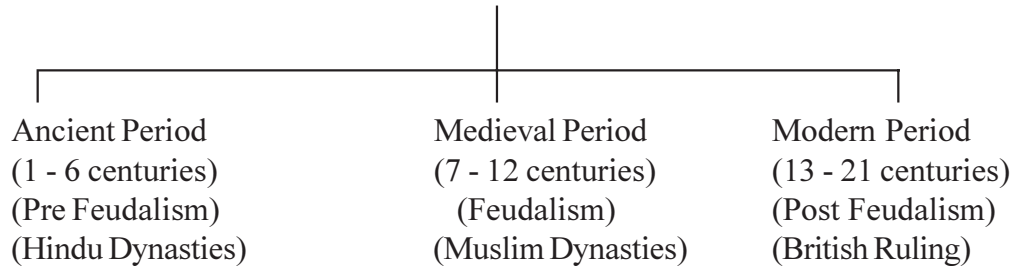


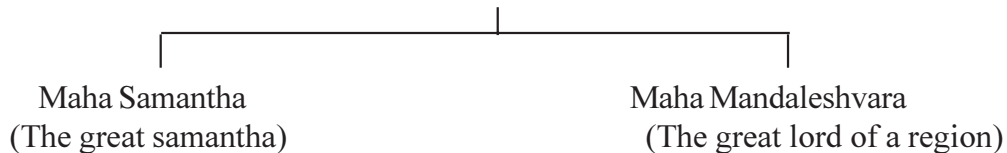
11. NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

DIVISION OF HISTORY



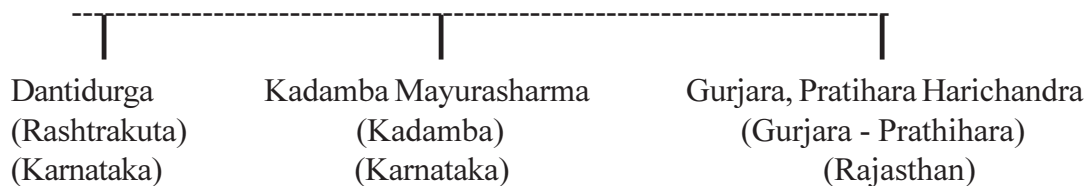
- * Many new dynasties engaged after the seventh century
- * As many land lords, warriors, helped the kings, two kings appointed them as their subordinates or samanthas.

TITLES OF SAMANTHAS



- * One of the great dynasties of Deccan was the Rashtrakutas who were initially subordinate to the chalukyas of Karnataka
- * Dantidurga was the founder of Rashtrakuta Dynasty
- * He overthrew chalukyas
- * He performed a ritual “Hiranya - Garbha” (The Golden womb)

KING WHO RULED INSPITE OF NOT BEING KSHATRIYAS



- * Kadamba Mayura Sharman, Gurjara Pratihara Harichandra were brahmins who gave up their traditional professions
- * War relief came from Ellora-I, showing vishnu as narasimha. It is work of the Rashtrakuta period.
- * Prashastis contain details about the ruling family, and their victories and achievements.
- * These were composed by brahmins.
- * Nagabhata's Prashastis written in sanskrit and found in Gwalior.

The “Achievements of Nagabhatas

The kings who were defeated
when he was new as a prince

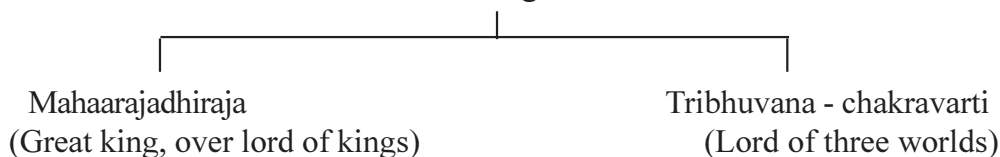
1. Andhra
2. Saindhava(sind)
3. Vidarbha (maharashtra)
4. Kalinga (odisha)

The kings who were defeated
When he was a king

1. Chakrayudha (Kanuj)
2. Vanga (Bengal)
3. Anarta (Gujarat)
4. Malva (madhya pradesh)
5. Kirata (forest people)
6. Turushka (turks)
7. Vasta, matsya
(North India kingdoms)

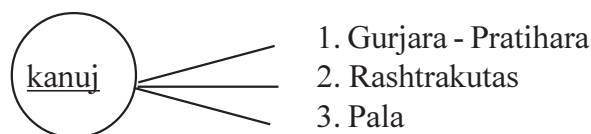
- * Cholas dynasty ruled Tamilnadu region.
- * Cholas often rewarded brahmins by grants of land
- * These were recorded on copper plates in sanskrit and tamil
- * Kalhana wrote Rajatarangini in sanskrit
- * The book was about the kings of kashmir of 12th century.

Titles of kings



- * The officers for collecting revenue were generals recruited hereditary.
- * Gurjara - Pratihara, Rashtrakuta, and pala dynasties fought for control over prized area of kanauj in the Ganga valley.
- * As there were three parties participated in this war historians often describe it as the “ tripartite struggle”

Tripartite Struggle for kanuj



MAHAMMUD - GHAZNI

- * The ruler who often raided the India especially on somanath temple of Gujarat was Mahammad - Ghazni
- * He used to create a splendid capital its at “Ghazni” has the wealth he carried away from India
- * Kitab - Al - Hind was written by Al - Biruni
- * He wrote an account of sub continent
- * The rulers of Delhi and Ajmeer known as chahamanas has chauhans.
- * The rulers who opposed chahamanas
- * The chalukyas of Gujarat, the Gahadavalas of western UP
- * Prithvi Raj-III was the best known ruler
- * He engaged two wars with ruler sultan Muhammad Ghori at tarain
- * Tarain-I war 1191 prithviraj defeated muhammad Ghori
- * II Tarain war 1192 Ghori defeated prithviraj

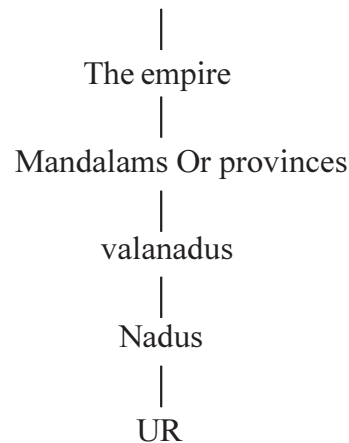
CHOLAS

- * Muttaiyar held power in the kaveri delta
- * They were ancestors of the cholas.
- * King of kanchipuram vijayalaya was the founder of chola empire
- * He was from uraiyur
- * He was the Arcitect of Thanjavur and a temple for goddess nishumbhasudini

CHOLAS KING - AND THEIRACHIVEMENTS

- * Vijayalaya - Founder of Chola dynasty
 - * Rajaraja I - considered the most powerful chola ruler
 - * Rajendra I - developed navy - and raided the Ganga valley, srilanka, countries of southeast Africa
- The Arcitects of temple of Gangaikonda cholapuram
1. Raja Raja
 2. Rajendra I
- * The making of bronze images was the most distinctive
 - * Kaveri delta was famous for Agriculture
 - * cholas also keen to develop irrigation facilities
 - * paddy was the main crop of cholas

The Administration of the empire



- * Settlements of peasants known as ur
- * village councils supervised administrative, revenue affairs of Ur.
- * Rich peasants of the vellala caste exercised control over the affairs of Nadu.

