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Ans. (c) : The first invention of the wooden wheel took place around 3500 BC in Mesopotamia (Iraq). This wheel was made by connecting several wooden planks and was invented during the period of Sumerian civilization.

2. Indus Valley Civilization

9. Which of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization is located in Punjab (India)?

- (a) Kot Diji (b) Banawali
(c) Balu (d) Ropar

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Indus Valley cites	Location
Kot Diji	– Sindh (Pakistan)
Banawali	– Haryana
Balu	– Haryana
Ropar	– Punjab

10. During the Indus Valley, period from where were the shells procured for craft production?

- (a) Jaipur (b) Shortughai
(c) Nageshwar (d) Ropar

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways:

They established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot where shells were available.

A blue stone that was apparently very highly valued, and Lothal which was near sources of carnelian from Bharuch in Gujarat.

Steatite was procured from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat.

11. Most of the standard Harappan seals were made of _____ a kind of soft stone that was square in shape with a 2×2 dimension and was used for commercial purposes.

- (a) Rhodonite (b) Golden rutile
(c) Steatite (d) Selenite

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Most of the standard Harappan seals were made of steatite, Steatite is a kind of soft stone that was square in shape with a 2×2 dimension and was used for commercial purpose.

12. Which of the following construction material was used in Harappan civilisation?

- (a) Clay (b) Red sandstone
(c) Burnt brick (d) Sun dried

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : Burnt brick, construction material was used in Harappan civilisation, which were made in molds of 4:2:1 ratios.

13. When did archaeologist B.B. Lal carry out excavations at Hastinapura, situated in Meerut district?

- (a) 1962-63 (b) 1951-52
(c) 1957-58 (d) 1949-50

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : In 1951-52, Prof. B.B. Lal carried out excavations at Hastinapura, situated in Meerut district. Interestingly, the excavation at Hastinapura revealed that around 800 B.C. a heavy flood in the Ganga destroyed a considerable portion of polished grey ware settlement.

14. The Great Bath found at Mohenjo-daro was a huge _____.

- (a) Circular tank (b) Cylindrical tank
(c) Triangular tank (d) Rectangular tank

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro is one of the best-known remarkable structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization excavated at Mohenjo-daro in Sindh, Pakistan. It is rectangular in shape. R.D Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro in 1922. Here he found a seal of Pashupati. The seal depicts a seated figure that is possibly Tricephalic (having three heads).

15. The Harappan city was found during the excavations on the banks of which river around the year 1920-21?

- (a) Jhelum (b) Vyas
(c) Chenab (d) Ravi

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Harappan city was excavated by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921. It is located on the bank of river Ravi in Montgomery district of Punjab (Pakistan). It is the first site discovered at Indus Valley Civilization. The major findings of the Harappan city were sandstone statues of human anatomy, granaries and bullock carts, great bath, granary, bronze dancing girl, seal of pashupati, Steatite statue of beard man, a piece of woven cotton.

16. The famous Indus Valley site Mohenjodaro was first time excavated by the eminent Indian archaeologist:

- (a) SR Rao (b) BB Lal
(c) RD Banerji (d) Daya Ram Sahni

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The famous Indus Valley site Mohenjodaro (Mound of Dead) was firstly excavated by the eminent Indian archeologist R.D Banerjee in 1922. The site is situated on the Bank of river Indus in Larkana district of Punjab (Pakistan).

17. The first site discovered at the Indus Valley Civilisation is:

- (a) Mohenjo-Daro (b) Harappa
(c) Lothal (d) Kalibangan

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

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338. Name the monument which is a testimony to successful restoration and preservation of an archaeological site.

- (a) Palika bazaar (b) India Gate
(c) Gateway of India (d) Sanchi Stupa

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Stupa is a circular mound structure which is used to keep/preserve the holy remainings of Buddhist religion. Sanchi stupa is successfully preserved and restored in different periods.

339. What is the balcony like structure built in a stupa called?

- (a) Umbrella (b) Harmika
(c) Yashti (d) Universe

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The stupa (a Sanskrit word meaning a heap) originated as a simple semi-circular mound of earth, later called Anda. Gradually, it evolved into a more complex structure, balancing round and square shapes. Above the Anda was the Harmika, a balcony like structure that represented the abode of the gods. Arising from the harmika was a mast called the Yashti, often surmounted by a chhatra or umbrella. Around the mound was a railing, separating the sacred space from the secular world.

340. Which of the following temples was built by the Pallava rulers?

- (a) Kanchipuram Kailashnath Temple
(b) Konark Sun Temple
(c) Lingaraja temple
(d) Dilwara temple

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kanchipuram Kailashnath Temple was built, in (685-705 AD) by Pallava rulers, Narsimhavarman II on the request of his wife. Kanchipuram is located on the banks of river Palar. This temple portrays the dancing posture of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. This temple is an excellent example of Dravidian Architecture.

341. Which part of a Hindu temple incorporates space for large number of worshippers?

- (a) Garbhagriha (b) Vimana
(c) Shikhar (d) Mandapa

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In general, the basic form of the Hindu temple comprises of various parts. Some major parts of them are named as Gopuram (gateway), Mandapa (porch or hallway) for worshippers to gather, Garbhagriha (the inner shrine), the Shikhara (the exterior tower) and Vimana (mountain-like spire). The entrance to the temple which may be a portico or colonnaded hall that incorporates space for a large number of worshippers and is known as Mandapa.

