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#### Chapter - 08

#### Art & Culture

##### 1. Alberuni came to India with

- (A) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (B) Alexander
- (C) Babur
- (D) Tamur

##### 2. Which of the following is in the World Heritage list?

- (A) Khajuraho
- (B) Nalanda ruins
- (C) Hampi
- (D) Tajmahal

##### 3. Who built the Khajuraho temples?

- (A) Holkars
- (B) Sindias
- (C) Bundela Rajputs
- (D) Chandela Rajputs

##### 4. Which of the following architectural wonders was not constructed in the 12th Century A.D.?

- (A) Sun - temple of Konark
- (B) Temple of Khajuraho
- (C) Angkor Vat
- (D) Notre Dam, the Paris

##### 5. Where was saint kabir born?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Varanasi
- (C) Mathura
- (D) Hyderabad

##### 6. Which of the following languages was in vogue during Mughal period in the courts of India?

- (A) French
- (B) Persian
- (C) Portugese
- (D) Arabic

##### 7. Which Sufi's dargah is at Ajmer?

- (A) Baba Farid
- (B) Qutb-din Bakhtiyar Kaki
- (C) Moinuddin Chisti
- (D) Khwaja Bahuddin

##### 8. Who was the architect who designed "Taj Mahal?"

- (A) Mohammad Hussain

(B) Ustad Ahmad Lahauri

(C) Shah-Isa

(D) Ismail

##### 9. The Assam State derives its name from that of a tribe that conquered the region. Where did the tribesmen come from?

- (A) Tibet
- (B) Mongolia
- (C) Burma (Now Myanmar)
- (D) Siam (now Thailand)

##### 10. Ranthambhor was

- (A) A Mughal palace
- (B) A Rajput fort
- (C) Capital of the khaljis
- (D) A Buddhist pilgrimage centre

##### 11. The foreign traveller who visited India during the Mughal Period and who left us an expert's description of the Peacock Throne, was

- (A) Geronimo Verroneo
- (B) 'Omrah' Danishmand Khan
- (C) Tavernier
- (D) Austin of Bordeaux

##### 12. Which one of the following Mughal buildings is said to possess the unique feature of being exactly equal in length and breadth?

- (A) Agra Fort
- (B) Red Fort
- (C) Taj Mahal
- (D) Buland Darwaza

##### 13. The Qutub Minar was completed by the famous ruler

- (A) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (D) Alauddin Khilji

##### 14. Who wrote Akbarnama?

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Birbal
- (C) Abul Fazal
- (D) Bhagavan Das







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15. The first Indian Hindi Scholar of the Mughal period was

- (A) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
- (B) Abdur Rahim
- (C) Mulla Wajhi
- (D) Chand Bardai

16. Who translated Ramayana into Persian?

- (A) Abul Fazl
- (B) Badauni
- (C) Abdul Latif
- (D) Isar Das

17. The famous Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was taken away in 1739 by

- (A) Afghan invader Ahmed Shah Abdali
- (B) Persian invader Nadir Shah
- (C) Mongol invader Chengiz Khan
- (D) British East India Company

18. Who was the Guru of Kabir?

- (A) Ramanuja
- (B) Ramananda
- (C) Vallabhacharya
- (D) Namadeva

19. The reputed musician duo, Tansen and Baiju Bawra, flourished during the reign of

- (A) Jahangir
- (B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Shah Jahan

20. Where is the Bada Imambara located?

- (A) Agra
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Patna
- (D) Allahabad

21. "Quwwat-ul-Islam" Mosque was built by

- (A) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- (B) Alauddin Khilji
- (C) Iltutmish
- (D) Mohammad Adilshah

22. Which of the following was built by Akbar to commemorate his conquest of Khandesh in Gujarat?

- (A) Bada Imambara
- (B) Buland Darwaza
- (C) Jama Masjid
- (D) Siddi Bashir

23. The court language of the Delhi Sultanate was

- (A) Urdu
- (B) Persian
- (C) Hindi
- (D) Arabic

24. Name the language that was designated as the 'Camp Language' during the Medieval Period

- (A) Sanskrit
- (B) Pali
- (C) Hindi
- (D) Urdu

25. Which one is not situated at Fatehpur Sikri?

- (A) The Panch Mahal
- (B) Moti Masjid
- (C) Tomb of Salim Chishti
- (D) The Moriam Palace

