

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2020

M.A (History)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

HALL TICKET NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. WRITE YOUR HALL TICKET NUMBER IN THE OMR ANSWER SHEET GIVEN TO YOU. ALSO WRITE THE HALL TICKET NUMBER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ABOVE.
2. THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS PART-A AND PART-B. PART A CONSISTS OF 30 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS, AND PART B CONSISTS OF 70 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES ONE MARK.
3. THERE IS NEGATIVE MARKING. 0.33 MARKS WILL BE SUBTRACTED FOR EACH WRONG ANSWER.
4. ANSWERS ARE TO BE MARKED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED THEREUPON. HAND OVER THE OMR SHEET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION TO THE INVIGILATOR.
5. NO ADDITIONAL SHEET WILL BE PROVIDED. ROUGH WORK CAN BE DONE IN THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF/SPACE PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.
6. THE QUESTION PAPER CAN BE TAKEN BY THE CANDIDATES AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

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THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS TWENTY TWO (22) PAGES INCLUDING THIS  
FRONT PAGE

**PART-A: COMPREHENSION TEST****Part A; Section I**

**Please carefully read the passage below and answer the questions from 1 to 15**

As scientific discoveries led more people to doubt religious authority that was based on faith alone, points of tension not surprisingly continued to emerge between science and religion. This was particularly the case with the Catholic and Orthodox Churches. There seemed to be a close association between Protestant countries and advances in science, given the precocious role of England and, to a lesser extent, the Netherlands in the emergence of a culture of science. This contributed to the debate over whether Protestantism itself was more conducive to scientific inquiry.

Theological concerns still dominated the curricula at most universities, despite the role of science at the University of Padua, and the University of Cambridge, where by the 1690s both Newton's theories and those of Descartes were taught. Universities contributed relatively little to the diffusion of the scientific method. During the seventeenth century as a whole, their enrolments declined as the European population stagnated. In Catholic countries, canon law, and in Protestant states, civil law predominated in universities, which trained Church and state officials, respectively. The number of German universities more than doubled to about forty during the seventeenth century. The impetus for their creation came from Lutheranism and Calvinism, however, not from an interest in science.

Catholic universities continued to be the most traditional. Following Descartes's death in 1650, the University of Paris, which had about 30,000 students and was the largest university on the continent, forbade a funeral oration for him. Almost three decades later, the archbishop of Paris declared that "in physics it is forbidden to deviate from the principles of the physics of Aristotle . . . and to attach oneself to the new doctrines of Descartes." The University of Paris continued to exclude the new philosophy until the 1730s. Experimental physics as well as botany and chemistry were absent from university study throughout Europe.

The salient role of Protestants in the diffusion of scientific method reflected differences between the theological stance of the Catholic Church and the more liberal ethos of the Protestant Reformation. Catholic theologians left little room for innovation or experimentation. The Protestant belief that an individual should seek truth and salvation in his or her own religious experience through a personal interpretation of the Bible encouraged skepticism about doctrinal theology. The emphasis on individual discovery seemed to lead naturally to empiricism. While Protestant theologians also could be rigid and unyielding, there was no Protestant equivalent to the papal index of forbidden Ideas or books or the mechanism of the Inquisition.

Scientists in Catholic states, confronted by ecclesiastical denunciations or by reports of miracles that seemed to fly in the face of logic, found support in Protestant lands. The Protestant Dutch Republic, fighting a long civil war against Spanish rule, emerged as a centre of toleration, where most books could be published. When Descartes learned of the condemnation of Galileo's work,

he fled France for the Netherlands, where he published *Discourse on Method*. Francis Bacon had been among the first to associate the Scientific Revolution with the Protestant Reformation. Indeed, many Protestants believed that scientific discovery would lead to a better world and that the wonders of nature were there to be discovered and to give greater glory to God. Yet Jesuits in Bohemia protected Kepler (who had faced persecution from Protestant theologians), provided he limited himself to speculation about astronomy and mathematics and avoided what they considered to be theological questions.

The development of a scientific view of the world in England may be better understood in the context of decades of social, intellectual, and political crisis during the mid-seventeenth century. The campaigns of Parliament and of Puritanism against Charles I's seeming moves toward absolutism and Catholicism attracted political and religious reformers. Many who considered the Catholic Church an obstacle to scientific inquiry opposed Charles I as they sought a climate of freedom. The reformers' triumph in the English Civil War may have emboldened Newton and other proponents of the new philosophy. Moderate Anglicans, like the Puritans before them, insisted that science could bring progress. They encouraged the creation of the Royal Observatory, founded by Charles II at Greenwich in 1675. Newton and other members of the Royal Society almost unanimously supported the exile of the Catholic King James II to France after the Glorious Revolution of 1688. Censorship was relatively rare in England, where political and ecclesiastical authority was not so centralized.

