

CHAPTER-2 | Reshaping India's Political Map

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Muhammad bin Tughlaq expanded the Delhi Sultanate to cover:
- A. Only northern India
 - B. Most of the Indian subcontinent
 - C. Only the Deccan region
 - D. Only Bengal and Gujarat (B)

Explanation: For the first time since the Mauryan Empire, Muhammad bin Tughlaq ruled most of the Indian subcontinent.

2. Why did Tughlaq move the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?
- A. To promote trade
 - B. For better central control
 - C. To avoid European invasions
 - D. To build new monuments (B)

Explanation: He thought Daulatabad's central location would help control the empire, but forced migration caused immense hardship.

3. What was a major consequence of the capital shift back to Delhi?
- A. Trade flourished
 - B. Loss of life and disruption
 - C. Expansion into southern India
 - D. Strengthening of the army (B)

Explanation: Moving the capital back after failure led to further suffering and loss of lives.

4. What was Muhammad bin Tughlaq's token currency experiment?
- A. Silver coins replaced by gold
 - B. Copper coins as tokens for silver/gold
 - C. Introduction of paper money
 - D. Barter system with foreign merchants (B)

Explanation: Copper coins were introduced with the value of silver or gold, but counterfeiting and confusion caused economic decline.

5. How was the Delhi Sultanate elite's wealth accumulated?
- A. Taxes, plunder, conquered regions, and slave trade
 - B. Foreign loans and European trade
 - C. Donations from temples
 - D. Gifts from neighboring kingdoms (A)

Explanation: Sultans and elites lived in luxury funded by taxes on common people, military plunder, and slave trade.

6. What was the impact of plunder and destruction during the Sultanate period?
- A. Improved agriculture
 - B. Trade networks and temples were affected
 - C. Creation of new universities
 - D. Expansion of Hindu kingdoms (B)

Explanation: Trade suffered, and attacks on Buddhist, Jain, and Hindu temples caused both economic and religious disruption.

7. In the context of the Delhi Sultanate, what does "infidel" mean?
- A. A loyal soldier
 - B. A person who does not share the religion of the rulers
 - C. A Muslim convert
 - D. A foreign merchant (B)

Explanation: Infidel referred to those who did not share the ruling faith; in India, Hindus, Buddhists, and Jains were considered infidels by Muslim rulers.

8. Timur invaded India at the end of which century?
- A. 12th century
 - B. 13th century
 - C. 14th century
 - D. 15th century (C)

Explanation: Timur, a Turkic-Mongol conqueror, invaded northwest India at the end of the 14th century, plundering Delhi.

9. Which dynasty emerged after Timur's invasion to rule the Delhi Sultanate?
- A. Khiljis
 - B. Tughlaqs
 - C. Lodis
 - D. Mughals (C)

Explanation: The Lodis became the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate following the chaos left by Timur's invasion.

10. What was the main reason for iconoclasm in the Sultanate period?
- A. Cultural exchange
 - B. Plunder and religious beliefs
 - C. Agricultural development
 - D. Trade expansion (B)

Explanation: Temples were attacked and images destroyed due to both religious ideology and the desire for wealth/plunder.