was built in 1678 AD.

150. In the Indian history, who was known as Alam-Gir?

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

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Aurangzeb was known as Alam-Gir. He was born in Ujjain. His father name was Shah Jahan and mother name was Mumtaz Mahal. Mughal Empire reached its highest peak during his reign. He was also known as 'Zindapir'.

151. Mughal Emperor _____ had acquired the title of 'Alamgir'.

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Aurangzeb was the sixth ruler of Mughal Dynasty who ruled from 1658-1707AD. He was known as Zinda Pir for strictly following the shariat law

152. After the death of Aurangzeb in _____, several regional kingdoms came to power under Mughal administrator in different parts of India.

- (a) 1708 (b) 1705
(c) 1706 (d) 1707

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) After Aurangzeb's death, in 1707 Murshid Kuli Khan of Bengal, Saadat Ali Khan of Awadh, Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad declared themselves as Independent rulers.

(vii) Rulers of Later Mughal Period

153. When did Nadir Shah invade India and sack Delhi?

- (a) 1739 (b) 1761
(c) 1754 (d) 1765

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Emperor Nadir Shah, the Shah of Persia and the founder of the Iranian Afsharid dynasty of Persia, invaded Northern India and Delhi in March 1739. His army had easily defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Karnal.

154. From which Asian country did Ahmad Shah Abdali come to India?

- (a) Persia (b) Turkey
(c) Afghanistan (d) Mangolia

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Ahmad Shah Abdali, also known as called Ahmad Khan Abdali, was the originator of the Durrani Empire and is viewed as the organizer of the cutting edge territory of Afghanistan. In July 1747 Ahmad Shah was delegated as the king of Afghanistan by a Loya Jirga in Kandahar, where he set up his capital. In the Third Battle of Panipat on 14 January 1761, he defeated the Maratha Army led by Sadashivrao Bhau.

155. Who was the last Mughal emperor of India?

- (a) Alamgir II (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Ahmad Shah Bahadur (d) Bahadur Shah II

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Bahadur Shah Jafar (1775-1862) was the last ruler of Mughal Empire and famous poet of urdu. He was a poet, musician, and calligrapher, more an aesthete than a political leader.

156. Who was last Mughal Emperor?

- (a) Babur (b) Jahangir
(c) Akbar (d) Bahadur Shah

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (d) See the explanation of the above question.

157. Which Mughal emperor was sent to Rangoon by Britishers?

- (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Bahadur Shah Ahmad Shah
(c) Bahadur Shah I
(d) Bahadur Shah III

RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Britishers exiled Bahadur Shah II to Rangoon. Where he died on 7 November 1862. He used Zafar as his pen name.

7. Literature during Mughal Period

158. Who wrote the medieval-era epic poem "Padmavat"?

- (a) Mulla Daud
(b) Abdu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak
(c) Malik Muhammad "Jayasi"
(d) Amir Khusro

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Padmavat is an epic poem written in 1540 AD by sufi poet Malik Muhammad Jayasi, who wrote it in the Hindustani language of Awadhi, and originally in the Persian Nastaliq script. It is the oldest extant text among the important works in Awadhi. A famous piece of Sufi literature from the period, it relates an allegorical fictional story about the Delhi Sultan Alauddin Khalji's desire for the titular Padmavati, the Queen of Chittor.

159. Who wrote the book 'Tahqiq-i-Hind'?

- (a) Megasthenes (b) Al-Masudi
(c) Ibn Batuta (d) Al-Biruni

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Tahqiq-i-Hind is a Persian traveller's travel account written by Al-Biruni. He was one of the great muslim scholars and expert of medieval period. He came to India with Mahamud Ghaznavi in 1017 AD and wrote about the conditions and society of India in his account namely Tahqiq-i-Hind.

160. Who wrote 'Ain-i-Akbari'? It is a 16th-century detailed document recording the administration of the Mughal Empire under Emperor Akbar.

- (a) Mulla Shah (b) Abdur Rahim
(c) Abul Fazal (d) Haji Ibrahim

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Ain-i-Akbari is a 16th century document written by Akbar's Court historian Abul Fazl in Persian language. It deals with the administration of Mughal Emperor Akbar. Ain-i-Akbari is a part of Akbar Nama.

161. Humayunama has been written by.

- (a) Gulbadan Begum (b) Babur
(c) Akbar (d) Noorjahan

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Gulbadan Begum (1523–1603) was a Mughal princess and the daughter of Emperor Babur who was the founder of the Mughal Empire. She is best known as the author of Humayunama.

162. Tansen, the famous singer of Mughal era, is associated with which Indian music form?

- (a) Dhrupad (b) Thumri
(c) Carnatic (d) Khayal

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Tansen, Indian musician and poet who was an important figure in the North Indian tradition of Hindustani classical music. He was greatly esteemed for his dhrupad and raga compositions and for his vocal performances.

163. Ali Quli Salim and Abu Talib were important poets during the reign of ____.

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Akbar

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Ali Qulisalim and Abu Talib were important poets during the reign of Shah Jahan. During Akbar's period, Faizi, Abul Fazal, Tulsidas and Raskhan were famous poet. During Jahangir time, Surdas, Bihari, Keshav das, Naqib khan and Mutamid restricted historiography.

164. Babur's autobiography 'Baburnama' was written in which language?

- (a) Kurdi (b) Pashto
(c) Urdu (d) Turki

RRB ALP & Tec. (13-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans : (d) Baburnama was written in Turkish language. In this book, Babur wrote different stories of his life in detail. This autobiography gives a great details of 'Tulughma war system' during battle of Panipat and Khanawa.

165. Who is the author of the book Geet Govindam written during medieval India?

- (a) Meerabai (b) Tulsidas
(c) Kabir (d) Jayadev

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) The poem was written in Sanskrit by Jayadev, who was attached to the Bengali court of king Laksmna Sena (12 century)

Writers – Compositions

Jayadev – Geet Govinda, Ratimanjari

Tulsidas – Ramcharit Manas, Dohavali,
Geetavali, Vinay patrika

Kabirdas – Bijak (Sakhi, Sabad, Ramaini)

Meerabai – Geet Govind Teeka, Rag Govind

166. The travellers came to India in the medieval period wrote their biographies and the court poets wrote their poem to praise their kings these literary sourcess are called ____.

