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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) Harappan culture originated in the
- (i) northwestern part of Indian subcontinent
 - (ii) southern part of Indian subcontinent
 - (iii) western part of Indian subcontinent

(2)

- (b) The Great Granary was discovered at
- (i) Harappa
 - (ii) Mohenjo-daro
 - (iii) Kalibangan
- (c) Which among the following Mahajanapadas emerged victorious in the sixth century BC?
- (i) Kosala
 - (ii) Magadha
 - (iii) Kashi
- (d) The founder of the Mauryan dynasty was
- (i) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (ii) Bindusara
 - (iii) Ashoka
- (e) The Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed by
- (i) Harisena
 - (ii) Panini
 - (iii) Nagarjuna

(3)

- (f) The Sanskrit word 'Veda' means
- (i) knowledge and wisdom
 - (ii) literature
 - (iii) rites and rituals
- (g) The practice of erecting Stupas was associated with
- (i) Brahmanism
 - (ii) Buddhism
 - (iii) Jainism
- (h) The pioneer of South Indian architecture were
- (i) Rashtrakutas
 - (ii) Cholas
 - (iii) Pallavas
- (i) Who founded the Mughal Empire in India?
- (i) Babur
 - (ii) Akbar
 - (iii) Shah Jahan

(4)

(j) Which of the following volumes of the *Akbar-namah* constitutes the *Ain-i-Akbari*?

(i) The First Volume

(ii) The Second Volume

(iii) The Third Volume

(k) Bhakti implies

(i) loving devotion to God

(ii) worship of Rama

(iii) sacrifices to God

(l) The *Kitab-al-Hind* was written by

(i) Ibn Batuta

(ii) Al-Biruni

(iii) Francois Bernier

(m) The Jotedars were a class of rich

(i) zamindars

(ii) village headmen

(iii) peasants

(5)

(n) Who among the following were the first to establish their settlements in India?

(i) The English

(ii) The French

(iii) The Portuguese

(o) The British expansion to the North-East was started with the occupation of

(i) the kingdom of Assam

(ii) the kingdom of Jaintia

(iii) the kingdom of Manipur

(p) Which of the following served as the capital of India during the British rule till 1911?

(i) Delhi

(ii) Calcutta

(iii) Bombay

(q) The district headquarter was shifted from Cherrapunji to Shillong in the year

(i) 1863

(ii) 1864

(iii) 1865

- (r) The Revolt of 1857 was started on 10th May at
- (i) Delhi
 - (ii) Bengal
 - (iii) Meerut
- (s) Who was the leader of the Revolt of 1857 at Kanpur?
- (i) Nana Sahib
 - (ii) Kunwar Singh
 - (iii) Maulavi Ahmad Ullah Shah
- (t) Who introduced the potato cultivation in Khasi Hills?
- (i) William Carey
 - (ii) David Scott
 - (iii) Thomas Jones
- (u) In which country Mahatma Gandhi first adopted the techniques of Non-Cooperation and Satyagraha?
- (i) South Africa
 - (ii) India
 - (iii) England

(v) Who started the Indian National Congress in 1885?

(i) Surendranath Banerjee

(ii) A. O. Hume

(iii) Dadabhai Naoroji

(w) In which year the Jalianwalla Bagh Massacre took place?

(i) 1918

(ii) 1919

(iii) 1920

(x) What was the third or last major movement led by Gandhiji?

(i) Non-Cooperation Movement

(ii) Civil Disobedience Movement

(iii) Quit India Movement

(y) Gandhiji was shot dead on

(i) 30th January, 1947

(ii) 30th January, 1948

(iii) 30th January, 1949

(8)

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

- (a) Mohenjo-daro, on the banks of the Indus, was the first to be excavated.
- (b) Dvaipayana Vyasa is believed to be the author of the *Mahabharata*.
- (c) The capital city of the Mauryan Empire was Taxila.
- (d) According to the Caste system, the Kshatriyas were placed on the top.
- (e) The Great Stupa at Sanchi is located in the former State of Bhopal.
- (f) South Indian architecture is mainly the temple architecture.
- (g) Calligraphy is the art of painting.
- (h) Islam rests on five fundamental principles.
- (i) Ibn Batuta of Morocco visited the subcontinent during the fourteenth century.

(9)

- (j) The British defeated Siraj-ud-daulah in the Battle of Plassey, 1757.
- (k) In 1870, India's first census of population was carried out.
- (l) The massive tea plantations during the British rule was beneficial to the majority of the people of Assam.
- (m) Awadh was annexed to the British Empire in 1856.
- (n) The Khilafat Movement (1919–1920) was a movement of Indian Muslims.
- (o) Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan supported the idea of partition.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

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

- (a) Describe the Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro.
- (b) Who were the Kushanas?
- (c) Who were the Chandellas?

(10)

- (d) What is Hagiography?
- (e) What are rock-cut temples?
- (f) Who were the Zamindars?
- (g) Who was Abul Fazl?
- (h) Who was Mira Bai?
- (i) What did Bernier write about the practice of Sati?
- (j) Differentiate between the 'white towns' and the 'black towns'.
- (k) What were the primary reasons of the British for introducing railways in India?
- (l) Who was Rani Laxmi Bai?
- (m) What was the Swadeshi Movement?
- (n) What was the Rowlatt Act?
- (o) Who was Jawaharlal Nehru?

(11)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

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

- (a) Describe the city planning and architecture of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa. 12
- (b) Describe the Chola style of architecture. 12
- (c) Who was Akbar? Why was he considered the greatest of the Mughal emperors of India?
2+10=12
- (d) Describe the life and teachings of Kabir. 12
- (e) Who was Al-Biruni? What was his observation and description of India? 4+8=12
- (f) Why did the British develop hill stations? 12
- (g) How did the British occupy Assam? 12
- (h) Describe three causes of the Revolt of 1857. 12

(12)

(i) Write an essay on the Quit India Movement. 12

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

(i) Sources of the Mauryan dynasty

(ii) Caste system as practiced in Ancient India

(iii) Life and teachings of Mahavira

(iv) The origin of temple building in India

(v) The importance of the foreign travellers' accounts

(vi) British Annexation of Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills

(vii) Objectives and methods of political work of the Indian National Congress during the period of 1885–1917