342. The Meenakshi Temple is located in:

- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Goa (d) Odisha

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple is a historic Hindu temple located on the Southern bank of the Vaigai River, in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India. It is dedicated to the goddess Meenakshi, a form of Parvati and her consort, Sundreshwarar, a form of Shiva.

343. Where is Meenakshi Temple located?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Rajasthan
(c) Maharashtra (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

344. The temple at Elephanta Caves located near Mumbai is dedicated to

- (a) Lord Vishnu (b) Lord Vishnu
(c) Lord Krishna (d) Lord Shiva

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The temple at Elephanta Caves located near Mumbai is dedicated to Lord Shiva. They are most commonly placed between the 5th and 7th centuries. These consist of five Hindu caves, a few Buddhist Stupa mounds that dated back to the 2nd century BCE, and two Buddhist caves with water tanks.

345. What do paintings at Ajanta caves illustrate?

- (a) Mahabharata tales (b) Jataka tales
(c) Ramayana tales (d) Stories from vedas

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Ajanta Caves are approximately 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments in Maharashtra State of India. The caves include paintings and rock-cut sculptures that are described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present feelings through gesture, pose and shape.

Main features of Ajanta Paintings are-

1. These were built by the Mahayana sect of Buddhism.
2. Most of these were Buddhist monasteries, though paintings adorned some of them from the inside, these caves are dim, and drawings may have been made of lamps and torches.
3. These paintings contained the stories from Jatakas and the life of Buddha. Bodhisattva Padmapani is the most famous painting.
4. At Ajanta, the painting methods are similar to the European fresco technique. The primary distinction is that when it was painted, the layer of plaster was dry.

346. The Ajanta caves are located in:

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Maharashtra (d) Delhi

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of the above equation.

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367. Somnath Temple is located at the western coast of ____ in India.

- (a) Goa (b) Gujarat
(c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

368. Which of the following is a marble temple built by Vimal Shah?

- (a) Dilwara Temple
(b) Brihadeeswara Temple
(c) Omkareshwar Temple
(d) Ranakpur Adinath Temple

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Dilwara Jain Temple at Mount Abu was constructed between the 11th and 13th centuries during the reign of the Chalukya Dynasty. The walls, pillars and gates of these temples are made of white marbles on which unprecedented and incomparable carving has been done. This temple complex is a group of five temples including the construction of Sri Adinath Temple or Vimal Vasahi Temple. This temple was built by Vimal Shah, the minister of Solanki (Chalukya) ruler of Gujarat.

369. Karley famous for Buddhist caves is located?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Karley is famous for the Buddhist caves located in the state of Maharashtra. These caves are generally Chaitya caves which were built in between 2 BC to 2 AD and from 5th century to 10th century. Karley's Chaitya was mainly built in the Satvahana Period.

370. Among the Buddhist caves, the best preserved cave is Karley caves which is located in ____ of the following states.

- (a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra (d) Uttarakhand

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

371. Which type of architecture does Khajuraho temple reflects?

- (a) Greek style (b) Bhumiya style
(c) Baser style (d) Nagar style

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Khajuraho temple is located in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. These temples were built by Chandel Rulers from 950 to 1050 AD. These temples are constructed in Nagar style, which is famous for its architectural style, artistic art work and erotic sculptures. The Temple of Kandariya Mahadev is the best among the temples here. It has been declared as World Heritage Site in 1986 AD by UNESCO.

372. Which dynasty built the famous Khajuraho temples in the 10th and 11th centuries?

- (a) Chola (b) Pandya
(c) Chalukya (d) Chandel

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

373. Where are the monuments of Khajuraho found?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Bihar
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

374. Mahabodhi Temple or Mahajagriti Temple is a Buddhist Temple located in ____.

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Bihar
(c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Mahabodhi Temple is a famous Buddhist Vihara located in Bodhgaya, in state of Bihar. UNESCO has declared it a World Heritage Site. This Vihara is at the same place where Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment in the 6th century BC.

375. The Mahabodhi Temple complex is one of the four sacred sites belonging to the lord Buddha is located in ____.

- (a) Bihar (b) Tamilnadu
(c) Karnataka (d) Delhi

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

376. Name the monument which includes an impressive series of nine Hindu temples as well as a temple of Virupaksha, a Jain holy place with a masterpiece and is located in Bagalkot, Karnataka?

- (a) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
(b) Group of Monuments at Hampi
(c) Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
(d) Group of Monuments at Khajuraho

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Pattadakal monument complex is located in a town called Pattadakal in the state of Karnataka, India. Here the Chalukya rulers built many temples in the seventh and eighth centuries. Today there are 9 temples related to Hinduism and a Jain Dharmshala. It was declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.

377. Which of the following king built Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple?

- (a) Rajendra Chola I (b) Kulotung Chola III
(c) Raja Raj Chola III (d) Vikram Chola

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple is located at Thanjavur (Tanjore) in Tamil Nadu. It is known for its architectural and fine work of genius. In the early 11th century the temple was built by Rajendra Chola I who was the son and successor of Raja Raj Chola.

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378. Which of the following caves was excavated by king Kharavel?

