

CHAPTER-2 | Reshaping India's Political Map

QUIZ
PART-10

1. The Bhils resisted Mughal expansion primarily in which region?
A. Gujarat and Rajasthan
B. Bengal
C. Punjab
D. Deccan (A)

Explanation: The Bhils, a tribal group in western India, used guerrilla tactics to resist Mughal annexation in Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat.

2. Which tribal group supported Maharana Pratap during the Battle of Haldighati?
A. Santhals
B. Bhils
C. Marathas
D. Kochs (B)

Explanation: The Bhils were instrumental in assisting Maharana Pratap with local knowledge and guerrilla warfare tactics in the Aravalli hills.

3. The Gond rulers resisted the Mughals in which area?
A. Central India
B. Punjab
C. Bengal
D. Rajasthan (A)

Explanation: The Gond kingdoms of central India, such as Garha Mandla, actively resisted Mughal encroachment on their territories.

4. Which Mughal general attacked the Garha kingdom?
A. Raja Todar Mal
B. Asaf Khan
C. Asaf Khan and other Mughal generals
D. Sher Shah Suri (C)

Explanation: Mughal generals, acting on Aurangzeb's orders, attacked Gond territories to consolidate imperial authority.

5. The Santhals revolted primarily due to:
A. Forced conversion
B. Exploitative taxes and land dispossession
C. Mughal military draft
D. Religious intolerance only (B)

Explanation: The Santhals rebelled in the mid-18th century against landlords and British-supported exploitation of their land.

6. The Koch tribes resisted Mughal rule in:
A. Western India
B. Assam and Bengal
C. Deccan
D. Punjab (B)

Explanation: The Kochs of northeastern India opposed Mughal authority, maintaining autonomy in Assam and parts of Bengal.

7. Mughal control over tribal areas was often limited because:
A. Tribes were numerous
B. They used guerrilla tactics and knew the terrain
C. The Mughals had no army
D. Tribes paid tribute willingly (B)

Explanation: Tribes effectively used the difficult terrain for ambushes and raids, limiting Mughal influence in forests and hills.

8. Which Mughal policy often triggered tribal revolts?
A. Religious tolerance
B. Land revenue and forced labor policies
C. Promotion of trade
D. Encouraging tribal self-rule (B)

Explanation: Heavy taxes, land expropriation, and forced labor under the Mughals led to repeated uprisings by tribal communities.

9. The resistance by Rajputs and tribes ensured:
A. Complete independence from the Mughals
B. Partial autonomy and influence over local governance
C. Permanent Mughal defeat
D. End of Mughal taxation (B)

Explanation: While the Mughals often defeated rebels militarily, resistance ensured local rulers and tribes retained partial autonomy and influence.

10. What was the primary method of tribal resistance against Mughals?
A. Naval warfare
B. Guerrilla tactics and ambushes
C. Open-field battles only
D. Diplomatic negotiations (B)

Explanation: Tribes used guerrilla warfare, raids, and knowledge of local terrain to resist Mughal forces, making conquest costly and difficult