- (a) Record (b) Chronicles
(c) Theology (d) Chronology

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) In the medieval period, biographies and poems written by the travellers and court poet are placed in the category of chronicles.

167. 'Baburnama' which is Babur's autobiography was written in ____ language.

- (a) Persian (b) Arabic
(c) Urdu (d) Turkish

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Babur had written his autobiography 'Baburnama' which is also known as Tuzuk-i- Babri. It was written in Turkish language (Chagatai Turkish). Babur and Jahangir were only the Mughal Emperor who wrote their biographies.

8. Art & Architecture in Mughal Period

168. In which of the following cities did Maharaja Jai Singh II did not build the Jantar Mantar?

- (a) Jaipur (b) Delhi
(c) Allahabad (d) Varanasi

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Maharaja Jai Singh - II constructed 5 observatories in India. These are located in Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura, Delhi and Varanasi. Jaipur observatory is the biggest among the five. Jaipur observatory has been listed in the UNESCO sites in the year 2010.

169. Vitthal Temple is included in which of these group of monuments ?

- (a) Group of Monuments located Hampi
(b) Group of Monuments located at Mahabalipuram

- (c) Group of Monuments located at Pattadakal
- (d) Group of Monuments located at Khajuraho

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Vithoba Temple or Vitthala Temple in Hampi is an ancient monument that is well-known for its exceptional architecture and unmatched craftsmanship. It is considered to be one of the largest and the most famous structure in Hampi. The temple is located in the north eastern part of Hampi, near the banks of the Tungabhadra River. It was built during the reign of King Devaraya II (1422 –1446 AD)

170. Which of the following architectural techniques has been used primarily to decorate the Taj Mahal?

- (a) Mosaic
- (b) Relief
- (c) Pietra Dura
- (d) Tesseræ

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Pietra dura architectural techniques has been used primarily to decorate the Taj Mahal. The Pietra dura is the art of carving the stone, from a general point of view. The use of this type of decoration, similar to the Florentine technique of Pietra dura, is thought to have been influenced by the presence of Italian craftsmen at the Mughal court, and developed in India as 'parchinkari'.

171. Who took away the Peacock throne from India?

- (a) Nadir Shah
- (b) Ahmed Shah
- (c) Mohammad bin Tuglaq
- (d) Genghis Khan

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Nadir Shah took away the peacock throne built by Shah Jahan, from India. Emperor Nadir Shah, the Shah of Persia and the founder of the Iranian Afsharid dynasty of Persia invaded Northern India eventually attacking Delhi in March, 1739. His army had easily defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Karnal and would eventually capture the Mughal capital in aftermath of the battle.

172. Which of the following is INCORRECTLY matched?

- (a) Elephanta Caves- Maharashtra
- (b) Khajuraho- Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Kedarnath-Gujarat
- (d) Buland Darwaza-Fatehpur Sikri

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kedarnath temple is one of the sacred pilgrimage centres in Northern India, located on the bank of Mandakini river at an altitude of 3584 meters above sea level. The historical name of this region is "Kedar Khand". Kedarnath temple is a part of Char Dhams and Panch Kedar in Uttarakhand.

173. Who founded the city of Agra ?

- (a) Alam Shah
- (b) Sikandar Lodhi
- (c) Bahlol Lodhi
- (d) Ibrahim Lodhi

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Sultan Sikandar Lodi, the Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, founded Agra in the year 1504 AD. After the Sultan's death, the city passed on to his son, Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. He ruled his Sultanate from Agra until he fell fighting to Mughal Emperor Babur in the First battle of Panipat fought in 1526 AD.

174. Who completed the construction of the Qutub Minar?

- (a) Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad
- (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
- (d) Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Qutub Minar is a soaring, 73m high tower of victory, built in 1199 by Qutub-ud-din Aibak immediately after the defeat of Delhi's last Hindu kingdom. He commenced the construction of the Qutub Minar in 1193 AD, but could only finish the basement. His successor, Iltutmish added three more storeys and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlaq constructed the fifth and the last storey.

175. In which Indian fort would you find the Musamman Burj ?

- (a) Red Fort of Agra
- (b) Red Fort of Delhi
- (c) Golconda Fort
- (d) Fatehpur Sikri Fort

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Musamman Burj, the Shah Burj is an elaborate octagonal tower located near the Diwan-e-Khas (hall of private audience) in Agra Fort. Musamman Burj was built by Shah Jahan for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

176. In which city is Buland Darwaza located?

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Chittorgarh
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Fatehpur Sikri

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Buland Darwaza is the main entrance to the Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri, which is 43 km from Agra, Buland Darwaza, or the "Door of Victory", was built in 1575 AD by Mughal emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.

177. The Charminar of Hyderabad was built by :

- (a) Asaf Jah
- (b) Muhammad Kuli Kutub Shah
- (c) Allauddin Khalji
- (d) Muhammad bin Tuglaq

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Charminar is in the old city of Hyderabad, Telangana. The monument was built in 1591 AD, to serve as the mosques and madaras by Muhammad Kuli Kutub Shah, the fifth king of the Qutub Shahi dynasty, reportedly as the first building in Hyderabad, his new capital.

178. During whose reign the Charminar monument of Hyderabad was built?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah
- (c) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (d) Jahangir

ALP Stage -II 22.01.2019 (shift - I)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

179. Which is the tallest Victory tower in India?

- (a) Fateh Burj
- (b) Vijay Stambh
- (c) Qutub Minar
- (d) Jhulta Minar

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Fateh Burj is the tallest victory tower (minar) in India. It is situated in the historical village of Chappar Chiri in the SAS Nagar district (Mohali district) of Punjab state. It was here that Banda Singh Bahadur, one of the most respected Sikh warriors, won a decisive battle against Wazir Khan, commander of the Mughal army.

180. Which Mughal monument was designed by Ustad Ahmed Lahori and declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 ?

