ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2017

M.A (History)

Time: 2 Hours

HALL TICKET NUMBER ____________________________

Max: Marks: 100

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 100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES ONE MARK.

3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING.

4. ANSWERS ARE TO BE MARKED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED THEREUPON.

5. HAND OVER THE OMR ANSWER SHEET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION TO THE INVIGILATOR.

6. NO ADDITIONAL SHEET WILL BE PROVIDED. ROUGH WORK CAN BE DONE IN THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF/SPACE PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.

7. THE QUESTION PAPER CAN BE TAKEN BY THE CANDIDATES AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS FOURTEEN (14) PAGES INCLUDING THE FRONT PAGE
MA History

1. The 6th Century BCE chronology is NOT associated with one of the following:
   A) Urbanization in the Ganges Plain
   B) The Rise of Magadha
   C) Gautama Buddha
   D) Accession of Ajatashatru

2. The Harappan seals depict and also throw light on:
   A) Tigers and Rhinoceroses
   B) Trade with Mesopotamia
   C) Horse
   D) System of stamping goods

3. In whose reign the Hunas attacked north India?
   A) Kanishka, Kushana King
   B) Chandra Gupta I
   C) Skandagupta
   D) Harshavardhana

4. What following event did NOT take place in Indian history between 1075-1200 CE?
   A) Establishment of the Ganga kingdom
   B) Embassy of Chola merchants to China
   C) Kalhana writes the Rajatarangini
   D) Sun temple at Konarak

5. During the 8th and 13th Centuries CE, the following kingdoms fought for political sway on India.
   A) Rashtrakutas
   B) Turvasa and the Bharatas
   C) Gurjara-Pratiharas
   D) Solankis and Paramaras or Pawars

6. Vajjians, Videhas and Sakyas during the 5th and 6th centuries BCE are examples of
   A) Chiefdoms
   B) Kingdoms
   C) Republics
   D) Empires

7. The arrival of Arbs in Sind happened in the following century:
   A) 6th Century CE
   B) 7th Century CE
   C) 9th Century CE
   D) 10th Century CE
8. Which one of the following is a famous Neolithic site?
   A) Aihole
   B) Burzahom
   C) Arikamedu
   D) Pllavaram

9. Silk Route was a famous trading route connecting:
   A) Rome and West Asia
   B) West Asia and Europe
   C) China and Western World
   D) Mediterranean and Indian Ocean

10. Nalanda University was founded by:
    A) Kumara Gupta
    B) Chandra Gupta
    C) Samudra Gupta
    D) Skanda Gupta

11. The Charavakas, an atheistic sect during the ancient period, was led by:
    A) Makkhali Goshala
    B) Ajita Kesakambala
    C) Sanjaya Belatthiputa
    D) Nagarasena

12. Which of the association of the text(s) with the period is NOT correct?
    A) c.1500–900 BCE - Rig Veda (oral and written)
    B) c.300 BCE–500 CE - Jaina Anga (Limbs) and texts
    C) c.380–230 BCE – Mahabharata
    D) c.450 CE - Kama Sutra

13. In historical time the movements of armies influenced the history of India. Which one the following is an exception?
    A) Achaemenid emperor, Cyrus, conquered North-Western India in about 530 BCE
    B) Kushanas’ conquests had pushed the Shakas South and Eastwards India
    C) The Chalukyas in Deccan were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas, in 8th and 9th C.
    D) Cholas (907–1300) were overthrown by Arabs from the West

14. District officers during the era of the Gupta dynasty were called
    A) Ayuktaaras
    B) Adhikaris
    C) Pradesikas
    D) Mandalikas
15. The most important Pallava structures, from the perspective of art and architecture are:
   A) Kailasanadha temple
   B) Rathas at Mamallapuram
   C) Architecture of Elura
   D) Pallava architecture are always lions, and never tigers

16. Who were the successors to Satavahanas?
   A) Ikshvakus
   B) Anandas and Salankayanas
   C) Vishnukundins and Kadambas
   D) All of the above

17. Which of the following classical accounts of India are related to the reconstructing of ancient Indian history?
   A) Herodotus, Arrian and Ptolemy
   B) Strabo, Justin and Plutarch
   C) Periplus Maris Erythraei
   D) All of the above

18. The period from 200 BCE to 300 CE witnessed a remarkable change in Indian economy, which is characterised by
   A) Increasing visibility of the merchant and the artisan classes
   B) Decline of urban centres and rise of rural economy
   C) Central Asia into the orbit of the Indian merchants
   D) Yavana traders from eastern Mediterranean to southern and western India

19. The early history of south India has been reconstructed from diverse sources and they are:
   A) Arabic
   B) Tamil poems of the Shangam literature
   C) Ptolemy’s Geography
   D) Megalithic burials, inscriptions in Tamil Brahmi