Titles given to landlords



(A velan or Peasant serving 3 kings)

- * Vellanvagai ----- Land of non - brahmin proprietors
- Brahmadeya ----- Land gifted to Brahmins
- Shalabhoga ----- land for the maintenance of a school
- Devadana, Tirunamattukkan : Land gifted to temples.
- Pallichichhandam : Land donated to Jain institutions.
- * A large number of Brahmana settlements emerged in the Kaveri valley.
- * Associations of traders known as nagarams performed administrative functions in towns
- * Inscriptions, from Uttaramerur provide details of the sabha was organised.
- * Uttaramerur in Chengalpattu district in Tamil Nadu
- * "Sabha" selected various committee members through letters.
- * Qualifications of committee members :
 - Should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected
 - Should have their own houses
 - Should be between 55 - 70 years of age
 - Should have knowledge of vedas, administrative matters and be honest

- * Disqualifications of committee members:
being the members of any committee from last 3 years any one who has not submitted his/her accounts including his relatives cannot contest the elections.
- * Periyapuranam, a 12th century tamil work inform us about the lives of ordinary people
- * Periyapuranam tells about adanur village and pulaiyas
- * Pulaiyas were agrarians labourers and engaged in menial occupations.
- * Marudu (Arjuna) Mango, Kanji were the trees and they mentioned in periyapuranam

MAINBLOG - WRITERS - TOPICS

- * Kitab - AI - hind - AL - Biruni - general issues of sub continent
 - * Raja tarangini - kalhana - kashmir dynasties of 12th century.
 - * Periya puranam - sekkizar - the lives of ordinary people.
- Periyapuranaam is the story of 63 saints of lord Shiva
- Dynasties -- they are samantas of dynasties - founders
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Muttaraiyar - pallavas | chola - vijayalaya |
| Rashtra Kutas - chalukyas | Rashtrakuta - Dantidurga |

BITS

1. Title of samanthas in medieval period ()
 - a. Maha samantha
 - b. Maha raja
 - c. Maha mandaleshvara
 - d. a & c
2. Which is not correct about Dantidurga ()
 - a. founder rashtrakuta
 - b. Hiranya gharbha
 - c. over threw chalukya
 - d. kshatriya
3. In spite of not being KSHARTIYA who were the kings ()
 - a. Rashtrakuta
 - b. Kadamba
 - c. Gurajara pratihara
 - d. All of the above
4. Which is not correct about 15 cave of ellora ()
 - a. Belonged to rashtrakuta
 - b. Vishnu
 - c. Narasimhudu
 - d. Madhya pradesh
5. Which is the wrong pair ()
 - a. Vanga - Bengal
 - b. Anarta - gujarat
 - c. Vatsya - Mastya, South Indian Empires
 - d. Malwa - Madhya Pradesh

6. Nagabhata prasasti found ()
a. Kanauj b. Kalinga c. Gwalior d. Kashmir
7. Which is not correct about triparti struggle ()
a. 3 parties were involved delta b. Kanauj
c. Ganga d. Godavari
8. Who often raided on somanath temple ()
a. Ghorī b. Md. khasim c. Akbar d. Md. Ghazni
9. Which is not correct ()
a. Kitab - Al - Hind - Al Biruni b. Periya - Sekizhar
c. Raja tarangini - Kalhana d. None of the above
10. The war in which Md. Ghorī defeated ()
a. Tarain I b. Tarain II c. Tarain III d. None of the above
11. Muttaraiyar were the samanthas of ()
a. Chola b. Pallavas c. Rasthrakuta d. chalukyas
12. The king who seized south - East Asia ()
a. Rajendra I b. Rajaraja I c. Rajaraja III d. None of the above
13. Main crop of the cholas ()
a. wheat b. cotton c. Jowar d. paddy
14. Permanent farmer settlements were ()
a. Mandalam b. Nadu c. Valanaddu d. Ur
15. What were nagarams ()
a. brahman associations b. farmer associations
c. trade associations d. officeer associations
16. Wrongly matched pair ()
a. brahmadeyaa - brahmas b. shalabhoga - school
c. Pallichchhandam - jain d. none of the above
17. Which was not correct aboout qualificatioon of sabhae ()
a. own land b. own house
c. Administrate knowledge d. 15-35 years
18. Which is correct about Uttaramerrur ()
a. Qualiifications of the members b. Disqualification of the members
c. selection procedure of members d. kanchipuram district.

19. Who build Thanjavur city? (2017) ()
 a. Raja Rajaa - I b. Narasimhaa varma
 c. Vijayalaya d. Rajendra
20. Shala Bhoga means (2015) ()
 a. land belongs to non brahmin b. land gifted to brahmin
 c. land used for mainntainence of school d. land gifted for temples
21. Identify false statementt:
 a. Periyapuranam, a twelfth century Tamil work, which informs us about the lives of ordinary men and women
 b. AL - biruni, a scholar in the court Mahmmuud Ghazni
 c. devadana, tirunamattukkani is a land gifted to temples
 d. according uttaraamerur inscriptions to became a member of sabha no need to pay taxes
 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c
22. Identify the false statement:
 a. Thanjavur the temple for goddess
 b. sultan mahmud of Ghazni ruled from 997 A.D to 1030 A.D
 c. Rajendra I raided the Ganga, Sri Lanka and countries of South East Asia
 d. prithviraja III defeated Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1192
23. Match the following :
 1. Nagabhata prashastis a. Nadu
 2. rich peaasants of vellala caste b. Vishnu
 3. chauhans c. Gwalior
 4. Ellora d. Delhi, Ajmer
 1. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d 2. 1-c, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
 3. 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b 4. 1--a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
24. Match the following :
 1. Thanjavur () a. Ur
 2. Somanath () b. Vijayalaya
 3. Dantidurga () c. Gujarat
 4. Chola's () d. Hiranya Garbha
 1. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a 2. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
 3. 1--b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d 4. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d

12. THE KAKATIYAS

EMERGENCE OF A REGIONAL KINGDOM

- * Srimad Andhra Mahabharatam is the first poetic work in telugu which was composed by Kavitrayamu.
- * The trinity of poets - Nannaya, Tikkana and Erra Pragada between 1000 and 1200 OAD
- * Vidyanaatha wrote prathapaudra Yashobhushanam during the kakatiya rule.
- * Vinukonda vallabharaya's Kridabhiramamu.
- * Ekamranatha's prataparudra charitramu.
- * Kakatiyas traced their line age to certain Durjaya.
- * Kakatiyas adopted telugu as the favoured language of the court.
- * Kakatiyas inscriptions are in telugu and they called them selves as 'Andhra Rajas'
- * Important Kakatiyas Rulers:-
 - Prola I ---- (1116 - 1157 AD)
 - Rudradeva ---- (1158 - 1195 A.D)
 - Ganapati Deva ---- (1199 - 1262 A.D)
 - Rudramadevi ---- (1262 - 1289 A.D)
 - Prataparudra ---- (1289 - 1323 A.D)
- * Kakatiyas worked as samanthas of Rashtrakuta and chaluksya kings. They were holding the posts of village heads called Rattadi
- * Rudradeva (1158 - 1195) shifted the capital from Anmakonda to Orugallu (Warangal).
- * Rudradeva built a big fort, a tank and a temple called thousand pillared in Anmakonda.
- * Kakatiyas built svayambhu siva temple at warangal. This temple had four gates in the four direction.
- * Warangal city was divided into several quarters or vadas.
- * People of a different professions lived in their own district vadas.
- * Rudramadevi ruled from Orugallu ruled from 1262 A.D to 1289 A.D for nearly 27 years
- * At the same time Raziya Sultana ruled from Delhi
- * A famous traveller from Italy, called Macropolo visited. Rudramadevi's kingdom and he says that she was fearless, dressed herself like a man and rode horses with ease.
- * Rudramadevi calls herself as Rudramadevi Maharaja.

