

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## HISTORY OF MARWAR

**1. Who is considered the founding ancestor of the Rathore dynasty in Marwar?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Siha
- (c) Rao Dhuhad
- (d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (b) Rao Siha

**Explanation:** Rao Siha is recognized as the *Adhipurush* or founding ancestor of the Rathores in Marwar.

**Additional Information:** He migrated from Kannauj and established the Rathore rule in the region by making Khed his capital.

**2. Which city was founded by Rao Jodha in 1459 A.D.?**

- (a) Udaipur
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Bikaner

**Answer:** (c) Jodhpur

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha founded Jodhpur and built the Mehrangarh Fort on the Chidiyan Tunk hill.

**Additional Information:** The city is one of the most prominent cultural centers of Rajasthan.

**3. Who was the Rathore ruler that successfully expanded his kingdom by engaging in 52 wars?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Siha
- (c) Rao Jodha

- (d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (a) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev fought 52 wars during his reign, greatly expanding the territory of Marwar.

**Additional Information:** Some of his notable victories include defeating the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer and capturing Nagaur.

**4. Which Rathore king built the Chamunda Mata temple within Mehrangarh Fort?**

- (a) Rao Siha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Jodha
- (d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (c) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha constructed the Chamunda Mata temple inside Mehrangarh Fort in 1460 A.D.

**Additional Information:** This fort stands as a significant cultural and historical landmark in Jodhpur.

**5. Which region was captured by Rao Maldev in 1535 after defeating Daulat Khan?**

- (a) Jaisalmer
- (b) Nagaur
- (c) Bikaner
- (d) Mewar

**Answer:** (b) Nagaur

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev's victory over Daulat Khan enabled him to capture Nagaur, an important center of trade.

**Additional Information:** Nagaur's conquest was significant in consolidating Rathore control over Marwar.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**6. Who was known as the "Pratap of Marwar" due to his resistance against the Mughal emperor Akbar?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Chandrasen
- (c) Rao Siha
- (d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (b) Rao Chandrasen

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen resisted Akbar's forces through guerrilla warfare, earning him the title "Pratap of Marwar."

**Additional Information:** His refusal to submit to Akbar made him a symbol of Rajput defiance.

**7. Who was the Rathore ruler whose son founded Bikaner?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Chandrasen
- (c) Rao Maldev
- (d) Rao Bika

**Answer:** (a) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Bika, the son of Rao Jodha, founded Bikaner, expanding the Rathore influence in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Bikaner later became a significant center of power and culture.

**8. Which Rathore ruler defeated Sultan Bahlol Lodi's forces from Delhi?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Jodha
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (b) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha defeated Bahlol Lodi's forces, showcasing his military strength.

**Additional Information:** This victory further established his authority over the Marwar region.

**9. In which battle did Rao Maldev fight against Sher Shah Suri in 1544 A.D.?**

- (a) Battle of Nagaur
- (b) Battle of Giri Sumale
- (c) Battle of Haldighati
- (d) Battle of Khanwa

**Answer:** (b) Battle of Giri Sumale

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev fought against Sher Shah Suri in the Battle of Giri Sumale (also called Jaitaran).

**Additional Information:** Though Maldev retreated, his generals fought valiantly, and Sher Shah Suri admired their bravery.

**10. Who constructed the Ranisar pond in Jodhpur?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Chandrasen
- (c) Rani Jasmade
- (d) Rani Uma De

**Answer:** (c) Rani Jasmade

**Explanation:** Rani Jasmade, wife of Rao Jodha, built the Ranisar pond, an important water source for Jodhpur.

**Additional Information:** The construction of ponds was a crucial aspect of water management in arid regions like Marwar.

**11. Which Rathore ruler is credited with constructing the Chand Bawdi stepwell?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Chunda
- (c) Rao Siha
- (d) Rao Chandrasen

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer:** (b) Rao Chunda

**Explanation:** Queen Chand Kanwar, wife of Rao Chunda, built the Chand Bawdi, reflecting the architectural prowess of the era.

**Additional Information:** Stepwells were vital for water conservation in Rajasthan.

**12. Who migrated to Marwar and established Khed as the capital?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Siha
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Bika

**Answer:** (b) Rao Siha

**Explanation:** Rao Siha migrated from Kannauj to Marwar and made Khed (in present-day Barmer) his capital.

**Additional Information:** This move marked the beginning of Rathore dominance in the region.

**13. What is the significance of Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur?**

- (a) It was a Mughal stronghold.
- (b) It was built by Rao Siha.
- (c) It was the foundation of Rao Jodha's reign.
- (d) It was destroyed by Sher Shah Suri.

**Answer:** (c) It was the foundation of Rao Jodha's reign.

**Explanation:** Mehrangarh Fort was established by Rao Jodha, signifying the foundation of Jodhpur and the Rathore dynasty.

**Additional Information:** The fort remains one of the most well-preserved and significant historical structures in Rajasthan.

**14. Which Rathore ruler expanded Marwar to 58 administrative units (parganas)?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Chandrasen

(c) Rao Jodha

(d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev expanded his kingdom to include 58 parganas through a series of successful military campaigns.

**Additional Information:** His imperialist policies greatly increased the territorial extent of Marwar during his reign.

**15. What was the original capital of the Rathores before Jodhpur was established?**

- (a) Bikaner
- (b) Khed
- (c) Nagaur
- (d) Jaisalmer

**Answer:** (b) Khed

**Explanation:** Khed, located in present-day Barmer, was the original capital established by Rao Siha before the capital was moved to Jodhpur.

**Additional Information:** Khed served as a seat of power during the early Rathore settlement in Marwar.

**16. Which Rathore ruler defeated the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer and acquired Phalodi in 1533 A.D.?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Siha
- (c) Rao Maldev
- (d) Rao Chunda

**Answer:** (c) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev defeated the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer in 1533 A.D. and secured control over Phalodi, expanding the Rathore kingdom.

**Additional Information:** This victory was one of many in Rao Maldev's extensive military campaigns.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**17. Who was referred to as the "Pratap of Marwar" by historians for his resistance against the Mughals?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (c) Rao Chandrasen

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen earned the title "Pratap of Marwar" for his relentless resistance against Akbar and the Mughal Empire.

