

CUET History Solution 2023 June 19 Shift 2

Ques 51. When was the capital of Magadha shifted from Rajagaha to Pataliputra ?

- (1) Sixth century BCE
- (2) Fifth century BCE
- (3) Fourth century BCE
- (4) Third century BCE

Solu. The capital of Magadha was shifted from Rajagaha to Pataliputra in the: (4) Third century BCE

Ques 52. Who among the following composed 'Prayaga Prashasti' in Sanskrit ?

- (1) Krishna
- (2) Samudra Gupta
- (3) Harshvardhana
- (4) Harishena

Solu. The "Prayaga Prashasti" was composed by Harishena, a poet and courtier in the Gupta Empire.

So, the correct option is:

- (4) Harishena

Ques 53. Buddhist and Jaina texts attribute the power of Magadha to the policies of which of the following rulers ?

- (A) Bimbisara
- (B) Chandragupta
- (C) Ajatasattu
- (D) Mahapadma Nanda
- (E) Asoka

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (C), (D) only

- (2) (B), (D), (E) only
(3) (A), (C), (E) only
(4) (C), (D), (E) only

Solu. Buddhist and Jaina texts attribute the power of Magadha to the policies of the following rulers:

(A) Bimbisara: Known for expanding the Magadha kingdom through matrimonial alliances and military conquests. He was also known for his friendly relations with Buddha.

(C) Ajatasattu: Continued the expansionist policies of his father, Bimbisara. He conquered several neighboring kingdoms and strengthened the Magadha empire.

(E) Asoka: Known for his policy of Dhamma, promoting non-violence, religious tolerance, and welfare activities. His reign saw the spread of Buddhism and the Mauryan Empire reaching its zenith.

So, the correct answer is:

- (3) (A), (C), (E) only

Ques 54. Which one of the following is a work on Sanskrit grammar?

- (1) Natyashastra
(2) Manusmriti
(3) Ashtadhyayi
(4) Sushruta Samhitas

Solu. The work on Sanskrit grammar among the options provided is:

- (3) Ashtadhyayi

The Ashtadhyayi is an ancient Sanskrit grammar text written by the Indian grammarian Panini. It is one of the earliest known grammatical works of Sanskrit and is highly regarded for its systematic and scientific approach to grammar.

So, the correct answer is:

- (3) Ashtadhyayi

Ques 55. When was 'Sanchi' declared as world Heritage Site ?

- (1) 1989

- (2) 1990
- (3) 1992
- (4) 1987

Solu. Sanchi was declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in:
(4) 1987

Ques 56. In which of the following Buddhist texts do we find the Buddha's teachings?

- (1) The Vinay Pitakas
- (2) The Sutta Pitakas
- (3) Mahavamsa
- (4) Jataka

Solu. The teachings of the Buddha are primarily found in the:

- (2) The Sutta Pitakas

The Sutta Pitaka is one of the "Three Baskets" (Tipitaka) of Buddhist scriptures, containing discourses attributed to Gautama Buddha.

So, the correct answer is:

- (2) The Sutta Pitakas

Ques 57. Arrange the different stages of the discovering of Amaravati in a chronological order :

- (A) In 1854, Walter Elliot visited Amaravati and collected several sculpture panels.
- (B) The slabs from Amaravati were taken to different places like the India Office in Madras.
- (C) A local Raja stumbled upon the ruins of the stupa at Amaravati.
- (D) A British officer named Colin Mackenzie visited the site of Amaravati.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solu. The correct chronological order of the discovering of Amaravati is:
(C) A local Raja stumbled upon the ruins of the stupa at Amaravati.
(D) A British officer named Colin Mackenzie visited the site of Amaravati.
(A) In 1854, Walter Elliot visited Amaravati and collected several sculpture panels.
(B) The slabs from Amaravati were taken to different places like the India Office in Madras.

