

CHAPTER-2 | Reshaping India's Political Map

QUIZ
PART-11

1. Which community led continuous resistance in Rajasthan against Mughal expansion?

- A. Rajputs
 - B. Marathas
 - C. Bhils
 - D. Jats
- (A)

Explanation: Rajput rulers resisted Mughal dominance through battles, fortifications, and strategic alliances to maintain autonomy in Rajasthan.

2. Which battle is famous for Rajput resistance to Akbar?

- A. Battle of Panipat
 - B. Battle of Haldighati
 - C. Battle of Talikota
 - D. Battle of Khanwa
- (B)

Explanation: Maharana Pratap fought Akbar's forces at Haldighati (1576), becoming a symbol of Rajput valor and resistance.

3. The Rajput leader who fought Babur at Khanwa was:

- A. Rana Sanga
 - B. Maharana Pratap
 - C. Durga Das Rathore
 - D. Rani Durgavati
- (A)

Explanation: Rana Sanga united Rajput clans to challenge Babur in 1527, but was defeated at Khanwa.

4. Which Rajput ruler continued guerrilla warfare after a major battle defeat?

- A. Rana Sanga
 - B. Maharana Pratap
 - C. Durga Das Rathore
 - D. Rani Durgavati
- (B)

Explanation: Maharana Pratap maintained resistance through guerrilla tactics in the Aravalli hills after the Battle of Haldighati.

5. Durga Das Rathore was associated with which Rajput kingdom?

- A. Mewar
 - B. Marwar
 - C. Bundelkhand
 - D. Garha
- (B)

Explanation: Durga Das Rathore led efforts to protect Marwar (Jodhpur) from Mughal interference.

6. Which Mughal emperor faced the most organized Rajput resistance?

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

Explanation: Akbar's campaigns in Rajasthan faced strong resistance from Rajputs, including Maharana Pratap, despite eventual Mughal victories in some regions.

7. Which type of warfare did Rajputs and allied tribes use to resist Mughals?

- A. Naval attacks
 - B. Guerrilla tactics
 - C. Large open-field battles only
 - D. Diplomatic treaties only
- (B)

Explanation: Guerilla warfare allowed smaller forces to harass larger Mughal armies using knowledge of terrain and mobility.

8. Why did some Rajput states ally with Mughals instead of resisting?

- A. Religious conversion
 - B. Marriage alliances and political security
 - C. Trade incentives only
 - D. Forced taxation
- (B)

Explanation: Some Rajput states accepted Mughal suzerainty through marriage and diplomacy to maintain autonomy and secure political advantages.

9. Tribal uprisings against Mughals often occurred because:

- A. Mughals built forts in tribal regions
 - B. Excessive taxation and land interference
 - C. Tribes wanted to support Mughals
 - D. Trade restrictions only
- (B)

Explanation: Mughal policies, including heavy taxes, land expropriation, and interference in tribal governance, led to repeated uprisings.

10. What was a long-term impact of Rajput and tribal resistance on Mughal rule?

- A. Complete Mughal withdrawal
 - B. Partial autonomy and local influence maintained
 - C. End of Mughal taxation
 - D. Permanent peace in Rajasthan
- (B)

Explanation: Continuous resistance forced the Mughals to negotiate, allowing some Rajput states and tribes to retain autonomy and influence over local governance.