- (a) Caves of Ajanta (b) Caves of Ellora
(c) Kanehri caves (d) Khandagiri caves

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Kalinga king Kharavel had excavated the caves of Khandagiri. These caves depict the influences of Jain and Buddhism in the Odisha region. The number of caves of Khandagiri is 15 and their height is 110 feet.

379. During which of the following empires Chennakesava Temple was built?

- (a) Hoysala (b) Yadava
(c) Chola (d) Pal

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):Chennakesava Temple is located in Belur, a small town in the Hassan district of Karnataka, situated on the banks of the Yagachi River. Chennakesava temple is one of the finest examples of Hoysala architecture. This temple was built by Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhan in 1117 AD.

380. Who built the famous stupa of Sanchi?

- (a) Bindusara
(b) Ashoka
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Kanishka

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b):The famous stupa of Sanchi was originally built by king Ashoka in 3rd century BC.

381. A group of monuments were built at Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu by -

- (a) By cholas (b) By Pandya
(c) By Chalukyas (d) By Pallavas

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): The group of monuments at Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu was constructed by Pallavas.

382. Shore temple is located at-

- (a) Mahabalipuram (b) Tiruvananthapuram
(c) Dwarka (d) Visakhapatnam

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):The Shore temple is one of the masterpiece of ancient monuments of Mahabalipuram. This temple gets its name from its location on the coromandel coast overseeing the Bay of Bengal. This temple was constructed in Dravidian style of architecture around 7th to 8th century. It was built under the rule of King Narsimha Varman.

383. In whose reign was the Kailashnatham temple at Kanchipuram built?

- (a) Pandya (b) Chola
(c) Pallava (d) Chera

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (c):The Kailashnatham Temple (Rajasidheswara temple) of Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu) was built by Narasimha Varman II (680-720 AD), the ruler of Pallava dynasty.

384. The original place of 'Tantric Yogini' cult is believed to be.....

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Odisha (d) Rajasthan

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c):Odisha is believed to be the original place of Tantrik Yogini cult. Today there are only four Chausath yogini temples in India and others have been destroyed. Two of these four are in Madhya Pradesh (Khajuraho and Bhedaghat) and two in Odisha (Hirapur and Ranipur Jharial).

385. Gandhara art is a Buddhist visual art style, which was developed in the first century BC and 4th century BC prospered in the empire of —.

- (a) Kushana (b) Gupta
(c) Pallava (d) Maurya

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):Gandhara art is also called Greek-Buddhist art because in this art the Indian subjects were expressed in Greek manner. Gandhara art generally developed from the first century to the middle of the fourth century, during the Kushana Dynasty rulers.

386. Where is Shravanbelagola located?

- (a) Odisha (b) Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Shravanbelagola is located in the city of Mysore in the state of Karnataka. The main centre of attraction here is the Gomateshwar/Bahubali statue. Bahubali was the first Tirthankara to attain salvation. In Ancient times, this place was a great centre of Jainism culture. According to Jain Anushruti, the Mauryan emperor Chandragupta abandoned his kingdom and spent his last days at Shravanbelagola in Mysore.

387. Choose a historical place that is not in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Jaivilas Mahal
(b) Rani Laxmibai's Samadhi
(c) Golkonda Fort
(d) Teli Temple

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):Golkonda fort is located in the western part of Hyderabad city and is about 9 km from the Hussain Sagar lake. This fort was built by the Kakatiya dynasty in the 13th century. Golkonda fort is considered one of India's most outstanding citadels. It epitomizes the sumptuous 'Nawabi' culture of the time.

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388. Name the Shiva temple near Taliparamba in Kerala, where women are allowed to enter only after 8 pm. A unique feature of this temple is the absence of a flagstaff.

- (a) Rajarajeshwara Temple
- (b) Rameswaram Mahadeva temple
- (c) Mallikarjun Temple
- (d) Gokarnanatheshwara Temple

RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Sri Rajarajeshwara Temple is a Shiva temple located in Maitiriramba in Kannur district of Kerala India. The temple is regarded as one of the existing 108 ancient Shiva Temples of Kerala. As per the custom, only men enter the temple during daytime. Women are allowed to enter only after 8 pm.

389. On which hill is the famous Tirumala temple situated?

- (a) Sheshadri
- (b) Neeladri
- (c) Narayanadri
- (d) Venkatadri

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The famous Tirumala temple which is one of the richest temples in India and a very sacred Hindu pilgrimage site lies on the Venkatadri hill in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It is constructed in Dravidian architecture and is believed to be constructed over a period of time starting from 300 AD. It is also known by other names like Tirupati Balaji Temple, Tirupati Temple and Tirumala Temple. It is dedicated to lord Venkateswara, a form of Vishnu and known by many other names such as Balaji Govinda and Srinivasa.

390. Pilgrims took an oath of cleanliness during the Sabarimala religious visit to the state of.....

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Sabarimala Temple is a Hindu pilgrimage centre located at the Periyar Tiger Reserve in the western ghat mount ranges of Pathanamthitta district, Kerala, India. It is one of the largest annual pilgrimage sites in the world with an estimate of over 40 to 50 million devotees visiting every year. It is dedicated to Lord Ayyappa, the God of growth.

15. Rajput Dynasty

391. The temples at Khajuraho were built during which dynasty?

- (a) Lodhi dynasty
- (b) Chandella dynasty
- (c) Ghazni Dynasty
- (d) Gupta Dynasty

RRB Group-D- 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : The temples at Khajuraho were built during the Chandella dynasty, which reached its apogee between 950 and 1050.

