

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## HISTORY OF MEWAR

**1. Who is considered the founder of the Guhil dynasty of Mewar?**

- a) Bapa Rawal
- b) Guhil
- c) Allat
- d) Bhoja

**Answer:** b) Guhil

**Explanation:** Guhil is recognized as the founder of the Guhil dynasty, as documented in historical records.

**Additional Info:** He established the rule of the Guhils in Mewar around 566 AD.

**2. Which inscription provides significant details about the early history of the Guhil dynasty in Mewar?**

- a) Samoli inscription
- b) Shaktikumar inscription
- c) Saraneshwar Prasasti
- d) Hastikundhi inscription

**Answer:** a) Samoli inscription

**Explanation:** The Samoli inscription from 646 AD is the oldest known record of the Guhil lineage.

**Additional Info:** It lists the genealogy of the early rulers of Mewar.

**3. The capital of Mewar during Bapa Rawal's reign was located at which place?**

- a) Udaipur
- b) Chittor
- c) Nagda
- d) Ahad

**Answer:** c) Nagda

**Explanation:** After conquering Chittor, Bapa Rawal established his capital at Nagda.

**Additional Info:** He built the Eklingji Temple, which became an important religious center for the rulers of Mewar.

**4. Which ruler is credited with capturing the Chittor Fort for the Guhil dynasty?**

- a) Bapa Rawal
- b) Maharana Lakha

- c) Hammir Sisodia
- d) Jaitra Singh

**Answer:** a) Bapa Rawal

**Explanation:** Bapa Rawal captured Chittor from the Mori ruler Man Maurya, marking a significant victory for Mewar.

**5. Who among the following rulers defeated Sultan Iltutmish of the Delhi Sultanate in the Battle of Bhutala (1227 AD)?**

- a) Ratan Singh
- b) Allat
- c) Jaitra Singh
- d) Maharana Kumbha

**Answer:** c) Jaitra Singh

**Explanation:** Jaitra Singh defeated Iltutmish in the Battle of Bhutala, a notable victory for Mewar.

**6. The first Saka of Chittor took place in which year?**

- a) 1303 AD
- b) 1227 AD
- c) 1440 AD
- d) 1433 AD

**Answer:** a) 1303 AD

**Explanation:** The first Saka of Chittor occurred when Alauddin Khilji attacked Chittor, leading to the Jauhar of Rani Padmini and other Rajput women.

**7. Which of the following is the earliest capital of Mewar?**

- a) Chittor
- b) Nagda
- c) Udaipur
- d) Ahad

**Answer:** b) Nagda

**Explanation:** Nagda was the first capital established by Bapa Rawal after conquering Chittor.

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**8. Who constructed the Eklingji Temple in Kailashpuri?**

- a) Bapa Rawal
- b) Ratan Singh
- c) Maharana Kumbha
- d) Maharana Lakha

**Answer:** a) Bapa Rawal

**Explanation:** Bapa Rawal is credited with the construction of the Eklingji Temple, which became the tutelary deity of Mewar's rulers.

**9. The silver coins discovered in Agra in 1869 AD belonged to which ruler?**

- a) Guhil
- b) Bapa Rawal
- c) Allat
- d) Jaitra Singh

**Answer:** a) Guhil

**Explanation:** The silver coins discovered in 1869 AD are attributed to Guhil, the founder of the Guhil dynasty.

**10. Bapa Rawal is often compared to which European historical figure for his military exploits?**

- a) Napoleon
- b) Charlemagne
- c) Charles Martel
- d) Julius Caesar

**Answer:** c) Charles Martel

**Explanation:** Historian Chintamani Vinayak Vaidya compared Bapa Rawal to Charles Martel for his role in halting the advance of Muslims into his territory.

**11. Who among the following was known as "Chakkavai" (Conqueror of All Four Directions)?**

- a) Bapa Rawal
- b) Maharana Lakha
- c) Maharana Sanga
- d) Maharana Pratap

**Answer:** a) Bapa Rawal

**Explanation:** Bapa Rawal earned the title "Chakkavai" due to his military conquests and extensive influence.

**12. Which Mewar ruler defeated Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq in the Battle of Singoli?**

- a) Hammir Sisodia
- b) Maharana Sanga
- c) Maharana Lakha
- d) Jaitra Singh

**Answer:** a) Hammir Sisodia

**Explanation:** Hammir Sisodia defeated Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq in the Battle of Singoli, restoring Mewar's independence.

**13. Which city was renamed Khizrabad after Alauddin Khilji's conquest of Chittor in 1303 AD?**

- a) Udaipur
- b) Chittor
- c) Nagda
- d) Ahad

**Answer:** b) Chittor

**Explanation:** After conquering Chittor, Alauddin Khilji renamed the city Khizrabad and handed it over to his son, Khizr Khan.

**14. What was the primary reason for Alauddin Khilji's invasion of Mewar?**

- a) Control of trade routes
- b) Political rivalry
- c) Beauty of Queen Padmini
- d) Expansion of his empire

**Answer:** d) Expansion of his empire

**Explanation:** Alauddin Khilji's primary motive was to expand his empire and capture the strategically important Chittor Fort.

**15. Which inscription mentions the genealogy of Mewar's rulers from Bapa Rawal to Maharana Kumbha?**

- a) Samoli inscription
- b) Saraneshwar Prasasti
- c) Hastikundhi inscription
- d) Kirti Stambha Prasasti

**Answer:** d) Kirti Stambha Prasasti

**Explanation:** The Kirti Stambha Prasasti details the genealogy of the Guhil rulers from Bapa Rawal to Maharana Kumbha.