So, the correct answer is:

(3) (C), (D), (A), (B)

Ques 58. Choose 'True' statements:

- (A) Bodhisattas are compassionate beings who help others.
- (B) Hinayana meant 'great vehicle' and Mahayana meant 'Lesser vehicle'
- (C) The Avatars were recognised with in the tradition of Vaishnavism.
- (D) Shiva was symbolised by the 'Linga'.
- (E) The tall structure in temple is known as 'Garbhagriha' and small square room called 'Shikhara'.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (D) only
- (2) (B), (C), (D) only
- (3) (C), (D), (E) only
- (4) (A), (C), (D) only

Solu. The correct answer is: (4) (A), (C), (D) only

Here's why each statement is true or false:

(A) True: Bodhisattas are enlightened beings who choose to postpone their own nirvana to help others achieve enlightenment. (B) False: Hinayana means "Lesser Vehicle" and Mahayana means "Great Vehicle". They represent different philosophical approaches within Buddhism. (C) True: Avatars, divine incarnations of Vishnu, are a core concept in Vaishnavism. (D) True: The linga is a symbolic representation of the Hindu god Shiva. (E) False: The garbhagriha is the innermost sanctum of a Hindu temple, while the shikhara is the tall tower-like structure above it.

Therefore, only statements (A), (C), and (D) are true.

Ques 60. Which foreign traveller purchased "horses, camels and slaves" as gifts for Muhammad bin Tughlaq?

- (1) Al-Biruni**
- (2) Ibn Battuta**
- (3) Abd al-Razzaq**
- (4) Seydi Ali Reis**

Solu. The best answer is: (2) Ibn Battuta

Here's why:

- Ibn Battuta: This is the most likely answer based on historical records. Ibn Battuta, a Moroccan scholar, travelled extensively in the 14th century and documented his experiences. His writings mention purchasing horses, camels, and slaves in Sindh (present-day Pakistan) as gifts for Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Al-Biruni: This Persian scholar lived much earlier (10th-11th centuries) and did not visit the Delhi Sultanate during Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign.
- Abd al-Razzaq: This scholar from Samarqand (present-day Uzbekistan) visited India in the 15th century, after the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- Seydi Ali Reis: This Ottoman admiral lived in the 16th century and did not focus on the Delhi Sultanate in his writings.

Ques 61. Who among the following travellers was a historian, doctor and a political philosopher?

- (1) Ibn Battuta**
- (2) Jean-Baptist Tavernier**
- (3) Al-Biruni**
- (4) Francois Bernier**

Solu. The answer is: (4) Francois Bernier

Here's why:

- Ibn Battuta: While a renowned traveler, Ibn Battuta was primarily a scholar and jurist, not a doctor or political philosopher.
- Jean-Baptiste Tavernier: This French jeweler was a famous traveler who focused on trade and gem collecting, not history, medicine, or political philosophy.
- Al-Biruni: A brilliant scholar and polymath from Central Asia, Al-Biruni excelled in mathematics, astronomy, and physics. However, his expertise did not encompass medicine or political philosophy.
- Francois Bernier: This French physician stands out as the most likely answer. He traveled to India in the 17th century and worked as a physician at the Mughal court. Beyond medicine, Bernier was known for his writings on history, politics, and philosophy, making him a perfect fit for all three categories mentioned.

Ques 62. At which of the following places was Lord Jagannath identified as the principal deity by the twelfth century?

- (1) Patna, Bihar
- (2) Puri, Orissa
- (3) Calcutta, West Bengal
- (4) Bombay, Maharashtra

Solu. Lord Jagannath was identified as the principal deity at:

- (2) Puri, Orissa

Puri, located in the state of Odisha (formerly Orissa), is famous for the Jagannath Temple, where Lord Jagannath is worshipped as the principal deity.

Ques 63. The Gangakondacholapuram temple is dedicated to which deity ?

- (1) Vishnu
- (2) Indra
- (3) Shiva
- (4) Agni

Solu. The Gangakondacholapuram temple is dedicated to:

(3) Shiva

The Gangakondacholapuram Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was built by Rajendra Chola I in the 11th century CE and is located in Gangai Konda Cholapuram, Tamil Nadu, India.

Ques 64. The Arab Muslim traders who settled along the Malabar coast adopted which among the following?

