

**Study Circle Career Development Institute**

# **100 Important Points : SSP**



**(7) History : Bahmanis & Vijayanagar, Maratha Empire, Sikhs**

## **(1) General Studies Paper I**

- 1) **History of India and Indian National Movement (15)**
- 2) **Maharashtra, India and World Geography (15)**
- 3) **Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)**
- 4) **Economic and Social development (15)**
- 5) **Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity & Climate Change (10)**
- 6) **General Science (15)**
- 7) **Current Events of State, National and International Importance (15)**

### **(1) History of India and Indian National Movement (15)**

- 1) **History of Ancient India (4)**
- 2) **History of Mediavel India (3)**
- 3) **History of Modern India (4)**
- 4) **Indian National Movement (4)**
- \* *Architecture, Literature, SocioCultural, Political and economical history*
  
- 1) **Indus Valley & Prehistory**
- 2) **Vedic Culture, Buddhism & Jainism**
- 3) **Maurya Empire & after, Guptas, Vardhans & after**
- 4) **Satavahanas, Vakataks, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Shilahars & Yadavas, South India**
- 4a) **Ancient India More Qs**
- 5) **Delhi sultanate & Mughal Empire**
- 6) **Bhakti & Sufi Movement**
  
- 7) **Bahmanis & Vijayanagar, Maratha Empire, Sikhs**
  
- 8) **Anglo - British Wars & British Rule**
- 9) **Constitutional Acts, commissions, pacts**
- 10) **Socioreligious reforms, organisations**
- 11) **Education, Press & Leaders**
- 12) **Rise of nationalism, Congress &**
- 13) **Militant Nationalism, Farmer & Labour movements**
- 14) **Freedom movements - Swadeshi, Noncoopeartion, Civil Disobedience, Quit India**
- 15) **Muslim League & others, Independence & Samyukt Maharashtra**

State Service Preliminary Examination 2024

Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus

100 Important Points : Hist 07

1) Match the pairs. (Choose the correct answer option)

<b>List -I</b>	<b>List -II</b>
a) Adil Shahi	i) Bidar
b) Nizam shahi	ii) Golconda
c) Imad shahi	iii) Vijapur
d) Qutub Shahi	iv) Ahemadnagar
e) Barid Shahi	v) Berar

**Answer options :**

	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(e)</b>
1)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(ii)	(i)
2)	(iii)	(v)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
3)	(v)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
4)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)

2) Consider the following events :

- a) Reign of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagara. b) Construction of Qutub Minar.  
c) Arrival of Portuguese in India. d) Death of Firoz Tughlaq.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (b), (d), (c), (a)      2) (a) and (c)      3) (b) and (c)      4) (a), (b) and (c)

3) How did the dynasty of Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar come to an end ?

- 1) Mughal troops destroyed Daulatabad fort and killed Nizam-ul Mulk of Ahmadnagar  
2) Fateh Khan usurped the throne from Nizam-ul Mulk  
3) Malik Ambar was defeated in a battle with Mughals in 1631 and the entire royal family was killed by Mughal troops  
4) Ahmadnagar was annexed into Mughal empire and Husain Shah was consigned to life imprisonment

4) Consider the following statements :

- a) Narasimha Saluva ended the Sangama dynasty and seized the throne for him self and started the Saluva dynasty.  
b) Vira Narasimha deposed the last Saluva ruler and seized the throne for himself.  
c) Vira Narasimha was succeeded by his younger brother, Krishnadeva Raya.  
d) Krishnadeva Raya was succeeded by his half-brother, Achyuta Raya.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a), (b) and (c)      3) (a), (c) and (d)      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 5) **Assertion (A)** : Saluava Narasimha put an end to the old dynasty and assumed the royal title.  
**Reason (R)** : He wanted to save the kingdom from further degeneration and disintegration.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Both A and R individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - 2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - 3) A is true but R is false
  - 4) A is false but R is true
- 6) Examine the map given below :  
The places marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 were respectively the seats of powers of the



- 1) Scindias, Holkars, Gaikwads and Bhonsles
  - 2) Holkars, Scindias, Gaekwads and Bhonsles
  - 3) Gaikwads, Bhonsales, Scindias and Holkars
  - 4) Scindias, Holkars, Bhonsales and Gaikwads
- 7) **Assertion (A)** : Marathas emerged as the strongest native power in India after the decline of Mughal empire.  
**Reason (R)** : Marathas were the first to have a clear concept of a united Indian nation.
- 1) Both A and R individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - 2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - 3) A is true but R is false
  - 4) A is false but R is true

- 8) Which of the following statements is correct for Guru Nanak?
- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) He preached a war society         | 2) He preached that "God is one" |
| 3) He preached punishment for wicked | 4) He preached against Muslims   |

- 9) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list :