26. Who was the author of Gita Govinda?

- (A) Jayadeva
- (B) Kalhana
- (C) Kalidasa
- (D) Raja Rao

27. The Sultans of which dynasty ruled for the longest time?

- (A) Khilji dynasty
- (B) Tughlaq dynasty
- (C) Slave dynasty
- (D) Lodi dynasty

28. Qutub Minar, as we find at present, was finally re-built by

- (A) Balban
- (B) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- (C) Sikandar Lodi
- (D) Firoz Tughlaq

29. What was the official language of the Sultanate?

- (A) Persian
- (B) Urdu
- (C) Arabic
- (D) Hindi

30. In which of the following towns is "Moti Masjid" situated?

- (A) Agra
- (B) Jaipur
- (C) Lahore
- (D) Ahmedabad

31. Which of the following Mughal emperors is credited with composition of Hindi songs?

- (A) Babar
- (B) Akbar
- (C) Jahangir
- (D) Shahjehan







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**32. Rajatarangini was written by**

- (A) Kalhana (B) Alberuni  
(c) Harsha Vardhana (D) Kautilya

**33. Which one of the following monuments in Delhi is not included as a World Heritage Site?**

- (A) Red Fort (B) Humayun's Tomb  
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Jantar Mantar

**34. Bibi-Ka-Maqbara is located in India at**

- (A) Fatehpur Sikri (B) Aurangabad  
(C) Hyderabad (D) Jaunpur

**35. Who among the following was known as the 'Parrot of India'?**

- (A) Hussain Shah (B) Amir Khusro  
(C) Barbak Shah (D) Nanak

**36. The tomb of Jahangir was built at**

- (A) Gujrat (B) Delhi  
(C) Lahore (D) Agra

**37. Which of the following forts was not built by Akbar?**

- (A) Gwalior Fort (B) Agra Fort  
(C) Lahore Fort (D) Allahabad Fort

**38. Bijapur is known for its**

- (A) Sever drought condition  
(B) Gol Gumbaz  
(C) Heavy rainfall  
(D) Statue of Gomateswara

**39. The Taj Mahal is called a dream in marble'. Which monument is called as 'a dream of stone'?**

- (A) The Rang Mahal (B) The PanchMahal.  
(C) The Red Fort (D) The Bahai temple

**40. Akbar's tomb is located at which of the following places?**

- (A) Sikandara (B) Agra  
(C) Fatehpursikri (D) Allahabad

**41. Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal in memory of**

- (A) Ruqayya Sultan Begum  
(B) Jodha Bai  
(C) Mumtaz Mahal  
(D) Nur Jahan

**42. Bibi Ka Maqbara was built by**

- (A) Humayun (B) Azam Shah  
(C) Babur (D) Aurangzeb

**43. Name the poet who wrote "Prithviraj Raso", a poem describing Prithviraj Chauhan's life**

- (A) Vir Siroja (B) Chand Bardai  
(C) Meerja Umed (D) Nur Fateh

**44. Ranthambhore Fort is in**

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Orissa  
(C) Rajasthan (D) Sikkim

**45. Chandragiri Fort is a historical fort, built in the 11th century. It is located in**

- (A) Karnataka (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Madhta Pradesh (D) Andhra Pradesh

**46. Agra Fort was built by**

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar  
(C) Babur (D) Aurangzeb

**47. Jantar Mantar is in**

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Assam  
(C) Bihar (D) Gujrat

**48. Ramcharitmanas is an epic poem written in which language ?**

- (A) Santali (B) Munda  
(C) Awadhi (D) Sanskrit

**49. Who built Hawa Mahal?**

- (A) Guru Ramdas  
(B) Maharaja Pratap Singh  
(C) Rabindra Nath Tagore  
(D) British Govt





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50. Humayun's Tomb was built by \_\_\_\_.