**Additional Information:** His defiance against Mughal dominance paralleled that of Maharana Pratap in Mewar.

**18. Who established Mewa Nagar as the capital of the Rathores in Barmer?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Mallinath
- (d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (c) Rao Mallinath

**Explanation:** Rao Mallinath established Mewa Nagar as his capital in the Barmer district, which became a significant center for the Rathores.

**Additional Information:** Rao Mallinath is also revered as a folk deity in the region.

**19. Which ruler was responsible for shifting the Rathore capital to Mandore after receiving it in dowry?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Chunda
- (c) Rao Jodha
- (d) Rao Bika

**Answer:** (b) Rao Chunda

**Explanation:** Rao Chunda received Mandore as dowry through his marriage alliance and

made it the new capital of the Rathores.

**Additional Information:** This marriage strengthened Rathore influence in the region.

**20. Who is considered the first majestic ruler of Jodhpur, according to Dr. Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Dr. Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha refers to Rao Jodha as the first majestic ruler of Jodhpur for founding the city and strengthening Rathore power.

**Additional Information:** Rao Jodha's reign marked a significant turning point in Marwar's history with the founding of Jodhpur.

**21. Which Rathore king constructed the Chamunda Mata temple in Mehrangarh Fort?**

- (a) Rao Siha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Jodha
- (d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (c) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha built the Chamunda Mata temple in 1460 A.D. as part of the spiritual significance of Mehrangarh Fort.

**Additional Information:** The temple continues to be a site of pilgrimage and devotion for the local population.

**22. Which Rathore ruler was killed in 1423 A.D. by the Bhatias of Pugal?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Chunda

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

(d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (c) Rao Chunda

**Explanation:** Rao Chunda was deceitfully killed by the Bhatias of Pugal in 1423 A.D.

**Additional Information:** His death led to a succession dispute within the Rathore family.

**23. Who played a key role in bringing the clan goddess Naganechi Mata's idol from Karnataka to Marwar?**

(a) Rao Jodha

(b) Rao Mallinath

(c) Rao Dhuhad

(d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (c) Rao Dhuhad

**Explanation:** Rao Dhuhad brought the idol of Naganechi Mata from Karnataka and established her temple in Nagana, Barmer.

**Additional Information:** The goddess remains an important deity in the spiritual life of the Rathores.

**24. Which Rathore ruler's reign saw the construction of the Ranisar pond in Jodhpur?**

(a) Rao Jodha

(b) Rao Chandrasen

(c) Rao Maldev

(d) Rao Chunda

**Answer:** (a) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** The Ranisar pond was constructed by Rani Jasmade, wife of Rao Jodha, in Jodhpur.

**Additional Information:** The pond was an important source of water for the residents of Jodhpur.

**25. Which city was established by Rao Bika, son of Rao Jodha?**

(a) Udaipur

(b) Jaipur

(c) Jodhpur

(d) Bikaner

**Answer:** (d) Bikaner

**Explanation:** Rao Bika, the son of Rao Jodha, established Bikaner, further extending Rathore influence in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Bikaner became an important city with a rich cultural heritage.

**26. Which Rathore ruler constructed the Mehrangarh Fort in 1459 A.D.?**

(a) Rao Siha

(b) Rao Maldev

(c) Rao Jodha

(d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (c) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha constructed Mehrangarh Fort on the Chidiyan Tunk hill, symbolizing Rathore strength and authority.

**Additional Information:** The fort remains one of the largest and most impressive in Rajasthan.

**27. In which battle did Rao Maldev defeat Jaitasi, the ruler of Bikaner?**

(a) Battle of Giri Sumale

(b) Battle of Paheba

(c) Battle of Haldighati

(d) Battle of Khanwa

**Answer:** (b) Battle of Paheba

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev defeated Jaitasi of Bikaner in the Battle of Paheba in 1541 A.D., consolidating his control over the region.

**Additional Information:** This victory was crucial in establishing Rathore supremacy in Marwar.

**28. Who built the Chand Bawdi in Jodhpur?**

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rani Jasmade
- (c) Queen Chand Kanwar
- (d) Rani Uma De

**Answer:** (c) Queen Chand Kanwar

**Explanation:** Queen Chand Kanwar, wife of Rao Chunda, built the Chand Bawdi, a famous stepwell in Jodhpur.

**Additional Information:** Chand Bawdi is a testament to the engineering and architectural advancements of the period.

## 29. Which Rathore ruler expanded his kingdom by capturing Bilara and Sivana?

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Siha
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Jodha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev expanded his kingdom by capturing Bilara and Sivana, strengthening his control over Marwar.

**Additional Information:** His conquests were critical in making Marwar a dominant power in Rajasthan.

## 30. Who is the chronicler that identified the Rathores as descendants of the Suryavanshi?

- (a) Colonel James Todd
- (b) Nainasi
- (c) Dayaldas
- (d) Bhato

**Answer:** (c) Dayaldas

**Explanation:** The historian Dayaldas described the Rathores as descendants of the Suryavanshi, emphasizing their noble and divine lineage.

**Additional Information:** The Suryavanshi

lineage is often associated with divine right to rule in Hindu tradition.

## 31. Which historian linked the Rathore dynasty to the Rashtrakutas of Southern India?

- (a) Colonel James Todd
- (b) Nainasi
- (c) Bhato
- (d) Dayaldas

**Answer:** (a) Colonel James Todd

**Explanation:** Colonel James Todd identified the Rathores as descendants of the Suryavanshi and linked them to the Rashtrakutas of Southern India.

**Additional Information:** This theory suggests a connection between the Rathores and the powerful Rashtrakutas who ruled much of South India.

## 32. Which Rathore ruler founded the city of Jodhpur and laid the foundation of Mehrangarh Fort?

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Chandrasen
- (c) Rao Siha
- (d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (a) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha founded Jodhpur in 1459 A.D. and laid the foundation of the Mehrangarh Fort on Chidiyan Tunk hill.

