

CLASS 9 SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapter 3 – MCQs

Resistance and Resilience (1000 CE-1700 CE) | Part 2

Understanding Society: India and Beyond | 2026-27

30 Multiple Choice Questions covering the key concepts of the chapter. Answer key is provided at the end for self-checking.

1. What is meant by Swarajya?
 - A. Religious pilgrimage
 - B. Independent self-governing territory
 - C. Temple tax
 - D. Trading guild
2. Which two forts are specifically associated with Maratha resistance in the chapter?
 - A. Raigad and Sinhagad
 - B. Red Fort and Agra Fort
 - C. Golconda and Gwalior
 - D. Chittor and Mehrangarh
3. Why were hill forts strategically useful?
 - A. They were close to oceans
 - B. They used difficult terrain for defence
 - C. They were used only for trade
 - D. They eliminated the need for soldiers
4. Which military approach is associated with rapid attacks and swift retreats by Maratha forces?
 - A. Naval blockade
 - B. Guerrilla warfare
 - C. Trench warfare
 - D. Siege-only warfare
5. What does Sankirtan refer to?
 - A. Collective devotional singing
 - B. A land-revenue system
 - C. A type of fort
 - D. A merchant tax
6. Who composed the Ramcharitmanas in Awadhi?
 - A. Kabir
 - B. Tulsidas
 - C. Tukaram
 - D. Surdas
7. Atukuri Molla is associated with a Ramayanam written in which language?
 - A. Bengali
 - B. Telugu
 - C. Marathi
 - D. Punjabi

8. Which of the following is a Bhakti saint from the western region?

- A. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- B. Tukaram
- C. Sankardev
- D. Madhava Kandali

9. Which tradition emphasised personal devotion and spread through songs and regional languages?

- A. Bhakti
- B. Hundi
- C. Confederacy
- D. Irrigation

10. Sufism is best described in the chapter as:

- A. A military alliance
- B. The mystical dimension of Islam
- C. A tax system
- D. A type of temple architecture

11. Which pair contains Sufi orders discussed in relation to the Delhi Sultanate?

- A. Chishti and Suhrawardi
- B. Qadiriya and Naqshbandiya
- C. Bhakti and Chishti
- D. Rajput and Chishti

12. Which pair is associated with the Mughal period in the chapter?

- A. Chishti and Suhrawardi
- B. Qadiriya and Naqshbandiya
- C. Rajput and Ahom
- D. Vijayanagara and Maratha

13. What does Sulh-i-Kul mean?

- A. Rule by merchants
- B. Peace with all
- C. Military victory
- D. Land revenue

14. A khanqah was associated with:

- A. Sufi religious and social life
- B. Maratha fort construction
- C. Irrigation only
- D. Ocean navigation only

15. Why were temples important beyond religious worship?
- A. They had social, cultural and economic roles
 - B. They were only military camps
 - C. They were only ports
 - D. They were only markets
16. Which temple is associated with Thanjavur?
- A. Brihadeeswara
 - B. Jagdish
 - C. Jagat Shiromani
 - D. Sun Temple at Konark
17. Which was a major source of state income?
- A. Land revenue
 - B. Temple music
 - C. Poetry
 - D. Pilgrimage songs
18. Which technology is mentioned as an irrigation device?
- A. Persian wheel
 - B. Steam engine
 - C. Telegraph
 - D. Printing press
19. What was a hundi?
- A. A financial instrument for commercial transactions/remittance
 - B. A fort gate
 - C. A devotional song
 - D. A type of irrigation canal
20. Who were sarrafs?
- A. Money changers/financial intermediaries
 - B. Temple dancers
 - C. Fort commanders only
 - D. Agricultural labourers
21. Who were gumashthas?
- A. Commercial agents
 - B. Sufi saints
 - C. Fort builders
 - D. Bhakti poets

22. Which communities helped connect rural and urban centres through trade?
- A. Banjaras and other trading communities
 - B. Only soldiers
 - C. Only temple priests
 - D. Only rulers
23. Which three regions are highlighted as important commercial areas?
- A. Malabar, Coromandel and Bengal
 - B. Kashmir, Punjab and Assam
 - C. Rajasthan, Gujarat and Bihar only
 - D. Deccan, Ladakh and Sikkim
24. From which century did seaborne trade expand significantly according to the chapter?
- A. 5th century
 - B. 9th century
 - C. 13th century
 - D. 18th century
25. Indian Ocean trade connected India with important regions including the Persian Gulf and:
- A. China
 - B. Antarctica
 - C. South America
 - D. Australia only
26. Which ruler's Amuktamalyada is discussed in relation to ports and foreign traders?
- A. Krishnadevaraya
 - B. Akbar
 - C. Alauddin Khalji
 - D. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
27. Which combination best represents economic resilience in the chapter?
- A. Agriculture, irrigation, markets, hundis and trade
 - B. Forts alone
 - C. Poetry alone
 - D. Temples alone
28. Why did rulers patronise temples?
- A. To strengthen political legitimacy and support institutions
 - B. To stop agriculture
 - C. To eliminate trade
 - D. To replace forts

29. Which statement best explains resilience?

- A. Ability to adapt and preserve continuity during change
- B. Refusal to change anything
- C. Only military victory
- D. Only economic growth

30. Which topic is explicitly included in the official Chapter 3 syllabus?

- A. Forts and fortifications
- B. French Revolution
- C. Industrial Revolution
- D. Cold War

Answer Key

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B

11. A 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. A 17. A 18. A 19. A 20. A

21. A 22. A 23. A 24. C 25. A 26. A 27. A 28. A 29. A 30. A

Source note: Questions are original practice questions aligned with the NCERT Grade 9 Part 2 Chapter 3 syllabus. The official syllabus includes safeguarding sovereignty, art and architecture, languages and literature, Bhakti, forts and fortifications, and expansion of the Indian economy and state. [\[cite\turn0search12\]](#)