**List I**

**List II**

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A) Nankana         | 1) Guru Gobind Singh |
| B) Nanded          | 2) Guru Amar Das     |
| C) Dera Baba Nanak | 3) Guru Amar Das     |
| D) Amritsar        | 4) Guru Nanak        |

**Answer options :**

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

- 10) Consider the following statements about Sikh Gurus :
- Banda Bahadur was appointed as the military leader of the Sikhs by Guru Tegh Bahadur.
  - Guru Arjan Dev became the Sikh Guru after Guru Ram Das.
  - Guru Arjan Dev gave to Sikhs their own script-Guru-mukhi.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (b) only                      2) (b) and (c)                      3) (a) and (c)                      4) (a), (b) and (c)

- 11) Identify the person from the description given below :

- He was given the title Andhra Bhoj.
- There were eight famous Telugu poets in his court.
- He established the city called 'Nagalapuram'.
- He was the only Hindu king to conquer the capitals of the Muslim kingdoms of Bidar and Gulbarga.

**Answer options :**

- 1) Rama Deva Raya      2) Pulakeshi I      3) Parantaka I      4) Krishnadeva Raya

- 12) Building 'Kalyaana Mandapas' was a notable feature in the temple construction in the kingdom of

- 1) Vijayanagara      2) Chalukya      3) Chandela      4) Rashtrakuta

- 13) This state and city attracted many of the Hindu refugees from the North. From the contemporary accounts it appears that the city was rich and very beautiful. 'The city is such that eye has not seen nor ear heard of any place resembling it upon the whole earth', says Abdur Razzak. Which city and state get referred in these sentences?

- 1) Mahabalipuram      2) Cochin      3) Vijayanagar      4) Travancore

- 14) Regarding the taxation system of Krishna Deva, the ruler of Vijayanagar, consider the following statements :

- The tax rate on land was fixed depending on the quality of the land.
- Private owners of workshops paid an industries tax.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) only                      2) (b) only                      3) Both (a) and (b)                      4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 15) With reference to the economic history of medieval India, the term Araghatta' refers to

- 1) bonded labour                      2) land grants made to military officers  
3) waterwheel used in the irrigation of land                      4) wastel and converted to cultivated land

- 16) In the context of the history of India, consider the following pairs :

**Term**

**Description**

- Eripatti : Land, revenue from which was set apart for the main-tenance of the village tank
- Taniyurs : Villages donated to a single Brahmin or a group of Brahmins
- Ghatikas : Colleges generally attached to the temples

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- 1) (b) only                      2) (b) and (c)                      3) (a) and (c)                      4) (a), (b) and (c)

- 17) In medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for -  
1) village headmen  
2) military officers  
3) specialists in Vedic rituals  
4) chiefs of craft guilds
- 18) The Maratha power suffered from certain basic weaknesses which led to its downfall. Which of the following was not one among them?  
1) Their raids into the territories of other rulers made new enemies.  
2) The levies charged by them added to the oppression of the common people, particularly peasants and traders.  
3) The nature of their political system the Marathas alienated the sympathies of other people.  
4) None of the above
- 19) Who from the following persons was not related to the State of Kolhapur ?  
1) Dinkarrao Javalkar  
2) Madhavrao Bagal  
3) Dadasaheb Surve  
4) Kashinath Rao Vaidya
- 20) Which one of the following Muslim rulers was hailed as the 'Jagadguru' by his Muslim subjects because of his belief in secularism ?  
1) Ibrahim Adil Shah  
2) Mahmud II  
3) Hussain Shah  
4) Zain-ul-Abidin
- 21) Mahmud Gawan was Prime Minister in :  
1) Gujarat Kingdom    2) Mysore Kingdom    3) Kashmir Kingdom    4) Bahmani Kingdom
- 22) Who of the following founded a new city on the south bank of a tributary to river Krishna and undertook to rule his new kingdom as the agent of a deity to whom all the land south of the river Krishna was supposed to belong?  
1) Ballala II    2) Prataparudra II    3) Harihara I    4) Amoghavarsha I
- 23) Banjaras during the medieval period of Indian history were generally  
1) traders    2) agriculturists    3) warriors    4) weavers
- 24) The Russian traveller who visited the Deccan during the medieval period of Indian history was :  
1) Nikitin    2) Rastyannikov    3) Shirokov    4) Pavlov
- 25) Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India?  
1) Francois Bernier    2) Abbe Barthelemy Carre  
3) Jean- Baptiste Tavernier    4) Jean de Thevenot
- 26) Who among the following were famous jurists of medieval India ?  
a) Vijnanesvara    b) Hemadri    c) Rajasekhara    d) Jimutavahana  
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- Answer Options :**  
1) (b) only    2) (a), (b) and (d)    3) (a) and (c)    4) (a), (b) and (c)

27) Consider the following pairs:

**Medieval Indian State**      **Present Region**

- 1) Champaka                   : Central India  
2) Durgara                    : Jammu  
3) Kuluta                     : Malabar

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (b) only                    2) (a) and (b) only        3) (a), (b) and (c)        4) (b) and (c) only

28) When Raja Wodeyar founded the Kingdom of Mysore, who was the ruler of the Vijayanag'ar Empire ?