(A) Malayalam language

(B) Tamil language

(C) Matriliney

(D) Patriliney

(E) Matrilocal residence

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (D), (E) only

(2) (B), (D), (E) only

(3) (A), (C), (E) only

(4) (C), (D), (E) only

Solu. The Arab Muslim traders who settled along the Malabar coast adopted:

(B) Tamil language

(D) Patriliney

(E) Matrilocal residence

So, the correct answer is:

(2) (B), (D), (E) only

Ques 65. Who among the following acted as a money-changer during the medieval India ?

(1) Shroff

(2) Patwari

(3) Amin

(4) Muqaddam

Solu. The individual who acted as a money-changer during medieval India was:

(1) Shroff

A Shroff was a money-changer or a banker, responsible for exchanging and lending money. They played a significant role in the medieval Indian economy by facilitating trade and commerce.

Ques 66. Which Mughal emperor consciously made Persian as the leading language of the Mughal court ?

(1) Babur

(2) Humayun

(3) Akbar

(4) Shah Jahan

Solu. The Mughal emperor who consciously made Persian the leading language of the Mughal court was:

(3) Akbar

Akbar promoted Persian as the language of administration and culture during his reign. He patronized Persian literature, arts, and architecture, and Persian became the language of the Mughal court and administration.

Ques 67. Who was driven from his central Asia homeland 'Farghana' by the Uzbeks?

(1) Ghenghiz Khan

(2) Zahiruddin Babur

(3) Sher Shah Sur

(4) Nasiruddin Humayun

Solu. The individual who was driven from his Central Asia homeland 'Farghana' by the Uzbeks was:

(2) Zahiruddin Babur

Zahiruddin Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in India, was driven from his homeland of Farghana by the Uzbeks. He later established his rule in India after the Battle of Panipat in 1526.

Ques 69. Who was the officer of a Zamindar tasked with the collection of rent from the zamindari ?

- (1) Amlah
- (2) Mandal
- (3) Amin
- (4) Patwari

Solu. The officer of a Zamindar tasked with the collection of rent from the zamindari was:

- (3) Amin

An Amin was responsible for the collection of revenue or rent from the tenants on behalf of the Zamindar. They played a crucial role in the revenue administration system during the Mughal and colonial periods in India.

Ques 70. In the eighteenth century revenue records, the hill folk around Rajmahal hills were known as:

- (1) Paharias
- (2) Santhals
- (3) Mowa
- (4) Plamira

Solu. In the eighteenth century revenue records, the hill folk around Rajmahal hills were known as:

- (1) Paharias

Ques 71. In Bengal, the term "Raja" which literally meant king was often used to designate:

- (1) Village Headmen
- (2) Powerful Zamindars
- (3) Rich Peasants
- (4) Military Commander

Solu. In Bengal, the term "Raja," which literally meant king, was often used to designate:

(2) Powerful Zamindars

Zamindars in Bengal were sometimes referred to as "Rajas" due to their significant influence and power over their territories, akin to that of local kings.

Ques 72. Mark the year in which the first revenue settlement in Bombay Deccan took place ?

- (1) 1800
- (2) 1818
- (3) 1820
- (4) 1841

Solu. The first revenue settlement in Bombay Deccan took place in:

- (2) 1818

Ques 74. In which year did the British government force the Nawab of Awadh to sign the Subsidiary Alliance?

- (1) 1798
- (2) 1801
- (3) 1851
- (4) 1856

Solu. The British government forced the Nawab of Awadh to sign the Subsidiary Alliance in:

- (2) 1801

Ques 75. Who devised the system of 'Subsidiary Alliance'?

- (1) Lord Dalhousie
- (2) Lord Cornwallis
- (3) Robert Clive
- (4) Lord Wellesley

Solu. The system of 'Subsidiary Alliance' was devised by:

- (4) Lord Wellesley

Ques 76. She was famous poet who wrote about the Rani of Jhansi "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi". Who was this poet?

