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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) Our understanding of the Harappan Civilization is based entirely on
- (i) archaeological evidence
  - (ii) literary evidence
  - (iii) inscriptional evidence

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- (b) Harappan culture was originated in the
- (i) Northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent
  - (ii) Southern part of the Indian subcontinent
  - (iii) Western part of the Indian subcontinent
- (c) What language is used in Ashokan inscriptions?
- (i) Prakrit
  - (ii) Pali
  - (iii) Sanskrit
- (d) The *Rigveda* was translated into English by
- (i) Ralph T. H. Griffith
  - (ii) Max Müller
  - (iii) Weber
- (e) *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa* were written in
- (i) India
  - (ii) Sri Lanka
  - (iii) China

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(f) Which among the following is not associated with the life of Buddha?

(i) Bodh-Gaya

(ii) Sarnath

(iii) Mathura

(g) The Gopurams are the

(i) pyramidal roof of the main temple

(ii) gate pyramids

(iii) pillared halls

(h) Which of the following can be found at Mahabalipuram?

(i) Stupas

(ii) Five rathas

(iii) Gopuram

(i) In the Mughal period, a headman was known as

(i) muqaddam

(ii) patwari

(iii) mollazadas

- (j) The third volume of the *Akbarnama* is the
- (i) *Ain-i-Akbari*
  - (ii) *Tuzuk-i-Baburi*
  - (iii) *Badshahnama*
- (k) Babur, the first Mughal ruler was related to Genghis Khan, a Mongol from his
- (i) mother's side
  - (ii) father's side
  - (iii) uncle's side
- (l) Calligraphy is the art of
- (i) carving
  - (ii) painting
  - (iii) handwriting
- (m) The Lingayats questioned the theory of
- (i) death
  - (ii) salvation
  - (iii) rebirth

(n) Dargah means

(i) tomb

(ii) temple

(iii) palace

(o) Ibn Batuta was from

(i) Uzbekistan

(ii) Morocco

(iii) France

(p) *Travels in the Mogul Empire* was written by

(i) Francois Bernier

(ii) Ibn Batuta

(iii) Al-Biruni

(q) In 1793, the Permanent Settlement was introduced by

(i) Warren Hastings

(ii) Robert Clive

(iii) Lord Cornwallis

- (r) The jotedars were the class of
- (i) businessmen
  - (ii) rich peasants
  - (iii) zamindars
- (s) Who were the first to establish their settlements in India?
- (i) English
  - (ii) French
  - (iii) Portuguese
- (t) The part of the settlement occupied by the Europeans was termed as
- (i) black town
  - (ii) white town
  - (iii) red town
- (u) The Jaintia Kingdom was annexed by the British in
- (i) 1835
  - (ii) 1838
  - (iii) 1861

(v) The British Government replaced which language in schools and courts in Assam in 1873?

- (i) Bengali
- (ii) Assamese
- (iii) English

(w) The leader of the Revolt in 1857 in Lucknow was

- (i) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (ii) Kunwar Singh
- (iii) Nana Sahib

(x) The first mass movement organized by Mahatma Gandhi was the

- (i) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (ii) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (iii) Quit India Movement

(y) Gandhiji was characterized as a 'one man army' because

- (i) he was a firm believer in the non-violence
- (ii) he visited riot-torn areas to restore peace in a bid to vindicate his lifelong principle of non-violence
- (iii) he succeeded in ousting the British from India

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

- (a) The longest Harappan Inscription contains only about 26 signs.
- (b) Suvarnagiri, meaning 'the golden mountain', was significant because of the gold mines located in Karnataka.
- (c) The practice of marrying girls outside the kin group is called endogamy.
- (d) 'Hagiography' is a biography of a saint or a religious leader.
- (e) Rock-cut caves in Badami have four significant features.
- (f) The Panchayat acted as a watchdog of the caste hierarchy.
- (g) The *Akbarnama* was written by Mulla Abdul Hamid Lahori.
- (h) Ziyarat means the death anniversary of Sufi saints.
- (i) *Kitab al-Hind* (Chronicles of India) was written by Ibn Batuta.



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- (j) 'Damin-i-koh', the government estate was declared to be the land of the Santhals.
- (k) The Writers' Building was the British East India Company's headquarters.
- (l) Slavery existed in North-East India before the coming of the British.
- (m) Nana Sahib led the Revolt in Bihar.
- (n) The Civil Disobedience Movement, 12th March, 1930, was started with the Dandi March.
- (o) The Hindustani was accepted as the national language by the Congress as early as 1960's.

SECTION—II

( Marks : 20 )

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

- (a) What was the Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro?
- (b) What is transplantation?
- (c) What are the *Vedas*?

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- (d) What are the *Tripitaka*?
- (e) Mention two Chalukyan style of Monuments.
- (f) Who were the Mughals?
- (g) What are the five 'pillars' or five fundamental principles of Islam?
- (h) Who was Francois Bernier?
- (i) Who were the Santhals and Paharias?
- (j) What were the civil lines in colonial towns?
- (k) Why did the people not favour women education in colonial Assam?
- (l) Who was Rani Lakshmi Bai?
- (m) What was the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
- (n) What was the Khilafat Movement?
- (o) Name the Congress trio who played a crucial role in the making of the Indian Constitution.

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( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

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

- (a) Discuss the causes that led to the disappearance of the Harappan Civilization. 12
- (b) Describe the Pallava or the Chola style of architecture. 12
- (c) Who was the author of the *Akbarnama*? How did the *Akbarnama* describe the history of Akbar's reign? 2+10=12
- (d) Describe the life and teachings of Guru Nanak. 12
- (e) Why were many zamindaris auctioned after the Permanent Settlement? How did the zamindars continue to hold their zamindaris even after the auction? 6+6=12
- (f) Why did the British develop hill stations? Briefly describe Shillong as a hill station in the East. 6+6=12
- (g) Describe the emergence of new social groups in Assam. 12

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- (h) What were the storm centres of the Revolt of 1857? What steps did the British take to put down the Uprising? 2+10=12
- (i) Give an account of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Mention the notable feature of the Movement. 10+2=12
- (j) Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 7×2=14
- (i) Rise of Magadha
  - (ii) Teachings of Mahavira or Buddha
  - (iii) Ibn Batuta
  - (iv) Kolkata (Calcutta) : Town Planning
  - (v) Modern Education in Colonial Assam
  - (vi) Swadeshi Movement
  - (vii) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

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