Nayakara System:-

- * Kakatiyas recruited skilled warriors and gave them high positions and the title of Nayaka.
- * They were given several villages from where they could collect taxes. These villages were called their Nayankara.

- * Women members of royal family like muppamamba and mailamma made land grants.
- * Kakatiya king Ganapatideva established an inscription in place called Motupalli.
- * Marco polo visited motupalli port and says that the exports were diamonds and the best and the most delicate cloth, which looked like the tissue of a spider's web.
- * Sultan Mohammadbin Tegluq was able to defeat Kakatiya Prataparudra in 1323 A.D.
- * Palanati Virula katha written by Srinath around 1350.

BITS

1. Arrange the following kings in a chronological

A	B	C	D
1. Prola II	1. Prola - II	1. Prola II	1. Rudramadevi
2. Ganapati Deva	2. Rudradeva	2. Rudra deva	2. Rudra deva
3. Rudra deva	3. Ganapati deva	3. Ganapati deva	4. Ganapati deva
4. Prataparudra	4. Rudramadevi	4. Rudrama devi	4. Prataparudra
5. Rudramadevi	5. Prataparudra	5. Prataparudra	5. Prola - II
1. C	2. B	3. D	4. A

2. Identify false statement

- A. Kakatiya dynasty ended in 1323 A.D
- B. Inscriptions calls Rudramadevi as Rudradeva Maharaja
- C. Kakatias issued silver coins.
- D. "We for the sake of our reputation and punya and out of pity for those who have incurred the grave risk of a sea voyage, give up all the customers tax" - Ganapatideva

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B |
|------|------|------|------|

3. How many years Rudrama devi ruled?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------|-------|
| A. 25 - 30 | B. 27 - 37 | C. 26 | d. 27 |
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A |

4. Identify the correct statement

- A. Kakatias traced their lineage Durjaya
- B. Most of their inscriptions are in telugu and they called themselves as 'Andhra Raja's
- C. Rudradeva build a big fort and tank
- D. In distant Delhi too, there was a woman ruler called Raziya Sultana some years before

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A, B, C, D | 2. C, B, D | 3. D, C, A | 4. A, B,C |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|

5. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ekamranatha | a. Vijayanagara |
| 2. Bollinayaka | b. Kakatiya kings |

3. Nayankara c. Rudradeva maharaju
4. Amara Nayaka d. Prataparudra Charitamu
1. 1 - d, 2 - b, 3 - c, 4 - a 2. 1 - d, 2 - c, 3-b, 4 - a
3. 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - d 4. 1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - d
6. The Author of Kridabhiramamu?
 - a. Vidhyanatha b. Vinukonda Vallabharaya
 - c. Ekamranatha d. Srinatha
7. Who built thousand pillared temple?
 - a. Prathaparudra b. Rudradeva
 - c. Ganapati Deva d. Rudramadevi
8. During whose rule, the capital was shifted from Anmakonda to Orugallu (Warangal)?
 - a. Rudramadevi b. Rudradeva
 - c. Ganapati Deva d. Prataparudra
9. Village head in Kakatiya period is called?
 - a. Nayaka b. Rattadi c. Amit d. Zabt
10. The ruling period of Rudramadevi?
 - a. 1261 - 1289 b. 1268 - 1290 c. 1262 - 1289 d. 1262 - 1290
11. When Rudramadevi ruled as a ruler of Kakatiya dynasty, in distant Delhi too, there was a another woman ruler ruled? Who is she?
 - a. Jodhbai b. Gulabdan Begum
 - c. Razia Sultana d. Nurjahan
12. Who visited Rudramadevi kingdom?
 - a. Razaq b. Marco Polo c. Nuniz d. Pace
13. Who issued Motupalli Abhayashasana?
 - a. Ganapatideva b. Prataparudra c. Rudramadevi d. Rudradeva
14. Who wrote palanativirula katha?
 - a. Srinatha b. Nannaya c. Tikkana d. Errapragada
15. Kakatiya Dynasty collaspsed because of
 - a. Mohammad Ghorī b. Mohammad Ghajani
 - c. Mohammad Shah d. Mohammad Bin - Tugluq
16. Who wrote Srimad Andhra Mahabharatam?
 - a. Nannaya b. Tikkana c. Errapragada d. All of the above
17. Who built thousand pillered temple in Hanma Konda?
 - a. Prola II b. Rudra Deva c. Ganapati Deva d. Rudrama Devi

* * *

13. THE KING OF VIJAYANAGARA

- * Vijayanagara means the city of victory
- * It was located on the banks of Tungabhadra river in Karnataka
- * It was founded by two brothers names Harihara Raya and Bukka Raya around 1336 A.D with the blessings of a sage named Vidayaranya
- * The king of Vijayanagara worshipped Sri Virupaksha (Shiva)
- * Bahamani kindoms capital was Gulbarga
- * Nicolo conti from Italy visited Vijayanagara in 1420 A.D
- * Abdul Razzak the persian trader visited in 1443 A.D
- * The portugese travellers and paes, who visited it in 1520 A.D and Nuniz who wrote in 1537 A.D
- * Abdul Razzak says that the city had seven rings of fortifications.
- * Portugese travellers paes described Vijayanagara city “The king has made a very strong city fortified with walls and towers”.
- * Vijayanagara city divisions (4)
 1. Temples (hills)
 2. Valley (crops)
 3. Royal centre
 4. Residences of ordinary town.
- * Vijayanagara rulers invested a lot of money building their military power.
- * Devaraya - 11 of vijayanagara started recruiting muslim fighters to serve him and to train his soldiers in the new modes of warfare.
- * The Vijayanagara kings adopted guns and cannons in their forces.
- * Domingo paes, a portugues traveller visited Vijayanagara during Krishna devaraya’s period.
- * Captains of the Troops - the Amaranayakas.
- * The ‘captains’ mentioned here were the Nayaks. These Nayakas held amara revenue assignments.
- * Many powerful Nayakas like Saluva, Narasimha or Narasa Nayaka controlled vast areas and at times could even challenge Vijayanagara Kings.
- * Krishnadeva raya ruled from 1509 AD to 1599 AD.
- * He was also patron of telugu literature and he himself composed the poetic work “Amukthamalyadha”
on the life of Andal the Tamil baktha poetess.
- * His court was adorned with eight poets known as “Astadiggajas”. They are Allasani peddana, Mukku Thimmana, Dhurjati, Ramaraja Bhushana, Tenali Ramakrishna, Pingali surana, Ayyalaraju Ramadadhrudu and Madayagari mallana.
- * All the five Bahmani kindoms joined together and defeated Rama Raya in “Rakkasi tangadi” war also known Taikota war looted and destroyed the city of Vijyanagara.