The Scientific Revolution seemed to push theology into the background. Even though the earliest exponents of scientific method never doubted God's creation of the universe, the idea that mankind might one day master nature shocked many Church officials. Descartes's materialism seemed to suggest that humanity could live independently of God. Faith in the scientific method indeed had distinct philosophical consequences: "If natural Philosophy, in all its parts, by pursuing this method, shall at length be perfected," Newton reasoned, "the bounds of moral philosophy will also be enlarged." The English poet John Donne had already come to the same conclusion in 1612. "The new philosophy," he wrote prophetically, "calls all in doubt."

The men and women of science espoused the application of the scientific method to the study of nature and the universe. It was but a short step to subjecting society, government, and political thought to similar critical scrutiny. The English philosopher John Locke claimed that society was, as much as astronomy, a discipline subject to the rigours of the scientific method. Moreover, the Scientific Revolution would ultimately help call absolutism into doubt by influencing the philosophes, the thinkers and writers of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment. The philosophes' belief in the intrinsic value of freedom and their assertion that people should be ruled by law, not rulers, would challenge the very foundations of absolutism.

1. The following country was predominantly Catholic in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century
  - A) England
  - B) The Netherlands
  - C) France
  - D) Germany

2. Science and Religion, according to our passage
  - A) Supported each other
  - B) Conflicted with each other
  - C) There was no interaction between them
  - D) There was interaction, but no mutual influence
3. In the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, European universities were mostly concerned with the study of
  - A) Theology
  - B) Science
  - C) History
  - D) Philosophy
4. Puritans and Anglicans belong to the following church division
  - A) Catholicism
  - B) Eclecticism
  - C) Orthodoxy
  - D) Protestantism
5. Glorious Revolution of 1688 led to the downfall of the following monarch
  - A) Charles I
  - B) James I
  - C) Charles II
  - D) James II
6. Protestant faith
  - A) Supported belief in the occurrence of miracles
  - B) Connected faith with miracles
  - C) Opposed the belief in the occurrence of miracles
  - D) Posited that saints could perform miracles
7. In the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, Europe
  - A) Experienced population increase
  - B) Experienced population decrease
  - C) Witnessed population decimation due to the plague
  - D) There was not much change in the population
8. Work in the new sciences of Physics, Botany and Chemistry was inaugurated at the European universities starting from
  - A) 16<sup>th</sup> Century
  - B) 17<sup>th</sup> Century
  - C) 18<sup>th</sup> Century
  - D) 19<sup>th</sup> Century

9. Empiricism in Science is based on
- A) Individual observation and experience
  - B) Logical argument and explanation
  - C) Theoretical insight and reasoning
  - D) Post facto justification
10. The following division of Christianity was known for its intolerance of different doctrines of other Christian individuals or divisions
- A) Greek Orthodoxy
  - B) Russian Orthodoxy
  - C) Catholicism
  - D) Protestantism
11. Early practitioners of science
- A) Saw nature as the creation of God
  - B) Life on earth could be led without direct reference to God
  - C) Wanted to acquire control over nature
  - D) All of the Above
12. As per the tenets of the new scientific method
- A) Nature could be made sense of, but not human society
  - B) Both nature and human society could be made sense of
  - C) God had influence over the affairs of human society
  - D) None of the Above
13. The values of freedom and democracy found support in the 17<sup>th</sup> century in the following countries
- A) Germany and France
  - B) France and England
  - C) France and the Netherlands
  - D) The Netherlands and England
14. Jesuits supported and protected Kepler because
- A) He was opposed by the Protestants
  - B) Kepler agreed with their theological positions
  - C) They disagreed with Kepler's theology but provided him space to pursue his science
  - D) None of the Above
15. Materialists of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century believed that
- A) God created the world, and directed it on a continuous basis
  - B) God did not create the world
  - C) God created the world, but once created, it could function as per its own norms without His interference
  - D) None of the Above

## Part A; Section II

**Please carefully read the following passage now and answer the questions from 16 to 30**

A different measure aroused the ire of the elites, particularly in Bengal. Responding to the propaganda of the Anglo-Indian press that higher education in English was only contributing to disaffection and discontent among the Indians, in 1870 the government resolved to cut back funding for English education in Bengal and spend the money ostensibly on mass education through the vernaculars. Educated Indians, affronted by limited opportunities in government service and other professions and harassed by the income tax, were incensed by yet another measure that went straight against them. The reason offered by the government—that more needed to be spent on vernacular education—found very little favour with the intelligentsia. Apart from an indifference toward the education of the *hoi polloi*, they were aware of the excessive amounts being spent on the army, on extensive ‘home charges’—payments by the Indian state to Britain on various counts—and so-called ‘public works’ geared to serve imperial needs.

