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1. What does the term Mameluq signifies?

- A. Slave born to the free parents
- B. Slavery mode of production
- C. Slave born from the slave parents
- D. All of the above

Ans: A

Explanation: The ilbari dynasty is also called as ‘the slave’, ‘the early turk’, ‘the mameluq’ and ‘the ilbari’ because out of the nine rulers of this dynasty only three Qutubuddin Aibak, Iltutmish and Balban – had been slaves during their early life. The term ‘mameluq’ signifies ‘a slave born of free parents’. Hence, A is the correct option.

2. Who among the following ruler from the Ilbary dynasty died of injuries while playing Chaugan (Polo) at Lahore?

- A. Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish
- B. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
- C. Razia Begum
- D. Rukunuddin Firoz

Ans: B

Explanation: Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the first Muslim king in India and the founder of Ilbari Dynasty. In 1210, while playing Chaugan (Polo) at Lahore, he fell off his horse and died of injuries. Hence, B is the correct option.

3. Which of the following literary work primarily dealing with Aibak?

- A. Khazain-ul-Futuh
- B. Tahkik-i-hind
- C. Tazul Masir of Hasan Nizami
- D. Turkan-i-Chahalgani

Ans: C

Explanation: Hasan Nizami was a Persian language poet and historian, who wrote Tajul-Ma'asir, the first official history of the Delhi Sultanate. Hence, C is the correct option.

4. Which ruler from the Delhi Sultanate saved Sultante from Changez Khan's attack by refusing to give any shelter to Jalal-ud-din?

- A. Rukunuddin Firoz
- B. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
- C. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
- D. Shams-ud-Din Iltutumish

Ans: D

Explanation: In AD 1221, the Mongol chief, Changez Khan, one of the mightiest conquerors the world has ever seen, reached the Indus in pursuit of an enemy Jalal-ud-din, King of Khwarizm or Khiva. Iltutmish at this time saved the Sultanate by refusing to give any shelter to Jalal-ud-din. Hence, D is the correct option.

5. What do you mean by Turkan-i-Chahalgani?

- A. Group of forty ruling elite
- B. Group of forty ministers
- C. Group of forty Islamic representatives
- D. None of the above

Ans: A

Explanation: Iltutmish established a monarchical form of government and a governing class or nobility, known as Turkan-i-Chahalgani or Chalisa (a group of forty) which was the ruling elite of the period. Hence, A is the correct option.

6. Who among the following known as the "slave of a slave"?

- A. Muhammad bin Qasim
- B. Mahmud of Ghazni
- C. Iltutmish
- D. Qutub-ud-din Aibak

Ans: C

Explanation: Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish was a slave of Qutb-ud-din Aibak. By sheer ability, he rose to be his son-in-law and the Governor of Badaun. He is also known as slave of slave. Hence, C is the correct option.

7. Which of following Sultan of Delhi Sultanate to issue regular currency and to declare Delhi as the capital of his empire?

- A. Balban
- B. Aram Shah
- C. Nasiruddin Mahmud
- D. Iltutmish

Ans: D

Explanation: Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish is considered to be the real founder of the Sultanate. He organized the administration of the Sultanate, laying the foundation for its dominance over northern India until the Mughal invasion. He introduced the silver tanka and the copper jital - the two basic coins of the Sultanate period. Hence, D is the correct option.

8. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- A. Fakhruddin – Qutub-ud-din Aibek
- B. Hasan-un-Nizami – Iltutmish
- C. Changez Khan- Jala-ud-din
- D. Battle of Terrain – Yalduz

Ans: B

Explanation: Aibak was a great patron of learning and patronised writers like Hasan Nizami and Fakhruddin. Tazul Maasir of Hasan Nizami is a work primarily dealing with Aibak. Hence, B is the correct option.

9. Assertion (A): Iltutmish introduced reforms in civil administration and army which was now centrally paid.

Reason (R): Iltutmish was the first Sultan to recognise the economic importance of Gangetic basin

Codes:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A & R is true

Ans: D

Explanation: Iltutmish laid down the foundation of the Mamluk dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate as an independent hereditary kingdom, freeing it from a subordinate position to Ghazni. He introduced reforms in civil administration and army which was now centrally paid and also was the first Sultan to recognise the economic importance of Gangetic basin. Hence, D is the correct option.

10. Who among the following Sultan of Delhi Sultanate adopted a policy of blood and iron?

A. Iltutmish

B. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud

C. Balban

D. Kaiqubad

Ans: C

Explanation: Ghiyas ud din Balban was the ninth sultan of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi. Ghiyas ud Din was the wazir and heir of the last Shamsi Sultan, Nasir ud-Din. The Policy of “Blood and Iron” Followed by him. This policy implied being ruthless to the enemies, use of sword, harshness and strictness and shedding blood. Hence, C is the correct option.