**Additional Information:** Mehrangarh Fort became a symbol of the Rathore dynasty's power and remains a significant cultural and historical site.

## 33. Which Rathore ruler appointed his son Kanha as his heir, leading to a succession dispute?

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Chunda

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

(c) Rao Chandrasen

(d) Rao Jodha

**Answer:** (b) Rao Chunda

**Explanation:** Rao Chunda appointed his younger son, Kanha, as his heir, which led to a conflict with his elder son Ranmal.

**Additional Information:** This succession dispute eventually led to Ranmal seeking support from Mewar and later becoming the ruler of Marwar.

**34. Who was the Rathore ruler of Marwar that expanded his kingdom by capturing Nagaur in 1535 A.D.?**

(a) Rao Chandrasen

(b) Rao Maldev

(c) Rao Jodha

(d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (b) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev captured Nagaur in 1535 A.D., which was a significant victory as Nagaur was a strategic center of trade and power.

**Additional Information:** This conquest further consolidated his control over key areas of Rajasthan.

**35. Which Rathore ruler fought in the Battle of Paheba and defeated the ruler of Bikaner?**

(a) Rao Jodha

(b) Rao Chandrasen

(c) Rao Maldev

(d) Rao Chunda

**Answer:** (c) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** In the Battle of Paheba (also known as the Battle of Saheba), Rao Maldev defeated Jaitasi, the ruler of Bikaner, in 1541 A.D.

**Additional Information:** This victory was a

major achievement in extending Rathore influence over neighboring regions.

**36. Who led the Rathore resistance against the Mughals from the hills of Kanuja and Peepalund?**

(a) Rao Chandrasen

(b) Rao Maldev

(c) Rao Jodha

(d) Rao Chunda

**Answer:** (a) Rao Chandrasen

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen led a guerrilla resistance against the Mughals from the hills of Kanuja and Peepalund after being forced to retreat from Jodhpur.

**Additional Information:** His relentless struggle against Akbar's forces made him a symbol of Rajput resistance.

**37. Which Rathore king is known for building the Chamunda Mata temple in Jodhpur?**

(a) Rao Jodha

(b) Rao Maldev

(c) Rao Chandrasen

(d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha built the Chamunda Mata temple within the Mehrangarh Fort in 1460 A.D.

**Additional Information:** The temple continues to hold significant cultural and religious importance in Rajasthan.

**38. Which Rathore ruler is referred to as the "Pratap of Marwar" for his unyielding defiance against the Mughal Empire?**

(a) Rao Jodha

(b) Rao Chandrasen

(c) Rao Maldev

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

(d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (b) Rao Chandrasen

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen earned the title "Pratap of Marwar" due to his firm resistance against Akbar and refusal to submit to Mughal authority.

**Additional Information:** His defiance is often compared to the resistance of Maharana Pratap of Mewar.

**39. Which Rathore ruler is credited with the expansion of Marwar through the conquest of Bilara and Phalodi?**

(a) Rao Jodha

(b) Rao Maldev

(c) Rao Chandrasen

(d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (b) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev expanded his kingdom by conquering Bilara and Phalodi, enhancing his control over strategic regions.

**Additional Information:** His reign marked an era of significant territorial expansion for the Rathore dynasty.

**40. Which Rathore king established Khed as his capital before Jodhpur was founded?**

(a) Rao Siha

(b) Rao Maldev

(c) Rao Jodha

(d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (a) Rao Siha

**Explanation:** Rao Siha established Khed as the capital of the Rathore dynasty before the founding of Jodhpur.

**Additional Information:** Khed, located in Barmer, was the original seat of power for the Rathores in Marwar.

**41. Which Rathore ruler is known for laying the foundation stone of the Mehrangarh Fort?**

(a) Rao Jodha

(b) Rao Chandrasen

(c) Rao Siha

(d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (a) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha laid the foundation stone of the Mehrangarh Fort in 1459 A.D., which became a major symbol of Rathore power.

**Additional Information:** The foundation stone was laid by Karani Mata, symbolizing divine blessings for the fort.

**42. Who brought the idol of Naganechi Mata from Karnataka to Marwar?**

(a) Rao Jodha

(b) Rao Dhuhad

(c) Rao Chandrasen

(d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (b) Rao Dhuhad

**Explanation:** Rao Dhuhad is known for bringing the idol of Naganechi Mata from Karnataka to Marwar and establishing a temple in her honor.

**Additional Information:** Naganechi Mata is the clan goddess of the Rathores and remains a revered figure in Marwar.

**43. Which Rathore ruler defeated the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer in 1533 A.D.?**

(a) Rao Jodha

(b) Rao Maldev

(c) Rao Chandrasen

(d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (b) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev defeated the Bhati



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

rulers of Jaisalmer in 1533 A.D., which led to the acquisition of Phalodi.

**Additional Information:** This victory further solidified Rathore control over key areas of the Thar desert.

**44. Which Rathore ruler migrated from Kannauj to Marwar and is considered the founder of the Rathore dynasty in Rajasthan?**

- (a) Rao Siha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Jodha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Siha

**Explanation:** Rao Siha is recognized as the founding ancestor of the Rathores in Marwar, having migrated from Kannauj to establish the dynasty in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** His migration to Marwar marked the beginning of Rathore rule in the region.

**45. Which Rathore ruler built Chand Bawdi in Jodhpur as a stepwell for water conservation?**

- (a) Rao Chandrasen
- (b) Rao Jodha
- (c) Queen Chand Kanwar
- (d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (c) Queen Chand Kanwar

**Explanation:** Queen Chand Kanwar, wife of Rao Chunda, built Chand Bawdi in Jodhpur as a stepwell to conserve water in the region.

**Additional Information:** Chand Bawdi is one of the famous architectural structures in Rajasthan, reflecting the ingenuity of water conservation systems in the arid climate.

**46. Which Rathore ruler is known for defeating Veeramdev of Merta in 1542 A.D.?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (b) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** In 1542 A.D., Rao Maldev defeated Veeramdev of Merta, securing control over the strategically important region of Merta.