- (a) Agra Fort
- (b) Taj Mahal
- (c) Red Fort
- (d) Humayun's Tomb

RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Taj Mahal was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 for being "the Jewel of Muslim Art in India". It is regarded by many as the best example of Mughal architecture and a symbol of India's rich history. This Monument was designed by Ustad Ahmed Lahori.

181. Which of the following was NOT built by Shah Jahan?

- (a) Shalimar Gardens
- (b) Red Fort (Delhi)
- (c) Buland Darwaza
- (d) Jama Masjid (Delhi)

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The monuments built by Shah Jahan are:

- Taj Mahal, Agra
- Red Fort (Lal Quila), Delhi
- Jama Masjid, Delhi
- Agra Fort, Agra
- Jama Masjid, Agra
- Moti Masjid, Agra Fort
- Wazir Khan Mosque, Lahore
- Shalimar Gardens, Lahore

15-storey "Door of Victory" (Buland Darwaza) is the highest gateway in the world. It was constructed in 1575 AD by Mughal emperor Akbar the Great to commemorate his win over Gujarat.

182. In which city is the tomb of Emperor Akbar situated?

- (a) Varanasi
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Chandigarh
- (d) Agra

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Akbar's tomb was built in 1605–1613 AD by his son Jahangir and is situated in 119 acres of grounds in Sikandra, a sub area of Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. Akbar planned the tomb and selected a suitable site for it. After his death, Akbar's son Jahangir completed the construction in 1605–1613 AD.

183. Gol Gumbaz is situated in which state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The famous Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur (Karnataka) it is the country's largest and the world's second largest dome. It is a work of architectural genius. Unsupported by any pillars, the mausoleum of Muhammed Adil Shah was constructed in 1656 by architect Yaqut of Dabul.

184. The Dilwara temple is situated at _____

- (a) Mount Abu
- (b) Khajuraho
- (c) Bhubaneswar
- (d) Aurangabad

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Dilwara temples of India are located about 2.5 k.m from Mount Abu, Rajasthan's only hill station. These are Jain temples which were built by Vastupal-Tejjpal a Jain laymen between the 11th and 13th centuries AD, and are world famous for their stunning use of Marble.

185. Panch Mahal built by Akbar is located in ____.

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Ajmer
- (c) Agra
- (d) Fatehpur Sikri

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Panch Mahal is a palace in Fatehpur Sikri, UP. The Panch Mahal meaning Five level palace was commissioned by Akbar. This structure stands close to the Zenana quarters (Harem), used for entertainments and relaxation.

186. The Shalimar Gardens located in Lahore and Kashmir are architectures of the ____.

- (a) Mughals
- (b) British
- (c) Delhi Sultanate
- (d) Sikhs

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Shalimar Gardens located in Lahore and Kashmir are architectures of the Mughals. Shalimar Garden of Jammu and Kashmir was built by Mughal Emperor Jahangir for his wife Nur Jahan in 1619. The Shalimar Garden of Lahore was constructed by Shah Jahan in 1641-42 AD, layering Persian influences.

187. Around which year did the construction of Taj Mahal Complex begin?

- (a) 1641 AD (b) 1632 AD
(c) 1651 AD (d) 1621 AD

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The construction of the Taj Mahal Complex started in 1632 AD. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. The architect of Taj Mahal was Ustad Ahmad Lahori. The Taj Mahal is a masterpiece of Mughal architecture. In 1983, UNESCO included the Taj Mahal in the list of World Heritage Sites.

188. Which of the following Nawabs of Awadh built the Bara Imambara in Lucknow?

- (a) Asaf-ud-Daula (b) Asif Jah Mirza
(c) Shuja -ud-Daula (d) Yamin-ud-Daula

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Bara Imambara of Lucknow is one of the most famous monuments of the city. Also known as Asafi Imambara, after the name of the Nawab of Lucknow who got it constructed. The Bara Imambara in Lucknow was built by Asaf-ud-daula in 1784. It is believed that the construction of this grand building was started when a devastating famine had hit Awadh, and the nawab's objective was to provide employment for people in the region for almost a decade while the famine lasted.

189. Which of the following did Emperor Akbar NOT construct?

- (a) Agra fort
(b) Fatehpur Sikri
(c) Jama Masjid of Delhi
(d) Buland Darwaza

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Mughal architecture is remarkably attractive and symmetrical combinations of Turkish, Persian and Indian architecture. It was first developed in India during the reign of the third Mughal emperor Akbar the Great and flourished during the reign of his grandson Shah Jahan. Here, some famous monuments of India built by Akbar and Shah Jahan—

Monuments	Constructed by	Place
Agra Fort	Akbar	Agra
Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar	Agra
Jama Masjid of Delhi	Shah Jahan	Delhi
Buland Darwaza	Akbar	Agra

190. Construction of the Hawa Mahal at Jaipur was inspired by the ____.

- (a) Jal Mahal at Jaipur
(b) City Palace at Jaipur
(c) Khetri Mahal at Jhunjhunu
(d) Lake Palace at Udaipur

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Hawa Mahal (The Palace of Winds) was built in 1799 AD by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh of Kachwaha Rajput dynasty, who was the founder of Jaipur. He was impressed with the 'Khetri Mahal' built by Maharaja Bhopal Singh in the town of Jhunjhun, Rajasthan.

191. The Mysore Palace in Karnataka was an official residence of which of the following dynasties?

- (a) Chalukya (b) Wadiyar
(c) Chola (d) Pallava

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Mysore Palace, is a historic palace and a royal residence in Mysore, in Karnataka, used to be the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty, who ruled from 1399 to 1950 AD. Mysore Palace is also known as Amba Villa. Henry Irwin was the architect of the Mysore palace. In the 14th century Yaduraya built the first palace inside the old fort, which was demolished and restored several times. The present building was built between 1897 and 1912, after the burning of the old palace.

192. Who built the Buland Darwaza, which is located in Fatehpur Sikri?

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

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Akbar built the Buland Darwaza to commemorate his victory over Gujarat in 1575 AD. It is the main entrance to the Jama Masjid of Fatehpur Sikri. Buland Darwaza is the highest gateway in the world and it is an masterpiece example of Mughal Architecture.

