



### **Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 47 Medieval India VII (Online Prelims Test)**

1) Consider the following statements with respect to Literary works of Mughal Rule

1. Tuzuk-i-Baburi is a biography of Babur written by Persian writer Mutamid khan.
2. Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari were both written by Abdul Fazl.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

### **Literary works of Mughal Rule**

- Babur wrote his autobiography, Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turki language.
- This autobiography gives details of flora and fauna in India.
- Babarnama(translation of tuzuk I baburi) was written in Persian by Abdul Rahim Khan.
- Abdul Fazl has written Akbarnama (history of Akbar) and Ain-i-Akbari(administration book).
- Jahangir has written his autobiography as Tuzuk-i-jahangiri.
- Mutamid khan has written biography of Jahangir as Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangir.
- Shahjahan's biography padshanamah was written by two author.
- They were Abdul Hamid lahori and Inayat Khan, Inayat khan wrote shahjahan namah.

2) Which of the following statements are correct about Deccan policy of Aurangzeb

1. It was planned to contain growing influence of Marathas and rebellious attitude of Shia Kingdoms of Deccan
2. It destroyed the deccan Kingdoms and considered as political blunder on the part of Aurangzeb

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

### **Deccan policy of Aurangzeb**

- Deccan policy of Aurangzeb was motivated by the policy of containing the growing influence of

Marthas and the rebellious attitude of the Shia Kingdoms of Deccan like Golkonda and Bijapur.

- Aurangzeb came to deccan in 1682 and remained in the deccan till his death in 1707.
- He annexed Golconda and Bijapur, The destruction of the deccan Kingdoms was a political blunder on the part of Aurangzeb .
- The barriers between Mughals and Marthas was removed and there ensured a direct confrontation between them.
- Also Aurangzeb's deccan campaigns exhausted the Mughal treasury

3) Which of the following statements are incorrect about Din-i- Ilahi?

1. It promoted worship of multiple Gods in simple and practical ways.
2. It respected celibacy is respected and forbid the slaughter of animals.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : d

### **Din-i-Ilahi**

- The Din-i-ilahai was a syncretic religion propounded by the Mughal emperor Akbar the Great in 1582 AD.
- He intending to merge the best elements of the religions of his empire, and thereby reconcile the differences that divided his subjects.
- From the discussions he led at the Ibadat Khana Akbar concluded that no single religion could claim the monopoly of truth, this inspired him to create the Din-i-ilahi in 1582.
- Celibacy is respected and the slaughter of animals is forbidden.
- There are neither sacred scriptures nor a priestly hierarchy in this religion.
- To commemorate Din-e-Ilahi, he changed the name of Prayag to Allahabad (pronounced as ilahabad) in 1583.

4) Consider the following statements with respect to Linguistics during Mughals

1. Persian was the language of administration in Mughal Empire.
2. Urdu developed as a common language of communication for people speaking different dialects.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

### **Linguistics during Mughals**

- Persian, Sanskrit and regional languages developed during the Mughal rule.
- Persian was the language of administration in Mughal Empire.

- The greatest contribution in the field of literature during the Mughal rule was the development of Urdu as a common language of communication for people speaking different dialects.
- Persian literature was enriched by translations of Sanskrit works.
- Regional languages such as Bengali, Oriya, Rajasthani and Gujarathi had also developed during this period.
- From the time of Akbar, Hindi poets were attached to the Mughal court.

5) Which of the following statements are correct about Aurangzeb?

1. He adopted fanatic religious policies and stopped writing kalima of the Quran on coins.
2. He build the Moti Masjid made entirely of white marble in Agra.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

### **Aurangzeb**

- He adopted fanatic religious policies and stopped writing kalima of the Quran on coins.
- The Six Kalimah are six Islamic phrases (prayers) often recited by Muslims.
- He started the Lunar Hizra calendar instead of the solar calendar.
- He constructed the Badshahi mosque in Lahore which is the largest in the subcontinent.
- Jats of Mathura and Satnamis revolted during his tenure.
- Guru Teg Bahadur was assassinated near Chandni Chowk Sheesh Ganj by Aurangzeb.