Mughal–Rajput Relations

Early Relations & Conflicts (1–10)

1. Which Rajput ruler fought against Babur in the Battle of Khanwa (1527)?
A) Prithviraj Chauhan
B) Rana Kumbha
C) Rana Sanga
D) Rao Maldeo

2. Who led the Rajput confederacy against the Mughals in the Battle of Khanwa?
A) Prithviraj
B) Rana Sanga
C) Rao Jodha
D) Jai Singh

3. Which Mughal emperor started friendly relations with Rajputs?
A) Babur
B) Humayun
C) Akbar
D) Aurangzeb

4. Who was the first Rajput ruler to accept Akbar's suzerainty?
A) Raja Man Singh
B) Bharmal of Amber
C) Rana Pratap
D) Udai Singh

5. Raja Bharmal gave his daughter Jodha Bai in marriage to:
A) Babur
B) Jahangir
C) Akbar
D) Humayun

6. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between Akbar's army and:
A) Rana Udai Singh
B) Rana Sanga
C) Rana Kumbha
D) Maharana Pratap

7. The Mughal commander at the Battle of Haldighati was:
A) Asaf Khan
B) Raja Man Singh
C) Todar Mal
D) Birbal

8. The Battle of Haldighati took place in the year:
A) 1567

B) 1576
C) 1582
D) 1590

9. The Mughal-Rajput alliance was cemented through:
A) Conquests
B) Matrimonial alliances
C) Trade treaties
D) Military occupation

10. Maharana Pratap refused to accept Mughal suzerainty till his death.
A) True
B) False

Administration & Rajput Nobility (11–20)

11. Raja Man Singh was made a Mansabdar under:
A) Babur
B) Akbar
C) Shah Jahan
D) Aurangzeb

12. Who was one of Akbar's most trusted generals and a Rajput?
A) Todar Mal
B) Birbal
C) Raja Man Singh
D) Abul Fazl

13. Raja Man Singh led Mughal forces in which battle?
A) Haldighati
B) Panipat
C) Talikota
D) Khanwa

14. Which Mughal emperor was born to a Rajput princess?
A) Akbar
B) Jahangir
C) Shah Jahan
D) Aurangzeb

15. The mother of Jahangir was:
A) Nur Jahan
B) Hamida Banu Begum
C) Hira Kunwari (Jodha Bai)
D) Jahanara

16. Under which Mughal ruler did Rajputs hold the highest number of mansabs?
A) Akbar

B) Jahangir
C) Shah Jahan
D) Aurangzeb

17. Raja Todar Mal, the finance minister of Akbar, was:
A) Rajput
B) Afghan
C) Persian
D) Mughal

18. Rajput rulers gained autonomy under Akbar in return for:
A) Taxes
B) Military service
C) Religious conversion
D) Surrendering their kingdoms

19. Akbar's policy towards Rajputs was known as:
A) Din-e-Ilahi
B) Sulh-i-Kul
C) Rajputana Accord
D) Rajput Policy

20. The Rajput policy of Akbar was based on:
A) Religious conversion
B) Forced occupation
C) Tolerance and alliance
D) Expansion and war

Later Mughals & Strained Relations (21–30)

21. Which Mughal ruler reversed the tolerant Rajput policy?
A) Akbar
B) Jahangir
C) Aurangzeb
D) Shah Jahan

22. Who among the following revolted against Aurangzeb?
A) Jai Singh
B) Durgadas Rathore
C) Bharmal
D) Man Singh

23. Durgadas Rathore protected the heir of:
A) Jaipur
B) Marwar
C) Udaipur
D) Kota

24. The Mughal-Rajput alliance weakened due to:
A) Lack of Rajput leadership
B) Decline of Mughal power
C) Religious intolerance of Aurangzeb
D) British interference

25. Aurangzeb tried to occupy Marwar after the death of:
A) Rao Chunda
B) Raja Jaswant Singh
C) Man Singh
D) Sawai Jai Singh

26. Which Rajput state never accepted Mughal sovereignty?
A) Marwar
B) Bikaner
C) Mewar
D) Amber

27. The Treaty of 1615 between Mewar and Mughals was signed during the reign of:
A) Akbar
B) Jahangir
C) Shah Jahan
D) Aurangzeb

28. The Treaty of 1615 was signed with which Maharana of Mewar?
A) Rana Pratap
B) Rana Amar Singh
C) Rana Udai Singh
D) Rana Kumbha

29. Rajput kings helped Mughals in:
A) Religious missions
B) Architectural planning
C) Military campaigns
D) Trade routes

30. The decline of Mughal-Rajput alliance began mainly under:
A) Akbar
B) Jahangir
C) Shah Jahan
D) Aurangzeb

Answers

1. C
2. B
3. C

4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. True
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. C
21. C
22. B
23. B
24. C
25. B
26. C
27. B
28. B
29. C
30. D