392. Jantar Mantar in Delhi was built by Maharaja ____.

- (a) Jai Singh Ist of Jaipur
- (b) Jai Singh IInd of Jaipur
- (c) Ram Singh Ist
- (d) Bishan Singh

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b):Jantar Mantar of Delhi was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1724 AD. Similar observatories were built by Maharaja Jai Singh II in Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi.

393. What is Jantar Mantar made by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh?

- (a) Landscape
- (b) Museum
- (c) Fort
- (d) Asronomical observatory

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

394. In how many cities did Maharaja Jai Singh II built the Jantar Mantar?

- (a) Five
- (b) Three
- (c) One
- (d) Two

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (a):See the explanation of above question.

395. Tower of Victory, Vijay stambha is located in ____.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b):Vijay Stambha (Victory tower) at Chittorgarh in Rajasthan was built by Maharana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khalji of Malwa in 1437. The construction of tower was done in 1448. This amazing and beautiful tower has 9 floors having height is 37 meters.

396. Tower of Victory, Vijay stambha is located in-

- (a) Chauhan
- (b) Sisodiya
- (c) Hada
- (d) Rathore

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b):Chittorgarh was the capital of Sisodiya dynasty. The progenitor of Sisodiya clan was Rana Hammir Dev. The Chief ruler of Sisodiya dynasty were Rana Kumbha, Rana Sangram Singh and Maharana Pratap.

397. Which among these is not related with slave Dynasty?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Kaikubad
- (c) Hammir
- (d) Balban

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):Hammir did not belong to the Slave dynasty. Hammir Dev Chauhan was a descendant of Prithviraj Chauhan. He ruled Ranthambhore from 1282 to 1301 AD. The classical rule of Hammir Dev is considered to be the immortal heroic history of the Chauhan period. Hammir Dev Chauhan is also called 'Karna' of the Chauhan period.

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398. Raja Bhoj, a prominent proponent of literature was associated with which dynasty?

- (a) Chalukya (b) Chola
(c) Parmara (d) Pala

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Raja Bhoj a well known proponent of literature was associated with the Parmar dynasty. The Parmar dynasty king ruled in Dharanagri, the capital of Malwa from the 9th century to the first half of the 14th century.

399. Who was the founder of Pratihara dynasty?

- (a) Narsimha Dev Ist (b) Ramchandra
(c) Harishchandra (d) Harshvardhana

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The Pratihara dynasty was the most famous dynasty among the Rajputs of the Agnikul. The founder of the Pratihara dynasty was King Harishchandra, who was a Brahmakshatri. His capital was Kannauj. The real founder of the dynasty under the Gwalior inscription was Nagabhatta I.

400. Who among the following defeated Muhammad Ghori of Ghori dynasty in Kayadara village near mount Abu?

- (a) Bhimdev Solanki I (b) Kulotung Chola I
(c) Bhimdev Solanki II (d) Kulotung Chola II

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Bhimdev Solanki II, defeated Muhammad Ghori of Ghori dynasty in the village of Kayadara near Mount Abu.

16. Ancient Period Miscellaneous

401. Which of the following branches of language does NOT belong to the Indo-European family of languages?

- (a) Germanic (b) Finno-Ugric
(c) Celtic (d) Italic

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Finno-Ugric does not belong to Indo-European family of language.

402. In which of the following cities is the Mahakaleshwara temple is situated ?

- (a) Ujjain (b) Varanasi
(c) Bhubneshwara (d) Bhopal

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Mahakaleshwara temple is located in the ancient city of Ujjain in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple is situated on the bank of the holy river Shipra.

403. Who invented paper?

- (a) Mahaveeracharya (b) Baudhayan
(c) Cai Lun (d) Varahamihira

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The first papermaking process was documented in China during the Eastern Han period (25–220 CE) traditionally attributed to the court of Cai Lun.

404. Which of the following ancient Indian philosopher mentioned about the smallest particle of matter and named it 'Atom' ?

- (a) Charak (b) Kanad
(c) Baudhyana (d) Varahamihira

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Maharishi Kanad, founder of Vaisheshika school of Indian philosophy suggested that all matter is composed of very small particles. He named these as paramanu, these were indivisible according to him. These paramanu exhibited two states, state of motion and state of absolute rest.

405. Which Indian state was in ancient history known as Kamarupa?

- (a) Assam (b) Bihar
(c) Odisha (d) West Bengal

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The present state of India, Assam was referred to as Kamarupa in many of the ancient Indian literature. It was also known as Pragjyotishpur due to the astrology (Jyotishshashtra) practices that prevailed in this part of the country during that time. It was established in the Brahmaputra Valley in 13th century.

406. In which state did the ancient Kingdom of Kamarupa exist?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Manipur
(c) Assam (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

407. Which one of the following is a part of six schools of Indian philosophy?

- (a) Padam (b) Astika
(c) Shruti (d) Yoga

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Yoga, as a separate school of Philosophy which has been included as one of the six orthodox schools in medieval era. The other schools are Samkhya, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimamsa and Vedanta. The ethical theory of Yoga philosophy is based on Yamas and Niyamas. Every year 21st June is observed as International Yoga Day.

