

KINGS AND CHRONICLES

STUDY NOTES

- The name 'Mughal' is basically derived from the term 'Mongol', but they preferred to call themselves as 'Timurids' as they were descendants of the Turkish ruler Timur on their paternal side.
- In 1526, Zahiruddin Babur founded the Mughal dynasty. He was a descendant of Ghenghiz Khan from his maternal side. He was overthrown from his Central Asian homeland, Farghana, by the Uzbeks.
- Consequently, he established himself at Kabul and later in 1526 he came to the Indian subcontinent in search of new territories and resources for his clan.
- Babur was succeeded by his son Nasiruddin Humayun. He expanded the frontiers of his empire but later on, he lost his empire after his defeat by the Afghan leader Sher Shah Suri. In 1555, after a long war, Humayun won back his lost empire and a year later he died.
- Humayun was succeeded by his son Akbar, who was the greatest ruler of the Mughal Empire. During his reign, the Mughal Empire reached great heights. He not only expanded and consolidated his empire but also made it the largest, strongest and richest.
- The other great successors of the Mughal Empire were Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the Mughals lost much of their authority.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar II was the last ruler of the Mughal Empire. In 1857, he was overthrown by the British.
- The production of chronicles provides us a lot of information about the Mughals and their empire. It was written in Persian.
- The Mughal chronicles were mainly written by the Mughal courtiers, who focussed on events related to the ruler, his family, the court, wars and the administration.
- Some of the famous Mughal chronicles are Akbar Nama- the story of Akbar written in Persian by Abu'l Fazl, Shahjahan Nama-the story of Shahjahan and Alamgir Nama- the story of Alamgir.
- Turkish was the mother tongue of the Mughals but during Akbar's reign Persian was the leading language of the Mughal court.
- During the 16th and 17th centuries, people came from various regions of the sub-continent and spoke different languages. Hence, Persian became Indianised. Also, Urdu arose due to the interaction of Persian with Hindavi.
- During the Mughal period, all books were handwritten and were placed in the imperial Kitabkhana, that is, scriptorium.
- The creation of manuscript included a number of people such as paper makers, scribes or calligraphers, gilders, painters, bookbinders and many others.
- Akbar's favourite calligraphic style was the nastaliq. It was a fluid style with long horizontal strokes. The most popular calligrapher in Akbar's court was Muhammad Husayn of Kashmir, who was honoured with the title of 'Zarrinqalam'.
- Mughal chronicles narrated the events of the Mughal courts. They contained written texts and paintings that basically described the event in a visual form.
- The Mughal paintings were described by Abu'l Fazl as a magical art. However, these paintings were criticised by the Ulama as it was restricted by the Quran as well as by the 'hadis'.

- Some of the finest artists of this period were Bihzad, Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad.
- The chronicle Akbar Nama was written by Abu'l Fazl. It is divided into three books and its third book is *Ain-i-Akbari* which gives detailed description about Akbar's regime.
- Another chronicle Badshah Nama written by Abul Hamid Lahori gives information about Shahjahan's reign. Later on, this book was revised by Sadullah Khan.
- In 1784, the Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by Sir William Jones. He undertook the task of editing, printing and translating many Indian manuscript such as Akbar Nama and Badshah Nama.
- According to the Iranian Sufi thinker Suhrawardi, there was a hierarchy in which the Divine Light was transmitted to the king. Then the king became the source of spiritual guidance for his own subjects.
- From the 17th century, the Mughal artists began to represent the emperor as wearing the halo that symbolises the light of God.
- Akbar's idea of *sulh-i kul* was described by Abu'l Fazl as the cornerstone of enlightened rule. In *sulh-i kul*, all religions and schools of thought had freedom of expression, however, they could not undermine the authority of the state nor could they fight amongst themselves.
- The discriminating taxes such as pilgrimage tax and *jizya* was abolished in 1563 and 1564 respectively.
- Abu'l Fazl defined sovereignty as a social contract, that is, the emperor will protect the four essences of his subjects and in return, he demanded obedience and a share in their resources.
- The Mughal emperors shifted their capitals, for instance, Babur's capital was Agra, Akbar's capital was Fatehpur Sikri but in 1585 he shifted his capital to Lahore and in Shahjahan's reign the capital was transferred to Shahjahanabad.
- The white marble tomb of Shaikh Salim Chisthi at Sikri was constructed by Akbar. He also constructed Buland Darwaza after his victory over Gujarat.
- Shahjahan's capital Shahjahanabad included the Red Fort, the Jama Masjid, the Chandni Chowk and spacious homes for the nobility.
- In Mughal court, the place accorded to a courtier by the ruler was a sign of his importance especially in the eyes of the emperor.
- After the emperor sat on the throne, no one in the court was permitted to move or to leave without the king's permission.
- Another indicator of a person's status in the hierarchy was his form of salute to the ruler, for example, deeper prostration represented higher status.
- The emperor's day began with personal religious devotion after which he appeared before his subjects on a small balcony or the *jharoka* to give darshan to his subjects.
- Later on, the emperor walked in the public hall of audience, that is, *Diwan-i-am* to conduct the primary business of his government.
- The three important festivals celebrated in the Mughal court were the solar and lunar birthdays of the monarch and *Nauroz*, the Iranian New Year on the vernal equinox.
- Mughal emperors adopted grand titles especially at the time of coronation or after a victory.
- The nobles were honoured with titles like Asaf Khan and Mirza Raja.
- The courtiers never met the emperor empty handed, they offered the emperor either a small amount of money (*nazr*) or a large amount of money (*peshkash*).
- The Mughal household comprised of the emperor's wives and concubines, his relatives and female servants and slaves. In the household, there was discrimination between the wives who belonged to the royal families and other wives who were not of noble birth.
- Among the ruling groups, polygamy was widely practised. The Rajput clans and the Mughals took marriage as a way of cementing political relationships and forging alliances.

