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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 most unique feature of the Harappan Civilization is

- (i) Art of government
- (ii) City planning
- (iii) Religion

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

(i) Kalibangan

(ii) Lothal

(iii) Chanhudaro

(c) The founder of the Mauryan dynasty was

(i) Chandragupta Maurya

(ii) Bindusara

(iii) Ashoka

(d) The Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed by

(i) Panini

(ii) Nagarjuna

(iii) Harisena

(e) The Sanskrit word 'Veda' means

(i) knowledge and wisdom

(ii) literature

(iii) rites and rituals

(f) The 'family' is the English version of the Sanskrit term

(i) Vamsha

(ii) Kula

(iii) Jati

(g) The practice of erecting Stupas was associated with

(i) Brahmanism

(ii) Jainism

(iii) Buddhism

(h) The temples of the Deccan are identified with the

(i) Dravida style

(ii) Nagara style

(iii) Vesara style

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

(i) Al-Biruni

(ii) Abul Fazl

(iii) Firdausi

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

(i) Babur

(ii) Akbar

(iii) Shah Jahan

(k) Bhakti implies

(i) loving devotion to God

(ii) worship of Rama

(iii) sacrifices to God

(l) Pilgrimage to Sufi's tombs are called

(i) Dargah

(ii) Khanqah

(iii) Ziyarat

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

(i) Francois Bernier

(ii) Ibn Batutah

(iii) Al-Biruni

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- (n) To Bernier, Indian towns appeared to be as
- (i) big towns
  - (ii) camp towns
  - (iii) small towns
- (o) The rule of the East India Company started from
- (i) Assam
  - (ii) Avadh
  - (iii) Bengal
- (p) Who among the following Europeans established their settlements in Pondicherry in 1673?
- (i) English
  - (ii) French
  - (iii) Portuguese
- (q) The district headquarters was shifted from Cherrapunji to Shillong in the year
- (i) 1864
  - (ii) 1865
  - (iii) 1866

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

(i) Central Assam

(ii) Lower Assam

(iii) Upper Assam

(s) The 'Father of Khasi Alphabet' was

(i) Thomas Jones

(ii) William Carey

(iii) William Williams

(t) In Bihar, the Revolt of 1857 was led by

(i) Nana Sahib

(ii) Tantia Topi

(iii) Kunwar Singh

(u) The East India Association was founded by

(i) Anand Mohan Bose

(ii) Dadabhai Naoroji

(iii) Surendranath Banerjee

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(v) "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

(w) Gandhi's first experiment of Satyagraha on Indian soil came in 1917 at

(i) Kheda

(ii) Champaran

(iii) Ahmedabad

(x) Gandhiji was shot dead on

(i) 30th January, 1947

(ii) 30th January, 1948

(iii) 30th January, 1949

(y) Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

(i) Mahatma Gandhi

(ii) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(iii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

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

- (a) The Harappans had trade relations with Oman.
- (b) Ashoka endeavoured to hold his empire together by propagating 'Dhamma'.
- (c) The term 'Jati' was based on religion.
- (d) Hazara Rama temple is one of the splendid temples of the time at Vijayanagara.
- (e) The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Shah Jahan.
- (f) Kabir probably lived in the fifteen-sixteenth centuries.
- (g) Francois Bernier did not provide any information on Sati.
- (h) The Rajmahal Hills were occupied by the Paharias and the Santhals.
- (i) For the British, the 'Black' areas symbolized anarchy, filth and diseases.

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- (j) In 1839, the Assam Company was launched in Calcutta.
- (k) In the 17th century, Bengal's trade with Assam had flourished.
- (l) The rebellious soldiers proclaimed Bahadur Shah the Emperor of India.
- (m) Satyagraha is a teaching of violent struggle.
- (n) In September 1946, an interim Cabinet headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was formed by the Congress.
- (o) On 26th November, 1949, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar signed the Constitution as the President of the Assembly.

SECTION—II

( Marks : 20 )

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

- (a) What led to the decline and disappearance of the Harappan civilization?
- (b) Name the four important Mahajanapadas of the sixth century BC.
- (c) Mention the four 'Varnas' of the caste system.

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- (d) Who were the founders of the Vijayanagar Kingdom?
- (e) Who was Sir William Jones?
- (f) Who was Mira Bai?
- (g) What is the meaning of 'Daman-i-Koh'?
- (h) Differentiate between the 'white town' and the 'black town'.
- (i) Mention the three colonial architectural styles visible in Bombay city.
- (j) Who was Togan Sangma?
- (k) Name the main centres of the Revolt of 1857.
- (l) When did Gandhiji launch the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (m) What is Communalism?
- (n) What was the Muslim League Resolution of 1940?
- (o) Who was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

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( 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 system of administration of the Mauryan rulers. 12
- (c) Give an account of the life and teachings of Mahavira or Gautama Buddha. 12
- (d) Who was Al-Biruni? What was his perception of the caste system? 2+10=12
- (e) What were the causes of non-payment of revenue by the Zamindars in Bengal? 12
- (f) How did the British occupy Assam? 12
- (g) How did the Revolt of 1857 start and spread to Delhi? 12

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- (h) Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress? What were the objectives and method of political work of the Indian National Congress? 2+10=12
- (i) Give an account of the Quit India Movement. 12
- (j) Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 7×2=14
- (i) Mahabharata
  - (ii) Rock-cut temples
  - (iii) Role of Women in Agrarian Society
  - (iv) Babur
  - (v) Ryotwari system
  - (vi) Shillong—a hill station
  - (vii) Gandhi-Irwin Pact

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