



Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 41 Medieval India I (Online Prelims Test)

1) With respect to chronology of Mahmud Ghaznavid invasion, arrange the following events?

1. Invasion on Somnath
2. Invasion on Kalinjar
3. Invasion on Mathura
4. Invasion of Thaneshwar
5. Battle with Anandpal

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 4-5-3-1-2
- b. 1-2-3-5-4
- c. 5-4-3-2-1
- d. 5-1-4-2-3

Answer : c



Mahmud Ghaznavid invasion

- In 1001 he first invaded modern day Pakistan where he attacked ruler Jayapala.
- In 1005 he invaded Bhatia (probably Bhera).
- In 1006 he invaded Multan, at which time Anandapala's army attacked him.
- In 1007 he attacked and crushed Sukhapala, ruler of Bathinda.
- In 1013, during Mahmud's eighth expedition into eastern Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Shahi kingdom.
- In 1014 Mahmud led an expedition to Thanesar.
- In 1018 he attacked Mathura and defeated a coalition of rulers there while also killing a ruler called Chandrapala.
- In 1021 Mahmud supported the Kannauj king against Chandela Ganda, who was defeated.
- In 1023 he invaded Kalinjar.
- In 1027, he attacked the Somnath temple.

2) Consider the following statements with respect to Kulothunga Chola III?

1. He gained victories in war against the Pandyas of Madurai, Cheras of Venad, as well as the Sinhala kings of Eelam (Ceylon)
2. He commissioned the Kampahareswara temple a great specimen of Dravidian Architecture.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Kulothunga Chola III

- Kulothunga Chola III also known as a Chakravarti was the ruler of the Chola empire from 1178 to 1218 CE, after succeeding Rajadhiraja Chola II.
- He gained success in war against his traditional foes. He gained victories in war against the Hoysalas, Pandyas of Madurai, Cheras of Venad, the Sinhalese kings of Polonnaruwa, as well as the Chodas of Velanadu and Nellore.
- He also restored Chola control over Karur, which were ruled by the Adigaman chiefs as vassals of the Cholas.
- He is credited with building a number of temples, including the Sarabeswara Temple at Tribhuvanam in Kumbakonam district.

3) Which of the following statements are correct about Aditya Chola I?

1. He killed Aparajita Varman, which brought the end of Pallava Dynasty and annexed the whole territory of the Pallavas.
2. He laid the foundation of Airavatesvara temple complex in darasuram which was later completed by Rajaditya Chola.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a



SHANKAR
IAS PARLIAMENT
Information is Empowering

Aditya Chola I

- Aditya Chola I was son of Vijayalaya and he succeeded him after his death.
- Aditya Chola I attacked the Pallavas and killed Aparajita varman the last ruler of pallavas.
- This was the end of Pallava Dynasty and whole territory of the Pallavas was annexed to the Chola Kingdom.
- He built a number of Shiva Temples on the banks of river Cauvery. He was succeeded by Parantaka Chola I.
- Airavatesvara Temple was built by Rajaraja Chola II in the 12th century.

4) Consider the following statements about social life under Imperial Cholas

1. Caste system was rigid, there were two major divisions among the castes Valangai and Idangai castes.
2. The devadasi system or dancing girls attached to temples emerged during this period.

Which of the above statements is /are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Social Life under Imperial Cholas

- Caste system was widely prevalent during the Chola period, Brahmins and Kshatriyas enjoyed special privileges.
- The inscriptions of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes – Valangai and Idangai castes.
- However, there was cooperation among various castes and sub-castes in social and religious life.
- The position of women did not improve, the practice of 'sati' was prevalent among the royal families.
- The devadasi system or dancing girls attached to temples emerged during this period.
- Both Saivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish during the Chola period, but not Jainism.

5) Consider the following statements with respect to Kitab-ul-Hind

1. It was written on broad variety of Indian culture subjects, including explanations of their customs and rituals.
2. It was written by an Indo-Persian Sufi scholar Amir Khusrau.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

Kitab-ul-Hind

- The author of Kitab - ul - Hind was Alberuni an Iranian scholar.
- It contains comments on Hindu religious beliefs, Indian sciences, customs and social organization.
- Kitab - ul - Hind was written in Arabic, it speaks about political, religious and the intellectual aspects of India.