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**16. Maharana Kumbha constructed the Vijay Stambh to commemorate his victory over which ruler?**

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Mahmud Khilji
- c) Babur
- d) Alauddin Khilji

**Answer:** b) Mahmud Khilji

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha built the Vijay Stambh to celebrate his victory over Mahmud Khilji in the Battle of Sarangpur.

**17. Which ruler of Mewar is credited with discovering a significant silver mine in Javar?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Maharana Sanga
- c) Bapa Rawal
- d) Hammir Sisodia

**Answer:** a) Maharana Lakha

**Explanation:** Maharana Lakha discovered a silver mine in Javar, contributing to the economic prosperity of Mewar.

**18. Who among the following rulers is associated with the construction of the Kumbhalgarh Fort?**

- a) Maharana Kumbha
- b) Maharana Lakha
- c) Hammir Sisodia
- d) Maharana Pratap

**Answer:** a) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha constructed the Kumbhalgarh Fort, which served as a strategic defense fortification.

**19. Which Mewar ruler is known for his patronage of the arts and literature, and for being an accomplished musician?**

- a) Maharana Kumbha
- b) Maharana Lakha
- c) Maharana Sanga
- d) Hammir Sisodia

**Answer:** a) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha was a patron of the arts and literature and authored several treatises on music and architecture.

**20. The Vijay Stambh, constructed by Maharana Kumbha, is also known by which other name?**

- a) Garuda Dwaz
- b) Kirti Stambh
- c) Adinath Stambh
- d) Vishnu Stambh

**Answer:** b) Kirti Stambh

**Explanation:** The Vijay Stambh is also known as Kirti Stambh and stands as a symbol of Kumbha's victory over Mahmud Khilji.

**21. Which Mewar ruler is known as the 'Father of Architecture of Rajasthan'?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Maharana Kumbha
- c) Maharana Pratap
- d) Jaitra Singh

**Answer:** b) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha earned the title 'Father of Architecture of Rajasthan' due to his contributions to the region's architectural heritage, including forts, temples, and monuments.

**22. The famous 'Vijay Stambh' was built in Chittor by which ruler?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Maharana Sanga
- c) Maharana Kumbha
- d) Hammir Sisodia

**Answer:** c) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** The 'Vijay Stambh' or 'Tower of Victory' was constructed by Maharana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khilji.

**23. Which of the following rulers built the Eklingji Temple?**

- a) Bapa Rawal
- b) Maharana Sanga
- c) Maharana Kumbha
- d) Maharana Pratap

**Answer:** a) Bapa Rawal

**Explanation:** Bapa Rawal constructed the Eklingji Temple in Kailashpuri, which became the tutelary deity of the rulers of Mewar.

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**24. Maharana Kumbha's court was home to which notable scholars?**

- a) Kaviraja Shyamaldas
- b) Kanh Vyas and Mandan
- c) Amir Khusro and Jaisingh Suri
- d) Vastupal and Tejpal

**Answer:** b) Kanh Vyas and Mandan

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha's court included scholars like Kanh Vyas, who authored *Eking Mahatmay*, and Mandan, who wrote treatises on architecture.

**25. Which title was given to Bapa Rawal for his role in defending his kingdom?**

- a) Hindu Surya
- b) Chakkavai
- c) Rajguru
- d) Veer Raja

**Answer:** a) Hindu Surya

**Explanation:** Bapa Rawal was given the title "Hindu Surya" for his role as a protector of Hinduism.

**26. Which inscription details the contributions of Maharana Kumbha, including his victories and architectural achievements?**

- a) Kirti Stambh Prasasti
- b) Samoli Inscription
- c) Hastikundhi Inscription
- d) Shaktikumar Inscription

**Answer:** a) Kirti Stambh Prasasti

**Explanation:** The Kirti Stambh Prasasti details the achievements of Maharana Kumbha, including his military victories and contributions to architecture.

**27. Which Mewar ruler is credited with rebuilding Achalgarh Fort?**

- a) Maharana Sanga
- b) Maharana Kumbha
- c) Maharana Lakha
- d) Hammir Sisodia

**Answer:** b) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha reconstructed Achalgarh Fort in 1452 AD as part of his defensive strategy for Mewar.

**28. Who was the ruler of Mewar when Alauddin Khilji attacked and captured Chittor in 1303 AD?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Ratan Singh
- c) Maharana Kumbha
- d) Jaitra Singh

**Answer:** b) Ratan Singh

**Explanation:** Ratan Singh was the ruler of Mewar during Alauddin Khilji's invasion and capture of Chittor.

**29. What was the significance of the silver mine discovered during the reign of Maharana Lakha?**

- a) Strengthened Mewar's economy
- b) Funded military campaigns
- c) Allowed construction of more forts
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**Explanation:** The discovery of a silver mine during Maharana Lakha's reign bolstered Mewar's economy, helped fund military campaigns, and allowed for infrastructure development.

**30. Who defeated Banveer to regain control of Chittor and establish the Sisodia branch of the Guhil dynasty?**

- a) Maharana Kumbha
- b) Maharana Lakha
- c) Hammir Sisodia
- d) Maharana Pratap

**Answer:** c) Hammir Sisodia

**Explanation:** Hammir Sisodia defeated Banveer to reclaim Chittor, establishing the Sisodia branch of the Guhil dynasty in Mewar.

**31. Maharana Kumbha is credited with constructing how many forts during his reign?**

- a) 25
- b) 32
- c) 40
- d) 50

**Answer:** b) 32

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha is credited with constructing 32 forts out of the 84 forts in

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Mewar, including the famous Kumbhalgarh Fort.

**32. Which ruler built the Kumbhaswamy temples of Lord Vishnu in Mewar?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Maharana Kumbha
- c) Maharana Pratap
- d) Jaitra Singh

**Answer:** b) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha constructed the Kumbhaswamy temples of Lord Vishnu in various places, showcasing his dedication to religious architecture.

