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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.

(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) inscriptions

(2)

(b) The city of Mohenjo-daro was located on the banks of the river

(i) Sutlej

(ii) Indus

(iii) Ravi

(c) The most important of the Mahajanapadas in the 6th Century BC was

(i) Kashi

(ii) Koshala

(iii) Magadha

(d) The *Puranas* were written to popularize the religion of the

(i) Brahmanas

(ii) Buddhists

(iii) Vedas

(e) Which of the following places is not associated with Buddhism?

(i) Bodh Gaya

(ii) Mathura

(iii) Sarnath

- (f) South Indian Architecture is mainly
- (i) temple architecture
 - (ii) domestic building architecture
 - (iii) office building architecture
- (g) The Vijayanagar Empire was founded by
- (i) Rajaraja
 - (ii) Harihara and Bukka
 - (iii) Simhavishnu
- (h) The Muqaddams were
- (i) village headmen
 - (ii) village artisans
 - (iii) village accountants
- (i) The women in the 16th and 17th Century of the agrarian society were equally active in
- (i) food production
 - (ii) steel production
 - (iii) craft production

- (j) The First Battle of Panipat took place in
- (i) 1525
 - (ii) 1526
 - (iii) 1527
- (k) Shahjahan constructed a new city near Delhi and named it
- (i) Fatehpur
 - (ii) Agra
 - (iii) Shahjahanabad
- (l) The *Adi Granth* is the
- (i) sacred book of the Sikhs
 - (ii) sacred book of the Muslims
 - (iii) sacred book of the Hindus
- (m) Alberuni was born in
- (i) 963 AD
 - (ii) 973 AD
 - (iii) 983 AD

- (n) To Bernier, Indian towns appeared to be as
- (i) small towns
 - (ii) big towns
 - (iii) camp towns
- (o) The revenue system introduced in Bombay Deccan was known as
- (i) Ryotwari System
 - (ii) Mahalwari Settlement
 - (iii) Permanent Settlement
- (p) Calcutta served as the capital of India during the British Raj till
- (i) 1909
 - (ii) 1910
 - (iii) 1911
- (q) One of the important gifts that Assam received from the British colonialism is
- (i) Western education
 - (ii) tea plantation
 - (iii) introduction of railways

- (r) The 'Father of Khasi Alphabet' was
- (i) William Carey
 - (ii) Thomas Jones
 - (iii) William Williams
- (s) The Mughal Emperor who took part in the Revolt of 1857 was
- (i) Bahadur Shah
 - (ii) Shah Alam II
 - (iii) Akbar II
- (t) The Swadeshi Movement started as a response to the
- (i) Subsidiary Alliance
 - (ii) Partition of Bengal
 - (iii) Rowlatt Act
- (u) "Home Rule is my birthright and I will have it."
Who among the following gave the above popular slogan?
- (i) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (ii) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (iii) Lokmanya Tilak

(7)

(v) Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement on

(i) 12th March, 1929

(ii) 12th March, 1930

(iii) 12th March, 1932

(w) The Two-Nation Theory was advocated by

(i) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

(ii) Muhammad Iqbal

(iii) S. K. Khan

(x) Which Constitution is the longest in the world?

(i) British Constitution

(ii) American Constitution

(iii) Indian Constitution

(y) Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

(i) B. R. Ambedkar

(ii) K. M. Munshi

(iii) Jawaharlal Nehru

(8)

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

- (a) The Harappans did not know the technique of manufacturing colours.
- (b) Chandragupta was the founder of the Maurya dynasty.
- (c) The *Rigveda* was translated into English by Ralph T. H. Griffith in 1896.
- (d) Mahavira and Buddha did not question the authority of the Vedas.
- (e) A ratha is a monolith.
- (f) The Buland Darwaza or the arched gateway symbolized Akbar's victory in Gujarat.
- (g) The Sufis were organized in 14 orders or Silsilas.
- (h) Ibn Batuta was an Italian traveller.
- (i) The Rajmahal Hills were occupied by the Paharias and the Santhals.

(9)

- (j) For the British, the 'Black' areas symbolized anarchy, filth and diseases.
- (k) The British established their hold over the whole of the North-East without facing any resistance.
- (l) Kunwar Singh was the chief organizer of the Revolt of 1857 in Calcutta.
- (m) Under the Moderates, the Congress did not penetrate down to the masses.
- (n) Gandhiji represented the Congress at the Second Round Table Conference which was held in London in September, 1931.
- (o) Gandhiji was assassinated on 31st January, 1948.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

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

- (a) What was the citadel?
- (b) Mention the four Vedas.
- (c) What was the Tripitaka or three baskets?

(10)

(d) What are the three styles of temple architecture?

(e) What is a chronicle?

(f) What are 'Great' and 'Little' traditions?

(g) Who was Kabir?

(h) What picture of urban centres did Bernier draw?

(i) What is the Permanent Settlement?

(j) Who were the jotedars?

(k) What were the civil lines in colonial towns?

(l) Was the Revolt of 1857 organized?

(m) Who was Mangal Pandey?

(n) What was the significance of Salt and Salt Laws?

(o) What was the Resolution of 1940?

(11)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

- (a) Who were the rulers of the Harappan Society?
What were the causes that led to the decline and
end of the Harappan Civilization? 5+7=12
- (b) Describe the Pallava style of architecture. 12
- (c) Describe the role played by women in
agricultural production. 12
- (d) Who was the author of the *Akbarnama*? How
did the *Akbarnama* describe the history of
Akbar's reign? 2+10=12
- (e) Describe the life and teachings of Guru Nanak.
4+8=12
- (f) What were the causes of non-payment of
revenue by the zamindars in Bengal? 12
- (g) Why and how did the missionaries promote local
languages and Western education? 2+10=12
- (h) What steps were taken by the British to put
down the Revolt of 1857? 12

(12)

(i) Discuss the salient features of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Why did Gandhiji call off this Movement? 8+4=12

(j) Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 7×2=14

(i) Ashoka's Dhamma

(ii) The Varna System

(iii) The Main Teachings of Buddha

(iv) Santhal Uprising

(v) Education of Women in Assam

(vi) Swadeshi Movement

(vii) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