20. The following statement about the Ajivikas, an unorthodox sect, is NOT correct:
   A) Was founded by Gosala Maskariputra
   B) Practised complete nudity
   C) They enjoyed prosperity under Gupta dynasty
   D) Survived till 14th century in Eastern Mysore and Madras areas

21. The following statement about the Mahabharata is NOT correct
   A) It consists of 65,000 stanzas, most of them of thirty-two syllables
   B) The Santi Parva, is the longest text on statecraft and ethics, recited by Bhisma
   C) Story of Nala and Damayanti, told to Yudhisthira, to convince him of evil of gambling
   D) It contains as an episode, the story of Rama
22. Gurjaras, who became rulers in Rajasthan in the Seventh Century CE, migrated from
A) Southeast Asia
B) West Asia
C) Central Asia
D) Afghanistan

23. The origin of the Kushanas is traced to
A) Yueh Chi tribe
B) Sakas
C) Persians
D) Mongols

24. Periplu Maris Erythraei (Periplus of the Erythrean Sea) was written by
A) Hippalus
B) Vasco da Gama
C) Ptolemy
D) Anonymous author

25. Allahabad pillar inscription prominently mentions the achievements of
A) Ashoka
B) Chandra Gupta
C) Samudra Gupta
D) Harisena

26. Information about astronomy and geometry is provided in
A) Taittiriya Brahmana
B) Aitareya Brahmana
C) Jaiminiya Brahmana
D) Chandoga Brahmana

27. Indian component of the Persian empire under Darius I did NOT consist of the following region:
A) Sind
B) Afghanistan
C) Baluchistan
D) Rajasthan

28. The author of ‘Buddha-charita’ was
A) Asvaghosha
B) Bhasa
C) Bana
D) Harsha

29. Ashtadhyayi, a Sanskrit grammar treatise, was written about 500 BCE, by
A) Patanjali
B) Bhavabhuti
C) Katyayana
D) Panini
30. Bodhisattva is
   A) Previous incarnation of the Buddha
   B) First monk
   C) Donor to Buddhism
   D) Buddhist philosopher

31. The town of Daulatabad was built by
   A) Ala al-Din Khalji
   B) Sher Shah
   C) Khizr Khan
   D) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

32. SABHA was a Brahmanical village institution under the rule of
   A) Hoysalas
   B) Pallavas
   C) Cholas
   D) Rashtrakutas

33. Rana Sanga was in the 16th century the ruler of
   A) Mewar
   B) Chitor
   C) Jaipur
   D) Udaipur

34. The city of Delhi was first built in the medieval period by
   A) Rajputs of Rajasthan
   B) Jats of Punjab
   C) Yadavs of Agra
   D) Tomaras of Haryana

35. Somanath, a town off the coast of Gujarat, was plundered in the 11th century by
   A) Mahmud Ghazni
   B) Muhammud Ghauri
   C) Balban
   D) Iltutmish

36. Who among the following used to look after the army during the Sultanate Period?
   A) Naib
   B) Wazir
   C) Qazi
   D) Ariz-i-Mumaliq

37. Which among the following historical accounts was NOT written during the reign of Akbar?
   A) Tarikh-i-Ferishta
   B) Humayun-nama
   C) Tarikh-i-Shershahi
   D) Tabakat-i-Akbari
38. Which Sultan of Delhi got Qutb Minar repaired, cleaned the derelict Hauz Khas, and erected on its bank a spacious madrasa?
   A) Iltutmish
   B) Alauddin Khilji
   C) Firuz Tughlaq
   D) Sikandar Lodi

39. The Ilbari ruler who introduced Sijada, Paibos and Nauroz to the Delhi Sultanate was
   A) Qutbuddin Aibak
   B) Iltutmish
   C) Balban
   D) Bahram Shah

40. Identify the foreign traveller who wrote an account of the Bahmani kingdom
   A) A Nikitin
   B) Ralph Fitch
   C) Nicolo Conti
   D) F Nuniz

41. ‘Mawarun Nahr’ was the Arabic term for the central Asian region of
   A) Farghana
   B) Khurasan
   C) Khwarizm
   D) Transoxiana

42. Which one of the following Sultans brought the Ashokan pillar to Delhi?
   A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
   B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
   C) Firoz Tughlaq
   D) Sikandar Lodi

43. Title of the book in which Amir Khusrau described the conquest of Alauddin Khilji is
   A) Khazain-ul-Futuh
   B) Nuh-i-Siphr
   C) Mifta-ul-Futuh
   D) Tughlaq Nama

44. Who established Diwan-i-Khairat?
   A) Alauddin Khilji
   B) Firoz Tughlaq
   C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
   D) Iltutmish