- The Mughal queens played an active role in controlling the financial resources especially Nur Jahan. Jahanara Begum was a Mughal princess who designed the bazar of Chandni Chowk.
- Babur's daughter Gulbadan Begum wrote 'Humayun Nama' which is regarded as an important source of the Mughal Empire.
- During the Mughal period, the nobles were recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups.
- The two ruling groups of Indian origin, that is, the Rajputs and the Indian Muslims entered the Mughal service from 1560 onwards.
- The Mughal emperor Akbar, designed the *mansabdari* system and also established spiritual relationships with a select band of his nobility by treating them as his disciples.
- The Mughal nobles participated in the military campaigns and also served as officers of the empire. For instance, the *mir bakshi* supervised the corps of court writers and recorded all applications as well as documents presented to the court, and all imperial orders.
- At the local level, the Mughal administration was looked after by the three semi-hereditary officers, that is, the *qanungo*, the *Chaudhuri* and the *qazi*.
- The Mughal chronicles portrayed the Mughal emperor as an administrative authority controlling the administration from top to bottom.
- The relation of Mughal kings and the neighbouring countries of Iran and Turan hinged on the control of the frontier defined by the Hindukush mountains. Thus, the aim of the Mughal policy was to ward off this potential danger by controlling strategic outposts such as Kabul and Qandahar.
- Europe acquired the knowledge of India through the accounts of Jesuit missionaries, travellers, merchants and diplomats.
- By the end of the 15th century, with the discovery of a direct sea route, the Portuguese merchants entered India.
- The Portuguese king was interested in the propagation of Christianity with the help of the Jesuits missionaries as the Christian missions to India during the 16th century were part of this process of trade and empire building.
- Akbar was tolerant towards other religions. He was curious about Christianity and hence, despatched an embassy to Goa for inviting the Jesuit priests.
- In 1580, the first Jesuit mission reached the Mughal court at Fatehpur Sikri. The Jesuit priests discussed with Akbar about Christianity and debated its virtues with the Muslim ulama.
- In 1591 and 1595, two more Jesuit missions were sent to the Mughal court. The members of the Jesuit mission interpreted Akbar's open interest towards the Christianity doctrine as a sign of his acceptance to their faith.
- Akbar's search for religious knowledge led to religious debates with learned Muslims, Hindus, Jains, Parsis and Christians in the *Ibadat Khana* at Fatehpur Sikri.
- These religious debates encouraged Akbar to move away from the orthodox Islamic ways of understanding religions towards a self-conceived eclectic form of divine worship focused on light and the sun.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who was the author of the Mughal chronicle Humayun Nama?
 (a) Abu'l Fazi (b) Humayun (c) Abdul Hamid Lahori (d) Gulbadan Begum
2. What do you understand by the term 'Kitabkhana'?
 (a) Philosophical book (b) Political book (c) Library (d) Administrative record
3. Which one of the following languages flourished during the Mughal period?
 (a) Urdu (b) Persian (c) Hindavi (d) Arabic