408. What is meant by Epigraphy?

- (a) Study of skeletons
(b) Study of inscriptions
(c) Study of maps
(d) Study of coins

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Epigraphy is related to study and interpretation of ancient inscriptions.

Osteology is related to study of structure & function of skeleton.

Numismatics is related to study of coins.

Cartography is related to study of maps.

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409. The famous Gol Gumbaz is located in:

- (a) Punjab (b) Rajasthan
(c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Gol Gumbaz, a work of architectural genius, is the most famous monument in Vijayapura, Karnataka. It is the tomb of Mohammed Adil Shah (ruled 1627–1656). It is the country's largest and the world's second largest dome, unsupported by any pillars. This mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah was constructed in 1656 by architect Yaqut of Dabul.

410. Who was the grandson of Bhim and Hidimba as per Mahabharata?

- (a) Barbarika (b) Iravan
(c) Parikshit (d) Babruvahana

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : As per Mahabharata, Barbarika was the son of Ghatotkacha and the grandson of Hidimba and Bheem. His mother was Mata Ahilyavati (daughter of Basuki Naag). From the childhood itself, Barbarika was a very courageous warrior. Krishna Dvaipayana Veda Vyas wrote Mahabharata. The festival of Guru Purnima is dedicated to Veda Vyas.

411. The name Bharat is used as a title for India in the Indian Constitution, which is mentioned in part of the Indian epic as the legend of the ancient mythological emperor 'Bharata'.

- (a) Upanishad (b) Geeta
(c) Ramayana (d) Mahabharata

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): It is believed that our country was named as India in the name of Bharata. Many Bharatas are mentioned in history and puranas. First Bharat, son of Jain Tirthankara Rishabhdeva who was known to be Bharata. The second Bharat is the brother of Lord Rama, the third is Bharatmuni, the creator of Natyashashtra and the fourth is Bharata, the son of Dushyant and Shakuntala. In the dynasty of Dushyant's son, Bharat later came Kauravas and Pandavas. Ved Vyas who wrote the saga of the war between Kauravas and Pandavas which was called as Mahabharata. Thus the origin of the word Bharat is considered from the Mahabharata epic.

412. _____ name is derived from Greek which means 'the area across the Indus River'.

- (a) Bharat (b) Jambudweep
(c) Aryavrat (d) Bharatwarsh

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a): The name 'Bharat' was mainly named after Bharat, the son of Rishabhdev. The word 'India' comes from the Greek language, which means the region across the Indus River. It is noteworthy that the Greek ambassador Megasthenes also composed a book 'Indica', which is described in the context of India.

413. The name India is derived from _____ river.

- (a) Sindhu (Indus) (b) Irawadi
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Ganga

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

414. The Mahabharata war lasted for _____ days.

- (a) 17 (b) 18
(c) 19 (d) 21

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Mahabharata epic was composed by Ved Vyas. The Mahabharata describes the fierce battle which took place between Kauravas and Pandavas. This battle of Mahabharata lasted for 18 days. In this battle the 7 Akshohini army of Pandavas got victory over the 11 Akshohini army of Kauravas.

415. The concept of _____ is based on superstitious beliefs.

- (a) Checker (b) Solitaires
(c) Chess (d) Snake and ladder

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The concept of snake and ladder is based on superstitious beliefs. It was invented in India in the second century BC. In India, it is called 'Moksh Patam' or 'Param Padam'. Earlier it was used to teach children the basic principles of Hinduism.

416. _____ was the first to establish the city of Delhi and named it Indraprastha.

- (a) Portuguese (b) Kauravas
(c) Mughals (d) Pandavas

RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Officially the National Territory of New Delhi is a Union Territory and metropolis of India. Being the National Capital, the headquarters of the three, central government units, executive, parliament and judiciary are established in New Delhi situated on the bank of river Yamuna, the city has a glorious mythological history. During the Mahabharata period, the city of Delhi was first established by Pandavas and named this city as Indraprastha.

417. Which of the following is a philosophical theory that recognizes only what can be verified scientifically or whose logical or mathematical verification is possible and thus it rejects the metaphysics and theism?

- (a) Structural Feasibility
(b) Symbolic Interaction
(c) Dissension
(d) Positivism

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Positivism is a philosophical theory that recognizes only that can be verified scientifically or whose logical or mathematical verification is possible and thus it rejects the metaphysics and theism. Positivism states that genuine knowledge.

Medieval History

1. Invasion of Arabs and Turks (Mahmood of Ghazni, Muhammad of Ghori)

1. What is the correct chronological order of the rulers given below?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Taimur | (2) Mahmud Ghazni |
| (3) Genghis Khan | (4) Muhammad Ghori |
| (a) 2, 4, 1, 3 | (b) 2, 3, 3, 1 |
| (c) 2, 4, 3, 1 | (d) 4, 2, 3, 1 |

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The correct chronological order of the rulers—

- Mahmud Ghazni — (998–1030 AD)
- Muhammad Ghori — (1173–1206 AD)
- Genghis Khan — (1206–1227 AD)
- Taimur — (1370–1405 AD)

2. Al-Biruni wrote his book 'Kitab-ul-Hind' in which language?
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Sanskrit | (b) Arabic |
| (c) Persian | (d) Syrian |

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Al-Biruni is the author of Kitab-ul-Hind. It contains comments on Indian sciences, Indian religious beliefs, customs, and social organization in the 11th century. Al-Biruni was an Iranian scholar and polymath from Khwarezm, modern day Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Most of his works including Kitab-ul-Hind are in Arabic. It is a comprehensive treatise divided into eighty chapters on the basis of topics like religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, customs and practices, social lifeweight and measurement methods, sculpture and law of sciences, etc.