**Additional Information:** Merta was a vital center of trade and political influence in the region.

**47. Which Rathore ruler was involved in a bitter succession conflict with his brother Ranmal, leading to Ranmal's alliance with Mewar?**

- (a) Rao Chunda
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Siha
- (d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (a) Rao Chunda

**Explanation:** Rao Chunda's decision to appoint his younger son Kanha as his heir led to a succession conflict with his elder son Ranmal, who sought support from Mewar.

**Additional Information:** This conflict had significant political implications for the Rathore dynasty.

**48. Who founded Bikaner after leaving Jodhpur, extending Rathore influence further into Rajasthan?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Chandrasen
- (c) Rao Bika
- (d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (c) Rao Bika

**Explanation:** Rao Bika, the son of Rao Jodha, founded Bikaner and extended the Rathore

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

dynasty's influence further into the desert regions of Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Bikaner later became a significant center of trade and culture in Rajasthan.

**49. Which Rathore ruler built Ranisar pond to address the water scarcity in Jodhpur?**

- (a) Rani Jasmade
- (b) Queen Chand Kanwar
- (c) Rao Jodha
- (d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (a) Rani Jasmade

**Explanation:** Rani Jasmade, wife of Rao Jodha, constructed the Ranisar pond in Jodhpur to address water scarcity issues in the city.

**Additional Information:** The construction of water bodies was a crucial measure in arid Rajasthan to ensure a reliable water supply.

**50. Which Rathore king is known for establishing Mewa Nagar as his capital in the Barmer district?**

- (a) Rao Mallinath
- (b) Rao Jodha
- (c) Rao Maldev
- (d) Rao Chandrasen

**Answer:** (a) Rao Mallinath

**Explanation:** Rao Mallinath established Mewa Nagar as his capital in Barmer, which became an important seat of power for the Rathores.

**Additional Information:** Rao Mallinath is also venerated as a folk deity in western Rajasthan.

**51. Who established Mandore as the Rathore capital after receiving it in dowry?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Chunda

(c) Rao Chandrasen

(d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (b) Rao Chunda

**Explanation:** Rao Chunda received Mandore in dowry and made it the Rathore capital, further strengthening the dynasty's control over Marwar.

**Additional Information:** Mandore was later replaced by Jodhpur as the capital during Rao Jodha's reign.

**52. Which Rathore ruler was known for his strategic victory over Sultan Bahlol Lodi's forces from Delhi?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha successfully defended Marwar by defeating the forces of Sultan Bahlol Lodi from Delhi, solidifying his power in the region.

**Additional Information:** This victory enhanced Jodha's reputation as a formidable ruler.

**53. Who was referred to as "Pratap of Marwar" by historian Vishveshwarnath Reu for his defiance against Mughal authority?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Chandrasen
- (c) Rao Jodha
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (b) Rao Chandrasen

**Explanation:** Vishveshwarnath Reu referred to Rao Chandrasen as "Pratap of Marwar" due to his steadfast resistance against the Mughal emperor Akbar.

**Additional Information:** Chandrasen's

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

refusal to bow to Mughal power made him a symbol of Rajput valor.

**54. Which Rathore king is credited with expanding the Marwar kingdom to 58 parganas?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Jodha
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev expanded his kingdom to 58 parganas through various conquests and military campaigns, making Marwar a dominant power in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** His imperialist ambitions played a critical role in shaping Marwar's political landscape.

**55. Which ruler of Marwar defeated Daulat Khan of Nagaur in 1535 A.D. to capture the region?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Chandrasen
- (c) Rao Jodha
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** In 1535 A.D., Rao Maldev defeated Daulat Khan and captured Nagaur, a key victory that enhanced Rathore control over central Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Nagaur was a strategic center of power due to its location and wealth.

**56. Who was the ruler of Marwar when the city of Jodhpur was founded in 1459 A.D.?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Chandrasen

(c) Rao Siha

(d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (a) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha founded the city of Jodhpur in 1459 A.D., marking the beginning of a new era for the Rathore dynasty.

**Additional Information:** The establishment of Jodhpur laid the foundation for its emergence as a major city in Rajasthan.

**57. Which Rathore ruler migrated from Kannauj and assisted the Paliwal Brahmins in Marwar?**

- (a) Rao Siha
- (b) Rao Chandrasen
- (c) Rao Jodha
- (d) Rao Maldev

**Answer:** (a) Rao Siha

**Explanation:** Rao Siha migrated from Kannauj to Marwar and played a key role in assisting the Paliwal Brahmins in establishing themselves in the region.

**Additional Information:** The Paliwal Brahmins were known for their advanced agricultural practices in the desert.

**58. Which ruler of Marwar successfully repelled the forces of Bahlol Lodi from Delhi?**

- (a) Rao Jodha
- (b) Rao Maldev
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha successfully defended Marwar against the forces of Bahlol Lodi, securing his position as a powerful ruler.

**Additional Information:** This military victory helped cement Jodha's legacy as a strong leader.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**59. Which Rathore ruler built Mehrangarh Fort on Chidiyan Tunk hill?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Jodha
- (c) Rao Chandrasen
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (b) Rao Jodha

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha built Mehrangarh Fort in 1459 A.D. on Chidiyan Tunk hill, establishing a stronghold for the Rathore dynasty.

**Additional Information:** Mehrangarh Fort remains one of the largest and most well-preserved forts in India.

**60. Who defeated Jaitasi, the ruler of Bikaner, in the Battle of Paheba (1541 A.D.)?**

- (a) Rao Maldev
- (b) Rao Chandrasen
- (c) Rao Jodha
- (d) Rao Siha

**Answer:** (a) Rao Maldev

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev defeated Jaitasi, the ruler of Bikaner, in the Battle of Paheba (1541 A.D.), securing control over the region.

**Additional Information:** This victory marked a significant expansion of the Rathore kingdom.

**61. What can be inferred about Rao Maldev's leadership style based on his military campaigns and expansionist policies?**

- (a) He preferred diplomacy over warfare.
- (b) He focused on consolidating power internally.
- (c) He had an imperialist approach, seeking to expand his territory.
- (d) He avoided conflicts with neighboring rulers.