The final blow came in 1876 with the government’s decision to lower the age for taking the Indian Civil Service Examination from 21 to 19 years. It was difficult enough for young Indians to travel to London to take the examination. They had been asking for simultaneous examinations in London and India. This demand went completely unheeded and the age for taking the examination was lowered, which made the prospects of Indians entering the civil service bleaker. There was agitation and discontent with the demand for greater rights becoming more and more vocal. Surendranath Banerjee’s Indian Association devoted itself with full vigour to this cause.

The sense of siege was heightened under the administration of Conservative Viceroy Lytton, who came to India in 1876 with clear ideas of how to deal with the growing critical attitude among educated Indians. The Indian press, which had grown steadily along with the expansion of the public sphere, was the first to face the brunt. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 put vernacular newspapers under strict censure, prohibiting them to write anything critical of the government under the threat that the deposit that they made to the government and their machinery would be confiscated if they did so.

It is worth exploring why Lytton introduced this act against the counsel of his own law members. The first Indian-owned presses were set up in Calcutta in the early decades of the nineteenth century with other large cities following suit. Our Hindu College student Kasiprasad was the first to show the way—he ran an English press and published a weekly paper called the *Hindu Intelligencer*, which won great repute. An Indian press established in Bombay in 1861 utilized the advanced technology of telegraph and the Reuters news service in London to get news of Britain and the rest of the world. Madras was the first to launch an evening newspaper, the *Madras Mail*, in 1868 (which was, however, dominated by white Englishmen). Balasore began publishing an Oriya newspaper from 1866, and dailies appeared in Allahabad in the 1860s and in Lahore in the 1870s.

The Indian press was ‘journalistically sophisticated’ and gave a lot of importance to administrative news, with detailed discussions of debates carried on in town and district assemblies created by the Indian Councils Act of 1861. It also tried to counter missionary propaganda. This is particularly true of Tamil journals and newspapers. Over time, the Indian press became more and more

'political and nationalistic'. Apart from suggesting that it was unnatural for a conquered people to have admiration for British culture and institutions, it openly criticized unilateral government policies that did not take Indians into consideration. As early as 1858, the periodical *Hindoo Patriot*, a suggestive title indicative of the role of patriotism, had questioned the proposal for the transfer of the government to the British Crown. 'Can a revolution in the Indian Government', queried the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, Harishchandra Mukherjee, 'be authorized by Parliament without consulting the wishes of the vast millions of men for whose benefit it is proposed to be made?'. The answer, he affirmed, was a definite no. The time, he stated, 'is nearly come when all Indian questions must be solved by Indians'

A further testimony to the nationalistic spirit of the *Hindoo Patriot* was its manifest solidarity with the indigo peasants rebelling against the planters in 1859-60. Support was extended to the peasants through the genre of the novel — Dinabandhu Mitra's *Nil Darpan* poignantly portrayed the plight of the peasants. This became a widespread trend. The Indian intelligentsia and their associations and periodicals keenly followed and supported peasant causes, which became evident when Justice Ranade and the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, as well as Marathi newspapers, upheld the cause of insurgent peasants against moneylenders during the Deccan riots of 1875. Newspapers provided an all-India forum for educated Indians to discuss and debate critical issues and often arrive at a consensus. This contributed considerably to the breaking of regional barriers. By 1875, there were about 400 Indian-owned newspapers in English and regional languages with a readership of 150,000. Viewed in the context of numerous associations and efforts to 'reform' or 'uplift' the community—religious, lower-caste, Dalit, regional, or even national—all these ventures, albeit with limitations and contradictions, point towards the intersection of the elites and subordinate groups, and a common awareness of working together against alien masters.

It is not difficult to understand why the Indian press aroused the ire of hard-headed British administrators. It was difficult to censor the English language press as it included the Anglo-Indian and government publications. But it had become necessary to clip the wings of the vernacular press. Lytton's measure, interestingly, did not only cause consternation; the Bengali newspaper *Amrita Bazar Patrika* became English overnight to evade the act and its attendant censure. This is just one illustration of the political astuteness that the Indian middle classes had come to acquire. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 became a major rallying point for Indian elites and their associations all over India and occasioned intense agitation. Help also came from an unexpected quarter - Gladstone, the liberal leader of the Opposition, created commotion in the British Parliament over the issue.