3. Who wrote the book 'Tahqiq-i-Hind'?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Megasthenes | (b) Al-Masudi |
| (c) Ibn Batuta | (d) Al-Biruni |

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

4. Which traveller and scholar wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind'?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Duarte Barbosa | (b) Seydi Ali Reis |
| (c) Al Biruni | (d) Ibn Battuta |

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The original name of Al-Biruni is Abu Rayhan Muhammad Ibn Ahmed Al - Biruni. He was born in 973 AD in Khwarezm, Uzbekistan. When Sultan Mahmud invaded Khwarezm in 1027 AD, Al-Biruni also came to Ghazni as war prisoner. The name of his famous book is 'Kitab-ul-Hind' or 'Tareekh-E-Hind'.

5. Al-Biruni, the Persian scholar, accompanied which invader to Afghanistan and India?
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mahmud Ghaznavi | (b) Muhammad Ghori |
| (c) Allaudin Khalji | (d) Alexander |

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans.(a) : Al-Biruni, the Persian scholar accompanied Mahmud Ghaznavi to Afghanistan and India. His celebrated works are Kitab-ul-Hind and Tahkeek-e-Hind. It is notable that famous scholars Utbi and Firdausi were also in the court of Mahmud Ghaznavi.

6. There were two battles fought between Muhammad Ghori's forces and Prithviraj Chauhan, in which Prithviraj Chauhan lost the second battle of ____ and his Kingdom was captured.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Kannauj | (b) Panipat |
| (c) Plassey | (d) Tarain |

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The First Battle of Tarain (1191) took place between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori in which Ghori was defeated. In Second Battle of Tarain (1192) Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori. As a result Muhammad Ghori took control of Kingdom of Delhi and Ajmer. Prithviraj was taken as prisoner and was later executed.

7. Kitab-ul-Hind, a book which describes history of India written by—
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (a) John key | (b) Ruskin Bond |
| (c) Al-Beruni | (d) Khushvant Singh |

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Kitab-ul-Hind is a historical book written by Al-Beruni in Arabic language. It is a comprehensive book containing, religion, festivals, astronomy, customs and practices, subjects of social life, meteorology, sculpture, law, etc. Al-Beruni was well versed in Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy etc. He came in contact with Mahmud of Ghazni and became acquainted with all things related to India and came to India in 1017.

2. Delhi Sultanate

(i) Slave Dynasty

8. Which ruler of the Mamluk Sultanate was the sultan of Delhi from 1236 to 1240?
- | |
|-----------------------|
| (a) Aram Shah |
| (b) Razia Sultana |
| (c) Ruknuddin Firoz |
| (d) Nasiruddin Mahmud |

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : Razia Sultan was the first Muslim female and also only female emperor of Delhi Sultanate. She ruled Delhi for 4 year from 1236 to 1240. She is related with Mamluk or Slave dynasty.

9. In which year did Sultan Iltutmish's daughter Raziyya become Sultan?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1256 CE | (b) 1246 CE |
| (c) 1236 CE | (d) 1226 CE |

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

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10. Which king of Bengal was defeated by Bakhtiyar Khalji in 13th century?

- (a) Mahipal (b) Lakshman Sen
(c) Shashank (d) Grihvarman

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Mohammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khalji was one of the Military Generals of Qutub-ud-din Aibak who invaded some part of eastern India at the end of the 12th century and at the beginning of the 13th century. During 13th century he defeated Lakshman Sen in Nadiya (Bengal) in 1203 AD. He conquered the Sen king Lakshman Sen and intruded into much of the Bengal. These conquests earned him a great fame in the Delhi sultanate.

11. 'Amir-al-Khayal' is an Arabic title that is usually translated 'Commander of the Faithful' or 'Leader of the Faithful'. Who among the following was given this designation?

- (a) Muiz-ud-din Bahram
(b) Jamal-ud-Din Yaqut
(c) Malik Ikhtiar-ud-din Altunia
(d) Naseeruddin Mohd.

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Jamal-ud-Din Yaqut was an African Siddi slave-turned-nobleman who was a close confidant of Razia Sultana. He was an influential member of the court. She awarded him the honorific title 'Amir-al-Khayal (Amir of Horses)' and later the much higher 'Amir al-Umara (Amir of Amirs)'.

12. -----introduced the famous Persian festival of 'Nauroz'.

- (a) Nasiruddin Mahmud
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Shamsuddin Kayumars
(d) Bughra Khan

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Nauroz is the Iranian and Persian New Year. It is the first day of spring season. This festival was introduced by Ghiyas-ud-din Balban in India. To prove his superiority over the nobles, Balban introduced strict courtly etiquette and new customs and traditions such as Sijda (prostration before the monarch), Paibos (kissing the feet of the monarch), and Nauroz (Persian New Year).

