

SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL
HISTORY CLASS TEST

Maximum Marks: 10

1. Imagine you are a guide welcoming a group of foreign travelers to an old city center. You point out a grand historic temple where the stone statues of gods were intentionally broken long ago during an invasion. You explain to the travelers that this destruction happened because the invading army belonged to a different religion with completely different rules about worship. Select the religious reason that explains these actions.

- **A.** The invading religion teaches that God has no physical shape and cannot be shown in statues.
- **B.** The invading religion requires all sacred buildings to face a specific direction toward the sun.
- **C.** The invading religion bans the use of heavy stone materials for building places of worship.
- **D.** The invading religion honors only nature spirits found in deep forests and mountain rivers.

2. Imagine you are reading an old letter written by Emperor Akbar later in his life. In this text, the emperor looks back at the brutal massacres of his early wars and explicitly admits feeling a deep sense of personal shame.

Select the correct statement combination that explains his change of heart.

1. He realized forcing people into a religion is wrong because forced converts are never truly faithful.
2. He believed *Sulh-i-kul* was necessary because court historians proved ancient texts required it.
3. He understood his early actions went against true Islam because faith cannot be forced upon anyone.
4. He decided a stable empire could only be built after translating all scripts into local languages.

- A.** Statements 1 and 4 are true.
- B.** Statements 2 and 3 are true.
- C.** Statements 1 and 3 are true.
- D.** Statements 3 and 4 are true.

3. Imagine you are King Krishnadevaraya. You decide to give special trading favors only to Portuguese merchants. This clever political move helps you protect your borders and strengthen your army against neighboring kingdoms. Determine the main reason the king chose this strategy.

- A.** You get the best warhorses for your army and stop your rivals from buying them.
- B.** You stop using your own foot soldiers and replace them with horses.
- C.** You change your people's religion to get advanced warships and sea technology.
- D.** You build a new colony in Europe to sell local clothes and traditional spices.

4. Imagine you are a military commander under Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. Your army is huge and relies on big, powerful war elephants. Suddenly, Babur's smaller army defeats your forces. This shocking change on the battlefield happens because of a new military technology.

- A.** The enemy used fast boats on the rivers to cut off your food supply lines.
- B.** The enemy used loud gunpowder and cannons that scared your own elephants.
- C.** Your soldiers stopped fighting because they lacked proper weapons and armor.
- D.** The enemy poisoned all the local water wells to make your army very sick.

5. We were broken into many small groups after the Delhi Sultanate defeated our Kakatiya kingdom. However, the Musunuri Nayakas managed to bring us together into a powerful force to win back Warangal. To do this, our leaders did not just make a basic war deal. Instead, they joined together dozens of proud local chiefs. These chiefs kept control over their own lands, but they willingly stopped fighting each other to follow one main leader.

Select the term that best describes this type of political group.

- A. A centralized empire, because all local chiefs gave up their lands forever to one single supreme king.
- B. A confederation, independent chiefs kept their own power but came together for a common cause.
- C. A military dictatorship, because a foreign general ruled all the lands with strict army laws.
- D. A democratic republic, because the common people voted to choose their leaders every year.

6. Assertion (A): Emperor Akbar abolished the jizya tax on non-Muslims and promoted the concept of *Sulh-i-kul* across the Mughal Empire.

Reason (R): As the empire expanded, Akbar shifted to inclusive political strategies to stabilize his empire and earn the loyalty of diverse groups.

• **Options:**

- 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 the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

7. Assertion (A): Emperor Aurangzeb's final twenty-five years of rule resulted in a heavily depleted treasury and a severely strained administration.

Reason (R): He chose to live an austere lifestyle, banned court music and dance, and strictly observed all orthodox Sunni religious rituals.

• **Options:**

- 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 the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

8. Select the correct chronological sequence of these major historical turning points.

A. 1. Ghori captures Delhi 2. Prithviraj Chauhan wins at Tarain 3. Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate 4. Babur takes over India 5. Tughlaq dynasty shifts the capital.

B. 1. Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate 2 Prithviraj Chauhan wins at Tarain 3. Tughlaq dynasty shifts the capital 4. Ghori wins the second battle 5. Babur takes over India.

C.1 Prithviraj Chauhan wins at Tarain 2. Ghori wins the second battle 3. Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate 4. Tughlaq dynasty shifts the capital 5. Akar starts Sul I kul .

D.1. Prithviraj Chauhan wins at Tarain 2. Ghori wins the second battle 3. Tughlaq dynasty shifts the capital 4. Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate 5. Babur takes over India.

9. Identify the correct alignment of Mughal central ministers matching their titles to their respective Departments, ordered by: Public Works, Education, Finance and Military

A. Mir Bakhshi → Diwan → Sadr → Khan-i-Saman

B. Diwan → Mir Bakhshi → Khan-i-Saman → Sadr

C. Sadr → Khan-i-Saman → Mir Bakhshi → Diwan

D. Khan-i-Saman → Sadr → Diwan → Mir Bakhshi

10. When the brothers Harihara and Bukka were sent south by the Delhi Sultanate as Iqtadars to control the region, their journey took an unexpected turn after witnessing a strange event. Consider these two statements about this turning point:

Statement 1: Serving as Iqtadars for a foreign sultanate created a massive risk of the brothers being seen as traitors by their own regional people.

Statement 2: Inspired by the hare and hound event, the spiritual leader Vidyanarya believed the brothers could only build a brave, independent kingdom by returning to their original faith and rejecting Delhi's rule.

Select the correct observation:

A. Only ST1 is true; the brothers remained loyal Iqtadars and never actually broke away from the Sultan's rule.

B. ST2 is false; the risk described in ST1 was completely avoided because the local people instantly welcomed the Sultanate's authority.

C. Both statements are true; the belief and spiritual guidance in ST2 are precisely why the brothers left their Early role Mentioned in ST 1 to establish a free empire.

D. Only ST 2 is true; there was absolutely no risk involved because the Delhi Sultanate willingly handed over complete freedom to the brothers.

ANSWER KEY

1.A

2.C

3.A

4.B

5.B

6.A

7.B

8.C

9.D

10.C