4. Under the Mughal administration, what was the official designation of the court writers who recorded all court documents and imperial orders.
- (a) Qazi (b) Wakil (c) Mir Bakhshi (d) Waqia Nawis
5. In 1585, Akbar shifted his capital from Fatehpur Sikri to
- (a) Agra (b) Lahore (c) Shahjahanabad (d) Devagiri
6. Who used the term 'Mughal' for Timurid rulers in the 16th century?
- (a) Arabs (b) Europeans (c) Portuguese (d) Iranians
7. _____ was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority as part of popular faith.
- (a) Jharoka darshan (b) Ankhon darshan (c) Chasme darshan (d) Drishti darshan
8. Akbar built Buland Darwaza to commemorate his victory over
- (a) Lahore (b) Qandahar (c) Gujarat (d) Golconda
9. Name the Mughal chronicle in which Shah Jahan's jewelled throne is described.
- (a) Ain-i-Akbari (b) Akbar Nama (c) Humayun Nama (d) Badshah Nama
10. Name the Mughal ruler who commissioned the construction of a white marble tomb for Shaikh Salim Chishti.
- (a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
11. Read the below statements regarding the Mughal court and select the incorrect option.
- (a) Once the emperor sat on the throne, no one was permitted to move from his position or to leave without permission.
- (b) The form of salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the hierarchy.
- (c) Under Akbar, sijda or complete prostration was replaced with chahar taslim and zaminbos.
- (d) Jharoka darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority as part of popular faith.
12. Consider the following statements pertaining to the imperial household and choose the incorrect statement.
- (a) In the Mughal household, wives who came from royal families were called begums.
- (b) In the Mughal household, wives who were not of noble birth were called aghas.
- (c) The concubines occupied the lowest position.
- (d) The lineage-based family structure was entirely static.
13. Which Mughal ruler wrote poetry and memoirs in Turkish language?
- (a) Akbar (b) Babur (c) Humayun (d) Aurangzeb
14. The Mughal emperors celebrated three major festivals in a year. Select the festival which is not included as major festivals.
- (a) The Solar and Lunar birthdays of the monarch. (b) Nauroz, the Iranian New Year on the vernal equinox.
- (c) Emperor's birthday (d) English New Year
15. Consider the below statements related to the art of painting and select the incorrect statement.
- (i) The Safavid kings of Iran patronised the finest artists.
- (ii) The depiction of living beings in the form of painting or sculpture was greatly promoted in Islam.
- (iii) Abu'IFazl described the Mughal painting as a 'magical art'.
- (iv) Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdus Samad accompanied Babur to Delhi.
- Options**
- (a) (i) and (iv) only (b) (ii) and (iv) only (c) (ii) only (d) (i) only

16. Identify the below image.



- (a) The painting shows Jahangir dressed in resplendent clothes and jewels, holding up a portrait of his father Akbar.
- (b) The painting shows Shah Jahan dressed in resplendent clothes and jewels, holding up a portrait of his father Jahangir.
- (c) The painting shows Humayun dressed in resplendent clothes and jewels, holding up a portrait of his father Babur.
- (d) The painting shows Aurangzeb dressed in resplendent clothes and jewels, holding up a portrait of his father Shah Jahan.

17. Read the below extract and answer the question.

During the colonial period, British administrators began to study Indian history in order to create an archive of knowledge about the subcontinent to help them better understand the people and the cultures of the empire they sought to rule. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertook the editing, printing and translation of many Indian manuscripts.

Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal?

- (a) Sir William Jones (b) Henry Beveridge (c) Thomas Roe (d) None of the above

18. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following options.

- (a) Mir bakhshi – corps of court writers (b) diwan-i ala – finance minister
- (c) sadr-us sudur – minister of justice (d) waqianawis – paymaster general

19. Identify the person with the help of clues given.

- She participated in many architectural projects of Shah Jahan's new capital, Shahjahanabad.
- The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad, was designed by her.

