

Online Class Test - CC7 [Akbar and the making of Mughal India]

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE

SEMESTER 3

***Required**

1. Email address *

Candidate's details

2. Name in BLOCK letters: *

3. Class Roll Number: *

4. University Registration Number (please don't write registration year): *

5. Registration Year: *

Mark only one oval.

2019-2020

2018-2019

2017-2018

2016-2017

6. Session: *

Mark only one oval.

2020-21

QUESTIONS

Time allowed: 30 minutes.
This paper consists of 20 multiple-choice type of questions.
Each question has 4 alternative responses.
You have to choose the correct response against each question.
Answer all the questions.
All questions carry equal marks.
There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

7. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): The 'mahzarnama' was not new to India. (R): Both Balban and Alauddin Khalji had claimed the right to enforce laws they considered necessary, and which were not in conformity of the 'sharia'. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Badauni, the Jesuit fathers and Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi claimed that Akbar ceased to be a Muslim after 1581. Reason (R): Iqtidar Alam Khan argues that it was Akbar's hostility to Islam that had made him tolerant towards the non-Muslims. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

9. Consider the following two statements: (I) It is not clear what precisely Akbar had hoped to achieve from the debates in the Ibadatkhana. (II) Akbar's aim was to himself arrive at an understanding of the fundamentals of all religions through the Ibadatkhana debates. Choose the correct answer. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

10. Consider the following two statements about Shireen Moosvi's assessment of Akbar's religious policy: (I) Akbar's tolerance of Hinduism at the beginning of the 1560s cannot be interpreted as a mere attempt to win the political support of the Rajputs. (II) Akbar's issuing of the 'fathnama' on the capture of Chittor should not be interpreted as a reversal of his tolerant approach towards Hindus. Choose the correct answer. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

11. According to Irfan Habib Akbar abolished 'jizya' in 1564 because of economic reasons. Within this context consider the following statements: (1) The importance of jizya was subsidiary with its rate never fixed. (2) Sometimes it was fixed at 4% of the 'jama'. (3) It was extremely high even at its lowest rate, equal to one month's wage of an unskilled urban labourer. Choose the correct answer. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3
- 1,3
- 1,2
- 2,3

12. Akbar (1) supported 'faqihan-i taqlidi'. (2) was influenced by Shihab-ud-din Maqtul's 'illuminationist' theory. (3) adopted Ibn al-Arabi's notions of 'insan-i-kamil'. (4) believed in 'wahadat-ul-wujud'. Choose the correct answer. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 2,3,4
- 1,2,3,4
- 2,4
- 1,2,4

13. As compared to the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate the Mughal emperors brought a fundamental change in the policy of the State. The change was 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- There was no interference in the mechanism of village panchayats.
- The Mughal rulers believed in the Theory of Divine Rights.
- The administration was centralised.
- There was no theocratic rule.

14. Babur was determined to fight against Rana Sanga of Mewar because 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- the Afghans had formed an alliance with Rana Sanga to overthrow Babur.
- Rana Sanga preferred to see the weak Lodhi upon the throne of Delhi and Agra than Babur.
- Both of the above.
- After the defeat of Ibrahim Lodhi, Rana Sanga wanted to capture Delhi and Agra.

15. In which language did Babur write his memoirs?

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Persian
- Arabic
- Mongol
- Turkish

16. Which literary source gives us a primary account of early Mughal Empire?

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Tuzuk-i-Jahandari
- Humayunnama
- Akbarnama
- Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh

17. From which source did we get information about the administrative system of Aurangzeb?

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Mirat-i-Armadi
- Tariq Bangla
- Nuskha-i-Dilkusha
- Padshahnama

18. Which Sanskrit text provides us valuable information on the administrative system of Akbar? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Bhanuchandracharit
- Bhaminibilas
- Akbarshahisringardarpan
- Sarbadeshbritantasangra

19. Identify the false statement: 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- During the fifteenth century, Indo-Muslim rulers of regional kingdoms had accepted 'Hindu Warriors' into their 'Elite Cadres'.
- Bharmal, the Kachhwaha king, had actively supported Humayun in the conflict with the Surs.
- There was a matrimonial alliance between Akbar and the Rajput chief of Amber.
- By 1580 CE, Rajputs numbered 43 members of the Mughal nobility.

20. The newly established religious code, Din-i-Ilahi had some definite features. Mention the incorrect one. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- This very code acknowledges one God.
- This new 'Divine Faith' considers Akbar as khalifah on Earth.
- In lieu of Islamic prayers, a more general kind of prayers came into shape.
- This new comprehensive prayer was spawned from Turani Sufi culture.

21. What did 'Maktabkhana' stand for during the reign of Akbar?

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- To make an alternative place for completing judicial works.
- To make a comfortable place for translation.
- Secluded place meant for meditation.
- None of the above.

22. According to which historian, in spite of all his liberality and breadth of view, Akbar himself was not free from superstition and he imbibed this belief from his study of the religion of Zoroaster ?

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- J.F. Richads
- G.B. Malleson
- Mr. Blochmann
- None of the above

23. Who wrote the book "Perspectives on Mughal India: Rulers, Historians, 'Ulma' and Sufis"?

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Raziuddin Aquil
- Md. Habib
- M. Athar Ali
- Sajida Alvi

24. The modality of collecting land revenue during the reign of Akbar is / are 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- the correct measurement of the land.
- the ascertaining the average production of a block of land per bigha.
- the settlement of the proportion of that amount to be paid to the Government by each.
- All of the above.

25. "He would have destroyed a principle which was then vital to the existence of Hindu society as it was constituted." - Whose saying it was - 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Mr. Blochmann
- Mr. Elphinstone
- J.F. Richards
- None of the above

26. Zaman Khan and Bahadur Khan - these two commanders, who were the two main architects to defeat the Afghans actually hailed from 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Central Asian Uzbek Clan
- West Asian Persian Clan
- Hindustani Clan
- None

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google.

Google Forms