

MCQs for: Akbar

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1. Question Download Solution PDF Tabaqat-i-Akbari, which has been sometimes considered more reliable than Abul Fazl's Akbarnama, was written by This question was previously asked in 68th BPSC Prelims (Held on 12 Feb 2023) (Set: B) - Official Paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Gulbadan Begum Nizamuddin Ahmad Abdul Hamid Lahori More than one of the above None of the above

- A. Gulbadan Begum
- B. Nizamuddin Ahmad
- C. Abdul Hamid Lahori
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is Nizamuddin Ahmad. Key Points Tabaqat-i-Akbari: Khwaja Nizam-ud-Din Ahmad Bakshi was a Muslim historian of late medieval India. He was the son of Muhammad Muqim-i-Harawi. Nizamuddin Ahmad wrote the book Tabaqat-i-Akbari which is a general history of Muslim rule in India coming down to the year of its composition. He belonged to a very respectable family and his forefathers served the ancestors of Akbar. He himself was appointed to the post of Mir Bakshi during the reign of Akbar. After consulting some significant texts of Persian about the Mughals, he wrote this book. It contains the events which took place between A.D. 1193 to 1594. It also throws light on some such events of Akbar's childhood that have not been mentioned in Akbarnama by Abul Fazl. As the author breathed his last in the year 1594, hence the events after that have not been included in this book. Tabaqat-i-Akbari of Nizamuddin is a comprehensive work and runs into three volumes like that of Akbarnama of Abul Fazl. Additional Information Author Book Abdul Hamid Lahori Padshahnama Abul Fazal Akbarnama Gulbadan Begum Humayun-Nama Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

2. Question Download Solution PDF Ain-i-Akbari was written by This question was previously asked in 67th BPSC Prelims Held on 8 May 2022 Official Question Paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Abdul Qadir Akbar Khwaja Nizamuddin Abul Fazl None of the above/More than one of the above

- A. Abdul Qadir
- B. Akbar
- C. Khwaja Nizamuddin
- D. Abul Fazl
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is Abul Fazl. Key Points Ain-i-Akbari was authored by Akbar's court historian Abu'l Fazl. It is a 16th-century document and written in the Persian language. This text meticulously recorded the arrangements made by the state- to ensure cultivation,

to enable the collection of revenue by the agencies of the state, to regulate the relationship between the state and rural magnates, the zamindars. The central purpose of the Ain-i-Akbari was to present a vision of Akbar's empire where social harmony was provided by a strong ruling class. The account of the Ain-i-Akbari can be supplemented by descriptions contained in sources available from regions away from the Mughal capital. These sources include detailed revenue records from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Additional Information The Akbar Nama is divided into three books:- The first book dealt with Akbar's ancestors. The second recorded the events of Akbar's reign. Ain-i Akbari is the third book. The Akbar Nama was translated into English by Henry Beveridge in the early twentieth century. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

3. Question Download Solution PDF Which among the following ports was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal period? This question was previously asked in 69th BPSC Prelims Exam Official Paper (Held On: 30 Sept, 2023) Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Calicut Surat Cambay Broach

- A. Calicut
- B. Surat
- C. Cambay
- D. Broach

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is Surat. Key Points During the Mughal period in India, the port of Surat was referred to as "Babul Makka," which means the "Gate of Mecca." This name was given to Surat due to its significance as a major port for trade and commerce, connecting India with the rest of the world, including the Middle East and Mecca. Surat was a crucial departure point for pilgrims from different regions of India who embarked on their journey to Mecca by sea. The port of Surat facilitated the movement of pilgrims, serving as a gateway to their religious journey. It is familiar for its textiles and now, it is one of the main centres of "diamond cutting and polishing". It is an important seaport in the history of the world, during the medieval period. The title "Babul Makka" highlights the religious and commercial importance of Surat during the Mughal Period. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

4. Question Download Solution PDF An effective Coriolis force results from This question was previously asked in 67th BPSC Prelims Held on 8 May 2022 Official Question Paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > solar system earth rotation interior of the earth Colorado and Gulf Streams None of the above/More than one of the above