13. Who started the practice of 'Sijda' in India?

- (a) Iltutmish
(b) Qutubuddin Aibak
(c) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
(d) Razia Sultana

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

14. Who among the following died while playing Chaugan?

- (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Firoj Shah Tughlaq
(c) Alauddin Khalji (d) Iltutmish

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Qutub-ud-din Aibak, who was a General of Muhammad Ghori in the Delhi Sultanate, died in 1210 AD while playing Chaugan(Polo). Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1150- 1210 AD) was slave of Muhammad Ghori of Ghurids. After the death of Ghori, he took control of the Ghurid territories in northern India and became

ruler of an independent kingdom. Qutb-Ud-din Aibak was succeeded by Aram Shah, and then by, Iltutmish his former slave, who led to the formation of Delhi Sultanate. The Qutb Minar in Delhi and the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra in Ajmer are known for having commissioned by Qutub- Ud-din- Aibak.

15. During which period did the Sultanate ruler, Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, take over and rule the throne of Delhi?

- (a) 1206 - 1223 (b) 1290 - 1322
(c) 1266 - 1287 (d) 1321 - 1334

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Ghiyasuddin Balban who ruled the throne of Delhi during (1266-1287), was the 9th ruler of the Slave dynasty. Iltutmish bought Balban after his victory over the Gwalior. During the reign of Razia Sultan, he was the Amir-i-Shikar or lord of the hunt, a position of some importance at the time, having military and political responsibilities.

16. Which of the following is the correct sequence of Delhi sultanate?

- (a) Slave → Tughlaq → Khalji → Lodi
(b) Slave → Khalji → Tughlaq → Lodi
(c) Slave → Lodi → Khalji → Tughlaq
(d) Tughlaq → Khalji → Slave → Lodi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):The period between 1206 A.D. and 1526 A.D. in Indian history is known as the Delhi sultanate period. The Delhi Sultanate is said to be the reign of the Sultans of the five dynasties that ruled India. In Delhi Sultanate, four dynasties were originally Turks while the last Lodhi dynasty was Afghan. The rule of Sultans of Delhi Sultanate sequentially-

The Slave Dynasty (1206–1290 AD)

The Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)

The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)

The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)

The Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

17. The period between ____ is known as the period of Delhi sultanate.

- (a) 1006 AD and 1326 AD
(b) 1106 AD and 1326 AD
(c) 1206 AD and 1526 AD
(d) 1606 AD and 1826 AD

RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):See the explanation of the avbove question.

18. Who was the founder of the Slave dynasty?

- (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
(c) Rajiya (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (d): Qutubuddin Aibak was slave of Muhammad Ghori who became the ruler after the death of his master and founded the Slave dynasty. He ruled for only 4 years (1206-1210 AD). He was very brave soldier. He was in charge of the Muhammad Ghori's military conquests of northern India. He was very generous and kind hearted and so he earned the title of 'Lakhabaksh' (giver of lakhs). He started the construction of Qutub Minar and it was completed by Iltutmish. He also built two mosques - one in Delhi known as Quwwat-ul-Islam and the other in Ajmer called Adhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra.

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19. Slave Dynasty was founded by-

- (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak (b) Mahmud Gazanavi
(c) Muhammad Gori (d) Razia Sultan

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

20. Razia Sultan was the daughter of -

- (a) Muhammad Ghori
(b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(c) Qutbuddin Aibak
(d) Iltutmish

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Razia Begum, (1236-1240 AD) the capable daughter of Iltutmish was the first and only Muslim lady who were adorned the throne of Delhi. She belonged to the Slave dynasty or Mamluk dynasty. Razia Sultan was born in 1205 AD and was the favourite daughter of Iltutmish. Razia administered Delhi during 1231-1232 when her father was busy in the Gwalior campaign, impressed by her performance during this period, Iltutmish nominated Razia as his heir apparent after returning to Delhi.

21. Which was the dynasty of first female ruler Razia Sultan?

- (a) Khalji Dynasty (b) Lodhi Dynasty
(c) Mughal Dynasty (d) Slave Dynasty

RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

22. Who was the only female ruler of Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Manikarnika (b) Rani Roopmati
(c) Razia Sultan (d) Mumtaz Mahal

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

23. Who was the first female ruler of Delhi?

- (a) Chandbibi (b) Noorjahan
(c) Razia Sultan (d) Mumtaz Mahal

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c): See the explanation of above question.

24. A unique type of land distribution and administrative system evolved during Sultanate Period. That was called ____

- (a) Iqtadari (b) Patwari
(c) Mahalwari (d) Zamindari

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Iltutmish started Iqtadari system in Delhi sultanate. The Iqtadari was a unique type of land distribution among the army for their service. He set up the Iqtadari system in which division of empire was done into iqta, which were assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary. Although this system was not hereditary. Iqtadar were transferred between different Iqta's which gave it bureaucratic nature. They were different from Mansabdar of Mughal period.

25. ____ was the first Muslim dynasty to rule the sub continent for nearly 84 years.

- (a) Mughal dynasty (b) Khalji dynasty
(c) Tughlaq dynasty (d) Slave dynasty

RRB Group-D 02-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The Slave dynasty or Mamluk dynasty was founded by Qutub-ud-din Aibak who was a slave of Muhammad Ghori. He became the ruler after the death of his master. The Slave dynasty ruling period was between 1206 to 1290 AD. The Slave dynasty ruled the subcontinent for about 84 years. It was the first Muslim dynasty that ruled India.

