

CHAPTER-2 | Reshaping India's Political Map

QUIZ
PART-01

1. The medieval period in Indian history refers to which centuries?
A. 5th – 10th century
B. 8th – 12th century
C. 11th – 17th century
D. 15th – 20th century (C)

Explanation: In India, the medieval period is considered from the 11th to 17th centuries, unlike Europe where it is defined differently.

2. Which dynasty was NOT part of the Delhi Sultanate?
A. Mamluks
B. Khiljis
C. Tughlaqs
D. Mauryas (D)

Explanation: The Mauryas predated the Delhi Sultanate by centuries; the Sultanate included Mamluks, Khiljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids, and Lodis.

3. Why did Ala-ud-din Khilji call himself 'the Second Alexander'?
A. To promote religion
B. To gain public support
C. To highlight his military conquests
D. To copy Greek culture (C)

Explanation: Khilji wanted to compare his conquests and military power to Alexander the Great.

4. Which Central Asian groups invaded India during the early 11th century?
A. Mongols and Huns
B. Turkic and Afghan forces
C. Persians and Arabs
D. Romans and Greeks (B)

Explanation: Turkic and Afghan forces crossed the Hindu Kush mountains, motivated by wealth, territorial ambitions, and spreading their religion.

5. Who was Ala-ud-din Khilji's general who expanded southwards?
A. Malik Kafur
B. Tughlaq Khan
C. Ibn Battuta
D. Ghiyasuddin (C)

Explanation: Malik Kafur led campaigns in southern India, attacking major Hindu centers like Madurai and Chidambaram.

6. What was the purpose of the jizya tax?
A. Tax on Muslims for trade
B. Protection for non-Muslims
C. Income tax for farmers
D. Land revenue for sultans (B)

Explanation: The jizya was imposed on non-Muslims in exchange for protection and exemption from military service.

7. Which term refers to the destruction or rejection of religious images?
A. Iconoclasm
B. Idolization
C. Murti-making
D. Pratima worship (A)

Explanation: Iconoclasm involved destroying images considered idolatrous, affecting temples of Buddhists, Jains, and Hindus.

8. Which city did Muhammad bin Tughlaq move the capital to, causing hardship?
A. Agra
B. Daulatabad (Devagiri)
C. Delhi
D. Lahore (B)

Explanation: Tughlaq moved the capital to Daulatabad for strategic control, forcing mass migration over 1,000 km, resulting in deaths and suffering.

9. What was the main reason for the failure of Tughlaq's token currency experiment?
A. Lack of coins
B. Confusion in trade and counterfeiting
C. Opposition from nobles
D. Excessive silver production (B)

Explanation: Copper coins were introduced as tokens for silver and gold, but this led to confusion and counterfeiting, harming the economy.

10. Which kingdoms resisted the expansion of the Delhi Sultanate?
A. Eastern Gangas and Hoysalas
B. Cholas and Guptas
C. Mauryas and Satavahanas
D. Mughals and Marathas (A)

Explanation: While the Sultanate controlled northern India, Eastern Gangas and Hoysalas in the south resisted expansion and thrived culturally.