

# TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

## MCQ

- 1 Who is a cartographer?  
a) draws cartoons      b) paints houses      c) writes stories      d) makes maps
- 2 Who was a 14th century chronicler?  
a) Ziyauddin Barani      b) Amir Khusrau      c) Ghiyasuddin Balban      d) Tughlaq
- 3 A place where documents and manuscripts are stored for future generation is called  
a) Patron      b) Ulema      c) Archives      d) Manuscript
- 4 The dynasties which were able to build a pan-regional empire were  
a) Cholas      b) Tughluqs      c) Mughals      d) all of them
- 5 Archaeology is the study of  
a) paintings      b) buildings      c) politics      d) remains of past
- 6 The period from 700 to 1750 is known as \_\_\_\_\_ period in history.  
a) Ancient      b) Medieval      c) British      d) Modern
- 7 Which language was not prevalent during the time of Amir Khushro?  
a) Telengani      b) Sanskrit      c) English      d) Gujarati
- 8 The head of Muslim community is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Ulema      b) Khalifa      c) Mufti      d) Maulana
- 9 In which period the number of textual records increased dramatically?  
a) 250 BC to 150 BC      b) 600AD to 1100AD      c) 700AD to 1750AD      d) 800AD to 1200AD
- 10 Which chronicler used the term 'Hindustan' in his writings?  
a) Babur      b) Al-Idrishi      c) Amir Khusrau      d) Minhaj-i-Siraj
- 11 Which group of people was well-known for extreme valour and a great sense of loyalty?  
a) Brahmins      b) Rajputs      c) Marathas      d) Shudras
12. What does pan-regional stand for?  
a) a single region      b) spanning a diverse region      c) foreign region      d) a small region
- 13 Which of the following is not a source of history?  
a) coins      b) novels      c) inscriptions      d) manuscripts
- 14 Which is not a new food to the continent?  
a) potatoes      b) corn      c) rice      d) chillies
15. What is the holy book of the Muslims?  
a) Bible      b) Quran      c) Puran      d) Zed-Avesta