45. The work in which Sultan Firoz Shah wrote about his victories was titled
   A) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi
   B) Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi
   C) Sirat-i-Firoz Shah
   D) Fatwa-i-Jahandari
46. Who was the highest judicial officer in the medieval state after the Sultan?
   A) Qazi-ul-Quzat
   B) Dabir-i-Khas
   C) Sadr-ul-Sudur
   D) Diwan-i-Risalat

47. Who among the following in South India did NOT accept the sovereignty of Alauddin Khilji?
   A) Hoyasalas
   B) Yadavas
   C) Kakatiyas
   D) Pandyas

48. Vallabhacharya, the bhakti teacher of the 16th century, became most popular in the province of
   A) Sind
   B) Gujarat
   C) Rajputana
   D) Punjab

49. Zamorins were,
   A) Parsee elites on the west coast
   B) Portuguese settlers in Goa
   C) Rulers of Calicut on the Malabar coast
   D) French settlers in Pondicherry

50. The technology of gun-powered based rocket reached India from China in the
   A) 13th century
   B) 15th century
   C) 16th century
   D) 17th century

51. The sixth Dalai Lama Tsangyang Gyatso (1683-1706) hailed from the following part of India:
   A) Sikkim
   B) Tawang
   C) Darjeeling
   D) Ladakh

52. In what language, Sirappuranam, a work on the life of the Prophet Muhammad, was written?
   A) Malayalam
   B) Konkani
   C) Kannada
   D) Tamil
53. In whose rule the famous ‘Uttaraimerur’ inscription, which describes the working of the Sabha was produced?
   A) Parantaka I
   B) Vijayalaya
   C) Raja Raja
   D) Rajendra

54. Valangai and Idangai in medieval South India refer to
   A) North- and South-oriented mathas
   B) Right- and Left-hand castes
   C) East- and West-facing streets
   D) Higher and Lower strata of merchants

55. The most important item that the Vijayanagara rulers imported from Portugal was
   A) Gunpowder
   B) Artillery
   C) Horses
   D) Cannons

56. Which following text is the most important source for the study of medieval Manipur?
   A) Cheitaron Kumpapa
   B) Ahom Buranji
   C) Tripura Rajmala
   D) Burmese royal chronicles

57. Which following territory was the bone of contention between the Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis?
   A) Bellary
   B) Orissa
   C) Raichur Doab
   D) Goa

58. During the Chola period, which one of the following sequences correctly describes the hierarchy of administrative divisions?
   A) Kurram, mandalam, valanadu
   B) Kurram, nagaram, mandalam
   C) Mandalam, valanadu, kurram
   D) Nadu, nadu-nadu, perur

59. The first Vijayanagara ruler to enter into treaty with the Portuguese was
   A) Rama Raya
   B) Achyuta Raya
   C) Deva Raya II
   D) Krishnadeva Raya

60. The Afaqis in medieval Deccan were
   A) Immigrant Muslims from West Asia
   B) Representatives of the Khalifa
   C) Followers of the Sufi orders
   D) Shias
61. Dyarchy in the provinces was introduced as part of
   A) Morley-Minto Reforms
   B) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
   C) Government of India Act of 1935
   D) Simon Commission Recommendations

62. Lucknow Pact was signed between
   A) Muslim League of Government of India
   B) Hindu Mahasabha and Congress
   C) Congress and Government of India
   D) Congress and Muslim League

63. The transfer of Indian capital from Calcutta to Delhi happened during the reign of
   A) Edward I
   B) Edward II
   C) George V
   D) Queen Victoria

64. Christian missionaries were permitted to enter India in large numbers following the
    passage of
   A) Charter Act of 1793
   B) Charter Act of 1813
   C) Charter Act of 1833
   D) Charter Act of 1853

65. The North Indian province that featured prominently in the Revolt of 1857 was
   A) Awadh
   B) Agra
   C) Bihar
   D) Punjab

66. The dynasty of Wodeyar was associated with the state of
   A) Kochi
   B) Travancore
   C) Mysore
   D) Thanjavur

67. The surname of Scindia is associated with the princely state of
   A) Jhansi
   B) Indore
   C) Gwalior
   D) Satara

68. Rabindranath Tagore’s novel, *The Home and the World*, was written with the backdrop of
   A) Swadeshi Movement
   B) Non-Cooperation Movement
   C) Bengal Famine of 1943
   D) Quit India Movement
69. The states of the Indian Union, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, were created in the year
   A) 1995
   B) 2000
   C) 2005
   D) 2010

70. The Muslim League was founded in 1906 by
   A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
   B) Syed Ahmed Khan
   C) Aga Khan
   D) Muhammad Iqbal