**Answer:** (c) He had an imperialist approach, seeking to expand his territory.

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev fought 52 wars and expanded Marwar to 58 parganas, indicating his imperialist ambitions.

**Additional Information:** His reign marked an era of aggressive military expansion in Rajasthan.

**62. What was the strategic significance of Rao Jodha's decision to establish Jodhpur as the new capital?**

- (a) Jodhpur was closer to trade routes.
- (b) Jodhpur offered better defense with its terrain.
- (c) It was a symbolic shift of power from Mandore.
- (d) It was chosen for its fertile land.

**Answer:** (b) Jodhpur offered better defense with its terrain.

**Explanation:** The geographical location of Jodhpur on Chidiyan Tunk hill made it a strategic defensive position.

**Additional Information:** Mehrangarh Fort's location provided natural defense advantages.

**63. Why did Rao Chandrasen choose guerrilla tactics in his resistance against the Mughal forces?**

- (a) He lacked support from local allies.
- (b) He had fewer resources compared to the Mughals.
- (c) The terrain of Marwar was unsuitable for large-scale battles.
- (d) He wanted to avoid direct conflict with Akbar.

**Answer:** (b) He had fewer resources compared to the Mughals.

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen used guerrilla tactics because he had limited military resources compared to the Mughals, making conventional warfare difficult.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Additional Information:** His strategic use of the desert terrain helped prolong his resistance.

**64. What critical mistake did Rao Maldev make during his conflict with Sher Shah Suri?**

- (a) He underestimated Sher Shah's military capabilities.
- (b) He aligned with Humayun, leading to mistrust.
- (c) He allowed internal divisions to weaken his support base.
- (d) He refused to negotiate with Sher Shah.

**Answer:** (c) He allowed internal divisions to weaken his support base.

**Explanation:** Sher Shah Suri exploited internal divisions within the Rathore clan, leading to a weakened defense.

**Additional Information:** Kalyanmal of Bikaner and Veeramdev of Merta sided with Sher Shah, further complicating Maldev's position.

**65. How did Rao Jodha's construction of the Chamunda Mata temple reflect the role of religion in Rathore rule?**

- (a) It was built to appease local deities for political stability.
- (b) It reflected the integration of religious and royal power.
- (c) It was meant to attract pilgrims to Jodhpur.
- (d) It symbolized Rao Jodha's personal devotion.

**Answer:** (b) It reflected the integration of religious and royal power.

**Explanation:** The construction of the Chamunda Mata temple within Mehrangarh Fort highlights how religious authority was intertwined with royal power to legitimize rule.

**Additional Information:** Religious blessings were often sought to reinforce the ruler's divine right to rule.

**66. Why did Rao Siha choose Khed as his first capital after migrating from Kannauj?**

- (a) It was a center of trade and wealth.
- (b) It had significant cultural and religious importance.
- (c) It was a strategic location for defense in the desert.
- (d) It was offered to him by local rulers.

**Answer:** (c) It was a strategic location for defense in the desert.

**Explanation:** Khed's location in Barmer made it an ideal base for establishing control over the desert region of Marwar.

**Additional Information:** The Rathores later moved the capital to Jodhpur for similar strategic reasons.

**67. Which historical figure romanticized Rajasthan's princely states and solidified the reputation of the Rathores as Suryavanshi?**

- (a) Colonel James Todd
- (b) Nainasi
- (c) Bhato
- (d) Dayaldas

**Answer:** (a) Colonel James Todd

**Explanation:** Colonel James Todd's writings often romanticized the Rajput dynasties and emphasized their noble and ancient lineage, including the Rathores.

**Additional Information:** Todd's genealogical work linked the Rathores to the Suryavanshi (solar) dynasty.

**68. What was the primary reason behind Rao Maldev's conflict with Veeramdev of Merta over the Dariyajosh Elephant?**

- (a) It was a symbol of royal prestige and power.
- (b) It was part of a trade dispute.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

(c) It was a diplomatic gift from the Mughals.

(d) It represented a religious artifact.

**Answer:** (a) It was a symbol of royal prestige and power.

**Explanation:** The dispute over the Dariyajosh Elephant between Rao Maldev and Veeramdev was symbolic of royal prestige, making it a key point of contention.

**Additional Information:** Possession of such symbols reinforced a ruler's status and authority.

**69. What can be deduced about Rao Chandrasen's leadership from his refusal to submit to Akbar's suzerainty?**

(a) He lacked political acumen.

(b) He was driven by personal pride rather than pragmatism.

(c) He prioritized the autonomy of Marwar over personal gain.

(d) He sought to ally with other Rajput rulers.

**Answer:** (c) He prioritized the autonomy of Marwar over personal gain.

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen's refusal to submit to Akbar demonstrates his strong commitment to preserving the independence of Marwar, even at great personal cost.

**Additional Information:** This resistance made him a symbol of Rajput defiance, similar to Maharana Pratap.

**70. How did Rao Chunda's marriage alliance with the Pratiharas contribute to the consolidation of Rathore power?**

(a) It provided military support against external threats.

(b) It brought economic wealth through dowry.

(c) It gave the Rathores control over Mandore.

(d) It created an alliance with the Mughals.

**Answer:** (c) It gave the Rathores control over Mandore.

**Explanation:** Through his marriage alliance, Rao Chunda received Mandore as dowry, which became the new capital and a key center of Rathore power.

**Additional Information:** Mandore served as the capital of the Rathores until it was later moved to Jodhpur by Rao Jodha.

**71. What reasoning did Sher Shah Suri use to justify his attack on Marwar in 1544 A.D.?**

(a) Maldev had aligned with Humayun, Sher Shah's rival.

(b) Marwar posed a strategic threat to the Delhi Sultanate.

(c) Sher Shah sought to expand his empire into Rajasthan.

(d) Maldev's military strength threatened regional stability.

**Answer:** (b) Marwar posed a strategic threat to the Delhi Sultanate.

**Explanation:** Sher Shah Suri viewed Maldev's kingdom as a strategic threat due to its proximity to Delhi, leading to the conflict.