Lytton followed up on the Vernacular Press Act with the Arms Act of 1878, which made it obligatory for Indians to get a license for possessing arms, a provision not applied to Europeans and Eurasians. This act occasioned further indignation and intensified the ongoing agitation. In this situation of turmoil, news of the victory of the Liberal Party in Britain in 1880 brought joy and relief. Lytton resigned to be succeeded by liberal Lord Ripon. Paradoxically, a controversy during Ripon's viceroyalty widened the rift between the British and Indians, and hardened Indian demands for rights and citizenship, heralding the beginning of nationalism in the political sphere.

16. Which of the following reasons was NOT a cause for dissatisfaction among Indians in the 1870s?

- A) Increased spending on vernacular education
- B) Income tax harassments
- C) Excessive military spending
- D) Wide-ranging home charges

17. What were reasons that lowered the chances of Indians entering into Indian Civil Services?

- 1) Selection examination was held in London
  - 2) The age limit for taking the examination was lowered to 19 in 1876
  - 3) Selection examination was in English
  - 4) Syllabus of the examination was completely Western
- A) 1 and 2
  - B) 2 and 3
  - C) 3 and 4
  - D) All the four

18. Name the organization that agitated against the British rules which prevented potential Indian youngsters from getting into Civil Services

- A) British India Society
- B) British Indian Association
- C) Indian Association
- D) East India Association

19. What made the British government to decrease the funding for English education in 1870?

- A) Spending was lopsided across Presidencies
- B) English education was causing discontent among Indian elites
- C) English education was not generating enough employment
- D) It was blurring the distinction between the British and Indians

20. What was the upper age limit for Indians appearing for Indian Civil Service Examination till 1876?

- A) 19
- B) 21
- C) 20
- D) There was no age bar

21. The Vernacular Press Act and Arms Act were enacted under the Viceroyalty of \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Bentinck
- B) Ripon
- C) Lytton
- D) Curzon



22. Name the vernacular newspaper that started publishing in English following the Vernacular Press Act
- Madras Mail
  - Amrita Bazar Patrika
  - Hindoo Patriot
  - Hindu Intelligencer
23. Which of the following statements regarding Vernacular Press Act of 1878 is CORRECT?
- It was approved by the whole Viceroy's council
  - It was aimed at controlling the press in India
  - It was aimed at preventing Indian intelligentsia from further expansion
  - It was aimed at bringing vernacular press under strict control
24. Which of the following statements about the early India press are CORRECT?
- They have given a quite lot of space for administrative news
  - Over time they became progressively nationalistic
  - They carried the discussions in town and district assemblies in detail
  - They countered the missionary propaganda against India
- 4 and 3
  - 4, 3 and 1
  - 1 and 4
  - All the four
25. What was the principal objection that Harishchandra Mukherjee took against the British?
- Decisions for India were taken without consulting Indians
  - The 1858 transference of power to the Crown was not beneficial for India
  - The British did not give any importance to the patriotic feelings of Indians.
  - The British Crown was hardly interested in taking over the Indian regime
26. Who among the following has written a literary work on the plight of Indigo farmers?
- Surendranath Banerjee
  - Justice Ranade
  - Harishchandra Mukherjee
  - Dinabandhu Mitra
27. What primarily prompted the Deccan Riots led by the peasants?
- Lack of markets for their products
  - Apathy of the British government
  - Excesses they suffered from the moneylenders
  - Increasing population pressure on agriculture
28. The British politician who supported the Indian cause on the Vernacular Press Act was
- Ripon
  - Gladstone
  - Benjamin Disraeli
  - Salisbury

29. The reason why Indians opposed Indian Arms Act of 1878
- It disallowed them possessing any arms
  - It allowed the Europeans to possess arms
  - It brought a licensed regime for possessing arms
  - License made necessary for Indians to possess arms, while Europeans and Eurasians were excluded from the requirement
30. Which of the following statements are NOT correct with regard the political changes in India in the 1880s?
- Conservatives were defeated by the Liberals in the 1880 Parliamentary elections
  - Lord Lytton was succeeded by Lord Ripon in India
  - Ripon's viceroyalty bridged the gap between the British and the Indians
  - The decade witnessed the waning of Indian demand for rights and citizenship
- 1 and 3
  - 3 and 2
  - 3 and 4
  - 1 and 4

## PART B

### Indian and World History Questions

31. Which of the following five archaeological sites have been proposed to be conserved in the Union Budget 2020?
- Rakhigarhi, Hastinapur, Shivsagar, Dholavira, Adichanallur
  - Hastinapur, Shivsagar, Lothal, Adichanallur, Sanauli
  - Rakhigarhi, Hastinapur, Lothal, Adichanallur, Hampi
  - Rakhigarhi, Hastinapur, Konark, Hampi, Bhimbetka
32. Place the following monuments/sites in chronological order starting with the earliest.
- Arikamedu
  - Burzahom
  - Attiram Pakkam
  - Bhaja
- Choose the correct answer from the following:
- 3, 1, 2, 4
  - 2, 3, 4, 1
  - 4, 3, 1, 2
  - 3, 2, 1, 4