- 1) Venkata II                2) Sadafiva                3) Tirumala                4) Ranga II

29) Vijayanagar empire ruins are found in -

- 1) Golconda                2) Bijapur                3) Hampi                4) Baroda

30) Where is the famous Vijaya Vittala temple having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes located ?

- 1) Bhadrachalam            2) Hampi                3) Belur                4) Srirangam

31) Which one of the following was a very important seaport in the Kakatiya kingdom?

- 1) Machilipatnam (Masulipatnam)    2) Nelluru  
3) Kakinada                                4) Motupalli

32) Regarding the taxation system of Krishna Deva, the ruler of Vijayanagar, consider the following statements :

- a) The tax rate on land was fixed depending on the quality of the land.  
b) Private owners of workshops paid an industries tax.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) only                    2) (b) only                3) Both (a) and (b)        4) Neither (a) nor (b)

33) What was the important reason for the fall of Vijayanagara Empire?

- 1) Moplah's Rebellion                    2) Economic bankruptcy  
4) Unity among the Muslim rulers        4) Internal instability and weakness of Princes

34) The earnings of the kings in the Medieval age were mostly derived from

- 1) Land revenue                            2) Offerings made at the temples  
3) Trade                                     4) Industrial production

35) In medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for

- 1) specialists in Vedic rituals            2) chiefs of craft guilds  
3) military officers                        4) village headmen

36) Ashtapradhan was a Council of ministers .....

- 1) in the Gupta administration            2) in the Chola administration  
3) in the Vijayanagar administration        4) in the Maratha administration

- 37) The member of Shivaji's Asta Pradhana who looked after foreign affairs was :  
1) Peshwa                      2) Sachiv                      3) Pandit Rao                      4) Sumant
- 38) The Bhakti Movement in the sixteenth century had as one of its leaders  
1) Dayanand Saraswati                      2) Annie Besant  
3) Guru Nanak                      4) Shankaracharya
- 39) Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?  
1) Guru Amar Das .... Miri and Piri                      2) Guru Arjun Dev .... Adi Granth  
3) Guru Ram Das .... Dal Khalsa                      4) Guru Gobind Singh .... Manji
- 40) The capital of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was :  
1) Amritsar                      2) Patiala                      3) Lahore                      4) Kapurthala
- 41) 'Akbari' during Sikh rule was known for :  
1) donation by the Sovereign to the poor.  
2) Charges made on the sale of opium, bhang, spirits and other drugs.  
3) royal gifts.  
4) religious endowments made by both sovereign and subjects.
- 42) Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji ?  
1) Raja Ram                      2) Balaji Vishwanath                      3) Nanaji Deshmukh                      4) Ganga Bai
- 43) Who among the following was the founder of the house of the Peshwas?  
1) Shivaji                      2) Shahu                      3) Balaji Vishwanath                      4) Nana Sahib
- 44) Which of the following is the correct chronological order?  
a) Baji Rai I                      b) Balaji Baji Rao                      c) Balaji Vishwanath                      d) Baji Rao II
- Answer Options :**  
1) (a) and (b) only                      2) (a), (b) and (c)                      3) (c), (a), (b) and (d)                      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 45) During whose reign did Maratha reach maximum expansion ?  
1) Balaji Rao                      2) Shivaji                      3) Balaji Vishwanath                      4) Balaji Baji Rao
- 46) Who was also known as 'Sawai Madhavrao'?  
1) Narayan Rao                      2) Madhav Rao Narayan                      3) Baji Rao II                      4) Mahadji Scindia
- 47) The official associated with land revenue collection in the Maratha administration in medieval India was :  
1) Mirasdar                      2) Silhadar                      3) Patel                      4) Kulkarni
- 48) The term 'apabhramsa' was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote .....  
1) outcastes among the Rajputs  
2) deviations from Vedic rituals  
3) early forms of some of the modern Indian languages  
4) non-Sanskrit verse metres



- 49) With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements:  
a) White marble was used in making Buland Darwaza and Khankah at Fatehpur Sikri.  
b) Red sandstone and marble were used in making Bara Imambara and Rumi Darwaza at Lucknow.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) only                      2) (b) only                      3) Both (a) and (b)                      4) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 50) Which one of the following pairs of kings of ancient and medieval periods of Indian history and the works authorised by them is correctly matched ?  
1) Krishnadevaraya : Samaranganasutradhara  
2) Mahendravarman : Mattavilasaprahasana  
3) Ghojadeva : Manasollasa  
4) Somesvara : Amuktamalyada

