

CHAPTER-2 | Reshaping India's Political Map

QUIZ
PART-06

1. Akbar became emperor at the age of:

- A. 13
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 21 (A)

Explanation: Akbar ascended the Mughal throne in 1556 at the young age of 13 after Humayun's death.

2. Akbar's policy of 'Sulh-i-Kul' means:

- A. Strict taxation
- B. Total military control
- C. Religious tolerance and peace for all
- D. Promotion of Persian culture only (C)

Explanation: Sulh-i-Kul, meaning 'peace with all', promoted harmony among Hindus, Muslims, and other communities.

3. Which tax system did Akbar implement for better revenue collection?

- A. Jizya tax
- B. Todar Mal's revenue system
- C. Token currency
- D. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi (B)

Explanation: Raja Todar Mal developed an efficient land revenue system (Ain-i-Dahsala), standardizing assessments across the empire.

4. Who was Akbar's famous finance and revenue minister?

- A. Birbal
- B. Todar Mal
- C. Raja Man Singh
- D. Abul Fazl (B)

Explanation: Raja Todar Mal introduced revenue reforms, creating a structured and uniform system for tax collection.

5. Which Mughal emperor abolished the jizya tax for non-Muslims?

- A. Babur
- B. Aurangzeb
- C. Akbar
- D. Humayun (C)

Explanation: Akbar abolished jizya to encourage religious harmony and integrate non-Muslims into administration.

6. Akbar's court included the "Navaratnas" who were:

- A. Military generals
- B. Nine eminent scholars and advisors
- C. Regional governors
- D. Religious missionaries (B)

Explanation: The Navaratnas ('Nine Gems') included scholars, poets, and intellectuals who advised Akbar in administration, literature, and culture.

7. The Din-i-Ilahi was:

- A. A land revenue system
- B. Akbar's syncretic religion
- C. A military division
- D. A trade treaty with Persia (B)

Explanation: Din-i-Ilahi attempted to blend elements of Islam, Hinduism, Jainism, and Christianity to promote unity among his subjects.

8. Akbar expanded the Mughal Empire by conquering:

- A. Bengal, Gujarat, and Rajasthan
- B. Punjab only
- C. Deccan entirely
- D. Only Delhi (A)

Explanation: Akbar extended Mughal rule across northern and central India, annexing Gujarat, Bengal, Malwa, and parts of Rajasthan.

9. Which architectural work is associated with Akbar?

- A. Taj Mahal
- B. Fatehpur Sikri
- C. Qutub Minar
- D. Red Fort, Delhi (B)

Explanation: Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri as his capital, combining Mughal and local architectural styles.

10. Akbar integrated non-Muslims into administration by:

- A. Forcing conversions
- B. Appointing them to high offices
- C. Imposing higher taxes
- D. Limiting their land rights (B)

Explanation: Akbar appointed Hindus and other non-Muslims as governors, generals, and ministers to ensure loyalty and effective governance.