Option:

- (a) Roshanara (b) Nur Jahan (c) Jahanara (d) Gulbadan Begum

20. From their paternal side the Mughals were the descendants of

- (a) Genghis Khan (b) Timur (c) Ibn Batuta (d) Safavids

21. Name the Mughal emperor during whose reign Persian was made the court language of the Mughals.

- (a) Akbar (b) Babur (c) Aurangzeb (d) Shah Jahan

22. Consider the following statements.

- I. Jahanara was the daughter of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
- II. Abu'l Fazl was the Prime Minister during Akbar's reign.
- III. The Mughal chronicle Badshah Nama was written by Shah Jahan.

Select the incorrect option.

- (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) Only III (d) Only I

23. In which year was the Asiatic Society of Bengal founded?

- (a) 1762 (b) 1784 (c) 1786 (d) 1801

24. _____ described in great detail the conflicts and tensions among the princes and kings and the important mediating role elderly women of the family played in resolving some of these conflicts.
(a) Roshanara (b) Jahanara (c) Nur Jahan (d) Gulbadan Begum

25. The names of Mughal emperors are given, arrange them in chronological order.

1. Humayun 2. Aurangzeb 3. Babur 4. Jahangir

Options:

- (a) 3, 1, 4 and 2 (b) 2, 1, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 3, 1, 2 and 4

26. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Mughal artists, portrayed the Mughal emperors as wearing the halo.

Reason (R): They saw halo on European paintings of Christ and Virgin Mary that symbolise the light of God.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

27. Who wrote Badshah Nama?

- (a) Abdul Hamid Lahori (b) Abu'lFazl (c) Sadullah Khan (d) Badauni

28. Consider the following statements:

- I. Paintings that accompanied the narrative of the chronicles transmitted Shihabuddin Suhrawardi's ideas in a way that left a lasting impression on the minds of viewers.
II. The portraits of the Mughal emperors wearing the halo symbolise the glow of the king.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

29. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): His Majesty gives a reward and increases the monthly salaries of the artists according to the excellence displayed.

Reason (R): Each week, several supervisors and clerks of the imperial workshop submit before the emperor the work done by each artist.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

30. How has Abu'l Fazl described the art of painting?

- (a) Imaginative art (b) Magical art (c) Professional art (d) None of these

31. Consider the following statements:

- I. The capital cities of the Mughals frequently shifted during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
II. In the 1570s Babur decided to build a new capital, Fatehpur Sikri.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

32. For whom was the white marble tomb at Sikri commissioned by Akbar?

- (a) Shaikh Salim Chishti (b) Moinuddin Chishti (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

33. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Mughal court chronicles were written in Persian.

Reason (R): Persian became Indianised by absorbing local idioms.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

34. The Mughal court celebrated three major festivals a year. Find from the below options which festival was not celebrated in the Mughal court?

- (a) Solar and lunar birthdays of the monarch
- (b) Nauroz
- (c) Iranian New Year
- (d) Hindu New Year

35. Name the Mughal chronicle in which Shah Jahan's jewelled throne is described.

- (a) Badshah Nama
- (b) Ain-i Akbari
- (c) Humayun Nama
- (d) Akbar Nama

36. Which Mughal emperor commissioned the construction of a white marble tomb for Shaikh Salim Chishti next to the majestic Friday mosque at Sikri?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Shah Jahan

37. Consider the following statements in the context of the Mughal court and choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) In court, generally the status was not determined on the basis of spatial proximity to the king.
- (b) Once the emperor sat on the throne, no one was permitted to move from his position or to leave without permission.
- (c) In court, the slightest infringement of etiquette was noticed and punished on the spot.
- (d) The protocols governing diplomatic envoys at the Mughal court were equally explicit.

38. Read carefully the below statements regarding the Mughal imperial household.

- I. Apart from wives, numerous male and female slaves populated the Mughal household.
- II. In the Mughal household, there was not distinction between wives of royal families and other wives who were not of noble birth.
- III. The concubines occupied the lowest position in the hierarchy of females intimately related to royalty.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and III
- (d) Both I and II