26. Qutub-ud-din Aibak & Razia Begum belonged to the ____ dynasty.

- (a) Mamluk (b) Khalji
(c) Mughal (d) Lodhi

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Qutub-ud-din Aibak and Razia Begum belonged to the Mamluk dynasty. The Mamluk Dynasty ruled over Delhi in the 13th century. The Mamluk Dynasty is also called the Slave Dynasty. Mamluk literally means 'Owned' and it refers to a powerful military caste called Mamluks, which originated in the 9th century in the Islamic Empire of the Abbasid Caliphs.

27. In ____ AD Qutub-Ud-din had declared himself as a sultan of Delhi and started the rule of Slave (Das) Dynasty.

- (a) 1205 (b) 1206
(c) 1207 (d) 1208

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Qutub-ud-Din Aibak (1206-1210) was given the charge of Ghori's Indian possessions after 1192. When Ghori was assassinated, Aibak declared himself Sultan of Delhi in 1206 AD. He was the first ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.

28. Which Sultan of Delhi started the construction of Qutub Minar for the first time?

- (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Iltutmish (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : Qutub-ud-din Aibak commenced the construction of Qutub Minar in 1198 AD but could only finish the basement. In 1220 AD his successor, Iltutmish added three more storeys. Firoz Shah Tughlaq constructed the fifth and last storey of the minar.

(ii) Khalji Dynasty

29. Which among the following ruler built the city "Siri" for military deployment?

- (a) Mohammad Tuglak
(b) Giyasuddin Tughlaq
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Qutubuddin Aibak

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Siri city, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Alauddin Khalji, the ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. Siri fort was built around 1303 AD.

30. Rani Padmavati is associated with the city of:

- (a) Pushkar (b) Jodhpur
(c) Chittorgarh (d) Udaipur

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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Ans. (c) : Rani Padmavati, also known as Padmini, is associated with the Chittorgarh, Rajasthan. She was the wife of King Ratan Singh. Several 16th century texts mentioned about her, of which the earliest source is Padmavat, a poem written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi a Sufi poet in Awadhi language in 1540 CE.

31. Who among the following wrote the story of Rani Padmavati of Chittor?

- (a) Amir Khusro
- (b) Ziauddin Barani
- (c) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- (d) Siraj Afif

RRB SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : The story of Rani Padmini of Chittor is described by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in his epic Padmavat. He was an Indian sufi poet. He wrote it in Awadhi language.

32. Which of the following was not a type of tax imposed by the state during the reign of Alauddin Khalji?

- (a) Tax on small scale industries
- (b) Tax on cultivation
- (c) Tax on housing
- (d) Tax on cattle

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316) had instituted a number of significant administrative changes, related to revenues, price controls and society. The scale of agrarian tax at 50% was the highest under Khaljis. He also imposed house tax (Ghari) and pasture tax(Charai) on the agrarian population.

33. _____ was the first ruler of Khalji Dynasty.

- (a) Balban
- (b) Malik Kafur
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khalji

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans (d): After ending the rule of slave dynasty, Jalal-ud-din-Firoz Khalji founded Khalji Dynasty on 13 June 1290 AD. In 1296 AD Ala-ud-din- Khalji who was his son-in law, dethroned him. Ala-ud-din was the first Sultan who attacked on south India. He successfully resisted the Mongol invasion more than 12 times. During his period, he established ' Price control system'. He constructed Alai Darwaza.

34. Who established Sera-i-Adl an exclusive market in Delhi for manufactured and exported goods to be sold at fixed prices by administration?

- (a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- (b) Sher Shah Suri
- (c) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A special market which was known as Sera-i-Adl in Delhi, to sell manufactured and exported goods at a fixed price, which was fixed by the administration. Sera-i-Adl was founded by Alauddin Khalji.

(iii) Tughlaq Dynasty

35. Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to.

- (a) Devagiri
- (b) Agra
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Hyderabad

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri for security reasons. The name of Devagiri was changed to 'Daulatabad.' But after some time he shifted his capital back to Delhi.

36. The noted traveller and writer Mohammad Ibn Battuta who travelled to many countries including India in the 14th century, belonged to which of the following countries?

- (a) Libya
- (b) Algeria
- (c) Ghana
- (d) Morocco

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Muhammad Ibn Battuta (1304-1369) was a Moroccan traveller who left his home at a young age of 21 in the 13th century to travel across the world. He was born in Tangiers, Morocco in 1304 CE in the medieval era in Islamic family. Before he set off for India in 1332-33 AD, he had made pilgrimage trips to Mecca, and had already travelled extensively in Syria, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, Oman and a few trading ports on the coast of East Africa. Point to be noted is that, Ibn Battuta's book of travels called Rihla, written in Arabic, provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the subcontinent in the fourteenth century. He travelled India during the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

37. Who among the following is the author of famous book 'Rihla' which provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life of the Indian subcontinent in the fourteenth century?

- (a) Ibn Battuta
- (b) Francois Bernier
- (c) Hiuen Tsang
- (d) Al-Biruni

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

38. A famous traveler, Ibn Battuta, was an inhabitant of _____

- (a) Morocco
- (b) Greece
- (c) China
- (d) Italy

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of the above question.

39. Ibn Battuta, a famous Moroccan traveller visited India during the time of:

- (a) Delhi Sultanate
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) The British
- (d) Mughals

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Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.