**33. Who among the following rulers was instrumental in the defense of Mewar against Babur's invasion?**

- a) Maharana Kumbha
- b) Maharana Sanga
- c) Maharana Lakha
- d) Ratan Singh

**Answer:** b) Maharana Sanga

**Explanation:** Maharana Sanga was the ruler who played a significant role in defending Mewar and opposing Babur's invasion in the Battle of Khanwa.

**34. Who composed the 'Hammir Madamardan,' which records the Battle of Bhutala?**

- a) Jaisingh Suri
- b) Amir Khusro
- c) Gopinath Sharma
- d) Gaurishankar Ojha

**Answer:** a) Jaisingh Suri

**Explanation:** The 'Hammir Madamardan' by Jaisingh Suri records the Battle of Bhutala, where Jaitra Singh defeated Iltutmish.

**35. Who was the ruler of Mewar during the first Saka of Chittor?**

- a) Maharana Sanga
- b) Ratan Singh
- c) Maharana Kumbha
- d) Maharana Pratap

**Answer:** b) Ratan Singh

**Explanation:** The first Saka of Chittor

occurred under the reign of Ratan Singh when Alauddin Khilji besieged the fort.

**36. Which Mewar ruler married Hansabai, the daughter of Raja Chunda of Marwar?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Maharana Kumbha
- c) Jaitra Singh
- d) Maharana Sanga

**Answer:** a) Maharana Lakha

**Explanation:** Maharana Lakha married Hansabai, forming an important alliance between Mewar and Marwar.

**37. Which temple did Maharana Lakha construct in honor of Queen Gaurambika?**

- a) Baghela Pond
- b) Vishnu Temple
- c) Bawdi at Shringi Rishi's site
- d) Eklingji Temple

**Answer:** c) Bawdi at Shringi Rishi's site

**Explanation:** Maharana Lakha built a bawdi (stepwell) at Shringi Rishi's site in honor of his late queen, Gaurambika.

**38. Which ruler of Mewar constructed the Baghela Pond?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Maharana Kumbha
- c) Jaitra Singh
- d) Ratan Singh

**Answer:** a) Maharana Lakha

**Explanation:** Maharana Lakha built the Baghela Pond in honor of his brother Baghsingh.

**39. Who was the father of Maharana Kumbha?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Ratan Singh
- c) Jaitra Singh
- d) Maharana Sanga

**Answer:** a) Maharana Lakha

**Explanation:** Maharana Lakha was the father of Maharana Kumbha, who followed him on the throne of Mewar.

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**40. Which battle saw Maharana Kumbha's victory over Mahmud Khilji of Malwa?**

- a) Battle of Sarangpur
- b) Battle of Bayana
- c) Battle of Bhutala
- d) Battle of Gagron

**Answer:** a) Battle of Sarangpur

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha defeated Mahmud Khilji in the Battle of Sarangpur, marking a major victory for Mewar.

**41. Maharana Lakha is compared to which epic character for his renunciation of the throne?**

- a) Arjuna
- b) Bhishma
- c) Yudhishtira
- d) Karna

**Answer:** b) Bhishma

**Explanation:** Maharana Lakha is often compared to Bhishma from the Mahabharata for his renunciation of the throne and selfless service to the kingdom.

**42. Which inscription mentions Hammir's victory over Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq?**

- a) Saraneshwar Prasasti
- b) Kirti Stambha Prasasti
- c) Samoli Inscription
- d) Shringi Rishi Inscription

**Answer:** d) Shringi Rishi Inscription

**Explanation:** The Shringi Rishi Inscription records Hammir's victory over Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and highlights his military success.

**43. Which ruler of Mewar constructed the Ranakpur Jain Temple?**

- a) Maharana Kumbha
- b) Maharana Lakha
- c) Jaitra Singh
- d) Ratan Singh

**Answer:** a) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** The Ranakpur Jain Temple, a masterpiece of Jain architecture, was built during the reign of Maharana Kumbha.

**44. Which of the following was a key architectural work of Maharana Kumbha?**

- a) Eklingji Temple
- b) Kumbhalgarh Fort
- c) Baghela Pond
- d) Vishnu Temple

**Answer:** b) Kumbhalgarh Fort

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha constructed the Kumbhalgarh Fort, one of the largest forts in Rajasthan, which served as a strategic military base for Mewar.

**45. Which Mewar ruler earned the title 'Param Bhagwat'?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Maharana Kumbha
- c) Jaitra Singh
- d) Maharana Sanga

**Answer:** b) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha was given the title 'Param Bhagwat' due to his deep devotion to Vishnu.

**46. Maharana Sanga fought against which Delhi Sultan in the Battle of Khatoli (1517 AD)?**

- a) Babur
- b) Ibrahim Lodi
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) Humayun

**Answer:** b) Ibrahim Lodi

**Explanation:** Maharana Sanga fought against Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of Khatoli, which marked one of the significant confrontations between Mewar and the Delhi Sultanate.

**47. Which ruler of Mewar performed the first Kesariya (ritual of fighting to the death)?**

- a) Maharana Pratap
- b) Maharana Lakha
- c) Ratan Singh
- d) Maharana Sanga

**Answer:** c) Ratan Singh

**Explanation:** During Alauddin Khilji's siege of Chittor in 1303 AD, Ratan Singh performed

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*Kesariya* in a fight to the death alongside his generals.

**48. Who was the court historian of Alauddin Khilji who documented the conquest of Chittor?**

- a) Jaisingh Suri
- b) Amir Khusro
- c) Colonel James Tod
- d) Farishta

**Answer:** b) Amir Khusro

**Explanation:** Amir Khusro was Alauddin Khilji's court historian who chronicled the events of the conquest of Chittor in his work *Khazain-ul-Futuh*.