- (1) Mahashweta Devi**
- (2) Tapti Roy**
- (3) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan**
- (4) Begum Hazrat Mahal**

Solu. The poet who wrote about the Rani of Jhansi with the famous line "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi" was:

- (3) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan**

Ques 77. Shah Mal was a rebel leader in 1857, who mobilised the agriculturalists of which of the following regions?

- (1) Chaurasee Des**
- (2) 24 Pargana**
- (3) Rajmahal and Chhotanagpur hills**
- (4) Northern Sirkars**

Solu. Shah Mal was a rebel leader in 1857 who mobilized the agriculturalists of:

- (3) Rajmahal and Chhotanagpur hills**

Ques 78. When the sepoys began their action with a signal, what is the first thing they did during the Revolt of 1857?

- (1) Issued Proclamations**
- (2) Plundered the treasury**
- (3) Attacked government buildings**
- (4) Seized the bell of arms**

Solu. During the Revolt of 1857, when the sepoys began their action with a signal, the first thing they did was:

- (4) Seized the bell of arms**

Ques 79. The Tamil word "Puram" is used for a :

- (1) Village
- (2) Town
- (3) Temple
- (4) City

Solu. The Tamil word "Puram" is used for a:

- (2) Town

Ques 80. On whose advice did Mahatma Gandhi spend a year travelling around British India after he returned from South Africa in 1915 ?

- (1) Rabindranath Tagore
- (2) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (3) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) Kasturba Gandhi

Solu. On the advice of:

- (2) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Mahatma Gandhi spent a year traveling around British India after he returned from South Africa in 1915.

Ques 81. Which among the following National Leader hailed from Maharashtra ?

- (1) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (3) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi

Solu. The National Leader who hailed from Maharashtra is:

- (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ques 82. Wherever Gandhiji went, rumours spread of his miraculous powers. From the four given sentences find out the rumour which was not associated with Gandhiji?

- (1) In some places it was said that Gandhiji had been sent by the king to redress the grievances of the farmers.**
- (2) He had the power to overrule all local officials.**
- (3) He was receiving support from leaders of Vietnam and South Africa for fighting against the British.**
- (4) Gandhiji's power was superior to that of the English monarch.**

Solu. The rumour that was not associated with Gandhiji is:

- (3) He was receiving support from leaders of Vietnam and South Africa for fighting against the British.**

While Gandhi did receive support and admiration from various leaders and movements around the world, the specific claim of receiving support from leaders of Vietnam and South Africa for fighting against the British is not historically documented.

Ques 83. Which of the following book was written by David Hardiman?

- (1) Modern India**
- (2) Jawaharlal Nehru A Biography**
- (3) Gandhi in his Times and Ours**
- (4) The Ascendancy of Congress in Uttar Pradesh 1926-1934**

Solu. The book written by David Hardiman is:

- (4) The Ascendancy of Congress in Uttar Pradesh 1926-1934**

Ques 84. Arrange the following in Chronological order :

- (A) Non-cooperation Movement**
- (B) Civil disobedience Movement**
- (C) Demand for 'Purna Swaraj'**
- (D) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**
- (E) Quit India Movement**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)**
- (2) (B), (A), (D), (C), (E)**
- (3) (D), (A), (C), (B), (E)**

(4) (C), (A), (B), (D), (E)

Solu. The chronological order of the events listed is as follows:

(D) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre - This occurred in 1919.

(A) Non-cooperation Movement - Started in 1920.

(C) Demand for 'Purna Swaraj' - Made in 1929.

(B) Civil Disobedience Movement - Launched in 1930.

(E) Quit India Movement - Started in 1942.

So, the correct chronological order is:

(3) (D), (A), (C), (B), (E)

Ques 85. In how many provinces did the congress ministries come to power from 1937 - 39 elections ?

(1) Eleven

(2) Seven

(3) Four

(4) Ten

Solu. The Congress ministries came to power in:

(1) Eleven provinces

Ques 86. When did the 'Great Calcutta Killings' take place ?