71. Ilbert Bill, which was introduced in 1883, sought to allow
   A) European judges to try the Indian accused
   B) European judges to try the European accused
   C) Indian judges to try the Indian accused
   D) Indian judges to try the European accused

72. Jallianwala Bagh protest and shooting happened in the backdrop of
   A) Gandhian agitation against indigo cultivation
   B) Non-Cooperation Movement
   C) Akali mobilization of Sikh peasants
   D) Agitation against the Rowlatt Act

73. The Age of Consent Act of 1891 which sought to raise the age of marriage for girls was
   opposed by the following Indian leader
   A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
   B) M G Ranade
   C) B G Tilak
   D) Aurobindo Ghosh

74. Taluqndars, a group of landlords, were to be found in the following province of British India
   A) North-Western Frontier Province
   B) United Provinces
   C) Punjab
   D) Sind

75. The following Indian was once a member of the British House of Commons
   A) Dadabhai Naoroji
   B) Badruddin Tyabji
   C) W.C Bonnerjee
   D) Surendranath Banerjee

76. The first all-India census was conducted in the year
   A) 1861
   B) 1871
   C) 1881
   D) 1891
77. Which one of the following was NOT a martial race, as per the British classification?
   A) Gurkhas
   B) Sikhs
   C) Pathans
   D) Kayasthas

78. The Viceroy of India at the time of the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was
   A) Lytton
   B) Ripon
   C) Dufferin
   D) Lansdowne

79. The most important taxation during the 19th century in colonial India was
   A) Income tax
   B) Wealth tax
   C) Customs duty
   D) Land revenue

80. The first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service was
   A) Debendranath Tagore
   B) Satyendranath Tagore
   C) R.C Dutt
   D) W.C Bonnerjee

81. The Governor General of India during the Revolt of 1857 was
   A) Dalhousie
   B) Canning
   C) Elgin
   D) John Lawrence

82. The revolutionary leader who was drawn to the ideology of socialism and who wrote the tract, “Why I am an Atheist”, was
   A) Batukeshwar Dutt
   B) Bhagat Singh
   C) Surya Sen
   D) Jatin Das

83. Subhas Bose founded the Indian National Army in 1942 in
   A) Singapore
   B) Japan
   C) Burma
   D) Germany

84. The following region was NOT directly administered by the British
   A) Berar
   B) Bihar
   C) Baroda
   D) Berhampur
85. In the Bengal election of 1937, the following party won a majority
A) Congress
B) Muslim League
C) Krishak Praja Party
D) Unionist Party

86. The pamphlet “Hindutva Who is a Hindu?” was written by
A) M.S Golwalkar
B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
C) V.D Savarkar
D) M.R Jayakar

87. Split between Moderates and Extremists in the Indian National Congress during the annual session that took place at
A) Nagpur
B) Surat
C) Rajkot
D) Poona

88. Which one of the following politicians did Gandhi regard as his political guru?
A) Aurobindo Ghosh
B) Motilal Nehru
C) E.G TIlak
D) G.K Gokhale

89. Architecture and town planning for the city of New Delhi was planned by
A) Le Corbusier
B) Edwin Lutyens
C) Laurie Baker
D) Frank Lloyd Wright

90. Non-Brahmin politics in the electoral arena in pre-1947 South India were represented by
A) Liberal Party
B) Republican Party
C) Dravida Kazhagam
D) Justice Party

91. Berlin Wall was dismantled in the year
A) 1978
B) 1989
C) 1996
D) 2001

92. The trials of Nazi military leaders for war crimes were known as
A) Gettysburg trials
B) St Petersburg trials
C) Hamburg trials
D) Nuremberg trials
93. The following republic was NOT part of the erstwhile USSR
   A) Latvia
   B) Georgia
   C) Bulgaria
   D) Kirghiz

94. Spanish Civil War took place in the decade of the
   A) 1940s
   B) 1930s
   C) 1920s
   D) 1910s

95. The following empire was officially dissolved in 1922
   A) The Safavid Empire
   B) The Portuguese Empire
   C) The Austro-Hungarian Empire
   D) The Ottoman Empire

96. The majority religion in the Republic of Ireland is
   A) Catholicism
   B) Protestantism
   C) Evangelicalism
   D) Anglicanism

97. The American Civil War was fought in the United States over the question of
   A) Civil Rights
   B) Slavery
   C) Adult Franchise
   D) Feudalism

98. The following was NOT ancient Greek city
   A) Athens
   B) Sparta
   C) Venice
   D) Corinth

99. The Aztec Civilization flourished in the region of
   A) Argentina
   B) Brazil
   C) Costa Rica
   D) Mexico

100. The capital of the Byzantine Empire was
    A) Baghdad
    B) Teheran
    C) Jerusalem
    D) Istanbul