**Additional Information:** Sher Shah's attack was also motivated by his desire to punish Maldev for supporting Humayun.

**72. Which factor most contributed to Rao Maldev's early success in expanding Marwar's territory?**

(a) His diplomatic relations with neighboring kingdoms.

(b) His military prowess and leadership.

(c) His alliances with other Rajput rulers.

(d) His economic wealth and resources.

**Answer:** (b) His military prowess and leadership.

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev's military strategy and leadership were key factors in his successful expansion of Marwar's territory during his reign.

**Additional Information:** His victories in

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

battles such as the defeat of Jaisalmer's Bhati rulers and the conquest of Nagaur underscored his military acumen.

**73. How did the Rathores benefit from their association with the Rashtrakutas according to some scholars?**

- (a) They inherited vast territories in Rajasthan.
- (b) They adopted the administrative systems of the Rashtrakutas.
- (c) They integrated southern military tactics into their campaigns.
- (d) Their legitimacy was strengthened by this historical link.

**Answer:** (d) Their legitimacy was strengthened by this historical link.

**Explanation:** The association with the Rashtrakutas, a powerful dynasty from southern India, helped legitimize the Rathores' rule and ancestry.

**Additional Information:** This theory presents the Rathores as part of a broader, prestigious lineage that ruled over vast territories.

**74. What was the outcome of Rao Chandrasen's defiance during the Nagaur Court incident in 1570 A.D.?**

- (a) Akbar forged an alliance with Chandrasen.
- (b) Chandrasen secured a truce with the Mughals.
- (c) Akbar launched a military campaign against Marwar.
- (d) Chandrasen gained support from other Rajput rulers.

**Answer:** (c) Akbar launched a military campaign against Marwar.

**Explanation:** After Rao Chandrasen left the Nagaur court without meeting Akbar, the Mughal emperor launched a campaign to subjugate Marwar.

**Additional Information:** This marked the

beginning of a prolonged conflict between Marwar and the Mughals.

**75. Why did Rao Jodha's founding of Jodhpur represent more than just the establishment of a new city?**

- (a) It marked the beginning of Rathore dominance in trade.
- (b) It symbolized a new era of political and military power for the Rathores.
- (c) It was an economic move to attract merchants.
- (d) It allowed the Rathores to break free from Mughal control.

**Answer:** (b) It symbolized a new era of political and military power for the Rathores.

**Explanation:** The founding of Jodhpur and the construction of Mehrangarh Fort represented the consolidation of Rathore power and the beginning of a more secure reign.

**Additional Information:** Jodhpur became the political and cultural center of the Rathore dynasty.

**76. What critical lesson can be drawn from the Rathores' internal divisions during Rao Maldev's reign?**

- (a) Internal disputes weaken the overall stability of a kingdom.
- (b) Succession disputes strengthen military alliances.
- (c) Diplomatic marriages resolve internal conflicts.
- (d) Religious authority should intervene in political matters.

**Answer:** (a) Internal disputes weaken the overall stability of a kingdom.

**Explanation:** The divisions within the Rathore family allowed Sher Shah Suri to exploit internal conflicts, weakening the kingdom's defense.

**Additional Information:** These internal

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

disputes often resulted in strategic advantages for external enemies.

**77. What was the impact of Rao Maldev's refusal to support Humayun during his exile?**

- (a) It led to an alliance with the Mughals.
- (b) It alienated Maldev from future Mughal cooperation.
- (c) It helped strengthen ties with Sher Shah Suri.
- (d) It prevented Humayun from reclaiming his throne.

**Answer:** (b) It alienated Maldev from future Mughal cooperation.

**Explanation:** Maldev's refusal to support Humayun during his exile created long-lasting distrust, contributing to his conflict with Akbar later on.

**Additional Information:** This decision shaped future Mughal-Rathore relations, leading to eventual confrontations.

**78. Why did Rao Maldev's strategy during the Battle of Giri Sumale fail against Sher Shah Suri?**

- (a) Maldev was betrayed by his generals.
- (b) Sher Shah used psychological warfare.
- (c) Maldev's forces were numerically inferior.
- (d) Sher Shah employed superior cavalry tactics.

**Answer:** (b) Sher Shah used psychological warfare.

**Explanation:** Sher Shah Suri employed psychological tactics to spread false information, which caused Maldev to withdraw prematurely, leading to his defeat.

**Additional Information:** Sher Shah famously remarked that he would have lost Hindustan for "a handful of millet," reflecting his respect for the Rathore warriors despite their smaller numbers.

**79. What reasoning did Akbar likely have for attempting to bring Rajput rulers**

**under his suzerainty without direct conflict during the Nagaur Darbar?**

- (a) He needed their support to defeat the Mughals.
- (b) He preferred diplomacy to maintain regional stability.
- (c) Rajputs had no military strength to oppose the Mughals.
- (d) He sought to avoid costly wars in Rajasthan.

**Answer:** (b) He preferred diplomacy to maintain regional stability.

**Explanation:** Akbar's strategy was to use diplomacy and peaceful means to bring Rajput rulers under Mughal control, avoiding direct military conflict where possible.

**Additional Information:** This approach helped establish Mughal influence in Rajasthan without extensive warfare.

**80. How did the marriage alliance between the Rathores and the Mughals influence the political landscape of Rajasthan?**

- (a) It weakened the Rathores' autonomy.
- (b) It solidified a long-term alliance with the Mughal Empire.
- (c) It created divisions within the Rathore family.
- (d) It allowed the Rathores to expand their territory.

**Answer:** (b) It solidified a long-term alliance with the Mughal Empire.

**Explanation:** The marriage between the Rathores and the Mughal royal family, particularly Rao Jodha's descendants, helped establish a long-lasting political alliance with the Mughals.

**Additional Information:** Such alliances were common in Mughal policy to integrate regional powers into the empire.



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**81. Why did Akbar succeed in bringing many Rajput rulers under his control during the Nagaur Darbar of 1570 A.D.?**

- (a) He threatened them with military invasion.
- (b) He offered favorable terms for submission.
- (c) He was able to divide the Rajput rulers internally.
- (d) He provided financial incentives.