33. Place the following personalities in the correct chronological order starting with the earliest:

1. Gautamiputra Satakarni
2. Chandra Gupta Maurya
3. Prasenajit
4. Shashanka

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 4, 3, 1, 2
- B) 3, 2, 4, 1
- C) 2, 3, 1, 4
- D) 3, 2, 1, 4

34. Which following site has given the evidence of water harvesting during the Harappan period?

- A) Dholavira
- B) Lothal
- C) Mohenjodaro
- D) Rakhigarhi

35. A panel depicting Ashoka was discovered recently from.

- A) Kanaganahalli
- B) Amaravati
- C) Saranath
- D) Dantapura

36. Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman indicates which of the following activity?

- A) Donation to a temple
- B) Construction of a lake
- C) His victory over Satavahanas
- D) Trade with Roman empire

37. Which of the following statements regarding the Satavahanas is NOT correct?

- A). Matsya Purana gives a list of 30 Satavahana kings
- B) Gautami Balashri was mother of Gatami Putra Satakarni
- C) Nahapana was defeated by Pulumavi
- D) They were called *Andhra brityas* in Puranas

38. According to Pliny, who possessed 1,00,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants?

- A) Mauryas
- B) Andhras
- C) Sungas
- D) Guptas

39. Arrange the following archaeological sites in the chronological order of their earliest beginning in art:

1. Ellora
2. Amaravati
3. Barhut
4. Ajanta

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 3; 2; 4; 1
- B) 2; 3; 4; 1
- C) 4; 3; 2; 1
- D) 3; 4; 2; 1

40. King and Queen type of Gold coins were issued by which of the following king?

- A) Kumara Gupta
- B) Samudra Gupta
- C) Chandra Gupta-I
- D) Chandra Gupta-II

41. Which of the following inscription mentions prominently the system of Guilds?

- A) Mandasor inscription
- B) Allahabad inscription
- C) Kanheri Inscription
- D) Naneghat Inscription

42. Which region was mentioned as 'Ratnadvipa' in the Buddhist Jatakas?

- A) Malaya
- B) Sri Lanka
- C) Lakshadweep
- D) Indonesia

43. Wheel made pottery was introduced for the first time in south India during: .

- A) Mesolithic period
- B) Neolithic Period
- C) Chalcolithic period
- D) Megalithic period

44. Which of the following animals are depicted on the abacus of the Asoka pillar at Saranath?

- A) bull, swan, lion, elephant
- B) bull, deer, lion, elephant
- C) bull, deer, horse, elephant
- D) bull, horse, lion, elephant

45. Match the monuments/sites in Column 'X' with dynasties in Column 'Y'.

**Column X**

1. Ellora
2. Ajanta
3. Halebid
4. Pattadakal

**Column Y**

- a. Vakataka
- b. Chalukya
- c. Rashtrakuta
- d. Hoysala

- A) 1-b; 2-c; 3-d; 4-a
- B) 1-c; 2-a; 3-b; 4-d
- C) 1-c; 2-a; 3-d; 4-b
- D) 1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-d

46. Muziris Papyrus is associated with

- A) Indo-Chinese trade
- B) Indo-Jewish trade
- C) Indo-Roman trade
- D) Indo-Arab trade

47. Which of the following lists shows the correct arrangement of Janapadas from North to South?

- A) Gandhara, Kamboja, Kosala, Maghada
- B) Kamboja, Gandhara, Kosala, Maghada
- C) Gandhara, Kamboja, Maghada, Kosala
- D) Kamboja, Gandhara, Maghada, Kosala

48. *Ashtadhyayi* of Panini and *Mahabhashya* of Patanjali were composed during which of the following period?

- A) Maurya Period
- B) Sunga Period
- C) Gupta Period
- D) Vakataka Period

49. Kalibangan, an important Harappan culture site in Rajasthan, was situated on the banks of

- A) Sarasvati
- B) Indus
- C) Sutlej
- D) Ghaggar-Hakra

50. The first Buddhist Council was held at

- A) Kausambi
- B) Rajgir
- C) Kapilavastu
- D) Kusinagara

51. Ibn Batutta, who came to India during the regime of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, belonged to which country?