**49. The story of Rani Padmini, associated with the first Saka of Chittor, is famously found in which literary work?**

- a) Geet Govind
- b) Padmavat
- c) Hammir Madamardan
- d) Kirti Stambha Prasasti

**Answer:** b) Padmavat

**Explanation:** The story of Rani Padmini is famously narrated in *Padmavat*, a Sufi allegorical poem by Malik Muhammad Jayasi.

**50. Maharana Lakha's capital of Mewar was located at which place?**

- a) Udaipur
- b) Chittor
- c) Nagda
- d) Ahad

**Answer:** b) Chittor

**Explanation:** Maharana Lakha ruled from Chittor, which was the primary seat of power in Mewar at the time.

**51. Who among the following rulers was responsible for building the Ranakpur Jain Temple?**

- a) Maharana Sanga
- b) Maharana Kumbha
- c) Hammir Sisodia
- d) Maharana Pratap

**Answer:** b) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha was

responsible for overseeing the construction of the Ranakpur Jain Temple, an architectural marvel.

**52. The Battle of Bayana (1518 AD) was fought between Maharana Sanga and which ruler?**

- a) Babur
- b) Ibrahim Lodi
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) Mahmud Khilji

**Answer:** b) Ibrahim Lodi

**Explanation:** The Battle of Bayana was another conflict between Maharana Sanga and Ibrahim Lodi, continuing their rivalry.

**53. Which of the following forts was built by Maharana Kumbha to serve as a strategic defense fortification?**

- a) Chittor Fort
- b) Udaipur Fort
- c) Kumbhalgarh Fort
- d) Bundi Fort

**Answer:** c) Kumbhalgarh Fort

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha built the Kumbhalgarh Fort, which became one of the most important defense structures in Mewar.

**54. Maharana Lakha constructed which lake in Udaipur, known for its beauty and utility?**

- a) Fatehsagar Lake
- b) Jaisamand Lake
- c) Lake Pichola
- d) Baghela Pond

**Answer:** c) Lake Pichola

**Explanation:** Maharana Lakha was responsible for the construction of Lake Pichola, one of the most famous lakes in Udaipur.

**55. Maharana Kumbha wrote a commentary on which classical Indian text?**

- a) Bhagavad Gita
- b) Geet Govind
- c) Arthashastra
- d) Rigveda

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**Answer:** b) Geet Govind

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha wrote a commentary on *Geet Govind*, a renowned work of classical Indian poetry by Jayadeva.

**56. Maharana Sanga extended his influence into Malwa by supporting which king of Chanderi in the Battle of Gagrón?**

- a) Mahmud Khilji II
- b) Medinirai
- c) Ibrahim Lodi
- d) Bahadur Shah

**Answer:** b) Medinirai

**Explanation:** Maharana Sanga supported Medinirai of Chanderi in the Battle of Gagrón against Mahmud Khilji II.

**57. Which of the following rulers performed *Jauhar* during Alauddin Khilji's siege of Chittor in 1303 AD?**

- a) Rani Padmini
- b) Rani Gaurambika
- c) Rani Hansabai
- d) Maharani Karnavati

**Answer:** a) Rani Padmini

**Explanation:** Rani Padmini performed *Jauhar* along with other Rajput women to avoid capture and dishonor during Alauddin Khilji's siege of Chittor.

**58. The famous *Kesariya* ritual is associated with which Mewar ruler's defense against Alauddin Khilji?**

- a) Maharana Sanga
- b) Ratan Singh
- c) Maharana Kumbha
- d) Maharana Pratap

**Answer:** b) Ratan Singh

**Explanation:** Ratan Singh performed the *Kesariya* ritual during the defense of Chittor against Alauddin Khilji's forces in 1303 AD.

**59. Which ruler is known as the savior of Mewar for restoring its independence after the fall of Chittor?**

- a) Hammir Sisodia
- b) Maharana Sanga

c) Maharana Pratap

d) Maharana Kumbha

**Answer:** a) Hammir Sisodia

**Explanation:** Hammir Sisodia is regarded as the savior of Mewar for reclaiming Chittor and restoring the kingdom's independence after its fall to Alauddin Khilji.

**60. Which ruler of Mewar is compared to Bhishma from the Mahabharata for his renunciation of the throne?**

- a) Maharana Lakha
- b) Maharana Kumbha
- c) Maharana Sanga
- d) Ratan Singh

**Answer:** a) Maharana Lakha

**Explanation:** Maharana Lakha is compared to Bhishma for his vow to renounce the throne and serve the kingdom selflessly, just as Bhishma did in the Mahabharata.

**61. Why did Bapa Rawal shift the capital of Mewar from Chittor to Nagda?**

- a) To strengthen trade relations with Gujarat
- b) To defend against invasions
- c) For religious reasons
- d) Due to geographical advantages

**Answer:** d) Due to geographical advantages

**Explanation:** Bapa Rawal shifted the capital to Nagda because of its strategic geographical location, which provided better defense mechanisms.

**Additional Info:** Nagda was located near Udaipur, making it a more defensible and central location for governance.

**62. What was the primary reason for the construction of forts by Maharana Kumbha?**

- a) Economic expansion
- b) Religious devotion
- c) Military defense
- d) Tribute to the gods

**Answer:** c) Military defense

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha built multiple forts, such as Kumbhalgarh, primarily for the strategic defense of Mewar against invasions.