BITS

1. Vijayanagaram means :
 1. Victory pit
 2. Victory dibba
 3. 'City of victory'
 4. Place of victory
2. Vijayanagara city located on the bank of river
 1. Sarassvathi
 2. Thungabhadra
 3. Krishna
 4. Godavari
3. Who visited sri krishnadeva raya's court? ()
 1. Abdul razzak
 2. Nuniz
 3. Paes
 4. Marcopolo
4. Which Vijaya nagara king started recruiting muslim fighters to serve him and to train his soldiers in the new modes of warefare? ()
 1. Devaraya - II
 2. Sri Krishna Deveraya
 3. Achyuta Devaraya
 4. None of the above
5. In which year Rakkasi Tangadi war happend? ()
 1. 1535
 2. 1545
 3. 1555
 4. 1565
6. Identify the poet not in 'Ashtadiggajas'. ()
 1. Peddanna
 2. Dhurjati
 3. Mallanna
 4. Nannaya
7. Who wrote Amuktamalyada? ()
 1. Devaraya - I
 2. Devaraya - II
 3. Sri Krishna Devaraya
 4. Rama Rayala
8. Name of the foreign traveller visited Achyutadevaraya's kingdom? ()
 1. Abdul Razzaq
 2. Nuniz
 3. Paes
 4. Nico loconti
9. Capital of Bahamani sultans? ()
 1. Delhi
 2. Kolkata
 3. Gulburga
 4. Vijayanagara
10. Who founded Vijayanagara dynasty? ()
 1. Sri Krishnadevaraya
 2. Bukka Raya
 3. Devaraya - II
 4. Harihara Bukkaraya
11. Who starts recruiting muslim fighters to serve and to train soldiers in the new modes of war fare ()
 1. Bukkaraya I
 2. Devaraya II
 3. Sri Krishna Devaraya
 4. Achyutaraya
12. The portugese traveller who visited srikrishna devaraya period ()
 1. Abdul Razzak
 2. Nicola canti
 3. Domingo paes
 4. Nuniz
13. Match the following :-
 1. Nicolo conti
 2. Abdul Razzak
 3. Paes
 4. Nuniz
 - a. Sri Krishnadevaraya
 - b. Achyutadevaraya
 - c. Devaraya - II
 - d. Devaraya - I
 1. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
 2. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
 3. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
 4. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

14. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Nicolo conti | a. 1443 |
| 2. Abdul Razzak | b. 1420 |
| 3. Paes | c. 1537 |
| 4. Nuniz | d. 1520 |
| 1. 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b | 2. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c |
| 3. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b | 4. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b |

15. Matching the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Harihara Raya | a. Saluva |
| 2. Sri Krishnadevaraya | b. Sangama |
| 3. Aliya Ramaraya | c. Tulava |
| 4. Narasimharaya | d. Araviti |
| 1. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d | 2. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a |
| 3. 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-d | 4. 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a |

16. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 1336 | a. Tirumala inscription |
| 2. 1565 | b. Srikrishnadevaraya |
| 3. 1494 | c. Tallikotawar |
| 4. 1509 - 1529 | d. Vijayanagara Kingdom formed |
| 1. 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c | 2. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b |
| 3. 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a | 4. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a |

17. Matching the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Italy | a. Abdul Razzak |
| 2. Persia | b. Nuniz |
| 3. Portugese | c. Paes |
| 4. Portugese | d. Nicolococonti |
| 1. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b | 2. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c |
| 3. 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c | 4. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d |

18. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Andhraraja | a. Durjaya |
| 2. Andhra Bhoja | b. Rudradeva |
| 3. Founder of orugallu city | c. Sri Krishnadevaraya |
| 4. Kakatiya's traced their lineage | d. Kakatiyas |
| 1. 1-d, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b | 2. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a |
| 3. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b | 4. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b |

* * *

14 - MUGHAL EMPIRE

Flow Chart

Babar	-	Founder of Mughal Empire Introduced cannons and guns in India
Humayun	-	Defeated by Sher Khan , Died in an accident
Akbar	-	He was most powerful ruler, Din-e-ilahi, Sulh-i-kul Constructed Fathepur sikri
Jahangir	-	Nyaya Simhudu - Lion of Justice, gave permission to British traders
Shah Jahan	-	Golden age - Red fort, Taj Mahal, Juma Masjid, Deccan revolts, Started.
Aurangazeb	-	Last great ruler of Mughal empire Shivaji established Maratha Kingdom. His death in 1707 opened the gates for British.

Babur :

- * Mughals came from Central Asian countries like Uzbekistan and Mangolia.
- * He seized Kabul in 1504
- * He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 He founded Moughal Empire in India.

Humayun :

- * He went to Iran after he had defeated by Shersha
- * Shersha helped him when fled to Iran

Akbar	1.	Religious Tolerance
	2.	Efficient Administrator
	3.	Sulhi -E-Kul
	4.	Din-i-illahi
	5.	Good relations with Rajputs
	6.	Revenue system - Jabt - along with Todaramal
	7.	Munsbdar System

Aurangazeb :

Seized Assam

1. He extended his empire from Assam to Afghanistan
 2. Guru Tej Bahadur, Govind Sing revolted agianst him
 3. He Seized Bijapur in - 1685 and against Golkonda in - 1687
 4. Sivaji formed Marata Empire in the time
 5. Died in the year 1707
- * The Sisodiya Rajaputs of Chittor refused to accept Moghal authority.
 - * Akbar maintained good relations with Rajaputs.
 - * The mother of Jahangir was the daughter of Rajput ruler Amber - Jaipur
 - * The mother of Shajahan was a daughter of a Rajput ruler, of Jodhapur

Rank Holder Dutes of Mansabdars

Guarding him Palace	Governing a Province	Conquerancy or supply of rebellion	Maintain caverly
------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------

Munsabdar system was like Naynkas System of Vijayanagarm

Nayakas

- > Ruled independently
- > Stayed at one place
- > Hereditary

Mansabdars

- > Would not act independently
- > Constantly Transferring
- > Not Hereditary

- * In Akbar's region their economic position was good
- * There was a huge increase in the number of Madarsas in Aurangzeb's region.
- * The main source of income to Mughal emperors was tax on the produce of the Peseantary.
- * Akber's revenue minister was 'Todor Mal'.
- * He carried out a survey, and divided into revenue circles.
- * Tax was fixed Income for each crop.
- * This revenue system known as "zabt"
- * Zabt wasn't impletemented in Gujarat & Bengal.
- * Abul Fajal wrote a book "Akbar Nama"
- * Akbar proposed "Sulk-E-kul"
- * Sulk-E-Kul - Universal freedom.
- * While Jahangir, Majahan supported the Akbar's ideas. Aurngazez was opposed to him.
- * There are 2 divisions in Isalm (1) Sunni (2) Shiya
- * Akbar treated them equally but Aurangazez is in favour of Sunnis.
- * Documents from the 20th centuary of Shahjahan region inform us about the conditions of Mansabdars.
- * Total number of Mansabdars- 8000
- * Highest ranking of Mansabdars - 445 their percentage 5.6%
- * Mansabdars received 61.5% of the total Samanthas as salaries.
- * Empires like Awadh, Hyderabad emerged as independent in 18th century.

BITS

1. Which of the following issue is not belonged to Babur []
a. Founder of Mughal Empire b. Seized Delhi in 1526
c. From Southern Asia d. Cannons and guns
2. After defeated by Sher Khan Humayun forced to flee to ____ []
a. Afghanistan b. Pakistan c. Iraq d. Iran
3. The issue which is related to Akbar []
a. Munsabdari System b. Zabt
c. Sulh-E-kul d. Rivalry with Rajputs
4. Which does not belongs to Shahjahan []
a. Juma Mosque b. Taj Mahal c. Red Fort d. Fatehpur Sikri
5. Who established a vast empire []
a. Babur b. Aurangzeb c. Shahjahan d. Jahanگیر
6. Which is not belonged to Aurangzeb []
a. Rivalry with Tej Bahadur, Govind Singh
b. Establishment of Maratha Empire by Shivaji
c. Seized Bijapur, Golconda d. Religious Tolerance
7. The Rajputs who opposed to accept Mughal Authority []
a. Chittor-Sisodia b. Amber c. Mewar d. All the above
8. Mansabdar belongs to []
a. Political Rank b. Army rank
c. Administrative Rank d. All of the above
9. Nayankars belongs to []
a. Chola b. Kakatiya c. Vijaya Nagara d. Mughal
10. Which is not belonged to Todar Mal []
a. Land Survey b. Zabt c. Defence Minister d. None of these
11. Zabt was not possible in the _____ provinces []
a. Deccan b. Gujarat c. Bengal d. A&C
12. Writer of Akbar nama []
a. Todarmal b. Al Biruni c. Abul Malik d. Abul Fazl
13. Find odd one out []
a. Akbar b. Aurangzeb c. Jahangir d. Shahjahan
14. Document of which ruler inform us about Mansabdars []
a. Akbar b. Todarmal c. A&B d. Shahjahan
15. Which kingdom emerged as independent in 18th centuries []
a. Awadh Gujarat b. Bengal-Awadh c. Awadh-Hyderabad d. All the above