- A) Morocco
- B) Afghanistan
- C) Turkey
- D) Iran

52. Who among the following had been associated with the founding of the city of Jaunpur?

- A) Firuz Shah Tughluq
- B) Sikandar Lodhi
- C) Akbar
- D) Aurangzeb

53. Which among the following was the single biggest item of import to the Vijayanagar Empire?

- A) Horses
- B) Precious Stones
- C) Raw Silk
- D) Luxury goods

54. Batai system was

- A) Method of land sharing
- B) Method of horse sharing
- C) Method of crop sharing
- D) Method of water sharing

55. During the medieval period agricultural labourers were known as

- A) Agrahar
- B) Sadakar
- C) Balahar
- D) Nankar

56. Shankaracharya, during Vikramaditya's period, was a very famous personality. Which of the following statements is NOT true of Shankaracharya?

- A) He countered the spread of Buddhism and Jainism
- B) He established four religious centres in different parts of India.
- C) He defined Vedanta.
- D) He propounded Vishishtadvaita

57. The philosophy of Vishishtadvaita was preached by

- A) Ramanuja
- B) Shankaracharya
- C) Kapila
- D) Madhwa

58. Who was the ruler of medieval India who is credited with the building of the Grand Trunk Road?
- A) Babur
  - B) Krishnadeva Raya
  - C) Jahangir
  - D) Sher Shah Suri
59. Ashtadiggajas were in the court of
- A) Harshavardhana
  - B) Chandragupta II
  - C) Krishnadeva Raya
  - D) Rajaraja
60. Which General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Ladakh?
- A) Dewan Chand
  - B) Hari Singh Nalwa
  - C) Zorawar Singh
  - D) Mohkam Singh
61. The golden ages of India and china are popularly associated with which of the two dynasties?
- A) Gupta- Ming
  - B) Mughal-Ming
  - C) Gupta-Tang
  - D) Maurya- Song
62. Match the medieval names of LADAKH and MANIPUR respectively from the following
- A) MAR-YUL and LEIKAI
  - B) MAR-YUL and KANGLEIPAK
  - C) MON-YUL and MANI LEKAI
  - D) DRUK-YUL and MAR-YUL
63. Among the following, identity the TRUE statements.
1. The original name of Vijayanagara Empire was Karnataka Samrajya
  2. The name Vijayanagara came from the name Bizengalia
  3. The Portuguese traveler Nuniz was the one who equated Bizengalia with Vijayanagara and thus obliterated the term Karnataka Samrajya
- A) Only 1 is True
  - B) 1 and 2 are True
  - C) All the statements are True
  - D) 2 and 3 are True
64. The region MA'BAR in medieval texts corresponds to the region of
- A) Malabar
  - B) Madurai
  - C) Malabar and South Canara
  - D) Sri Lanka

65. In what language was *Sirappuranam*, a work on the life of the Prophet Muhammad, written?  
 A) Tamil  
 B) Malayalam  
 C) Konkani  
 D) Kannada
66. Which of the following is **WRONGLY** matched?  
 A) Huvishka - Kushan  
 B) Rajendra - Chola  
 C) Krishnadevaraya - Vijayanagara  
 D) Krishnapala - Pala
67. Which of the following traveler did not visit the Mughal Empire?  
 A) Francois Bernier  
 B) Tavernier  
 C) Ralph Fitch  
 D) Fernao Nuniz
68. Which of the following stages of historical development is correctly placed in the chronological order?  
 A) Renaissance – Reformation – Feudalism – Capitalism  
 B) Feudalism - Renaissance – Reformation – Capitalism  
 C) Feudalism – Reformation - Renaissance – Capitalism  
 D) Renaissance - Feudalism – Reformation – Capitalism
69. Which were the places where Buddha and Mahavira attained nirvana respectively?  
 A) Lumbini, Nalanda  
 B) Bodhgaya, Nalanda  
 C) Bodhgaya, Pavapuri  
 D) Saranath, Rajgir
70. Match the dynasties in List –I with their Capitals in List-II

LIST- I  
 1. Hoysalas  
 2. Kakatiyas  
 3. Pandyas  
 4. Chalukyas

LIST- II  
 a) Vengi  
 b) Madurai  
 c) Dwarasamudra  
 d) Warangal

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a  
 B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a  
 C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b  
 D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a



71. In which year the Imperial Forest Department was established in colonial India?

- A) 1818
- B) 1855
- C) 1864
- D) 1911

72. Which of the following statements are CORRECT regarding the Bengal revolutionary organizations in the 1920s?

- 1. Anushilan group joined forces with Subhas Chandra Bose
- 2. Yugantar group backed the efforts of J.M. Sengupta
- 3. The most active and famous was the Chittagong Revolt group under Surya Sen

Choose the correct statements:

- A) 1 and 2
- B) 2 and 3
- C) Only 3
- D) Neither 1 nor 3

73. Which of the following statement is NOT correct?

- A) Leo Tolstoy was an important influence on Gandhi
- B) Gandhi wrote Hind Swaraj originally in Gujarati in 1909
- C) Gandhi returned from South Africa in 1915 to begin his work in India
- D) Gandhi became the President of Indian National Congress in 1922

74. The Utilitarian agenda for India was chalked out by

- A) Lord Cornwallis, Thomas Munro and Lord William Bentinck.
- B) Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesley and Edmund Burke.
- C) Jeremy Bentham, James Mill and Thomas Babington Macaulay.
- D) Jeremy Bentham, William Bentinck, Holt Mackenzie, Montstuart Elphinstone.