39. Observe the image and name the artist who painted it.



- (a) Mir Sayyid Ali
- (b) Abu'l Hasan
- (c) Bihzad
- (d) Abdus Samad

40. Indicate which of the following statements is NOT correct.
- The highest form of submission was *sijda* or complete prostration.
 - The deeper prostration represented higher status of the person.
 - An ambassador presented to the Mughal emperor was not expected to prostrate before the emperor.
 - Thomas Roe, simply bowed before Jahangir according to European custom.
41. Which Mughal chronicle was translated into English by Henry Beveridge?
- Badshah Nama
 - Humayun Nama
 - Babur Nama
 - Akbar Nama
42. In 1648 the court, army and household moved from Agra to
- Delhi
 - Fatehpur
 - Lucknow
 - Shahjahanabad
43. Consider the following statements and select the option which is not true.
- All conquerors who sought to make their way into the Indian subcontinent had to cross the Hindukush to have access to south India.
 - A constant aim of Mughal policy was to control strategic outposts such as Kabul and Qandahar.
 - Qandahar was a bone of contention between the Safavids and the Mughals.
 - While the Safavid court retained diplomatic relations with the Mughals, it continued to stake claims to Qandahar.
44. Find the incorrect match.
- diwan-i ala - finance minister
 - sadr-us sudur - minister of grants
 - pathmar - people who walk on foot
 - faujdar - commandants
45. Read the following statements in the context of the imperial officials and select the false statement.
- The nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups.
 - One important pillar of the Mughal state was the queen.
 - Iranians gained high offices under Jahangir, due to Nur Jahan's political influence.
 - For members of the nobility, imperial service was a way of acquiring power, wealth and the highest possible reputation.
46. Consider the below statements.
- The Humayun Nama written by Gulbadan Begum gives a glimpse into the domestic world of the Mughals.
 - The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad, was designed by Roshanara.
 - After Nur Jahan, Mughal queens and princesses had significant control over financial resources.
- Choose the incorrect option.
- Only I
 - Only II
 - Only III
 - Both I and III
47. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- The granting of titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal polity.
 - The title Mirza Raja was accorded by Aurangzeb to his two highest-ranking nobles.
 - Mir Khan offered Rs one lakh to Aurangzeb for the letter *alif*, that is A, to be added to his name.
 - Asaf Khan was disappointed when a ring he had presented to Thomas Roe was returned to him for the reason that it was worth merely 400 rupees.
48. The name Mughal derives from
- Turks
 - Mongol
 - Ghenghiz Khan
 - Timur
49. Which Mughal emperor was driven from his Central Asian homeland, Farghana, by the warring Uzbeks?
- Babur
 - Humayun
 - Akbar
 - Jahangir
50. Name the Mughal emperor who in 1526 pushed further into the Indian subcontinent in search of territories and resources to satisfy the needs of the members of his clan.
- Akbar
 - Aurangzeb
 - Babur
 - Humayun
51. Who drove Humayun into exile?
- Ghenghiz Khan
 - Timur
 - Sher Shah Sur
 - Timurids

52. What does this picture depict?



- (a) Humayun's wife Nadira crossing the desert of Rajasthan.
(b) Akbar's mother Nadira crossing the desert of Lahore.
(c) Humayun's wife Nadira crossing the Delhi.
(d) Humayun's wife Nadira crossing the Bihar.
53. Name in chronological order the three successors of Akbar.
(a) Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb
(b) Shah Jahan, Jahangir and Aurangzeb
(c) Aurangzeb, Shah Jahan and Jahangir
(d) Jahangir, Aurangzeb and Shah Jahan
54. Name the Mughal emperor after whose death the power of the empire diminished.
(a) Akbar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Jahangir
55. Mughal court chronicles were written in
(a) Urdu
(b) Persian
(c) Arabic
(d) Hindi
56. Chaghtai Turks traced descent from the eldest son of
(a) Timur
(b) Ghengiz Khan
(c) Humayun
(d) None of these
57. What was the mother tongue of the Mughals?
(a) Persian
(b) Arabic
(c) Turkish
(d) Urdu
58. In which language Babur wrote poetry and his memoirs?
(a) Persian
(b) Arabic
(c) Urdu
(d) Turkish
59. Translations of Sanskrit texts such as the Mahabharata and the Ramayana into Persian were commissioned by the
(a) Mughal emperor
(b) Slave emperor
(c) Sultanate emperor
(d) Deccan emperor
60. The centre of manuscript production was the imperial
(a) kitabkhana
(b) paper making
(c) scribe
(d) calligraphers
61. A new language, _____, sprang from the interaction of Persian with Hindavi.
(a) Hindi
(b) Urdu
(c) Sanskrit
(d) Arabic
62. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Interpretations of the shari'a changed with time.