16. Which Mughal Emperor gave permission to Britishers for trading in India
a. Aurangzeb b. Shajahan c. Jahangir d. Akbar []
17. Death of which emperor opens the gate for Britishers in India []
a. Akbar b. Jahangir c. Shajahan d. Aurangzeb
18. Deccan revolts started in whom's period []
a. Akbar b. Jahangir c. Shajahan d. Aurangzeb

PREVIOUS BITS -2017

19. Match the following
- | | | |
|-------------|----|--|
| 1. Babur | a. | He was imprisoned and spend rest of |
| 2. Humayun | | his life in jail |
| 3. Akbar | b. | Introduced Cannons and Guns |
| 4. Shajahan | c. | Safvid Shah |
| | d. | He was 13 years old when he became emperor |
- a. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a b. 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b
c. 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a d. 1-c, 2d- 3-a, 4-b
20. Arrange in a Chronological order of the Mugal Emperors
- | a | b | c | d |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Akbar | 1. Humayun | 1. Babur | 1. Aurangzeb |
| 2. Humayun | 2. Akbar | 2. Humayun | 2. Shahajan |
| 3. Babur | 3. Jahangir | 3. Akbar | 3. Akbar |
| 4. Jahangir | 4. Shah Jahan | 4. Jahangir | 4. Jahangir |
| 5. Shahjahan | 5. Aurangzeb | 5. Shahjahan | 5. Humayun |
| 6. Aurangzeb | 6. Babur | 6. Aurangzeb | 6. Babur |
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. B | 4.A |
21. Find out incorrect statement
- a. The revenue sytem of Mughal - Zabt
b. The Policies of Akbar written by Thodarmal
c. The military system of Mughal is called mansabdari system.
d. Shivaji revolted against Akbar
1. A and C 2. B and D 3. A and D 4. C and D
22. Find out the correct statement
- A. Raja Todarmal helped in implementation of Sulh-E-Kul
B. Abul Fazal helped in implementation of Sulh-E-Kul
C. Aurangzeb was in favour of Sunnis
D. Aurangzeb was in favour of Shias
1. A and D 2. B and C 3. A and D 4. B and A

23. Findout mismatch pair
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Babur | a. establishment of Mughal dynasty |
| 2. Panipat-I | b. 1526 |
| 3. Aurangzeb | c. Died in 1706 |
| 4. Humayun | d. Defeated Sher Khan and came to power |
| 1. 2 | 2. 3 |
| | 3. 4 |
| | 4. 1 |

NMMS 2017

24. Which mugal emperor conquered Golkonda, Bijapur kingdoms []
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Akbar | 2. Shajahan |
| 3. Aurangzeb | 4. Jahangir |

NMMS 2015

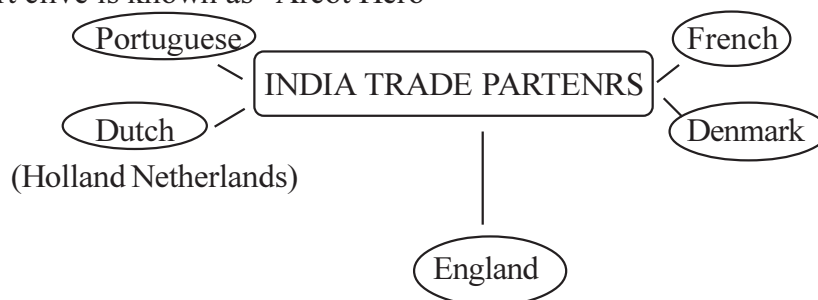
25. Author of Akbarnama ? []
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Abul Fazl | 2. Birbal |
| 3. Shake Mubark | 4. Abdul Rahim |

NMMS 2016

26. Zabt means ? []
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Military System | 2. Foreign Policy |
| 3. Revenue System | 4. All the above |

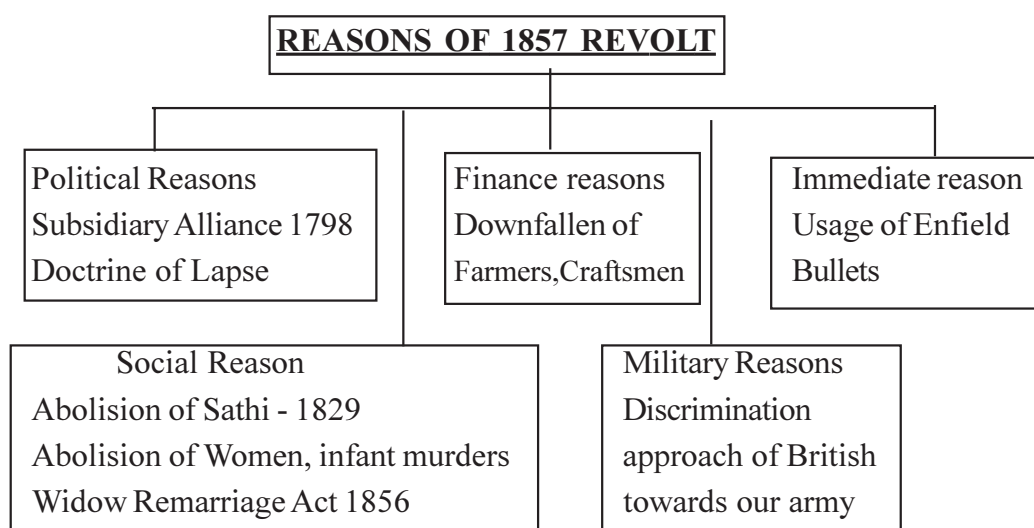
15. ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA

- * Queen Elizabeth gave a Royal Charter to the East India Company in 1600 to trade with India.
- * Vasco da Gama - A Portuguese explorer discovered a sea route to India in 1498.
- * Jamshidpur was the ruler when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut.
- * Present Calicut is known as Kozhikode.
- * Portuguese established a 'Sea Empire' on Indian Ocean. India is the top exporter of spices, cotton, Indigo.
- * Europeans like Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British quarrelled among themselves to have a major share in trading with India.
- * It was 3 wars between England & France.
- * England managed to defeat France and became the major trader with India.
- * Anwaruddin Khan of Arcot defeated by the French in 1764.
- * Arcot - Northern Tamil Nadu
- * Robert Clive is known as "Arcot Hero"



- * William Simpson painted the city of Madras in 1867.
- * Europeans often interfere in political issues of local kings.
- * French acquired some territories of Pondicherry and Machilipatnam as they helped Muzaffar Jang to become the Nizam of Deccan.
- * French governor Dupleix played a vital role in this.
- * Battle of Plassey in 1757 led to the establishment of British Empire in India.
- * In the war British under Robert Clive defeated Sirajuddin, The Nawab of Bengal.
- * In 1764 British managed to defeat Shah Alam -II
- * And they made a treaty of Alahabad with Shah Alam-II
- * The British acquired the Diwani right.
- * The Treaty was between the British under the leadership (Clive and Shah Alam, Shajuddula)
- * The British acquired Northern Circars from Nizam in 1765-68 as he agreed to subsidiary Alliances.