75. Match the actors in List-I and their roles, given in List-II, in the trial of Mahatma Gandhi in 1922.

List-I

- 1. Shankarlal Banker
- 2. P.C. Bamford.
- 3. C. Broomfield.
- 4. Rao Bahadur Giridharilal.

List-II

- a. The Judge
- b. Public Prosecutor.
- c. Director of the Intelligence Bureau.
- d. Mahatma Gandhi's co-accused.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1- d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
- B) 1- c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
- C) 1- b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
- D) 1- d, 2-b, 3-b, 4-a

76. Who among the following was the first publicly known Indian from a high caste who set aside all Brahminical travel restrictions across the seas (Kaalapani) and set sail for England?

- A) Swami Vivekananda
- B) Rammohun Roy
- C) Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar
- D) Dayananda Saraswati

77. Which of the following social reformer propounded the *sarvajanik satya dharma*, religion?

- A) Jyotiba Phule
- B) Periyar Ramaswamy
- C) Keshab Chandra Sen
- D) Ramakrishna Paramahansa

78. Match the following

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Discovery of India</i>                   | a. M.K. Gandhi              |
| 2. <i>Annihilation of Caste</i>                | b. Jawaharlal Nehru         |
| 3. <i>Hind Swaraj</i>                          | c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar        |
| 4. <i>Poverty and Un-British Rule in India</i> | d. Jyotirao Govindrao Phule |
| 5. <i>Gulamgiri</i>                            | e. Dadabhai Naoroji         |
- A) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-e, 5-d
  - B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-e
  - C) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-e, 5-d
  - D) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c

79. Assertion (A): Raja Rammohan Roy was one of the first Indian leaders to start an agitation for political reform.

Reason (R): He founded the Landholders' Society at Calcutta in 1838.

Choose answer from the following

- A) A is correct, but R is wrong
- B) A is wrong, but R is correct
- C) Both A and R are correct and R explains A.
- D) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A

80. The Dufferin Fund, established in 1885 after Vicereine Lady Dufferin, was meant for

- A) British Military Welfare Fund
- B) Corpus fund for the welfare of Europeans living in India
- C) Medical aid especially to the Indian women
- D) British Government grant for Education in India.

81. Who among the following is known to have coined the motto, "Indian literature is one, though written in many languages" ?

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
- D) M.K. Gandhi

82. Who is infamous for making the statement, "[A] single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia"?

- A) William Bentick
- B) Charles Grant
- C) Raja Ramohan Roy
- D) Thomas Babington Macaulay

83. Khudai Khidmatgars were also known as

- A) Black Shirts
- B) Yellow Shirts
- C) Red Shirts
- D) Green Shirts

84. The Indian Independence League was formed in the year 1942 in \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Singapore
- B) Tokyo
- C) Berlin
- D) Hong Kong

85. Which of the following event did NOT take place in 1893?

- A) Communal rioting around the issues of cow
- B) Founding of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- C) Establishment of Ganapati festival by Tilak
- D) Swami Vivekananda attended the World Parliament of Religions

86. The viceroy who passed legislation to preserve the ancient monuments of India was

- A) Lord Ripon
- B) Lord Dufferin
- C) Lord Curzon
- D) Lord Minto

87. Francis Whyte Ellis, Alexander Campbell and Robert Caldwell were all keenly interested in

- A) Tracing the influence of Persian in indigenous languages of India broadly clubbed together as Moorish.
- B) Tracking the influence of Sanskrit on indigenous languages of India.
- C) Mapping the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages in the Deccan in order to determine the precise extensions of linguistic zones.
- D) Mapping the non-Indo European or Dravidian families of languages.