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**63. What can be inferred about the political strategies of Mewar rulers from their alliances through marriage?**

- a) They focused on maintaining peace
- b) They avoided conflicts at all costs
- c) They used marriages to strengthen political ties
- d) They had little interest in external alliances

**Answer:** c) They used marriages to strengthen political ties

**Explanation:** Mewar rulers strategically married into powerful Rajput families to solidify alliances and strengthen their political positions.

**64. What was the significance of Maharana Kumbha's alliance with Jodha of Marwar?**

- a) It increased religious influence in the region
- b) It helped Mewar expand its territory
- c) It stabilized relations between Mewar and Marwar
- d) It was a symbolic gesture with no real impact

**Answer:** c) It stabilized relations between Mewar and Marwar

**Explanation:** The alliance helped stabilize political relations between Mewar and Marwar, reducing conflict and strengthening both regions.

**65. Why is Maharana Kumbha's construction of the Vijay Stambh in Chittor considered significant in the context of Mewar's history?**

- a) It marked Mewar's cultural superiority
- b) It was built to commemorate a military victory
- c) It became a center for religious gatherings
- d) It helped attract traders and merchants

**Answer:** b) It was built to commemorate a military victory

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha constructed the Vijay Stambh to celebrate his victory over Mahmud Khilji in the Battle of Sarangpur.

**66. What does the construction of religious temples, such as Eklingji, signify about the priorities of the Mewar rulers?**

- a) Focus on military conquest

- b) Promotion of economic growth
- c) Emphasis on spiritual and religious devotion
- d) Expansion of trade routes

**Answer:** c) Emphasis on spiritual and religious devotion

**Explanation:** The construction of temples like Eklingji reflects the rulers' devotion to religion and their desire to promote spiritual practices in the region.

**67. Which factor contributed most to the long-standing independence of Mewar from external domination?**

- a) Its geographic location
- b) The unity of its ruling class
- c) The strength of its military and fortifications
- d) The wealth generated from silver mines

**Answer:** c) The strength of its military and fortifications

**Explanation:** The strong military presence and the strategic fortifications of Mewar, such as Kumbhalgarh, helped the kingdom resist external invasions.

**68. How did the discovery of the silver mine in Javar impact Mewar's economy?**

- a) It led to military expansion
- b) It helped Mewar establish diplomatic relations with neighboring regions
- c) It provided resources for building forts and temples
- d) It had minimal impact on the kingdom

**Answer:** c) It provided resources for building forts and temples

**Explanation:** The discovery of the silver mine in Javar under Maharana Lakha's rule contributed significantly to the economic prosperity of Mewar and supported the construction of forts and religious structures.

**69. Which of the following reasons best explains the strategic importance of Chittor for the rulers of Mewar?**

- a) It was a religious center
- b) It was located near important trade routes
- c) It had abundant natural resources
- d) It was the center of military training

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**Answer:** b) It was located near important trade routes

**Explanation:** Chittor's strategic location on the trade routes connecting Gujarat and Malwa made it a valuable stronghold for the rulers of Mewar.

**70. What can be inferred about the cultural contributions of Maharana Kumbha based on his architectural projects?**

- a) He focused on military defense
- b) He contributed to the cultural and religious development of Mewar
- c) He was indifferent to artistic endeavors
- d) He promoted the use of modern engineering techniques

**Answer:** b) He contributed to the cultural and religious development of Mewar

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha's architectural projects, including temples and forts, reflect his dedication to promoting Mewar's cultural and religious heritage.

**71. What was the main reason for the decline of Chittor's influence after the invasion by Alauddin Khilji?**

- a) Economic collapse
- b) Shift of political power to other regions
- c) Strategic failures in diplomacy
- d) Destruction of key trade routes

**Answer:** b) Shift of political power to other regions

**Explanation:** After Alauddin Khilji's invasion, Chittor's political power declined as its control weakened, and other regions gained prominence.

**72. Which battle fought by Maharana Sanga was critical in his conflict with Ibrahim Lodi?**

- a) Battle of Sarangpur
- b) Battle of Gagron
- c) Battle of Bayana
- d) Battle of Kumbhalgarh

**Answer:** c) Battle of Bayana

**Explanation:** The Battle of Bayana (1518 AD) was a crucial confrontation between Maharana

Sanga and Ibrahim Lodi, where Mewar asserted its strength against the Delhi Sultanate.

**73. Which aspect of Maharana Kumbha's reign most contributed to the strengthening of Mewar's cultural heritage?**

- a) His military conquests
- b) His contributions to architecture and literature
- c) His alliances with neighboring regions
- d) His strategic control over trade routes

**Answer:** b) His contributions to architecture and literature

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha's legacy in architecture, literature, and music greatly enriched Mewar's cultural heritage.

**74. What was the most likely reason for Maharana Kumbha's decision to build multiple forts in Mewar?**

- a) To demonstrate his architectural skill
- b) To protect the kingdom from external invasions
- c) To showcase Mewar's economic strength
- d) To create centers for trade and commerce

**Answer:** b) To protect the kingdom from external invasions

**Explanation:** The construction of multiple forts by Maharana Kumbha was aimed at strengthening the kingdom's defenses against invasions by neighboring powers.

**75. What does the term 'Chakkavai,' a title given to Bapa Rawal, signify?**

- a) Military conquest in all directions
- b) Spiritual leadership
- c) Economic prosperity
- d) Architectural achievements

**Answer:** a) Military conquest in all directions

**Explanation:** The title 'Chakkavai' means 'Conqueror of All Four Directions,' reflecting Bapa Rawal's successful military campaigns.

**76. Which of the following factors was the least influential in Mewar's resistance against the Delhi Sultanate?**

- a) Strong military leadership
- b) Effective diplomatic relations

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- c) Well-fortified defenses
- d) Economic prosperity from trade

**Answer:** d) Economic prosperity from trade  
**Explanation:** Mewar's resistance was primarily based on strong military leadership and well-fortified defenses, rather than economic prosperity from trade.