- * Northern Circars
 - Srikakulam
 - Vijayanagaram
 - Visakhapatnam
 - East Godavari
 - West Godavari
 - Krishna
 - Guntur
 - Prakasam
- * Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Wellesley.
- * Nizam signed this treaty
- * An English official known as Resident would supervise the administration in particular Aligarh fought against Britishers.
- * Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan of Mysore, Marathas, Nana Phadnis of Maratha
- * Robert Clive, Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesley, Dalhousie played an important role in strengthening British rule in India.



- * 1857 Revolt Early incident happened on March 29-1857 when Mangal Pandey killed British officer in Barrackpore.
- * This revolt started on 10-05-1857 when Indian soldiers began firing their guns on British officers in Meerut.
- * On 11-05-1857 the soldiers declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as the “Badshah” of India.
- * “Drive out the English and bring back Mughal Rule” was the clarion call of the rebels.
- * This revolt spread in Aligarh, Mainpuri, Buland Shahar, Agra and Mathura.

Reasons for Failure of 1857 Revolt

Lack of efficient leadership	Lack of communication system	Limited to some areas	Shortage of Modern Arms, Weapons	Many groups not involved in this revolt
------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------------	---

some groups supported Britishers

Heros of 1857 Revolt

- * Bahadur Sha-II - Mugal Emperor
- * Jhansi Lakshi Bai (Mani Karnika) - Jhansi
- * Nana Saheb - Kanpur
- * Tantiya Tope - Follower of Nana Saheb
- * Begum Hajarat Mahal - Lucknow / Awadh
- * Kunwar Singh - Jagadishpur

- * V.D. Savarkar called this revolt as “First Freedom Struggle of India.”
- * British Army at the time of 1857 Revolt - 45000
- * Indian Army - 2,32,000
- * As Bahadur Sha was died in Rangoon Mughal Empire came to an end.
- * Bahadur sha Zafar and his sons arrested by Captain Hudson.

Consequences of 1857 Revolt

- * India Act 1858 Implemented from 1858 November 1
- * East Indian Company rule come to an end with this Act.
- * Indian ruling was gone under the direct ruling of British Parliament.
- * India rulling will be held in the name of Queen Victoria.
- * 15 members committe - Indian council has set up to India.
- * This committee work under the “Secretary of states”
- * And supervised by Indian Affairs Minister.
- * This proclamation is known as “Victoria Proclamantion”.
- * Name of Governor General Changed as Viceroy.
- * Caning is the last Governor General and I Viceroy.

BITS

1. Who announced Royal Charter []
a. Victoria b. Elizabeth c. Diana d. None of these
2. Establishment of British East India Company []
a. 1600 b. 1601 c. 1602 d. 1603
3. It is not belongs to Vasodagama's first exploration to India []
a. Portuguese Exploer b. 1498 c. Rached Kerala d. 1496
4. "Sea Empire on Indian Ocean" was established by []
a. Dutch b. Portuguese c. French d. British
5. which are not the major goods in India's Exports []
a. Spices b. Cotton c. Indigo d. None of these
6. Arcot was in []
a. Central Tamilnadu b. Southern Tamilnadu
c. Northern Tamilnadu d. All of the above
7. The Hero of Arcot []
a. Hudson b. Wellasly c. Dalhousie d. Clive
8. Duplex was an officer of []
a. British b. Dutch c. French d. Potuguese
9. Battle of Plassey which used to establishment of British empire in India fought in the year of []
a. 1857 b. 1847 c. 1747 d. 1757
10. Which treaty gave Diwani Power to British []
a. Ahamadabad b. Alahabad c. Shajahan bad d. Jahangirbad
11. The District which didn't belong to "Northern Circars" []
a. Guntur b. Krishna c. Kurnool d. Srikakulam
12. The first king who signed subsidiary alliance []
a. Jhansi Queen b. Lucknow Nawab c. King of Maratha d. Nizam Nawab
13. Who were not among the officers who strengthen British rule []
a. Wellasley b. Bentick c. Clive d. Hasting
14. Mangala Pondey was belonged to []
a. Barampur b. Barrackpur c. Udhampur d. Meerut
15. Last Mughal Empire who died in Rangoon []
a. Shah Allam -II b. Sha Allam -III c. Sha Alan- IV d. Bahadur Sha

16. Drive out the English. Bring Back Mughal Rule the clarion given on the account of []
 a. Plassey war b. Buxar war c. I Indian Freedom Struggle d. Quit India.
17. Wrongly matched Pair []
 a. Nana Saheb - Kanpur b. Tantia Tope - Awadh
 c. Mani Karnika - Jhansi d. Hajrat Mahal - Lucknow
18. Who called 1857 revolt as I Indian Freedom Struggle []
 a. VD Savarkar b. GD Savarkar c. ND Savarkar d. All of the above
19. End of Company rule in India []
 a. 1757 b. 1858 c. 1857 d. 1947
20. The issue which didn't belong to caning []
 a. I Governor General b. I Viceroy
 c. Last Governor General d. None of the above.
21. Identify the correct statement []
 a. Sirajuddaula was the Nawab of Bengal the Plassey war.
 b. Plassey war held in the year 1758.
 c. Mujafar Jung was the Nawab of Bengal during the plassey war.
 d. Plassey war broke out in 1757.
 1) B and C 2) A and D 3) D and C 4) B and D
22. Find out the wrong statement.
 a. Madras city map was painted in the year 1867.
 b. Madras map was painted by william Jones.
 c. Madras city map was painted by william simpson.
 d. Madras city map was painted in the year 1877.
 1) A and D 2) A and C 3) C and D 4) B and D
23. Which statement is a cause the failure of 1857 revolt.
 a. Centralised leader ship.
 b. Indian army used old weapons.
 c. All classes of people participated in the war.
 d. Lack of communication system.
 1) C 2) D 3) A 4) B

24. Match the following.
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1. Kunwar singh | () | a. Lucknow |
| 2. Nana saheb | () | b. Jagadish pur. |
| 3. Hajrat Mahel | () | c. follower of Nana Saheb |
| 4. Tantiya Tope | () | d. Kanpur |
| A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b | | B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c |
| C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b | | D) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b |
25. Which one is not on effect of 1857 Revolt.
- Ended the ruling of East India.
 - British parliament adopted the responsibility of India.
 - British parliament changed the post 'Viceroy' to Governor general.
 - Indian Government Act -1858 came into force Nov 1st, 1858
- 1) C 2) D 3) B 4) A
26. Find out the correct statement.
- 1857 Revolt started at Meerut on 10th May in 1857
 - Headquarter of East India company is in London.
 - Battle of Buxar broke out in the year 1764.
 - Indian army declared 'Bahadur Shah' as Indian emperor on 11th May 1857 In Delhi.
- 1) A, C, D 2) B, A, D 3) A, B, C, D 4) B and C
27. Find out the wrong statement related to Northern sarkars.
- Guntur - Visakapatnam.
 - Prakasam - Srikakulam.
 - Krishna - Vijaya Nagaram
 - Nellore - Chittoor.
- 1) B 2) C 3) D 4) A