193. The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was erected by Akbar to celebrate his conquest of ____.

- (a) Kashmir (b) Gujarat
(c) Bengal (d) Mewar

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

194. To commemorate his victory over Gujarat, Akbar built 'Gate of Magnificence' the highest gateway of India at Fatehpur Sikri. What is another name for this gateway?

- (a) India Gate (b) Buland Darwaza
(c) Kashmiri Gate (d) Gateway of India

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

195. In which year was the construction of Jama Masjid of Delhi completed?

- (a) 1653 (b) 1655
(c) 1652 (d) 1656

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Jama Mosque (Masjid) of Delhi was constructed between 1650 – 1656 AD during tenure of Shahjahan. It is also known as Masjid - e - Jahanuma, which denotes notion of conquering the whole world. It consists of 4 gates, 4 pillars and 2 towers. It is made up of red sandstone and marbles.

196. Which of the following monuments is NOT situated in Delhi?

- (a) Qutub Minar (b) Panch Mahal
(c) Agrasen Ki Baoli (d) Red Fort

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Panch Mahal: It is a palace in Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh. The Panch Mahal meaning 'Five level Palace' was commissioned by Akbar. This is an extraordinary structure employing the design elements of a Buddhist Temple, entirely columnar, consisting of four storey of decreasing size arranged asymmetrically on the ground floor, which contains 84 columns.

Qutub Minar: It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of New Delhi, India. Its construction was begun by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, in around 1199 AD and completed by his successor, Iltutmish. It was damaged as by lightning in 1326 AD and again in 1368 AD, and was repaired by the rulers of the day, Muhammad-bin-Tughluq (1325-51) and Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88). In 1503 AD Sikandar Lodi carried out some restoration and enlargement of the upper storeys.

Agrasen ki Baoli: It was a 60-meter long and 15-meter wide historical step well on Hailey Road, near Connaught Place, Jantar Mantar in New Delhi, India. It was originally built by the legendary king Agrasen.

Red Fort: It is a Mughal fort made up of red sandstone in Old Delhi, India. It was built by Shah Jahan in the mid-17th century. The fort was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007.

197. The Red Fort of Agra was founded by which Mughal Emperor?

- (a) Jahangir (b) Bahadurshah Jafar
(c) Shahjahan (d) Akbar

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Red Fort of Agra was built in 1565AD by Mughal Emperor, Akbar the Great. Basically it was built by bricks.

• Remarkably the Red Fort of Delhi was built by Mughal Emperor, Shah Jahan.

198. Which of the following monuments is not located in Delhi?

- (a) Alai Darwaza (b) Buland Darwaza
(c) India Gate (d) Humayun's Tomb

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Buland Darwaza is a monument constructed at Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh. It was built in 1575 AD by the great Mughal Emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. It is the highest gateway in the world.

Alai Darwaza is situated in premises of Qutub Minar in Delhi. It was built by Alauddin Khalji in 1311 AD.

Humayun's Tomb is located in Delhi. It was built by the Humayun's wife Bega Begum or Haji Begum in 1570. It was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent.

199. In which of the following cities is the Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti Located ?

- (a) Delhi (b) Golconda
(c) Fatehpur Sikri (d) Junagarh

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Salim Chisti's tomb was built with red sandstone but later converted into a beautiful marble mausoleum. Salim Chishti's (Tomb) is in the middle of the Emperor's Courtyard at Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh. Emperor Akbar had built this tomb in the honour of Sufi Saint Salim Chisti between 1571 and 1580 AD.

200. To which of the following deities is the Dilwara Temple in Mount Abu dedicated?

- (a) Jagannath (b) Adinath
(c) Badrinath (d) Kedarnath

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Dilwara Temples are located few kilometres away from Mount Abu, Rajasthan's only hill station. These Jain temples were built between the 11th and 13th centuries AD and are famous for their use of marble and intricate marble carvings. There are five shrines in the complex that are dedicated to Lord Adinath, Lord Rishabhadeva, Lord Neminatha, Lord Mahavir Swami and Lord Parshvanatha respectively.

201. Golconda Fort is situated in which Indian state?

- (a) Odisha (b) Telangana
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Golconda Fort is one of the oldest and historical Fort located in Hyderabad, Telangana. The fort was previously called Mankal Golconda Fort and was built of mud on a hill top by king of Warangal in 1143. Later it was fortified between 14th and 17th centuries by the Bahmani Sultans and then ruling Qutb Shahi dynasty. The Qutb Shahi reign at Golconda ended in 1687 when this dynasty was over thrown by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, who intentionally left it ruins.

202. Which of the following cities does not have Jantar Mantar?

- (a) Indore (b) Jaipur
(c) Varanasi (d) Ujjain

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur built the 5 observatories in country on the basis of Hindu astronomy. The observatories or Jantar Mantar were built in Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura, Delhi and Varanasi. The first observatory was constructed in Delhi in 1724 AD.

203. Qila Mubarak monument is situated in ____.

- (a) Haryana (b) Rajasthan
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Qila Mubarak is situated in Bhatinda (Punjab). It was constructed in 6th century. It is one of the oldest forts made up of bricks. The famous Raziya Sultan was imprisoned here by Altunia.

204. Moti Masjid is located in which of the following monuments?

- (a) Golconda fort (b) Agra Fort
(c) Qutubminar (d) Red Fort

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Moti Masjid was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in Agra. There is another Moti Masjid also, located inside Lahore fort, this white marble structure was built by Jahangir and it was modified by architects of Shah Jahan.

205. The construction of ____ was started in 1632 AD and it was completed at the end of 1648 AD.

- (a) Taj Mahal (b) Qutubminar
(c) Red Fort (d) Moti Mahal

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) The construction of Taj Mahal was started in 1632 AD and it was completed at the end of 1648 AD. It is situated in Agra, UP. Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It was designed by Ustad Ahmad Lahouri & Ustad Isa. It was built from white marble which was brought from the quarries of Makrana in district Nagaur, Rajasthan. In 1983, it was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

206. Jaipur's signature building, the Hawa Mahal, a multi layered palace, was built by Sawai Pratap Singh in ____.

- (a) 1699 AD (b) 1599 AD
(c) 1799 AD (d) 1899 AD

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Hawa Mahal is one of the major land marks of Jaipur. It is a multi layered palace, which was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1799 AD. The Mahal is an inter play of red and pink sand stone. Mr. Lal Chand Ustad was the architect of Hawa Mahal. It has 953 windows these windows are known as 'Jharokhas'. Jaipur is also called as pink city.