**77. How did Maharana Kumbha's contributions to literature enhance Mewar's cultural legacy?**

- a) He wrote treatises on warfare
- b) He authored works on music and religion
- c) He created policies for cultural exchange
- d) He encouraged foreign scholars to visit Mewar

**Answer:** b) He authored works on music and religion

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha authored numerous works on music, religion, and architecture, which enriched Mewar's cultural and intellectual heritage.

**78. Which reasoning best explains why Maharana Kumbha's victory over Mahmud Khilji was important for Mewar?**

- a) It restored religious harmony in the region
- b) It weakened the influence of Malwa in northern India
- c) It led to the construction of new trade routes
- d) It marked the beginning of diplomatic relations with Gujarat

**Answer:** b) It weakened the influence of Malwa in northern India

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha's victory over Mahmud Khilji significantly reduced the power of Malwa and strengthened Mewar's position in northern India.

**79. Which inference can be drawn about the relationship between the Sisodia dynasty and other Rajput clans during the early reign of the Guhils?**

- a) There was frequent conflict between them
- b) They often allied through strategic marriages
- c) They avoided contact due to religious

- differences
- d) They competed for economic dominance

**Answer:** b) They often allied through strategic marriages

**Explanation:** The Sisodia dynasty frequently formed alliances with other Rajput clans through marriages to maintain political stability.

**80. Which reasoning best explains why Maharana Lakha's discovery of the silver mine in Javar was critical for Mewar?**

- a) It increased trade with foreign countries
- b) It provided financial resources for defense and cultural projects
- c) It led to the development of advanced mining techniques
- d) It helped establish Mewar as a major trading hub

**Answer:** b) It provided financial resources for defense and cultural projects

**Explanation:** The silver mine in Javar provided the necessary financial resources to fund both military defenses and cultural developments, such as temples and forts.

**81. What critical role did the Samoli Inscription play in understanding the history of Mewar?**

- a) It explained the religious conflicts in the region
- b) It provided the genealogy of the early Guhil rulers
- c) It documented trade relations with Gujarat
- d) It revealed the political alliances with Delhi

**Answer:** b) It provided the genealogy of the early Guhil rulers

**Explanation:** The Samoli Inscription is a key historical source that provides details about the genealogy of Mewar's Guhil dynasty rulers.

**82. Which critical reasoning explains the decision of Maharana Kumbha to commemorate his victory by building the Vijay Stambh?**

- a) To promote tourism in Mewar
- b) To assert Mewar's dominance and military success

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- c) To commemorate a religious event
- d) To celebrate cultural achievements

**Answer:** b) To assert Mewar's dominance and military success

**Explanation:** The construction of the Vijay Stambh was a symbol of Maharana Kumbha's military prowess and Mewar's dominance in the region.

**83. What can be inferred about Mewar's political strategy based on the alliances formed by Maharana Lakha and Maharana Kumbha?**

- a) They were focused primarily on military expansion
- b) They formed alliances to consolidate power and reduce conflict
- c) They relied on trade to strengthen their influence
- d) They avoided political alliances with neighboring states

**Answer:** b) They formed alliances to consolidate power and reduce conflict

**Explanation:** Both Maharana Lakha and Maharana Kumbha strategically formed alliances with other Rajput clans to consolidate power and maintain political stability.

**84. Why was the construction of the Vijay Stambh seen as a significant architectural achievement?**

- a) It was built to attract traders from other regions
- b) It symbolized the artistic and cultural achievements of Mewar
- c) It was one of the tallest structures in India
- d) It was constructed entirely of silver from Javar

**Answer:** b) It symbolized the artistic and cultural achievements of Mewar

**Explanation:** The Vijay Stambh was not only a symbol of victory but also reflected the artistic and cultural advancements under Maharana Kumbha's reign.

**85. What does the first Saka of Chittor reveal about the cultural values of Mewar?**

- a) Religious tolerance
- b) Economic prosperity
- c) Honor and sacrifice
- d) Trade and commerce

**Answer:** c) Honor and sacrifice

**Explanation:** The first Saka of Chittor, marked by the *Jauhar* of Rani Padmini and the *Kesariya* of Ratan Singh, reflects the Rajput values of honor and sacrifice.

**86. Which reasoning explains why Maharana Kumbha is often regarded as the 'Father of Architecture in Rajasthan'?**

- a) He designed revolutionary trade routes
- b) He constructed numerous forts and temples, showcasing advanced architecture
- c) He was responsible for the economic reforms in Mewar
- d) He introduced new agricultural techniques to the region

**Answer:** b) He constructed numerous forts and temples, showcasing advanced architecture

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha earned this title for his extensive contributions to architecture, including building iconic forts like Kumbhalgarh and the Vijay Stambh.

**87. Why was the renunciation of the throne by Chunda of Mewar seen as a significant political decision?**

- a) It established a precedent for future rulers
- b) It strengthened Mewar's religious influence
- c) It averted a potential conflict over succession
- d) It allowed Chunda to become the head of a neighboring kingdom

**Answer:** c) It averted a potential conflict over succession

**Explanation:** Chunda's renunciation of the throne helped avert conflict over succession, which could have destabilized Mewar.

**88. Which reasoning best explains Maharana Kumbha's decision to renovate the Eklingji Temple?**

- a) To promote religious harmony in the region
- b) To honor his tutelary deity and strengthen Mewar's spiritual foundations

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- c) To increase tourism and commerce in Mewar
- d) To impress foreign dignitaries visiting Mewar

**Answer:** b) To honor his tutelary deity and strengthen Mewar's spiritual foundations

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha renovated the Eklingji Temple to honor Eklingji, the tutelary deity of Mewar, and to emphasize the spiritual foundation of his reign.

