

**1. First Battle of Tarain was fought between**

- (a) Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammed of Ghazni
- (b) Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammed of Ghori
- (c) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak and Prithviraj Chauhan
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

**First Battle of Tarain (1191 A.D.)**

Muhammed of Ghori seized the fortress of Bhatinda in 1189 A.D. and then progressed into the kingdom of Prithviraj Chauhan.

Muhammad of Ghori was defeated by Prithviraj in the First Battle of Tarain in 1191 A.D. and recovered Bhatinda.

Issue : 1st battle of tarain

**2. Who among the following patronised scholars like Firdausi and Alberuni ?**

- (a) Muhammad of Ghazni
- (b) Muhammad of Ghori
- (c) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
- (d) Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji

Answer: A

Muhammad of Ghazni was one of the greatest Muslim rulers of Asia.

He patronised art and letters and scholars like Firdausi and Alberuni.

Issue : Firdausi & Alberuni

**3. Shah Nama, which glorified the ancient Iranian heroes was written by**

- (a) Alberuni
- (b) Firdausi
- (c) Ibn Battuta
- (d) Nicolo de conti

Answer: B

Firdausi, who wrote Shah Nama in which he glorified the ancient Iranian heroes, was the poet laureate of Mahmud.

Issue : Medieval Literature

**4. Consider the following statements**

- 1. Muhammad Ghazni invaded India 17 times during AD 1000-1026.
- 2. Muhammad Ghazni's invasions exposed the weak defence of Indian kingdoms and opened possibility of attacks in future by the Turks.

Which of the above given statements are correct ?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Muhammad Ghazni invaded India 17 times during AD 1000-1026.( Statement 1 is correct)

He was Son of Sabuktigin, the founder of Ghazni dynasty & Turkish slave commander.

He was the first Muslim ruler to penetrate deep into India.He led 17 expeditions in all into India from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1027. The

initial raids were directed against the Hindusahi rulers who at the time held Peshawar and the Punjab.

The Ghaznavid conquest of the Punjab and Multan completely changed the political situation in north India.

Mahmud's invasions exposed the weak defence of Indian kingdoms and opened possibility of attacks in future by the Turks. (Statement 2 is correct)

Issue : Muhammad Ghazni

**5. Which of the following battles laid the foundations of Turkish rule in Northern India ?**

- (a) Battle of Tarain
- (b) Battle of Chandwar
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

In the Second Battle of Tarain, the joined forces of the Rajput rulers under Prithviraj were defeated by Muhammad of Ghori.

In AD 1194 Muhammad Ghori again gave a crushing defeat to Jai Chand at Chandwar near Kanauj.

Thus the battle of Tarain and Chandwar laid the foundations of Turkish rule in Northern India.

Issue : Turkish rule

**6. Kitab ul Hind was written by**

- (a) Alberuni
- (b) Firdausi

- (c) Ibn Battuta
- (d) Nicolo de conti

Answer: A

Al Beruni was the First Muslim Scholar to study India and its Brahmanical tradition. He is called father of Indology and the first anthropologist. He is called one of the earliest and greatest polymath of the Islamic World.

Alberuni in his book Kitab-ul-Hind appreciated a very high degree of proficiency of Indians in construction of Tanks and reservoirs at holy places.

Issue : Alberuni

**7. Consider the following statements**

1. Muhammad Ghazni attacked the Somnath temple in 1025 AD .
2. He was attracted to the enormous wealth of India which made him repeatedly raid India.
3. His invasion exposed the shortcomings of the war strategies of the Rajput kings.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer: D

Muhammad Ghazni attacked the Somnath temple in 1025 AD to loot the wealth amassed inside the temple. ( Statement 1 is correct)

He was attracted to the enormous wealth of India. This made him repeatedly raid India. He also added religious dimension to his invasion of India. He destroyed the temples of Somnath, Kangra, Mathura and Jwalamukhi to earn the nickname of Idol Breaker.( Statement 2 is correct)

Although there is no deep political impact of the Ghanavi's invasions on India, It exposed the shortcomings of the war strategies of the Rajput kings. It also revealed that there was no political unity in India and it invited more attacks in future.( Statement 3 is correct)

Issue : Muhammad Ghazni

**8. Who among the following destroyed Vikramasila and Nalanda Universities ?**

- (a) Muhammad of Ghazni
- (b) Muhammad of Ghori
- (c) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
- (d) Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji

Answer: D

Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji, one of the commanders of Muhammad of Ghori destroyed Vikramasila in 1202 and Nalanda Universities in 1203A.D.

Issue : Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji

**9. Consider the following statements**

1. The political achievements of Muhammad Ghazni in India were long lasting than those of Muhammad of Ghori.

2. Muhammad Ghori was mainly interested in plundering but Muhammad Ghazni wanted to establish his political control.

Which of the above given statements are correct ?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

The political achievements of Muhammad Ghori in India were long lasting than those of Mahmud of Ghazni. While Mahmud Ghazni was mainly interested in plundering Muhammad Ghori wanted to establish his political control.( Both the statements are incorrect)

Issue : Achievements of Ghori and Ghazni

**10. Who among the following became first muslim ruler to issue silver coins ?**

- (a) Muhammad of Ghazni
- (b) Muhammad of Ghori
- (c) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
- (d) Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji

Answer: A



Muhammad Ghazni issued silver coins with Arabic and Sanskrit script . He was the first Muslim ruler to do so .

Issue : Silver coins