- (A) Humayun (B) Hamida Banu Begum  
(C) Babur (D) Akbar

51. Who built Jodhpur Fort?

- (A) Guru Ramdas (B) Shahjahan  
(C) Rao Jodhaji (D) Mahatma Gandhi

52. Which world heritage site comprises of the tomb of Iltutmish?

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar  
(D) Red Fort Complex

53. Which world heritage site comprises of the Alai Darwaza Gate?

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar  
(D) Red Fort Complex

54. Which world Heritage Monument has been acclaimed as the "Necropolis of the Mughal dynasty"?

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar  
(D) Red Fort Complex

55. Moti Masjid is situated in which of these World Heritage Sites?

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar  
(D) Red Fort Complex

56. Mausoleum (Dargah) of Salim Chishti is situated in?

- (A) Humayun's Tomb (B) Fatehpur Sikri  
(C) Gwalior Fort (D) Agra Fort

57. Khas Mahal and the Shish Mahal are built in which World Heritage Monument?

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar  
(D) Agra Fort

58. Diwan -i-Khas is in which of these monuments?

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar  
(D) Red Fort Complex

59. Buland Darwaza is the main entrance to the palace at:

- (A) Amer Fort (B) Gwalior Fort  
(C) Fatehpur Sikri (D) Agra Fort

60. Jama Masjid is situated in which of these World Heritage Sites?

- (A) Fatehpur Sikri (B) Humayun's Tomb  
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Agra Fort

61. The Biography of Humayun was written by \_\_\_\_.

- (A) Nur Jahan (B) Jodha  
(C) Anarkali (D) Gulbadan Begum

62. Which was the first garden tomb in the Indian subcontinent?

- (A) Tomb of Jahangir  
(B) Humayun's Tomb  
(C) Taj Mahal  
(D) Tomb of Muhammad Iqbal

63. Which world Heritage Site is built on the right bank of the Yamuna River?

- (A) Taj Mahal  
(B) Hawa Mahal  
(C) Humayun's Tomb







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(D) Mahabodhi Temple Complex

**64. Who built Jama Masjid?**

- (A) Guru Ramdas (B) Shah Jahan  
(C) Rao Jodhaji (D) Mahatma Gandhi

**65. What architectural style is characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying buttresses?**

- a) Romanesque b) Baroque  
c) Gothic d) Renaissance

**66. Which medieval manuscript illumination style was characterized by intricate, colorful designs often featuring gold leaf?**

- a) Byzantine b) Celtic  
c) Romanesque d) Gothic

**67. The Bayeux Tapestry depicts which historical event?**

- a) The Crusades  
b) The Norman Conquest of England  
c) The Hundred Years' War  
d) The Black Death

**68. Which medieval playwright is known for his morality play "Everyman"?**

- a) William Shakespeare  
b) Geoffrey Chaucer  
c) Christopher Marlowe  
d) Anonymous

**69. The medieval period is often divided into three phases: Early, High, and Late. Which period saw the peak of cathedral building and the rise of universities?**

- a) Early Medieval Period  
b) High Medieval Period  
c) Late Medieval Period  
d) Renaissance Period

**70. Which medieval manuscript style, characterized by its small size and intricate detail, was often used for religious texts?**

- a) Carolingian b) Romanesque  
c) Ottonian d) Book of Hours

**71. Who is considered the greatest composer of medieval music, known for his sacred compositions such as Gregorian chants?**

- a) Johann Sebastian Bach  
b) Hildegard of Bingen  
c) Guillaume de Machaut  
d) Anonymous

**72. Which medieval epic poem tells the story of the hero Beowulf?**

- a) The Song of Roland  
b) The Divine Comedy  
c) Beowulf  
d) The Canterbury Tales

**73. Which medieval philosopher and theologian is known for his monumental work "Summa Theologica"?**

- a) Thomas Aquinas b) Anselm of Canterbury  
c) Augustine of Hippo d) Boethius

**74. The medieval Islamic art form of intricate geometric patterns is known as:**

- a) Arabesque b) Mosaic  
c) Calligraphy d) Minaret

**75. Which medieval European ruler commissioned the construction of the Palatine Chapel in Aachen?**

- a) Charlemagne  
b) William the Conqueror  
c) Henry II of England  
d) Justinian I

**76. The "Domesday Book," compiled in 1086, was commissioned by which medieval English king?**

- a) William the Conqueror  
b) Richard the Lionheart  
c) Henry II  
d) Edward the Confessor







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77. Which medieval European city is famous for its preserved medieval walls and towers, as well as its annual horse race, the Palio di Siena?