**89. Which factor was most important in Maharana Sanga's ability to unite the Rajput clans against foreign invaders?**

- a) His military skills
- b) His diplomatic relations with the Delhi Sultanate
- c) His reputation for bravery and leadership
- d) His economic strategies

**Answer:** c) His reputation for bravery and leadership

**Explanation:** Maharana Sanga's reputation for bravery and leadership helped unite the Rajput clans in a common cause against the invading forces of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals.

**90. What was the critical outcome of the Battle of Khanwa (1527 AD) for Mewar?**

- a) Strengthened alliances with other Rajput states
- b) Mewar's dominance over northern India
- c) Defeat of Maharana Sanga by Babur
- d) Establishment of Mewar as a major trading hub

**Answer:** c) Defeat of Maharana Sanga by Babur

**Explanation:** The Battle of Khanwa ended with the defeat of Maharana Sanga by Babur, marking a significant setback for the Rajput confederacy and Mewar's ambitions to expand.

**91. Which of the following can be considered the primary reason for the construction of the Kirti Stambha in Chittor?**

- a) To commemorate Maharana Pratap's victory over Akbar
- b) To celebrate the cultural achievements of Mewar
- c) To record the genealogies of the Mewar rulers
- d) To mark a religious pilgrimage

**Answer:** c) To record the genealogies of the Mewar rulers

**Explanation:** The Kirti Stambha was built to record the genealogy of the rulers of Mewar, from Bapa Rawal to Maharana Kumbha.

**92. How did the reign of Maharana Lakha contribute to the long-term stability of Mewar?**

- a) His victory over the Delhi Sultanate
- b) His diplomatic relations with Gujarat
- c) The economic prosperity due to the silver mines
- d) His conquest of neighboring states

**Answer:** c) The economic prosperity due to the silver mines

**Explanation:** The discovery of silver mines under Maharana Lakha provided Mewar with long-term economic stability, which supported military and architectural projects.

**93. What reasoning explains why the first Saka of Chittor in 1303 AD is considered a pivotal moment in Rajput history?**

- a) It led to a peace treaty with the Delhi Sultanate
- b) It marked the first time a Rajput kingdom was completely defeated
- c) It exemplified the Rajput code of honor and sacrifice
- d) It resulted in the unification of all Rajput clans

**Answer:** c) It exemplified the Rajput code of honor and sacrifice

**Explanation:** The first Saka of Chittor, during Alauddin Khilji's invasion, epitomized the Rajput values of honor, sacrifice, and bravery, particularly through the *Jauhar* of Rani Padmini and *Kesariya* of Ratan Singh.

**94. Which ruler of Mewar is known for introducing architectural innovations in fort design?**

- a) Maharana Sanga
- b) Maharana Kumbha
- c) Bapa Rawal
- d) Maharana Pratap

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**Answer:** b) Maharana Kumbha

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha is celebrated for his contributions to fort architecture, including the innovative designs of Kumbhalgarh Fort.

**95. What reasoning best explains the decline of Mewar's influence after the defeat in the Battle of Khanwa?**

- a) Economic collapse due to mismanagement
- b) Mewar's inability to form alliances with neighboring states
- c) Babur's superior military tactics and artillery
- d) Lack of leadership after Maharana Sanga's death

**Answer:** c) Babur's superior military tactics and artillery

**Explanation:** Babur's use of modern artillery and superior military tactics led to Maharana Sanga's defeat, causing a significant decline in Mewar's influence.

**96. How did Maharana Pratap's resistance against Akbar impact the legacy of Mewar?**

- a) It led to Mewar's eventual defeat and occupation
- b) It strengthened Mewar's military forces for future conflicts
- c) It created a lasting image of Mewar's defiance and independence
- d) It caused internal divisions among the Rajput clans

**Answer:** c) It created a lasting image of Mewar's defiance and independence

**Explanation:** Maharana Pratap's persistent resistance to Akbar's forces became a symbol of Rajput bravery and Mewar's unyielding quest for independence.

**97. What does Maharana Pratap's decision to live in exile and continue guerrilla warfare against Akbar signify about his leadership?**

- a) His prioritization of military conquest over diplomacy
- b) His determination to protect Mewar's sovereignty at any cost

- c) His inability to unite the Rajput clans
- d) His focus on economic reforms

**Answer:** b) His determination to protect Mewar's sovereignty at any cost

**Explanation:** Maharana Pratap's choice to continue guerrilla warfare and live in exile reflects his unwavering commitment to defending Mewar's sovereignty against the Mughal Empire.

**98. Why is the Battle of Haldighati (1576 AD) considered a turning point in the history of Mewar?**

- a) It marked Mewar's final victory over the Mughals
- b) It led to a significant loss of life and military strength for Mewar
- c) It resulted in a peace treaty between Mewar and the Mughal Empire
- d) It led to the unification of all Rajput states

**Answer:** b) It led to a significant loss of life and military strength for Mewar

**Explanation:** The Battle of Haldighati, although not a decisive victory for either side, led to significant casualties for Mewar and weakened its military capabilities.

**99. Which aspect of Maharana Pratap's leadership can be seen as a continuation of Maharana Kumbha's legacy?**

- a) Focus on religious reform
- b) Emphasis on military resistance and fortification
- c) Expansion of trade routes
- d) Promotion of literature and arts

**Answer:** b) Emphasis on military resistance and fortification

**Explanation:** Maharana Pratap's emphasis on defending Mewar through military resistance and fortifying strongholds like Kumbhalgarh can be seen as a continuation of Maharana Kumbha's legacy.