**Answer:** (b) He offered favorable terms for submission.

**Explanation:** Akbar used diplomacy and offered favorable terms for Rajput rulers to submit to his suzerainty, reducing the need for direct military action.

**Additional Information:** Rajput rulers like Kalyanmal of Bikaner and Harraj of Jaisalmer submitted to Akbar during this event.

**82. How did Rao Chandrasen's resistance influence later Rajput rulers like Maharana Pratap?**

- (a) It provided a model of military strategy.
- (b) It demonstrated the importance of alliances.
- (c) It reinforced the significance of guerrilla tactics.
- (d) It inspired a sense of defiance against Mughal rule.

**Answer:** (d) It inspired a sense of defiance against Mughal rule.

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen's resistance against Akbar served as an inspiration for other Rajput rulers, including Maharana Pratap, in their defiance against Mughal dominance.

**Additional Information:** Chandrasen's refusal to submit made him a symbol of Rajput resistance.

**83. What was the long-term impact of Rao Jodha's founding of Jodhpur on the Rathore dynasty?**

- (a) It secured their dominance over Rajasthan.

(b) It established Jodhpur as a center of trade and culture.

(c) It weakened the Rathore power base by spreading resources too thin.

(d) It led to internal conflicts over succession.

**Answer:** (b) It established Jodhpur as a center of trade and culture.

**Explanation:** Jodhpur became an important political and cultural center under the Rathore dynasty, enhancing their influence in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** The city grew in prominence due to its strategic location and cultural significance.

**84. Which factor most likely contributed to Rao Maldev's initial success in territorial expansion?**

- (a) Support from neighboring kingdoms
- (b) His personal military leadership
- (c) Economic wealth from trade
- (d) Diplomatic relations with the Mughals

**Answer:** (b) His personal military leadership

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev's military prowess and strategic acumen were central to his success in expanding Marwar's territory through numerous conquests.

**Additional Information:** His reign is remembered for its aggressive territorial expansion across Rajasthan.

**85. What critical mistake did Rao Maldev make in his dealings with Humayun?**

- (a) He refused to form an alliance with Humayun.
- (b) He provided military support to Humayun.
- (c) He agreed to meet Humayun but never followed through.
- (d) He sought to use Humayun's exile to weaken his rivals.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer:** (a) He refused to form an alliance with Humayun.

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev's refusal to support Humayun during his exile led to strained relations with the Mughal Empire later, particularly under Akbar.

**Additional Information:** This decision had long-term consequences for Marwar's relationship with the Mughal rulers.

**86. What reasoning led Rao Chandrasen to continue resisting the Mughals even after most Rajput rulers had submitted?**

- (a) He sought personal glory over political stability.
- (b) He wanted to protect Marwar's autonomy.
- (c) He expected support from other Rajput rulers.
- (d) He hoped to gain favor with other empires.

**Answer:** (b) He wanted to protect Marwar's autonomy.

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen's primary motivation for resisting the Mughals was to preserve the independence of Marwar, which he valued over personal gain or alliances.

**Additional Information:** His defiance was rooted in the desire to maintain the sovereignty of his kingdom.

**87. What can be inferred about the relationship between religion and politics in Rathore rule, especially with the construction of the Chamunda Mata temple by Rao Jodha?**

- (a) Religion was used to pacify local unrest.
- (b) Religious institutions were separate from politics.
- (c) Religion reinforced political legitimacy.
- (d) Political power was influenced by religious leaders.

**Answer:** (c) Religion reinforced political legitimacy.

**Explanation:** The construction of the Chamunda Mata temple by Rao Jodha reflects how religious devotion was used to legitimize and reinforce political authority.

**Additional Information:** Religious and cultural patronage played a key role in strengthening royal rule during the Rathore reign.

**88. Which aspect of Rao Chandrasen's rule made him a symbol of resistance, despite his eventual defeat by the Mughals?**

- (a) His use of religious symbols in warfare
- (b) His ability to unite other Rajput clans
- (c) His relentless refusal to accept Mughal suzerainty
- (d) His strategic military victories over the Mughals

**Answer:** (c) His relentless refusal to accept Mughal suzerainty

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen's legacy is defined by his unyielding defiance against the Mughals, making him a symbol of Rajput resistance, despite being outnumbered and eventually defeated.

**Additional Information:** His guerrilla tactics and refusal to surrender made him a legendary figure in Marwar's history.

**89. Why was Mandore a strategically important capital for the Rathores before the establishment of Jodhpur?**

- (a) It was a key center for trade.
- (b) It provided easy access to fertile lands.
- (c) It was defensible due to its terrain.
- (d) It was a strong cultural and religious hub.

**Answer:** (c) It was defensible due to its terrain.

**Explanation:** Mandore's location provided natural defense advantages, making it a strategically important capital for the Rathores.

**Additional Information:** The move to

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

Jodhpur later was also motivated by the need for a more defensible and strategically advantageous location.

**90. What was the role of the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer in the territorial expansion of Rao Maldev's Marwar?**

- (a) They formed an alliance with Maldev.
- (b) They were defeated by Maldev, leading to the acquisition of Phalodi.
- (c) They supported Maldev's military campaigns.
- (d) They sought to prevent Marwar's expansion into their territory.

**Answer:** (b) They were defeated by Maldev, leading to the acquisition of Phalodi.

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev's victory over the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer in 1533 A.D. allowed him to acquire Phalodi, further expanding Marwar's influence.

**Additional Information:** The Bhati-Rathore conflict was one of many territorial struggles in the region.

**91. What does the defeat of Rao Maldev at the Battle of Giri Sumale by Sher Shah Suri indicate about the limitations of Maldev's military strategy?**

- (a) Maldev's forces were ill-equipped for desert warfare.
- (b) Sher Shah's psychological tactics outmaneuvered Maldev.
- (c) Maldev relied too heavily on his cavalry.
- (d) Maldev failed to secure alliances with other Rajput rulers.

**Answer:** (b) Sher Shah's psychological tactics outmaneuvered Maldev.

**Explanation:** Sher Shah Suri used psychological tactics, such as spreading misinformation, to cause Rao Maldev to withdraw, which was a key reason for his defeat.