- a) Florence
- b) Venice
- c) Siena
- d) Rome

78. The medieval Icelandic literary work "Edda" is attributed to:

- a) Snorri Sturluson
- b) Erik the Red
- c) Leif Erikson
- d) Egil Skallagrímsson

79. The medieval period in Europe is often referred to as the "Dark Ages" because:

- a) It was a time of widespread cultural and artistic flourishing.
- b) The period saw a decline in trade and commerce.
- c) It was marked by political stability and unity.
- d) Historical records from this period are scarce, leading to a perceived lack of progress.

80. The medieval Japanese military nobility were known as:

- a) Shoguns
- b) Daimyos
- c) Samurai
- d) Ronin

81. The medieval Islamic philosopher known for his influential works on logic, metaphysics, and ethics was:

- a) Avicenna
- b) Averroes
- c) Al-Ghazali
- d) Ibn Khaldun

82. Which medieval European king led the Third Crusade?

- a) Richard the Lionheart
- b) Philip II of France
- c) Frederick Barbarossa
- d) Louis IX of France

83. The medieval code of conduct for knights, emphasizing virtues such as honor, loyalty, and bravery, was known as:

- a) Chivalry
- b) Feudalism
- c) Manorialism
- d) Serfdom

84. The medieval European trading organization that dominated trade between the 12th and 15th centuries was the:

- a) Hanseatic League
- b) Silk Road Consortium
- c) Venetian Guild
- d) Knights Templar

85. Which medieval English monarch commissioned the construction of the Tower of London?

- a) William the Conqueror
- b) Henry II
- c) Richard the Lionheart
- d) Henry VIII

86. The medieval Islamic philosopher who wrote "The Revival of the Religious Sciences" and emphasized spirituality and self-discipline was:

- a) Avicenna
- b) Averroes
- c) Al-Ghazali
- d) Ibn Khaldun

87. The medieval European architectural style characterized by thick walls, small windows, and rounded arches is known as:

- a) Romanesque
- b) Gothic
- c) Renaissance
- d) Baroque

88. Which medieval English poet wrote "The Canterbury Tales"?

- a) William Langland
- b) Geoffrey Chaucer
- c) Sir Thomas Malory
- d) John Gower

89. The medieval Islamic art of decorative writing, often used to adorn mosques and Quranic manuscripts, is known as:

- a) Calligraphy
- b) Arabesque
- c) Minaret
- d) Mosaic

90. The medieval Norse god associated with poetry, wisdom, and writing is:

- a) Thor
- b) Odin
- c) Loki
- d) Freyr





91. Which medieval European king led the Reconquista, the Christian reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula from Muslim rule?

- a) Ferdinand II of Aragon
- b) Philip II of Spain
- c) Alfonso VI of Castile
- d) Charlemagne

92. The medieval European castle was primarily a symbol of:

- a) Economic prosperity
- b) Military strength and power
- c) Religious devotion
- d) Architectural innovation

93. Which medieval English king is associated with the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215?

- a) Henry II
- b) Richard the Lionheart
- c) John Lackland
- d) Edward I

94. The medieval European guild system was primarily concerned with:

- a) Military organization
- b) Economic regulation and professional standards
- c) Religious practices
- d) Artistic innovation

95. The medieval European king who famously led the Fourth Crusade, resulting in the sack of Constantinople, was:

- a) Frederick Barbarossa
- b) Philip II of France
- c) Richard the Lionheart
- d) Louis IX of France

96. Which medieval philosopher and theologian is known for his work "Consolation of Philosophy"?

- a) Thomas Aquinas
- b) Anselm of Canterbury
- c) Augustine of Hippo
- d) Boethius

97. The medieval European event marked by widespread persecution and violence against Jews, often associated with accusations of ritual murder and host desecration, is known as:

- a) The Black Death
- b) The Reconquista
- c) The Crusades
- d) The pogroms

98. The medieval European monarch who famously led the English army to victory against the French at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 was:

- a) Henry V
- b) Edward III
- c) Henry II
- d) Edward I

99. The medieval European city known as the center of the Renaissance movement, particularly in art and architecture, was:

- a) Florence
- b) Venice
- c) Rome
- d) Milan

100. The medieval Islamic scholar who wrote "The Muqaddimah," often considered the first work of historical sociology, was:

- a) Avicenna
- b) Averroes
- c) Al-Ghazali
- d) Ibn Khaldun