207. Fatehpur Sikri or City of Victory was the capital of ____ for 12 years.

- (a) Babur (b) Bahadur Shah
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Fatehpur Sikri or City of Victory was established by Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1569 AD and served as the capital of Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585 AD Akbar founded this city after winning Chittor and Ranthambore. Akbar abandoned the city in 1585 AD due to shortage of water and frequent wars between Mughals and Rajputs. He shifted his capital from Fatehpur Sikri to Lahore and in 1598 AD, he made Agra as his capital.

208. Who had established Fatehpur Sikri?

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

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) See the explanation of the above question.

209. Moti Masjid or 'Pearl Mosque' is the most beautiful structure of the ____ fort.

- (a) Red (b) Golconda
(c) Amer (d) Agra

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque was built by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. It is built in the Red Fort of Delhi in 1659 AD and it is the most beautiful structure of Red Fort.

210. Which famous red sand stone fort surrounds the royal city of Mughal rulers, which includes Jahangir Mahal, Khas Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas and two beautiful mosques?

- (a) Agra Fort
(b) Tomb of Humayun
(c) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
(d) Groups of Monuments at Hampi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a) The famous Agra Fort, made of red sand stone surrounds the royal city of Mughal rulers, which includes Jahangir Mahal, Khas Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas and two beautiful mosques. The construction of Agra Fort was started around 1565 AD, when the initial structures were built by Akbar and subsequently taken over by his grandson Shah Jahan, who added the most of the marble creation to the fort.

211. Which of the following is not a memorial to dead person?

- (a) Bibi ka Maqbara
(b) Taj Mahal
(c) Charminar
(d) Itmad ud Daulah

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Charminar was built by Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah in 1591 AD to commemorate the end of the plague in the city. It is located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It is not a memorial of a dead person.

Memorial	The Person's Name
Bibi ka Maqbara	- Dilras Banu Begum
Taj Mahal	- Mumtaz Mahal
Itmad ud Daulah	- Mirza Ghiyas Beg

212. The Charminar was built to eradicate, which of the following widely spread disease?

- (a) Yellow fever (b) Plague
(c) Leprosy (d) Cancer

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) See the explanation of the above question.

213. Which of the following famous both religious and secular historical building is not in Fatehpur sikri city of Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Buland Darwaza
(b) Tomb of Salim Chisti
(c) Diwan-i-Khas
(d) Qutb Shahi Tomb

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) The Qutub Shahi Tomb is located in Ibrahim Bagh in Hyderabad. Buland Darwaza and Tomb of Salim Chisti was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar in Fatehpur Sikri (UP). Diwan-i-Khas was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan in Agra Fort.

214. Which of the following is not a historical monument in Fatehpur Sikri?

- (a) Buland Darwaza (b) Ibadat Khana
(c) Gol Gumbad (d) Panch Mahal

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Gol Gumbad is the crypt of Mohammed Adil Shah, who was the sultan of Bijapur. This magnificent monument was constructed by the architect Yaqut of Dabul in year 1656 AD. It is located in the state of Karnataka. It is some times even referred as the Taj Mahal of South India.

215. Murud Janjira Fort in Maharashtra is surrounded by-

- (a) Paddy field (b) Tree
(c) Garden (d) Water

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Murud- Janjira Fort is located in Murud village in Raigarh district of Maharashtra. Malik Amber of Ahmednagar Sultanate constructed it in 15th century AD. This fort is spread over an area of 22 acres surrounded by sea water all around.

It is located on an island situated in Arabian sea. Due to its physiography, it was never captured by enemies.

216. Tomb of Mughal Emperor Humayun is situated in ____.

- (a) Kabul (b) Delhi
(c) Shadara Bagh (d) Khuldabad

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Humayun's Tomb is a mausoleum inspired by Mughal Architecture. It was constructed in 1570 AD by Haji Begum. It is located in New Delhi near Nizamuddin Aulia Mosque i.e. Old Fort.

217. Who constructed Hawa Mahal?

- (a) Maharaja Bhagwat Singh
(b) Maharaja Jagjit Singh
(c) Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh
(d) Maharaja Jaswant Singh

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Hawa Mahal is situated in the capital city of Jaipur (Rajasthan). It is a Royal Palace. It was constructed in the year 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. It was designed by Architect Lal Chand Ustad. It is a five storey palace.

218. Hawa Mahal of Jaipur is constructed of-

- (a) White and Green Marble
(b) Granite
(c) Red and Pink Sandstone
(d) Normal Rock

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) Hawa Mahal of Jaipur is constructed of Red and Pink Sandstone. It was a masterpiece of Architect Lalchand Ustad.

Its design was a unique mixture of Mughal Architecture and Hindu Rajput style of Architecture.

Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh got it constructed.

219. Which of the following mosques was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan?

- (a) Jama Masjid, Delhi
(b) Badshahi Masjid, Lahore
(c) Kabuli Bagh Masjid, Haryana
(d) Qila-e-Quhna Masjid, Delhi

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The Jama Masjid was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1656 AD in Delhi. This mosque is made of Red sandstone and white marble and is situated 500 meters from the Red Fort.

Badshahi Masjid, Lahore (built in 1673 AD) - Aurangzeb

Kabuli Bagh Masjid, Haryana (built in 1527 AD) - Babur

Qila-i-Kuhna Mosque, Delhi (built in 1541 AD) - Sher Shah Suri.

220. Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad was completed by ____.

- (a) Muhammad Qutub Shah
(b) Jahangir
(c) Qutubshahi
(d) Aurangzeb

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Mecca Masjid is located in Hyderabad, Telangana. The construction of this mosque started in the year 1614 by Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah and it was completed by Aurangzeb in 1693 AD.