- A. solar system

- B. earth rotation
- C. interior of the earth
- D. Colorado and Gulf Streams
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is option 2. Key Points Coriolis force: The rotation of the earth about its axis affects the direction of the wind and this force is called the Coriolis force. It is directly proportional to the angle of latitude. It deflects the wind to the left direction in the southern hemisphere and the right direction in the northern hemisphere. Coriolis force deflects surface currents At an angle of about 45 degrees to the wind to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and left in the Southern Hemisphere. It is maximum at the poles and is absent at the equator. The force acts perpendicular to the pressure gradient force. The Coriolis force is zero at the equator and the wind blows perpendicular to the isobars. Major surface ocean currents in the open ocean, however, are set in motion by the wind, which drags on the surface of the water as it blows. The winds pull surface water with them, creating currents. As these currents flow westward, the Coriolis effect, a force that results from the rotation of the Earth, deflects them. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

5. Question Download Solution PDF In which of the following battles are the main opponents not correctly stated? This question was previously asked in 68th BPSC Prelims (Held on 12 Feb 2023) (Set: B) - Official Paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Battle of Haldighati - Maharana Pratap and Akbar First Battle of Panipat - Babur and Ibrahim Lodi Second Battle of Panipat - Tipu Sultan and Marathas More than one of the above None of the above

- A. Battle of Haldighati - Maharana Pratap and Akbar
- B. First Battle of Panipat - Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- C. Second Battle of Panipat - Tipu Sultan and Marathas
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is option 3. Key Points Battle of Haldighati: The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between the armies of the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap, and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber. Hence, option 1 is correct. Although the battle ended in defeat for the forces of Mewar, Maharana Pratap escaped continuing his valiant resistance against the Mughal Empire. With Maharana Pratap able to make a successful escape, the battle failed to break the deadlock between the two powers. The Mughals' focus shifted to other parts of the empire after 1579, which allowed Rana Pratap to recover much of the lost territory in the western parts of his kingdom. First Battle of Panipat: The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi. Hence, option 2 is correct. The Battle was fought on April 21, 1526. The First Battle of Panipat resulted in the death of Ibrahim Lodi and also the end of the Lodi Dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate in India. Also, with the end of

the Sultanate, Mughal rule began in India. The use of guns by the troops of Babur helped them claim victory in the battle. Second Battle of Panipat: The Second Battle of Panipat took place on 5 November 1556, between the emperor of north India, Hemu, and the forces of the Mughal emperor Akbar. Hence, option 3 is correct. Hemu took possession of Delhi and claimed royal status, proclaiming himself Vikramaditya. Meanwhile, Akbar, having heard of the news of his father's demise and the events at Tughlakabad, marched forth with his army along with his guardian Bairam Khan. Hemu was captured hours after the battle concluded and brought to the Mughal camp. Near-death and unconscious, Bairam Khan took the action of executing Hemu. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

6. Question Download Solution PDF During the time of which Mughal Emperor did Sir Thomas Roe come to India? This question was previously asked in 67th BPSC Prelims Held on 8 May 2022 Official Question Paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Babur Akbar Jahangir Shah Jahan None of the above/More than one of the above

- A. Babur
- B. Akbar
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shah Jahan
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is Jahangir. Key Points On 18 September 1615, English diplomat Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the Surat port as the ambassador of the English King James I to Mughal Emperor Jahangir's court. He stayed in the Mughal court for three years from 1615 to 1618. The East India Company received the royal charter to trade with India from the British monarch Elizabeth I in 1600. Their envoy William Hawkins had visited Jahangir in 1608. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

7. Question Download Solution PDF Who was the first Mughal ruler who fought against the British? This question was previously asked in 67th BPSC Prelims Set - D (Re-Exam) 30 Sept 2022 Official Paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Aurangzeb Shah Jahan Bahadur Shah Zafar Jahangir None of the above/More than one of the above

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- D. Jahangir

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is Aurangzeb Key Points Aurangzeb was the first Mughal emperor conflicted with British in 1689. The first conflict of a Mughal emperor with the British can be traced back to the Child's War. The Child's War was a war which lasted from 1686 to 1690 between the English East India Company and the Mughal Empire of India. -William Hedges was sent to Shaista Khan, the Mughal governor of Bengal, in 1682 by the English East India Company to obtain a firm: an imperial order that would grant routine trading rights to England in the Mughal empire. Sir Josiah Child, the governor of the company in London, then interfered with the task of Hedges, causing the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to break off the negotiations. The Child began a war with the Mughals after that. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