**100. Which reasoning explains why Maharana Kumbha's rule is considered a golden age in the history of Mewar?**

- a) His ability to secure lasting peace with the Delhi Sultanate

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- b) His extensive contributions to architecture, arts, and military defense
- c) His economic policies that increased trade with Europe
- d) His focus on religious tolerance

**Answer:** b) His extensive contributions to architecture, arts, and military defense

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha's reign is regarded as a golden age because of his cultural patronage, architectural achievements, and efforts to strengthen Mewar's military defenses.

**101. What was the key factor that allowed Maharana Pratap to continue his fight against the Mughal Empire despite numerous losses?**

- a) Support from European powers
- b) Guerrilla warfare tactics and knowledge of local terrain
- c) A strong alliance with the Delhi Sultanate
- d) His superior artillery and weapons

**Answer:** b) Guerrilla warfare tactics and knowledge of local terrain

**Explanation:** Maharana Pratap's use of guerrilla warfare and his deep knowledge of the terrain allowed him to continue resisting the Mughals, despite having fewer resources.

**102. What critical reasoning explains Maharana Sanga's decision to engage Babur at Khanwa despite Babur's superior artillery?**

- a) Overconfidence in his Rajput forces
- b) Desire to prevent Babur from entering Rajputana
- c) Influence from other Rajput leaders
- d) Religious motivation to defend Hinduism

**Answer:** b) Desire to prevent Babur from entering Rajputana

**Explanation:** Maharana Sanga sought to prevent Babur's expansion into Rajputana, despite being aware of Babur's superior artillery. He hoped to unite the Rajputs and resist Mughal dominance.

**103. What role did the discovery of the Javar silver mines play in Mewar's architectural and military advancements?**

- a) It provided wealth to fund the construction of forts and temples
- b) It allowed Mewar to expand its trade with neighboring regions
- c) It diminished the influence of neighboring powers
- d) It attracted European merchants to the region

**Answer:** a) It provided wealth to fund the construction of forts and temples

**Explanation:** The wealth generated from the silver mines of Javar under Maharana Lakha's reign provided the resources to fund significant architectural projects and military fortifications.

**104. What can be inferred about the influence of religion on the rulers of Mewar from their construction of temples and religious monuments?**

- a) Religion played a central role in legitimizing their rule
- b) Temples were built solely for economic purposes
- c) They focused on promoting only one form of worship
- d) Religion had little influence on their political decisions

**Answer:** a) Religion played a central role in legitimizing their rule

**Explanation:** The rulers of Mewar, including Bapa Rawal and Maharana Kumbha, used the construction of temples to legitimize their rule and strengthen their spiritual authority.

**105. How did Maharana Pratap's guerrilla warfare tactics challenge the Mughal forces?**

- a) By using superior weapons
- b) Through better trade alliances
- c) By exploiting the difficult terrain of the Aravalli hills
- d) By forming alliances with the Delhi Sultanate

**Answer:** c) By exploiting the difficult terrain of the Aravalli hills

**Explanation:** Maharana Pratap utilized guerrilla warfare tactics, taking advantage of the challenging terrain of the Aravalli hills to outmaneuver the larger Mughal forces.

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**106. Which of the following best explains why Maharana Sanga failed to defeat Babur at Khanwa despite having a larger army?**

- a) Lack of unity among Rajput forces
- b) Inadequate financial resources
- c) Inferior military strategy and weapons compared to Babur
- d) Delayed reinforcements from neighboring states

**Answer:** c) Inferior military strategy and weapons compared to Babur

**Explanation:** Despite having a larger army, Maharana Sanga's forces were at a disadvantage due to Babur's superior military strategy and use of artillery.

**107. Which reasoning best explains why Maharana Kumbha's reign is considered one of the most culturally rich periods in Mewar's history?**

- a) His focus on military expansion
- b) His patronage of arts, architecture, and music
- c) His alliances with European merchants
- d) His introduction of new trade routes

**Answer:** b) His patronage of arts, architecture, and music

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha's reign saw a flourishing of culture, with significant contributions to architecture, music, and literature, making it a culturally rich period in Mewar's history.

**108. What critical reasoning can explain the importance of the Vijay Stambh as a symbol of Mewar's victories?**

- a) It represented Mewar's dominance in trade
- b) It commemorated Mewar's military triumphs and resilience
- c) It was used as a religious pilgrimage site
- d) It was a center for political negotiations

**Answer:** b) It commemorated Mewar's military triumphs and resilience

**Explanation:** The Vijay Stambh was constructed by Maharana Kumbha to celebrate Mewar's military victories, especially over Mahmud Khilji, and stood as a symbol of the kingdom's resilience.

**109. Which critical factor allowed Mewar to maintain its independence despite facing multiple invasions?**

- a) Its economic wealth from trade
- b) Its strong alliances with neighboring regions
- c) Its well-fortified defenses and military leadership
- d) Its religious influence across northern India

**Answer:** c) Its well-fortified defenses and military leadership

**Explanation:** Mewar's independence was largely due to its strong military leadership and well-fortified defenses, particularly under rulers like Maharana Kumbha and Maharana Pratap.

**110. Which reasoning explains Maharana Kumbha's decision to fortify Kumbhalgarh as one of Mewar's primary defensive structures?**

- a) To expand Mewar's influence over trade routes
- b) To create a refuge in case of invasion
- c) To demonstrate Mewar's architectural superiority
- d) To serve as a religious center for pilgrims

**Answer:** b) To create a refuge in case of invasion

**Explanation:** Kumbhalgarh Fort was strategically fortified by Maharana Kumbha to serve as a defensive stronghold and a safe refuge during times of invasion.