

2 0 1 5

HISTORY

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.
- (iv) General Candidates are not allowed to attempt the questions meant for the Elementary School Teacher Candidates.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 30)

- 1.** Choose and write the correct answer of the following from the given alternatives (any *twenty*) : $1 \times 20 = 20$

- (a) The Harappan Civilization is based entirely on
- (i) archaeological evidence
 - (ii) literary evidence
 - (iii) inscription

(2)

(b) The Harappan established contact with the outside world through

(i) Kalibangan

(ii) Lothal

(iii) Chanduraho

(c) The Ashokan inscriptions were first deciphered by

(i) Max Muller

(ii) Wheeler

(iii) James Princep

(d) Which ruler of the following dynasties assumed the title, 'Devaputra' or 'Son of God'?

(i) Mauryan

(ii) Gupta

(iii) Kushan

(e) The *Rig Veda* was translated into English by

(i) William Dwight Whitney

(ii) Ralph T. H. Griffith

(iii) Maurice Bloomfield

(3)

(f) *Tripitaka* or *Three Baskets* is associated with the teachings of

(i) Buddhism

(ii) Jainism

(iii) Brahmanism

(g) Who were the pioneers of South Indian architecture?

(i) Pallavas

(ii) Cholas

(iii) Chalukyas

(h) *Ain-i-Akbari* is a book written by

(i) Alberuni

(ii) Firdausi

(iii) Abul Fazl

(i) Which ruler is considered as the greatest Mughal Emperor?

(i) Babur

(ii) Akbar

(iii) Shah Jahan

(4)

- (j) Calligraphy is an art of
- (i) painting
 - (ii) handwriting
 - (iii) dancing
- (k) Who referred to the people East of the Indus as Hindus?
- (i) Turks
 - (ii) Afghans
 - (iii) Mongols
- (l) The Muqaddams were
- (i) village headmen
 - (ii) village artisans
 - (iii) village accountants
- (m) Who among the following travellers gave an account of the caste system in India?
- (i) Ibn Batuta
 - (ii) Bernier
 - (iii) Alberuni

(5)

(n) Who introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?

(i) Robert Clive

(ii) Lord Cornwallis

(iii) Warren Hastings

(o) Who among the following Europeans established their settlements in Pondicherry in 1673?

(i) Portuguese

(ii) English

(iii) French

(p) The first Census Population in India was carried out in the year

(i) 1872

(ii) 1880

(iii) 1890

(q) The first administrator of Assam was

(i) Major Francis

(ii) David Scott

(iii) Francis Buchanan

(6)

(r) Which of the following cities became the capital of the British possessions in India in 1772?

(i) Delhi

(ii) Calcutta

(iii) Madras

(s) Which part of Assam was annexed by the British in 1828?

(i) Lower Assam

(ii) Upper Assam

(iii) Central Assam

(t) The 'Father of Khasi Alphabet' was

(i) William Carey

(ii) Thomas Jones

(iii) William Williams

(u) One of the important gifts that Assam received from the British colonialism is

(i) tea plantation

(ii) jute plantation

(iii) rubber plantation

(v) One of the storm centres of the Revolt of 1857 was

(i) Calcutta

(ii) Kanpur

(iii) Poona

(w) The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was

(i) greased cartridges

(ii) British policy of annexation

(iii) social and religious

(x) Gandhi saw Charkha as a

(i) symbol of unity

(ii) symbol of integrity

(iii) symbol of human society

(y) The Two-Nation Theory was advocated by

(i) Muhammad Iqbal

(ii) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

(iii) S. K. Khan

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* (any ten) : 1×10=10

- (a) The Great Bath was the most striking structure at Harappa.
- (b) Samudra Gupta was the most powerful of the Gupta rulers.
- (c) The term 'Jati' was based on birth.
- (d) The tradition of erecting stupas came to be associated with Jainism.
- (e) Temples also functioned as centres of learning.
- (f) The Taj Mahal was built by Akbar.
- (g) Kabir opposed idol worship.
- (h) All accounts of foreign travellers are alike.
- (i) The traveller who described paan and coconut in his account was Ibn Batuta.
- (j) The Calcutta Municipal Corporation was established in 1876.
- (k) Bombay was the commercial capital of colonial India.
- (l) Slavery as an institution did not exist both in the hills and plains of North-East India.
- (m) The Revolt of 1857 was organized and well-planned.
- (n) The government established Survey of India in 1878.
- (o) Satyagraha is a teaching of violent struggle.

(9)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

3. Answer any *ten* of the following in 2 or 3 sentences each : 2×10=20

- (a) Describe the planned drainage system of the Harappan Civilization.
- (b) What was the Ashoka's 'Dhamma'?
- (c) Mention the four Varnas of the caste system.
- (d) What were the three main styles of temple architecture?
- (e) What is chronicle?
- (f) What was the Ibadat Khana?
- (g) What are great and little traditions?
- (h) What was the *Kitab-al-Hind*?
- (i) Who were the inhabitants of the Rajmahal Hills?
- (j) What are cantonments?
- (k) Who was Togan Sangma?
- (l) Who was Rani Lakshmi Bai?
- (m) Why did Lord Curzon partition Bengal in 1905?
- (n) What was the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
- (o) What is communalism?

(10)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

4. Answer Question No. (j) and *any three* from the rest :

- (a) What led to the decline and end of the Harappan Civilization? 10
- (b) Describe the system of administration of the Mauryan rulers. 10
- (c) Describe the life and main teachings of Mahavira or Gautama Buddha. 10
- (d) Give an account of the early life of Babur and his conquest of India. 10
- (e) Describe the characteristics of new towns during the colonial period. 10

Or

Describe the social life in the New Cities.

- (f) How did the British start and promote the plantations in Assam? 10
- (g) How did the Revolt of 1857 start and spread to Delhi? 10
- (h) Give an account of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Why did Gandhi call off the Movement? 8+2=10

(11)

(i) Write an essay on the Civil Disobedience Movement. 10

(j) Write short notes on any *two* of the following :
10×2=20

(i) Rock-cut Temples

(ii) Bhakti Movement

(iii) Ibn Batuta's Description of Indian Cities

(iv) Santhal Uprising

(v) Shillong—a Hill Station in the East

(vi) Education of Women in Assam

(vii) B. R. Ambedkar

(12)

[For Elementary School Teacher Candidates only
in lieu of Question No. 4. (j) (short notes)]

(j) Answer any *five* questions : 4×5=20

- (i) Name four sites where the Harappan Civilization flourished.
- (ii) Who was Harisena?
- (iii) What are the Vedas?
- (iv) Who was Shah Jahan?
- (v) Who was Guru Nanak?
- (vi) Who was Alberuni?
- (vii) What was the Ryotwari System?
- (viii) Why did the British develop Hill Stations?
- (ix) Who was Nana Sahib?
- (x) What was the Swadeshi Movement?