8. Question Download Solution PDF Consider the following statements : The arrival of Babur into India led to the 1. introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent 2. introduction of arch and dome in the region's architecture 3. establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region 4. introduction of cannons in warfare Which of the above statements are correct? This question was previously asked in 69th BPSC Prelims Exam Official Paper (Held On: 30 Sept, 2023) Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Only 1 and 2 1, 2 and 3 3 and 4 None of the above

- A. Only 1 and 2
- B. 1, 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. None of the above

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is 3 and 4. Key Points Gunpowder was introduced into India much earlier than Babur's arrival, probably in the 13th century by the Mongols. So Statement 1 is incorrect. By the 14th century, gunpowder weapons were widely used in India. They were used in both warfare and hunting. Gunpowder weapons also had a significant impact on Indian culture. For example, the use of gunpowder weapons led to the development of new forms of Indian music and dance. Mahmud Gawan (1411-1481) introduced the use of gunpowder in the war against the Vijayanagar kings in Belgaum. It was the first recorded use of gunpowder in the Deccan. He also invited Persian chemists to teach his soldiers how to prepare and use gunpowder. The arch and dome were also introduced into India much earlier than Babur's arrival, by the Turks after the invasion of Muhammad Ghori. Thus Statement 2 is incorrect. The Turks were skilled builders, and they brought with them new architectural techniques, including the arch and dome. The arch is a curved structure that supports the weight of a building or bridge. The dome is a hemispherical structure that can be used to create large, open spaces. Babur was a Timurid ruler, and his arrival in India led to the establishment of the Mughal Empire, which was also a Timurid dynasty. Hence statement 3 is correct. The Timurids were a dynasty of Turkic-Mongol rulers who ruled over Central Asia and Persia from the 14th to the 16th centuries. They were descended from Timur (also known as Tamerlane), a brilliant military leader and conqueror. In 1526, Babur, a Timurid ruler, invaded India and defeated the Delhi

Sultanate. He established the Mughal Empire, which was the first Islamic empire to rule over most of India. The Mughals were skilled administrators and warriors, and they ruled India for over 200 years. Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in India, is credited with introducing cannons in warfare during the early 16th century. Hence statement 4 is correct. Babur's introduction of cannons in warfare represented a technological advancement that had a profound impact on the dynamics of warfare in the Indian subcontinent. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

9. Question Download Solution PDF Who among the following made an offer to Humayun that he would surrender Bihar and pay an annual tribute of 10 lakh dinars if he was allowed to retain Bengal? This question was previously asked in 68th BPSC Prelims (Held on 12 Feb 2023) (Set: B) - Official Paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Bahadur Shah Sher Khan Bairam Khan More than one of the above None of the above

- A. Bahadur Shah
- B. Sher Khan
- C. Bairam Khan
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is option 2. Key Points The absence of Humayun from Agra between 1535 and 1537 provided Sher Shah with a chance to increase his influence and status. Sher Khan improved his standing and established himself as the undisputed ruler of Bihar. It took Humayun six months to besiege Chunar after he marched against Sher Khan, despite his best attempts. Sher Khan used deceit to take control of the formidable fort of Rohtas, where he safely left his family. He then entered Bengal and seized Gaur, the city's capital. After seizing Gaur, Sher Khan offered Humayun Bengal in exchange for the submission of Bihar and payment of a 10 lakh dinar annual tribute. Humayun, however, declined the offer because Bengal was the land of wealth, rich in manufacturing, and a hub for international trade. Additional Information Battle of Chausa Around 1539 CE, Sher Khan defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa, close to Buxar, and took the name, Sher Shah. With the aid of a water carrier, Humayun managed to swim across the river and away from the battleground. Battle of Bilgram. In 1540, Sher Shah Suri and Humayun fought in the Battle of Bilgram. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp

10. Question Download Solution PDF What is the name of Japan's Crown princess? This question was previously asked in 45th BPSC Prelims (Held in 2002) Official paper Download PDF Attempt Online View all BPSC Exam Papers > Toko Tono Aiko Piko

- A. Toko
- B. Tono
- C. Aiko
- D. Piko

Answer & Solution:

The correct answer is Aiko. Key Points Aiko:- Aiko, also known as Princess Toshi is a member of the Japanese imperial family. She is the only child of Emperor Naruhito and Empress Masako of Japan. She is awarded with Grand Cordon of the Order of the Precious Crown. Download Solution PDF Share on Whatsapp