Reason (R): The body of Islamic tradition was interpreted in different ways by various social groups.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (63 to 65):

Abu'lFazl placed Mughal kingship as the highest station in the hierarchy of objects receiving light emanating from God. Here he was inspired by a famous Iranian sufi, Shihabuddin Suhrawardi who first developed this idea. According to this idea, there was a hierarchy in which the Divine Light was transmitted to the king who then became the source of spiritual guidance for his subjects. Paintings that accompanied the narrative of the chronicles transmitted these ideas in a way that left a lasting impression on the minds of viewers. Mughal artists, from the seventeenth century onwards, began to portray emperors wearing the halo, which they saw on European paintings of Christ and the Virgin Mary to symbolise the light of God.

63. What is farr-iizadi?

- (a) Hierarchy of objects receiving light emanating from God.
- (b) Hierarchy of objects receiving light emanating from sky.
- (c) Hierarchy of objects receiving light emanating from King.
- (d) Hierarchy of objects receiving light emanating from a saint.

64. From whom was Abu'l Fazl inspired to develop farr-i izadi idea?

- (a) Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Shihabuddin Suhrawardi (c) Shaikh Salim Chisti (d) Shaikh Mubarak

65. The painting of the Mughal emperor wearing halo was inspired by

- (a) Ancient tradition (b) Central Asian tradition (c) European tradition (d) Greek tradition

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (66 to 68):

Abu'l Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem: Drawing the likeness of anything is called taswir. His Majesty from his earliest youth, has shown a great predilection for this art, and gives it every encouragement, as he looks upon it as a means both of study and amusement. A very large number of painters have been set to work. Each week, several supervisors and clerks of the imperial workshop submit before the emperor the work done by each artist, and His Majesty gives a reward and increases the monthly salaries of the artists according to the excellence displayed. ... Most excellent painters are now to be found, and masterpieces, worthy of a Bihzad, may be placed at the side of the wonderful works of the European painters who have attained worldwide fame. The minuteness in detail, the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in pictures are incomparable; even inanimate objects look as if they have life. More than a hundred painters have become famous masters of the art. This is especially true of the Hindu artists. Their pictures surpass our conception of things. Few, indeed, in the whole world are found equal to them.

66. Who among the following would judge and reward imperial painters?

- (a) Abu'l Fazl (b) Akbar (c) Imperial Mughal court (d) Imperial supervisors

67. How is a *taswir* described in the source?

- (a) Drawing the likeness of anything (b) Means of both study and amusement
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

68. Which of the following are features of masterpieces?

- I. Minute details II. Bold executions III. General finish IV. Representation of God

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only I (b) Only I, II and III (c) Only III and IV (d) Only III

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (69 to 71):

The heart of the Mughal Empire was its capital city, where the court assembled. The capital cities of the Mughals frequently shifted during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Babur took over the Lodi capital of Agra, though during the four years of his reign the court was frequently on the move. During the 1560s Akbar had the fort of Agra constructed with red sandstone quarried from the adjoining regions. In the 1570s he decided to build a new capital, Fatehpur Sikri.

69. Why was Fatehpur Sikri made the Mughal capital?

- (a) Just like that
- (b) Sikri was located on the direct road of Ajmer, which was a pilgrimage centre.
- (c) Sikri was centrally located.
- (d) All of these

70. What does the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri indicate?

- (a) Mughal victory in Gujarat
- (b) Power of Akbar
- (c) Power of God
- (d) Power of Mughals

71. The Mughal empire entered into a close relationship with which Sufi Silsila?

- (a) Suhrawardi
- (b) Chishti
- (c) Qadiri
- (d) Naqswandi

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) | 26. (a) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (a) | 33. (b) | 34. (d) | 35. (b) | 36. (c) | 37. (a) | 38. (c) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (c) | 45. (b) | 46. (b) | 47. (d) | 48. (b) | 49. (a) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (a) | 53. (a) | 54. (b) | 55. (b) | 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (d) | 59. (a) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (a) | | | | | | | | |

Input Text Based MCQ's

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 63. (a) | 64. (b) | 65. (c) | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (b) | 69. (b) | 70. (a) | 71. (b) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|