

CHAPTER-2 | Reshaping India's Political Map

QUIZ
PART-05

1. Who founded the Mughal Empire in India?

- A. Humayun
- B. Babur
- C. Akbar
- D. Shah Jahan (B)

Explanation: Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, establishing the Mughal Empire.

2. Babur belonged to which dynasty?

- A. Khilji
- B. Mughal
- C. Lodi
- D. Tughlaq (B)

Explanation: Babur was a descendant of Timur on his father's side and Genghis Khan on his mother's side, founding the Mughal dynasty in India.

3. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between Babur and:

- A. Sher Shah Suri
- B. Ibrahim Lodi
- C. Akbar
- D. Humayun (B)

Explanation: Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi's larger army, using superior tactics and artillery to establish control over Delhi.

4. Which military technology gave Babur an advantage at Panipat?

- A. War elephants only
- B. Cavalry only
- C. Field artillery and firearms
- D. Archers only (C)

Explanation: Babur effectively used cannons and firearms, which were relatively new in India, to defeat Ibrahim Lodi's forces.

5. Babur's memoir, detailing his life and conquests, is called:

- A. Baburnama
- B. Akbarnama
- C. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri
- D. Humayunnama (A)

Explanation: The Baburnama is Babur's autobiography, offering first-hand insight into his campaigns and governance.

6. Which region was Babur's first major conquest in India?

- A. Bengal
- B. Delhi and Agra
- C. Punjab only
- D. Deccan Plateau (B)

Explanation: Babur captured Delhi and Agra after the First Battle of Panipat, marking the start of Mughal rule in northern India.

7. Babur referred to India as a "land of wealth" because:

- A. It had large forests
- B. Of its fertile plains, rich cities, and resources
- C. Of its deserts
- D. Of its coastal ports only (B)

Explanation: Babur described India as wealthy due to agriculture, trade, and rich cities like Delhi and Agra.

8. Babur's empire was eventually consolidated by:

- A. His son Humayun
- B. Akbar
- C. Sher Shah Suri
- D. Aurangzeb (A)

Explanation: Humayun inherited the Mughal Empire but faced initial setbacks; he later stabilized parts of Babur's conquests.

9. Babur's strategy to defeat larger armies often relied on:

- A. Negotiation
- B. Superior tactics and mobility
- C. Naval battles
- D. Poisoning water supplies (B)

Explanation: Babur used flexible troop movements, artillery, and strategic planning to overcome numerically superior enemies.

10. Babur's memoirs are significant for historians because they:

- A. Only describe battles
- B. Provide detailed insights into his campaigns, administration, and life
- C. Focus solely on India's culture
- D. Are written in Persian only (B)

Explanation: The Baburnama is a primary source for early Mughal history, combining military, administrative, and personal reflections.