**Additional Information:** This defeat highlights the importance of psychological and

strategic warfare in addition to traditional military strength.

**92. How did Rao Chandrasen's guerrilla warfare tactics differ from the conventional battles fought by other Rajput rulers?**

- (a) He avoided direct confrontations with the Mughals.
- (b) He relied on alliances with neighboring states.
- (c) He sought to weaken the Mughal army through siege warfare.
- (d) He engaged in naval battles to cut off Mughal supply lines.

**Answer:** (a) He avoided direct confrontations with the Mughals.

**Explanation:** Rao Chandrasen used guerrilla tactics, avoiding direct large-scale confrontations with the Mughal forces, as he lacked the military strength for such battles. **Additional Information:** His tactics involved hit-and-run strategies and leveraging the desert terrain to his advantage.

**93. What can be inferred about the impact of internal divisions within the Rathore dynasty during Rao Maldev's reign?**

- (a) Internal divisions weakened the kingdom's military power.
- (b) Internal conflicts were resolved through diplomatic marriages.
- (c) The divisions had little impact on the kingdom's stability.
- (d) Succession disputes strengthened external alliances.

**Answer:** (a) Internal divisions weakened the kingdom's military power.

**Explanation:** The internal divisions within the Rathore family allowed external forces like Sher Shah Suri to exploit these conflicts, weakening

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

the kingdom's overall stability.

**Additional Information:** Internal rivalries often contributed to the weakening of Rajput states, making them vulnerable to external conquest.

**94. Which statement best describes Rao Jodha's vision for Jodhpur as the new capital of Marwar?**

- (a) A strategic military outpost to defend against invasions
- (b) A cultural hub to promote arts and religion
- (c) A political center for unifying the Rathore kingdom
- (d) An economic center for expanding trade with neighboring states

**Answer:** (c) A political center for unifying the Rathore kingdom

**Explanation:** Rao Jodha envisioned Jodhpur as the political center of Marwar, helping to consolidate Rathore power and unify the kingdom under his rule.

**Additional Information:** Jodhpur also grew into a cultural and economic hub, further cementing its importance in Rajasthan.

**95. Why did Rao Maldev's decision to confront Sher Shah Suri in 1544 ultimately lead to his defeat?**

- (a) He lacked the necessary resources for a prolonged war.
- (b) Sher Shah's use of psychological warfare confused Maldev's forces.
- (c) Maldev's allies betrayed him during the battle.
- (d) Sher Shah had superior cavalry and siege tactics.

**Answer:** (b) Sher Shah's use of psychological warfare confused Maldev's forces.

**Explanation:** Sher Shah Suri used psychological tactics to spread false information that caused confusion among Maldev's forces,

leading to his retreat and eventual defeat.

**Additional Information:** Despite being outnumbered, Maldev's forces were formidable, and Sher Shah acknowledged the strength of the Rathore warriors.

**96. What was the strategic significance of Rao Siha's decision to establish Khed as his capital?**

- (a) Khed was located on major trade routes.
- (b) It was easily defensible due to its desert location.
- (c) It had fertile agricultural land for sustenance.
- (d) Khed was the cultural center of Rajasthan.

**Answer:** (b) It was easily defensible due to its desert location.

**Explanation:** Khed's location in the desert made it difficult for enemies to launch large-scale invasions, providing a strategic defensive advantage.

**Additional Information:** The Rathores later moved the capital to Jodhpur, which offered even greater strategic benefits.

**97. What reasoning did Rao Maldev have for refusing to submit to Sher Shah Suri's authority?**

- (a) He sought to align with Humayun for political gain.
- (b) He wanted to preserve Marwar's independence.
- (c) He expected to receive support from other Rajput rulers.
- (d) He believed he could defeat Sher Shah militarily.

**Answer:** (b) He wanted to preserve Marwar's independence.

**Explanation:** Rao Maldev's refusal to submit to Sher Shah Suri's authority was driven by his desire to maintain Marwar's independence, even if it meant risking war.

**Additional Information:** This decision led to

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

the Battle of Giri Sumale, where Maldev ultimately suffered a defeat due to internal divisions.

## 98. What was the importance of the Chamunda Mata temple in the context of the Rathore dynasty's rule?

- (a) It represented the dynasty's commitment to military expansion.
- (b) It symbolized the integration of religion and royal power.
- (c) It was a diplomatic gift to neighboring kingdoms.
- (d) It served as a fortification during times of war.

**Answer:** (b) It symbolized the integration of religion and royal power.

**Explanation:** The Chamunda Mata temple, built by Rao Jodha, was a symbol of how religion and royal authority were intertwined, legitimizing the ruler's position.

**Additional Information:** Chamunda Mata was the kuldevi (family goddess) of the Rathores, and her blessings were sought for the well-being of the kingdom.

## 99. Which key lesson can be drawn from the succession disputes within the Rathore dynasty during Rao Chunda's reign?

- (a) Succession disputes can lead to the fragmentation of a kingdom.
- (b) Succession disputes are necessary for political progress.
- (c) Diplomacy should be avoided in succession matters.
- (d) The eldest son should always be chosen as the successor.

**Answer:** (a) Succession disputes can lead to the fragmentation of a kingdom.

**Explanation:** The conflict between Rao Chunda's sons over succession weakened the

unity of the Rathore dynasty and allowed external forces to exploit the situation.

**Additional Information:** Such disputes were common among Rajput clans and often led to weakened states, vulnerable to external invasion.

## 100. What was the strategic importance of Mehrangarh Fort's location for the Rathore dynasty?

- (a) It controlled major trade routes.
- (b) It provided a defensible position on a hilltop.
- (c) It served as a center for religious activity.
- (d) It housed the Rathore treasury.

**Answer:** (b) It provided a defensible position on a hilltop.

**Explanation:** Mehrangarh Fort's location on a hilltop provided a strong defensive position, making it difficult for enemies to attack the fort.

**Additional Information:** The fort is one of the largest in India and played a key role in the defense and administration of the Rathore kingdom.