* * *

21. DEVOTIONAL PATHS TO THE DIVINE

1. Sankaracharya one of the most influential philosophers of India was born in Kerala in the eighth century.
2. Sankaracharya was an advocate of Advaita.
3. Ramanujacharya propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita.
4. Ramanujacharya born in South India in the Eleventh Century.
5. Shankaracharya Propounded the doctrine of Advaita.
6. Vishishtadvaita was propounded by Ramanujacharya.
7. Advaita was propounded by Sankara Charya.
8. According to Ramanuja the best way to attain Salvation is through intensive devotion of Vishnu.
9. According to Sankaracharya the best way to attain salvation is through intensive devotion of Brahman.
10. Virashaiva movement was initiated by Basavanna
11. Virashaiva movement began in twelfth century.
12. Virashaiva Movement began in Karnataka
13. Basavanna companions are Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi.
14. The Virashaiva argued strongly for the equality of all human beings and against scriptural ideas about caste and the treatment of women.
15. From the thirteenth to the Seventeenth centuries, Maharashtra saw a great number of poets.
16. The most important saints of Maharashtra are Gnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram, family of Choka Mela.
17. The Saints who belonged to the untouchable mahar Caste of Maharastra are Chokemala family.
18. Maharastra Tradition of Bhakti focused on the God Vishnu (or) Vitthala.
19. Vitthala Temple is in Pandharpur.
20. Humble servicing fellow human beings in need and they insisted that bakthi lay in sharing others pain 'who saying these words' The Saint poet of Maharashtra.
21. Narsi Mehta Said that Vaishnavas understand the pain of others.
22. Narsi Mehta was Gurjarathi saint.
23. Who advocated the renunciation of the world. 'Nathpanthis, Siddhacharyas and Yogis.
24. The saints and sufis had much in common so that it is believed that they adopted many ideas of each others

25. Islam propagated strict Montheism or Submission to one god.
26. The holy law developed by Muslim scholars was Shariat.
27. Ghazzali, Rum and Sadi were sufi saints of Central Asia.
28. Like Nath Panthis, Siddhas and Yogis the sufis too believed that the heart can be trained to look at the world in a different way.
29. Zikr means Chanting of a name.
30. The sufis give the training of heart is called Zikr.
31. A genealogy of sufi teachers is called Silsilas.
32. The large number of Sufis selected in Hindustan in Eleventh century on wards.
33. The sufi masters held their assemblies in Khanqauahs or hospices.
34. Often people attribtued sufi mast with Miraculuos Powers that could relieve others of illness and troubles.
35. The tomb of sufi saints is called dargah.
36. After the thirteenth century when Islam, Hindusim, Sufism various stands of bhakti and the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis influenced one another.
37. Mahabhogavatham in telugu was written by Potana
38. Potana a peasant.,
39. Potana was a Sahaja Kavi
40. Potana was lived in Bammera Near Warangal.
41. Thallapaka Annamacharya was a saint composer.
42. Annamacharya belongs to Andhra Pradesh
43. This Vaggeyakara called Padakavitha Pitamaha
44. He belonged to Andhra Pradesh in Thallapaka Annamacharya.
45. In 'Annamacharya Charitamu'. It is said that Annamayya composed Thirty two thousand Keerthanas on Lord Venkateswara.
46. The first who opposed the social evils like untouchbility is Annamayya.
47. He wrote the "Brahma Okkate Parabrahmam Okkate" song.
48. This vaishna Sadhu belongs to Eastern India.
49. Hare Krishna mantra popularised by Chaitanya Maha Prabhu.
50. This person belonged to Seventeenth Century and popularly known as Bakta Ramadasu.
51. Vaggeyakaras means same person being the writer and composer of songs.
52. Annamacharya and Kancherla Gopanna are the Vaggeyakaras.

53. Srirama Temple of Bhadrachalam was constructed by Kancherla Gopanna (Ramadasu)
54. Kancherla Gopanna wrote the Dasarathi Satakam with 108 poems and dedicated to lord Rama.
55. Tulasi das wrote Rama Charitamanas.
56. Ramacharitamanas was written in Awadhi language.
57. Shankara deva person emphasised deviation and as a literary work and plays in Assamese.
58. Shankaradeva establish the namghars
59. Dadu Dayal, Ravidas and Mirabai also belong to Namghar tradition.
60. Namghar means Recitation and prayer in the house.
61. Mira bai was a Rajput princess Married the royal family of Mewar in the sixteenth century.
62. Mirabai become a disciple of Ravidas
63. Ravidas belong to untouchable caste
64. Mirabai was devoted to Krishna
65. Mirabai poems and bhajanas became popular in Rajasthan and Gujarat.
66. The unique feature of the most of the saints is that their works were
 - a. Composed in regioinal language
 - b. Could be sung
 - c. Immensely popular
67. Kabir who probably live in the fifteenth – sixteenth centuries, was one of the most influenced saints.
68. Some of Kabir ideas were collected and preserved in the Guru Granth, Sahib, Panch Vani and Bijak.
69. Kabir believed in a formless supreme God.
70. Guru Nanak was born in Talwandi
71. The sacred space created by Gurunank was known as Dharmasal.
72. Gurunanak insisted that his followers must be
 - a. House holders
 - b. Should adopt productive occupation
 - c. Should adopt useful occupation
73. Gurunanak insisted that caste creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation.

74. Gurunank teachings are now remembered as nam-japan, kirt-karna, vand-chhakna.

Nam – Japna – సరైన విశ్వాసం, ఆరాధన ఉండాలి

Right belief and worship

Kirt – Karna నిజాయితీతో కూడిన జీవితం

Honest living

Vand – Chhakna ఇతరులకు సాయపడడం.

Helping others

BITS

1. Match the following

1. Sankaracharya	[]	a. Eleventh century
2. Ramanuja Charya	[]	b. Kerala
3. Basavanna	[]	c. Maharastra
4. Eknath	[]	d. Virashaiva
1. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B		2. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
3. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C		4. 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A

2. Find out the correct statement []

A. Advaita was propounded by Ramanuja Charya

B. Vishista Advaita was propounded by Ramanuja charya.

C. Ramanujacharya was born in 8th century.

D. Ramanujacharya was born in 11th century

1. A and D 2. D and C 3. B and D 4. B and C

3. Find out the wrong statement []

A. Vira Shaivism movement began in Karnataka

B. Vira Shaivism movement was intitiated by Basavanna.

C. Basavanna companions are Allama Prabhu and Akka Maha Devi.

D. Vira Shaivism movement began in 13th Century.

1. A only 2. A, B only 3.. D only 4. C only.

4. Find the two correct statements
- A. Maharashtra tradition of Bakthi focused on God vishnu (or) Vitthala
 - B. Vitthala temple is in Panduranga puram
 - C. The saints belonged to the untouchable Mahar Caste of Maharastra are Chokamela family.
 - D. Narsimehta was Maharashtra saint
1. A and D 2. A and C 3. C and D 4. B and D
5. Find out the correct statement []
- A. The most important saints of Maharashtra are Gnangeswar, Namdev, Ekanath and Tukaram, family of Choka Mela.
 - B. Islam propogated strictly on the bais Monetheism.
 - C. The holy law developed by Muslim scholars was Shariat.
 - D. Ghazzali, "Rumi and sadi were sufi saints of Central Asia.
1. A only 2. C only 3. B, C only 4. All correct
6. Pick out the correct statement []
- A. Zikr means 'Chanting of name'
 - B. The genealogy of sufi teachers is called Silsilas
 - C. The sufi masters held their assemblies in Khan quahs (or) hospices
 - D. The sufis give the training of heart is called Zikr
1. A only 2. A and B 3. B and C 4. All correct
7. Pick out the wrong statement []
- A. The tomb of sufi saints is called 'dargah'.
 - B. Maha Bhagavatam' in telugu was written by 'Potana'.
 - C. Potana lived in Bammera near Kadapa.
 - D. Thallapaka Annamacharya was a Saint composer
1. A only 2. B only 3. C only 4. D only