221. Match the following monuments/places with their exact location-

- | Monumentt | Location |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (P) Golconda fort | a. Hyderabad |
| (Q) Buland Darwaza | b. Fatehpur Sikri |
| (R) Humayun's Tomb | c. New Delhi |
| (S) Rani ki vav | d. Patan |
| (a) P-a, Q-b, R-c, S-d | (b) P-a, Q-c, R-b, S-d |
| (c) P-d, Q-b, R-c, S-a | (d) P-d, Q-c, R-b, S-a |

Ans : (a) Correct matches are :-

Monument	Location
(P) Golconda Fort	(a) Hyderabad
(Q) Buland Darwaza	(b) Fatehpur Sikri
(R) Humayun's tomb	(c) New Delhi
(S) Rani ki Vav	(d) Patan

222. The Jama Masjid in Delhi was built during the reign of which Indian ruler?

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

RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan built Jama Masjid which is also known as the Masjid-i-Jehan Numa. Work on this mosque began in 1644 AD and finally completed in 1656 AD.

5 monuments built by Shah Jahan other than Taj Mahal are Red Fort (New Delhi), Jama Masjid (Delhi), Agra Fort (Agra), Moti Masjid (Agra Fort), Jama Masjid (Agra).

Peacock Throne (also known as Taqht-e-Taus) was built by Shah Jahan. It was taken away by Nadir Shah in Iran.

223. Who built Jama Masjid in Delhi?

- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (c) : Jama Masjid was built by Shah Jahan in Delhi. The construction of this mosque was completed in 1656 AD. It is situated on a hill near the Red Fort.

224. Which of the following forts is located in Tamil Nadu ?

- (a) Manora Fort (b) Amer Fort
(c) Sikandara Fort (d) Jaisalmer Fort

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Manora Fort is situated 65 km away from Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. The fort was built by Maratha ruler Serfoji II in 1814-1815 to commemorate the successful advance of the British over Napoleon Bonaparte.

Amber Fort – Rajasthan

Sikandra Fort – Agra

Jaisalmer Fort – Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)

9. Sikhism

225. Banda Bahadur, Military commander of Khalsa army was executed in:

- (a) 1715 (b) 1717
(c) 1716 (d) 1718

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Banda Singh Bahadur, also called Lachman Das, Lachman Dev, or Madho Das was a Sikh warrior and a commander of Khalsa army. He was the first Sikh military leader to wage an offensive war against the Mughal rulers of India, thereby temporarily extending Sikh territory. On 9 June 1716 he was killed.

226. Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji founded the 'Khalsa Panth' in the year _____.

- (a) 1701 (b) 1697
(c) 1705 (d) 1699

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Khalsa Panth was founded by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699 AD. Guru Gobind Singh is the tenth and last Sikh Guru after his father, Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji.

227. Which of the following is NOT in the list of five Sikh Takhts?

- (a) Sri Patna Sahib, Patna
(b) Sri Damdama Sahib, Talwandi Sabo, Bathinda
(c) Sri Rakab Ganj Sahib, New Delhi
(d) Sri Keshgarh Sahib, Anandpur

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Panj Takht: The Five Holy Shrines of Sikhism– There are five Gurudwaras which are considered to be of religious importance in the Sikh religion. These five Gurudwaras are called Panj Takht which translates into five thrones and pilgrimage destinations and visiting all the five Takhts once in their lifetime is deemed important for all people of Sikhism.

Five takht are-

- Akal Takht Sahib.
- Takht Sri Keshgarh Sahib.
- Takht Sri Damdama Sahib.
- Takht Sri Patna Sahib.
- Takht Sri Hazur Sahib.

228. At which Sikh Guru's invitation did the Sufi saint Hazrat Mian Mir lay the foundation stone of Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib) in Amritsar?

- (a) Shri Guru Har Govind ji
(b) Shri Guru Arjun Dev ji
(c) Shri Guru Har Rai ji
(d) Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur ji

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Guru Ram Das Ji was gifted the land for Harmandir Sahib by Mughal Emperor Akbar. The 5th Guru Sri Arjun Dev ji brick lined the structure and began construction of the Golden Temple Complex in December of 1588. In Sikh history, Sufi saint Mian Mir Mohammed Muayyinul Islam, laid the foundation stone of Harmandir Sahib.

229. Who laid the foundation stone of the world-famous Swarna Mandir (Golden Temple)?

- (a) Muhammad Iqbal (b) Hazrat Mian Mir Ji
(c) Ashraf Ali Thanvi (d) Mahmud-ul-Hasan

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The foundation stone was laid down by Hazrat Mian Mir a muslim divine of Lahore (Pakistan). The temple was destroyed several times by Afghan invaders and was finally rebuilt of marble and copper overlain with gold foil during the kingship of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

230. The first Guru of the Sikh religion was:

- (a) Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji
- (b) Shri Guru Ram Das Ji
- (c) Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- (d) Shri Guru Hargobind Singh Ji

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The founder and first Guru of Sikh religion was Guru Nanak Dev. He was born at Talwandi, Pakistan known as Nankana Sahib on October 20, 1469. In Sikhism there are 10 Sikh Gurus. Guru Govind Singh was the Sikh's last guru.

231. Shree Guru Nanak Devji was born in Rai Bhoi's Talvandi (present day Nankana Sahib) in:

- (a) 1465
- (b) 1539
- (c) 1469
- (d) 1456

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Shree Guru Nanak Dev was the founder of Sikhism and is the first of the ten Sikh Gurus. He was born in Rai Bhoi's Talvandi in 1469. He died in 1539, Kartarpur (Pakistan).

232. Which Sikh guru established the Khalsa Panth?

- (a) Shri Guru Nanak ji
- (b) Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur ji
- (c) Shri Guru Har Gobind ji
- (d) Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh was born in Patna on 22nd December 1666. In 1699 on the eve of Vaisakhi, he established the famous Khalsa Panth.

233. Which community has the Adi Granth as their religious Book?

- (a) Buddhists
- (b) Jains
- (c) Sikhs
- (d) Jews

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Adi Granth is a religious text of Sikhism. The text is also known as Guru Granth Sahib. First the collection of Adi Granth was made by 5th Sikh Guru Arjun Dev. It is a collection of nearly 6000 hymns of the Sikh Gurus religious leaders and various early and medieval Saints of different religious and castes.

234. Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak Dev in the ____ century.

- (a) Twelfth
- (b) Fifteenth
- (c) Thirteenth
- (d) Eighteenth

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak Dev in the fifteenth century in Punjab. Guru Nanak Dev was born on 15th April 1469 at Rai Bhoi in Talwandi near Lahore. He was the first Shikh Guru. Guru Angad had created a new script Gurumukhi. Guru Govind Singh was the 10th and the last Sikh Guru. He declared that there would be no more human gurus and that the 'Guru Granth Sahib' would be the Eternal Guru.

235. The Golden Temple also known as Harmandir Shahib or Darbar Sahib is located in ____.

- (a) Patna
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Anandpur
- (d) Amritsar

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d) The Golden Temple also known as Sridarbar Sahib or Sri Harmandir Sahib is a Gurudwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab in India. It is the most sacred temple of Sikhs. This temple was built by fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjun Dev.

236. When was the battle Chillianwala fought?

- (a) 1865
- (b) 1892
- (c) 1849
- (d) 1856

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (c) During second Anglo-Sikh war (1848-49). The battle of Chillianwala was fought on 13 January 1849 AD between the British forces under lord Gough and Sardar Sher Singh Army's which was inconclusive as a result, Lord Dalhousie appointed Charles Napier as commander-in-chief. After defeating the Sikhs in the battle of Gujarat in February 1849, Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab into the British state under the leadership of Charles Napier.

237. On which river bank Golden temple is located?

- (a) Amrit Sarovar lake
- (b) Golden Lake
- (c) Harike Lake
- (d) Sukhna Lake

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) The golden temple is located near Amrit Sarovar lake. Golden temple is also known as Harmandir Sahib or Darbar Sahib. It is situated in Amritsar, Punjab. It was built by the 5th Sikhs Guru, Guru Arjun Dev ji in 16th Century.

238. Who was the last physical (human existent) Sikh Guru.

- (a) Guru Har Rai
- (b) Guru Har Kishan
- (c) Guru Hargobind
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d) : Guru Gobind Singh was the last and 10th Sikh Guru and the founder of Khalsa.

239. Who among the following was the tenth Sikh Guru?

- (a) Guru Nanak
- (b) Guru Arjun Dev
- (c) Guru Ram Das
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

10. Medieval Miscellaneous

240. Arrange the following historical events in their chronological order.

- A. Nadir Shah invades India and attacks Delhi.
 - B. The Diwani of Bengal is transferred to the East India Company.
 - C. Humayun regains lost territories.
 - D. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeats the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat.
- (a) C, A, B, D
 - (b) A, D, B, C
 - (c) C, A, D, B
 - (d) C, D, A, B

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Chronological Order	Historical Events
23 July 1955	Humayun regained his lost Indian territories.
1739 AD	Nadir Shah of Persia (1736–47) invaded Northern India, eventually attacking Delhi during the rule of Muhammad Shah in March 1739
14 January 1761	The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761, at Panipat, between the Maratha and the Afghans, in which Marathas were defeated.
12 August 1765	The British forced the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II to sign the Treaty of Allahabad. This treaty entitled British the right to collect taxes (Diwani rights) from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

241. The Sharia is the law governing the _____ community.
- (a) Jewish (b) Cristian
(c) Jain (d) Muslim

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Shariah, also spelled Sharia, the fundamental religious concept of Islam—namely, its law. The religious law of Islam is seen as the expression of God's command for Muslims and in application, constitutes a system of duties that are incumbent upon all Muslims by virtue of their religious belief known as the Shariah (literally, "the path leading to the watering place"). The law represents a divinely ordained path of conduct that guides Muslims toward a practical expression of religious conviction in this world and the goal of divine favour in the world to come.

242. Which traveller from Uzbekistan visited India in the 11th century?
- (a) Mahmud Wali Balkhi
(b) Al-Beruni
(c) Seydi Ali Reis
(d) Ibn Battuta

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Abu Rayhan Al-Biruni (973 AD – 1048 AD) better known simply as Al-Biruni, was an eminent Uzbek scholar and polymath. He travelled to the Indian subcontinent in 1017(11th Century). He explored the Hindu faith practiced in India and authored a book of Indian culture named scholar of Kitab-ul-hind or Tahqiq-i-Hind (History of India). He was very learned regarding physics, astronomy, mathematics, and natural sciences. Other than a traveller, he is also known as a historian, linguist and chronologist. He accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni. He is considered as the Father of Indology.

243. The best-known pastoral and hunter-gatherer tribes, the 'Mongols', inhabited _____.
- (a) South Asia (b) Arabian Peninsula
(c) South-East Asia (d) Central Asia

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : There are many tribes under the umbrella of Mongol Empire, established by Temujin (later Genghis Khan) in 13th century. They currently lived in Mongolia, China and Russia. They were skilled in hunting, archery and horse riding.

244. What was the name of Maharana Pratap horse?

- (a) Bulbul (b) Chetak
(c) Haygreev (d) Baadal

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Chetak was the name given to the horse ridden by Maharana Pratap at the battle of Haldighati fought on 18 June, 1576 at Haldighati, Rajasthan. Baadal was the name of Laxmibai's horse.

245. Who among the following ended the Kakatiya dynasty rule?

- (a) Guptas (b) Chalukyas
(c) Cholas (d) Delhi sultanate

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Sultan Ghiyath-al-Din-Tughlaq made a order of invasion in 1323 AD that ended the Kakatiya dynasty and resulted in annexation of their kingdom to Delhi sultanate.

246. 'Mrignayani Mahal' is situated in:

- (a) Jaipur (b) Jabalpur
(c) Bhopal (d) Gwalior

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Mrignayani Mahal (Gujari Mahal) is built by Tomar Rajput Ruler, Raja Mansingh Tomar in 15th century in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. He built this Mahal for his Gujar Queen, Mrignayani, as a monument of love.