(1) May 1946

(2) June 1946

(3) July 1946

(4) August 1946

Solu. The 'Great Calcutta Killings' took place in:

(4) August 1946

Ques 87. During the early session of Constituent Assembly who prepared that 'Hindi' be used as the language of constitution making :

(1) R.V. Dhulekar

(2) Motilal Nehru

(3) B.R. Ambedkar

(4) K.M. Munshi

Solu. During the early sessions of the Constituent Assembly, it was:

(4) K.M. Munshi

K.M. Munshi, a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly, played a significant role in advocating for Hindi to be used as the language of constitution making.

Ques 88. Who stated in the Constituent Assembly "we have not used the word "democratic" because we thought it is obvious that the word "republic" contains that word"?

(1) Jawaharlal Nehru

(2) Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel

(3) B.R. Ambedkar

(4) N.G. Ranga

Solu. The statement "we have not used the word 'democratic' because we thought it is obvious that the word 'republic' contains that word" was made by:

(3) B.R. Ambedkar

Ques 89. In which list provided in the Constitution of India, both centre and state share responsibility ?

(1) Union List

(2) State List (3) Concurrent List

(4) Union Territory List

Solu. In the Constitution of India, the list in which both the center and state share responsibility is:

(3) Concurrent List

The Concurrent List contains subjects on which both the central and state governments can legislate. So, the correct answer is:

Ques 90. Arrange the following major developments in chronological order that led to the formation of the Constitution of India.

(A) Executive was made partly responsible to the provided legislature.

(B) Elections were held under Government of India Act in which Congress won in 8 provinces.

(C) Draft Constitution was introduced.

(D) Promoted Election which led to the creation of the Constituent Assembly.

(E) Jawaharlal Nehru moved Objective Resolution.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (C), (D), (E), (B)

(2) (D), (C), (A), (E), (B)

(3) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)

(4) (A), (B), (D), (E), (C)

Solu. The chronological order of the major developments that led to the formation of the Constitution of India is as follows:

(B) Elections were held under the Government of India Act in which Congress won in 8 provinces. (This happened in 1937.)

(D) Promoted Election which led to the creation of the Constituent Assembly. (This happened in 1946.)

(A) Executive was made partly responsible to the provided legislature. (This happened as a result of the Government of India Act 1935.)

(E) Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objective Resolution. (This happened in December 1946.)

(C) Draft Constitution was introduced. (This happened after the Constituent Assembly started its work.)

So, the correct chronological order is:

(3) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)

Read the passage and answer the following question :

"There were several archaeological cultures in the region prior to the Mature Harappan. There cultures were associated with distinctive pottery, evidence of agriculture and pastoralism, and some crafts. It appears to be a break between the early Harrapan and the Harrapan

civilisation, evident from large-scale burning at some sites, as well as abandonment of some settlements."

Ques 91. The terracotta models of plough have been found at which site ?

- (1) Mohenjodaro
- (2) Banawali
- (3) Dholavira
- (4) Lothal

Solu. The terracotta models of plough have been found at (2) Banawali.

Ques 92. The site of shortughai in Afganistan sources which material for craft production ?

- (1) Copper metal
- (2) Carnelian
- (3) Steatite
- (4) Lapis Lazuli

Solu. The site of Shortughai in Afghanistan sources (4) Lapis Lazuli for craft production.

Ques 93. Arrange the following developments of 'Harrapan Archaeology in chronological order :

- (A) S.R. Rao begins excavations at Lothal.
- (B) R.S. Bisht begins excavations at Dholviara.
- (C) B.B. Lal excavates at Kalibangan.
- (D) R.E.M. Wheeler excavates at Harappa.
- (E) M.S. Vats begins excavations at Harappa.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (D), (E), (C), (A), (B)
- (2) (E), (D), (A), (C), (B)
- (3) (D), (E), (B), (A), (C)
- (4) (E), (D), (B), (A), (C)

Solu. The correct chronological order of developments in Harappan archaeology is:

- (D) R.E.M. Wheeler excavates at Harappa.
- (E) M.S. Vats begins excavations at Harappa.
- (B) R.S. Bisht begins excavations at Dholavira.
- (A) S.R. Rao begins excavations at Lothal.
- (C) B.B. Lal excavates at Kalibangan.

So, the correct answer is (3) (D), (E), (B), (A), (C).