8. Pick out the incorrect statement []
- A. The titles of Annamacharya were 'Vaggeyakara' and 'Padakavitha Pitamaha'./
- B. Annamayya opposed the social evils like 'Untouchability'
- C. Vaggeyakara means same person being the writer and composer of song.
- D. Annamacharya composed 32 thousand Keerthnas on Lord Krishna
1. D only 2. A only 3. B only 4. C only
9. Find out the wrong statements []
- A. 'Hare Krishna' mantra popularised by 'Chaitanya Maha Prabhu'
- B. Tulasi Das wrote 'Dasarathi Satakam'
- C. Annamacharya and Kancherla Goopanna are Vaggeyakaras.
- D. 'Rama Charitamu' was written by Kancherla Gopanna
1. A, B and C 2. C and B 3. B only 4. B and D
10. Match the following
- | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. Shankara Deva | [] | a. Ravidas |
| 2. Ram Charita Manas | [] | b. Assami |
| 3. Mirabai | [] | c. Dharma Sal |
| 4. Guru Nanak | [] | d. Awadhi |
1. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D 2. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
3. 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C 4. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
11. Match the following
- | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Nam - Japna | [] | a. Recitation and prayer in thehouse |
| 2. Kirt-karna | [] | b. Helping others |
| 3. Vand -Chhakna | [] | c. Right belief and worship |
| 4. Namghar | [] | d. Honest living |
1. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D 2. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
3. 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A 4. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
12. Mira Bai became the discpline of _____ []
- a. Kabir b. Ravidas c. Shankara Deva d. Gopana

* * *

22. RULERS AND BUILDINGS

Bits :

1. Qutb Minar was constructed by Qutubuddin Aybak
2. The two bands of inscriptions under the balcony was in Arabic language.
3. Qutubuddin Aybak was constructed Qutb Minar in 1199 AD year.
4. Qutb Minar is Five stairs high.
5. The first floor in Qutb Minar constructed by Qutubuddin Aybak.
6. The remaining floors in Qutub Minar was constructed by Iltutmish
7. The Qutb Minar was completed by Iltutmish in 1229 AD.
8. In Eighteen Century the special construction started large mansions and domestic architecture.
9. A Horizontal beam across two vertical columns a style of architecture called Corbelled or Trabeate.
10. The other name of trabeate is Corbelled.
11. From Eight to Thirteen centuries architects used the style of trabeate construction.
12. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple was constructed by Dhangadeva.
13. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple constructed by Dhangadeva in 999 AD.
14. Dhangadeva belong to Chandela dynasty.
15. Kajari temple where common people not allowed entry.
16. Raja Rajeswara temple has the tallest Sikhara amongst temples of its time.
17. The Raja Rajeswara temple located in Tanjore of Tamil Nadu.
18. The Weight the super structure above the doors and windows was some times carried by arches. It is known as arcuate architecture.
19. The Raja Rajeswara temple built by Raja Rajadeva.
20. The capital of Kakatiya dynasty Orugallu.
21. Swayambhu Siva temple located in the centre of the Orugallu city.
22. Alauddin is known as shadow of God.
23. The Jama Masjid was constructed by Shahajahan.
24. The Jama Masjid was built by Shahajahan in 1650 -1656.
25. The Harmandi Sahi tank located in Amritsar.
26. Shrivallabha defeated the king Sena – I.
27. Sultan Mohammad of Ghazni was the contemporary of Rajendra-I
28. Sultan Mohammad of Ghazni destroyed Somanath temple.

29. The Virupaksha temple located in Hampi.
30. Sri Virupaksha, Ramachandra, Krishna and Vithala are some temples built by Vijayanagara Kings.
31. The Virupaksha temple built from Ninth – Tenth century.
32. Lotus Mahal is the example of Queen's bath and element stable.
33. The Mahanavami Dibba was built by Vijayanagara Kings.
34. 55 Feet does the Mahanavami Dibba has.
35. The Vijayanagara Kings help Navaratri puja on Mahanavami Dibba.
36. The Chahar baghs was constructed by Jahangir and Shahajan.
37. The Chahar baghs was located in Kashmir, Agra and Delhi.
38. A huge formal chahar baghs and built in the tradition downs as eight paradises or hasht bihisht.
39. Taj Mahal is located in Agra.
40. Shahjahan was a Mughal emperor.
41. Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan
42. Forty Pillared halls are also known as Chihil Sutun
43. The painting of babu out of Chachar bagh in Kabul
44. The Agra was capital of Shahajahan's region.
45. Diwan-i-khas was also known as Diwan-i-aam.
46. The Jodh Bai Palace was located in Fetehtpur Sikri.
47. Taj Mahal has Four pillars.
48. Quwaatal -Islam mosque was located in Delhi.
49. Kandariya Mahadeva temple was dedicated to Lord Shiva
50. Brijadishwara Temple was located in Tanjavur.
51. A painting from the Akbar nama was constructed in 1590-1594 AD
52. Akbar nama paint was built at Agra Fort.
53. Harmandar Sahib tank is also known as Golden Temple.
54. The tallest Shikara located in Thanjavur.

BITS

1. Pick out the wrong statement []
 - A. Qutb Minar was constructed by Qutubuddin Aybak.
 - B. Qutb Minar contruction started in 1199 AD.

C. Except first floor the remaining floors constructed by Iltutmish.

D. The Qutb Minar construction completed in 1228 AD.

1. B only 2. D only 3. A only 4. C only

2. Find out the the correct statement []

A. The horizontal beam across two vertical columns a style of architecture called Corbelled.

B. The other name of corbelled is “Trabeate”

C. Kandariya Mahadeva temple was constructed by Dhanga Deva.

D. Dhanga Deva belongs to Chendela dynasty

1. A only 2. C only 3. D only 4. All of these

3. Match the following []

1. Raja Rajeswara Temple	[]	a. Delhi
2. Temple of Thousand Pillars	[]	b. Amritsar
3. Jama Masjid	[]	c. Tanjavuru
4. Harmandu Sahi	[]	d. Orugallu

1. 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A 2. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

3. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D 4. 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

4. Find out the wrong statement []

A. The Raja Rajeswari temple built by Raja Rajadeva

B. The Raja Rajeswari temple built by Rajendra-I

C. Svayambhu Siva Temple located in the centre of the Orugallu city.

D. Svayambhu Siva Temple located in the East side of the Orugallu city.

1. B and D 2. B only 3. D only 4. None

5. Pick out the wrong statment []

A. Allauddin is known as ‘shadow of God’

B. Jama masjid was constructed by Shajahan

C. Shrimara Shrivallabha defeated the king sean - II

D. Sultan Mahammad Ghazani was contemporory of Rajednra-I

1. D only 2. A only 3. C only 4. B only

6. Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1. Virupaksha temple | [] | a. Jahangir |
| 2. Somnath temple | [] | b. Vijaya Nagara Temple |
| 3. Char bagha | [] | c. Hampi |
| 4. Mahanavami Dibba | [] | d. Gajani |
1. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C 2. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
3. 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C 4. 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B

7. Match the following

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1. Taj Mahal | [] | a. Delhi |
| 2. Jodha Bai palace | [] | b. Tanjavuru |
| 3. Quwat al - mosque | [] | c. Agra |
| 4. Brihadishwara Temple | [] | d. Fathepur Sikri. |
1. 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A 2. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
3. 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B 4. 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

8. Pickout the incorrect statement []

- A. The Virupakasha temple built from 9th to 10th century.
B. Lotus Mahal is the exmaple of Queen's bath
C. Forty pillared halls are also known as Chihil Sutun
D. Delhi was capital of Shajahan's regin.

1. D only 2., B only 3. C only 4. A only

9. Find out the true statement []

- A. Harmandar Sahi tank is also known as Golden Temple
B. Diwan-i- Khas was also known as Diwan-i-aam
C. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple was dedicated to Lord 'Siva'
D. The tallest 'Sikhara' was located in Tanjavur

1. A only 2. D only 3. C only 4. All the above