247. The Jantar Mantar at New Delhi consists of architectural astronomy instruments, it was built by _____.

- (a) Maharaja Jai Singh II
(b) Muhammad Shaf
(c) Maharaj Bishan Singh
(d) Bahadur Shah

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Jantar Mantar in New Delhi has architectural astronomy equipment. It was built by Maharaja Jai Singh II. This is derived from yantra a Sanskrit word, meaning instrument, machine and Mantar is derived from mantrana also a Sanskrit word meaning Consult or word Calculate. Therefore, Jantar Mantar literally means 'calculating instrument'.

Jai Singh was given title of Sawai at the age of eleven by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in the year 1699, who had summoned him to Delhi impressed by his wit. He became Maharaja of Amer and Jaipur, constructed five observatories in the eighteenth century in the north Indian cities of Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi.

248. Which of the following is NOT a monument in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Bekal Fort
(b) Valluvar Kottam
(c) Padmanabhapuram Palace
(d) Meenakshi Amman Temple

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Some World Heritage Site temple and monuments of Tamil Nadu are- The Great living Chola temples, Brihadeswarar Temple in Thanjavur, Airavatesvara Temple, Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, Mamallapuram, shore temple of Mahabalipuram, Varah Cave Temple etc. Bekal Fort stands at the confluence of land and sea located in Kasargod district of Kerala. Whereas Valluvar Kottam, Padmanabhapuram Palace, Meenakshi Amman Palace are located in Tamil Nadu.

249. Warangal's queen Rudrama Devi (part of morden Andhra Pradesh) is associated with which of the following dynasties.

- (a) Chalukya dynasty (b) Eastgang dynasty
(c) Kakatiya dynasty (d) Chol dynasty

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Rudrama Devi was a monarch of the Kakatiya dynasty in the Deccan plateau from 1263-1289 AD. She was daughter of Ganapatideva. She married to Virabhadra (Chalukya dynasty).

250. Which of the following Heritage Sites has the Dravidian style of architecture?

- (a) Ellora (b) Hampi
(c) Konark (d) Khajuraho

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Hampi is a city of monuments representing the ruins of Vijayangara, located in the Karnataka, India. It was the capital of Vijayanagara empire in the 14th century. Hampi architecture is mainly Dravidian in nature. In 1986 Hampi was declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO. It's stone charriot and temples are famous in the world.

251. Jaisalmer fort is situated in _____.

- (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Tamilnadu (d) Rajasthan

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d) Jaisalmer Fort is situated in the city of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. This fort was built in 1156 AD by the Bhati Rajput ruler Rao Jaisal. This fort is popularly known as 'Sone Ka Quila'.

252. Golconda fort was built by the Kakatiya rulers in the _____ century.

- (a) 17th (b) 11th
(c) 16th (d) 13th

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d) Golconda fort was built by the Kakatiya rulers in the early 13th century. Later it was fortified between 14th and 17th centuries by the Bahmani Sultans and then the ruling Qutub Shahi dynasty. This fort is located in the western part of Hyderabad city.

253. In the medieval period, the Atala Mosque was built by Sharqi rulers in _____.

- (a) Malwa (b) Jaunpur
(c) Gujarat (d) Kashmir

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) The Jaunpur Sultanate was the independent kingdom which was ruled by the Sharqi dynasty. The Khwajah-i-Jahan Malik Sarwar was the first ruler of the Sharqi dynasty. In 1408 AD Ibrahim Shah Sharki built the Atala Mosque in Jaunpur. Jaunpur city was founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1359 AD. Janupur came to be known as 'Shiraz of India' under the Sharqi kings.

254. Who among the following musician lived till 1253-1325 AD and was known as the inventor of traditional Tabla and Sitar?

- (a) Tansen (b) Amir Khusrow
(c) Swami Shastri (d) Baiju Bawra

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b) Amir Khusrow full name was Abul Hasan Yamin ud-din Khusrau, who lived between 1253-1325 AD. He was also known as 'Tuti-e-Hind' (Parrot of India). He witnessed the reign of seven sultans. He was also known as the inventor of Traditional Tabla & Sitar. Ram Tanu Pandey or Tansen was the great musician of Indian classical music. He was also counted among the Nav ratna's of Emperor Akbar.

255. In which language did the famous medieval literary genius Guru Basava compile his famous literary works?

- (a) Hindi (b) Tamil
(c) Kannada (d) Telugu

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Famous medieval literary genius 'Guru Basav' compiled his famous literary works in Kannada language. Guru Basava was a 12th century statesman, philosopher, poet, social reformer during the reign of the Kalyan/Kalachuri dynasty. 'Basav Puran' is Biographical epic poem of Guru Basava.

256. Anangapala tomar of Rajput dynasty established the kingdom of _____.

- (a) Gujarat (b) Malwa
(c) Ajmer (d) Delhi

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Angpal Tomar had founded the Tomar dynasty in 736 CE. He founded 'Delhi' in 736 CE with the name as Dhillika.

257. The medieval period in India begins in the _____ century and ends in the _____ century.

- (a) Ninth, Seventeenth (b) Eighth, Eighteenth
(c) Sixth, Eighteenth (d) Seventh, Sixteenth

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) The medieval history of India begins from 8th century and ends in the 18th century. It may be divided into two period:- 'The early medieval period' which lasted from the 8th century to 11th century and 'the late medieval period' which lasted from 12th century to 18th century.

258. Pinjore Garden, Also known as Yadvindra garden is located at a distance of 20 kilometer from _____.

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Delhi
(c) Panipat (d) Sri nagar

RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (a) Pinjor Garden is also known as Yadvindra Garden located in Pinjore. It is situated on Kalka-Baddi road, on the way to Himachal Pradesh. It is located at a distance of 20 km from Chandigarh. Pinjore garden is an enchanting Mughal style garden. It was constructed by the architect Nawab Fidai Khan during the reign of Aurangzeb and refurbished during the era of emperor Yadavindra singh.

259. Chashme Shahi is one of the Mughal Gardens located in _____, India.

- (a) Kashmir (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Delhi

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) The Chashme Shahi Garden is a one of the Mughal Gardens built in 1632 AD around a spring by Ali Mardan Khan, who was the Governor of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan. Chashme Shahi Garden is also known as royal spring, it is located in Zabarwan Range, near Raj Bhawan overlooking Dal lake in Srinagar, Kashmir.