Ques 94. Identify the statements which are 'true' for Harrapan Civilisation.

- (A) Animals were not domesticated in Harrapan culture.
- (B) Evidence of ploughed field have been found at Kalibangan.
- (C) Traces of canals have been found in Punjab and Sind.
- (D) Water reservoirs have been found in Dholavira.
- (E) Mohenjodaro has been identified as planned Urban Centre.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C) only
- (2) (B), (C), (D) only
- (3) (B), (D), (E) only
- (4) (C), (D), (E) only

Solu. The true statements for the Harappan Civilization are:

- (B) Evidence of ploughed fields have been found at Kalibangan.
- (D) Water reservoirs have been found in Dholavira.
- (E) Mohenjodaro has been identified as a planned urban center.

So, the correct answer is (3) (B), (D), (E) only.

Ques 96. Read the passage and answer the following question :

"Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. Lands between Tungabhadra and Krishna river were acquired. The Kingdom remained in a constant state of military preparedness, it also developed peace and prosperity. Krishnadeva Raya is credited of building temples and township in Vijayanagra."

Name the first dynasty which exercised control over Vijayanagara Empire till 1485 :

- (1) Tuluvas
- (2) Saluvas
- (3) Sangama
- (4) Aravidu

Solu. The first dynasty which exercised control over the Vijayanagara Empire till 1485 is (3) Sangama.

Ques 97. Which dynasty got central of the centre by 1546 and ruled from Penukonda ?

- (1) Naidu
- (2) Aravaidu
- (3) Sangama
- (4) Saluvas

Solu. The dynasty that gained control of the center by 1546 and ruled from Penukonda is (2) Aravidu.

Ques 98. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- (A) Battle at Rakshasi - Tangadi.
- (B) Formation of township called Nagalapuram.
- (C) Aravidu ruled from Chandragiri.
- (D) Saluva dynasty replace by Tuluva dynasty.
- (E) Sultan of Bijapur defeated by Krishnadeva Raya.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- (2) (D), (E), (B), (A), (C)
- (3) (C), (A), (B), (D), (E)
- (4) (D), (E), (C), (B), (A)

Solu. The correct chronological order of events is:

- (D) Saluva dynasty replaced by Tuluva dynasty.
- (E) Sultan of Bijapur defeated by Krishnadeva Raya.

- (B) Formation of township called Nagalapuram.
(A) Battle at Rakshasi - Tangadi.
(C) Aravidu ruled from Chandragiri.
So, the correct answer is (4) (D), (E), (C), (B), (A).

Ques 99. Identify the statements which are 'true' for Vijayanagara Empire.

- (A) The rulers of Vijayanagara Empire called themselves 'Nayaks'.
(B) In 1565, Krishnadeva Raya led battle at Talikota.
(C) The rules of Orissa were subdued by Krishnadeva Raya.
(D) The 'amara-nayakas' system was a major innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.
(E) Vijayanagara was the name of both city and an Empire.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C) only
(2) (B), (D), (E) only
(3) (A), (C), (E) only
(4) (C), (D), (E) only

Solu. The true statements for the Vijayanagara Empire are:

- (B) In 1565, Krishnadeva Raya led a battle at Talikota.
(D) The 'amara-nayakas' system was a major innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.
(E) Vijayanagara was the name of both the city and an Empire.
So, the correct answer is (2) (B), (D), (E) only.

Ques 100. Match List I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Establishment of Bahamani Kingdom
(B) Establishment of Vijayanagara Empire
(C) Establishment of Delhi Sultanate
(D) Establishment of Gajapati Kingdom

List - II

- (I) 1435
(II) 1347
(III) 1336
(IV) 1206

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
(2) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

(3) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

(4) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solu. The correct matching between List I and List II is:

(A) Establishment of Bahamani Kingdom - (II) 1347

(B) Establishment of Vijayanagara Empire - (III) 1336

(C) Establishment of Delhi Sultanate - (IV) 1206

(D) Establishment of Gajapati Kingdom - (I) 1435

So, the correct answer is (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I).