88. Which of the following statements are CORRECT?

1. U.R. Ananthamurthy wrote his classic novel *Samskara* in Kannada in 1965
2. *Samskara* was made into a Kannada film in the 1990s
3. A.K. Ramanujan translated *Samskara* into English in 1976

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) Only 1
- B) 1 and 3
- C) 2 and 3
- D) All the three

89. Arrange the following historical events/movements chronologically in ascending order

- 1. Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- 2. Non-Cooperation Movement
- 3. Rowlatt Act
- 4. Champaran Satyagraha

- A) 4-3-1-2
- B) 4-1-3-2
- C) 3-1-4-2
- D) 2-1-3-4

90. Arrange the following institutions according to the year in which they are established starting from the earliest

- 1. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
- 2. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)
- 3. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- 4. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)

- A) 3-2-1-4
- B) 4-3-1-2
- C) 3-1-2-4
- D) 3-1-4-2

91. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

- A) Portugal - Brazil
- B) Spain - Mexico
- C) France - Haiti
- D) Belgium - Quebec

92. 1492, the year in which Columbus discovered sea route to America was also the year

- A) The end of Crusades
- B) The end of Plague
- C) The beginning of the Spanish Inquisition
- D) Birth of Protestantism

93. The reforms of GLASNOST and PERESTROIKA were initiated in the USSR under the leadership of

- A) Leonid Brezhnev
- B) Mikhail Gorbachev
- C) Yuri Andropov
- D) Boris Yeltsin

94. The British explorer/imperialist who made deep inroads into Africa in the second half of the nineteenth century was

- A) James Cook
- B) Alfred Wallace
- C) Cecil Rhodes
- D) Richard Burton

95. The Medici family, a wealthy trading and banking family of Florence, Italy exerted their influence during which period?

- A) Renaissance
- B) Catholic Reformation
- C) Mussolini period
- D) Unification of Italy

96. Which of the following English philosopher coined the phrase 'survival of the fittest'?

- A) Adam Smith
- B) Herbert Spencer
- C) Tomas Malthus
- D) Charles Darwin

97. Match the authors and the books correctly

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Yuval Noah Harari | a) The Time Machine                      |
| 2. Joseph Stiglitz   | b) The Clash of Civilizations            |
| 3. H.G. Wells        | c) The End of History and the Last Man   |
| 4. Francis Fukuyama  | d) Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind |
| 5. Samuel Huntington | e) Globalization and its Discontents     |
- A) 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-a
  - B) 1-d, 2-e, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b
  - C) 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b
  - D) 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-a

98. Which of the following statements about the American Christian Civil Rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. are CORRECT?

- 1. King advocated nonviolence, but was assassinated at the age of 39
- 2. King was famous for his "I Have a Dream" speech
- 3. King was posthumously awarded the Nobel Price for Peace +
- 4. His birthday is observed as Martin Luther King Jr. Day as a federal holiday

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) All are Correct
- B) 1 and 2
- C) 1, 2 and 4
- D) 2, 3, and 4

99. Match the colonies in Column-I with the colonizing countries in Column-II

- | I             | II          |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Congo      | a) Britain  |
| 2. Kenya      | b) Belgium  |
| 3. Morocco    | c) Portugal |
| 4. Namibia    | d) Germany  |
| 5. Mozambique | e) France   |

- A) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-e, 5-d  
B) 1-d, 2-b, 3-e, 4-a, 5-c  
C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d, 5-e  
D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-e, 4-d, 5-c

100. Arrange the following Renaissance paintings chronologically in ascending order

1. The Last Judgment by Michelangelo
2. The Last Supper by Leonardo Da Vinci
3. Mona Lisa by Leonardo Da Vinci
4. Sistine Madonna by Raphael

- A) 2-4-3-1  
B) 4-2-1-3  
C) 2-4-1-3  
D) 3-4-2-1
-

# University of Hyderabad

## Entrance Examinations - 2020

School/Department/Centre : Department of History  
Course/Subject : MA History

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	C	26	D	51	A	76	B
2	B	27	C	52	A	77	A
3	A	28	B	53	A	78	C
4	D	29	D	54	C	79	A
5	D	30	C	55	C	80	C
6	C	31	A	56	D	81	C
7	D	32	D	57	A	82	D
8	C	33	D	58	D	83	C
9	A	34	A	59	C	84	A
10	C	35	A	60	C	85	B
11	D	36	C	61	C	86	C
12	B	37	C	62	B	87	D
13	D	38	B	63	C	88	B
14	C	39	A	64	B	89	A
15	C	40	C	65	A	90	C
16	A	41	A	66	D	91	D
17	A	42	B	67	D	92	C
18	C	43	B	68	B	93	B
19	B	44	D	69	C	94	C
20	B	45	C	70	A	95	A
21	C	46	C	71	C	96	B
22	B	47	B	72	C	97	C
23	D	48	*	73	D	98	C
24	D	49	D	74	C	99	D
25	A	50	B	75	A	100	A

Note/Remarks : \* Question number 48 itself is wrong, so no answer is given. It may be deleted or all students may be added one mark.

Signature  
School/Department/Centre