

21/8

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2010.

M.Phil./Ph.D (HISTORY)

COURSE CODE : 261/114

Register Number :



*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 261/114

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. Which of these places is related to the Birth of Buddha?
 (A) Bodh Gaya (B) Kapilavastu
 (C) Lumbini (D) Pippalavana
2. Where did Buddha delivered his first Sermon?
 (A) Sanchi (B) Amaravati
 (C) Sarnath (D) None of the above
3. The early Vedic religion is
 (A) Ritualistic (B) Theistic
 (C) Animistic (D) None of the above
4. Which of the following is the most important Indus culture site in Gujarat?
 (A) Dholavira (B) Mohenjodaro
 (C) Langhnaj (D) Bhagatrav
5. Which of the following is a pre historic culture?
 (A) Upper Palaeolithic (B) Rigvedic culture
 (C) Indus valley Civilization (D) None of the above
6. Which of these is a Neolithic culture site?
 (A) Burzahom (B) Mohenjodaro
 (C) Atranjikhera (D) Arikamedu
7. What is the meaning of the word '*Upanishad*' ?
 (A) To sleep with (B) To sit near
 (C) To sing with (D) To recite
8. Who is the founder of the Nanda Dynasty?
 (A) Rama Padma (B) Gokula Nanda
 (C) Maha Padma Nanda (D) Vira Padma Nanda
9. During whose time the Third Buddhist Council was convened?
 (A) Ajatashatru (B) Kanishka
 (C) Asoka (D) Ramagupta

10. Which of the Mauryan Kings is also known as ' Lord of the land between the Seas'?
- (A) Gautamiputra Satakarni (B) Bimbisara
(C) Chandra Gupta Maurya (D) Ashoka
11. What event changed *Chanda Asoka* into *Dharma Asoka*?
- (A) Kalinga war (B) The Taxila rebellion
(C) Buddhist Preaching (D) None of the above
12. Who deciphered the Script of the Asokan Inscriptions?
- (A) A.H. Dani (B) Romain Rolland
(C) James Princep (D) D.C.Sirkar
13. Who is considered to be the first Leftist Historian of India?
- (A) Jadunath Sarkar (B) Ranajit Guha
(C) R.S.Sharma (D) D.D.Kosambi
14. Which of the following is called the Early Vedic Text?
- (A) Sama Veda (B) Aranyaka
(C) Yajurveda (D) Rigveda
15. Under whose patronage the Fourth Buddhist Council was convened?
- (A) Asoka (B) Ajatasatru
(C) Kanishka (D) Huvishka
16. Which of the following is a Jaina religious sect?
- (A) Mahayana (B) Vajrayana
(C) Hinayana (D) Svetambara
17. '*Varnashrama*' of the Vedic Period is connected to
- (A) King (B) Society
(C) Individual (D) None of the above
18. Which of these places is the Eastern capital of the Satavahanas?
- (A) Nagarjuna Konda (B) Keesaragutta
(C) Kotilingala (D) None of the above

19. Which are known as the Later Vedic Texts?
 (A) Aranyakas (B) Upanishads
 (C) Sama, Atharvana and Yajur vedas (D) All of them
20. Which on of the following is not a megalithic burial?
 (A) Dolmenoid (B) Intrado
 (C) Menhir (D) Cairn
21. Ochre Coloured pottery is closely connected with
 (A) Aryans (B) Early Harappans
 (C) Late Harappans (D) Mature Harappans
22. Which of the following is known as the 'Iron Age Pottery'?
 (A) Buff Ware (B) Black ware
 (C) Purple ware (D) Painted Grey ware
23. Which one of the six traditional schools Hindu philosophy closely resembles the Jaina philosophy?
 (A) Nyaya (B) Samkhya
 (C) Mimamsa (D) Vaisesika
24. Which of these was the first Neolithic site to be noticed in India?
 (A) Lingsugur (B) Chirand
 (C) Mehrgara (D) Koldihwa
25. Which Magadhan ruler is said to have shifted the capital of Rajgir to Patliputra?
 (A) Udayin (B) Kakavarin
 (C) Chandragupta Maurya (D) Bimbisara
26. Which of these Neolithic people were cattle herders?
 (A) Burzahom (B) Piklihal
 (C) Mahagara (D) Kili-Gul-Muhammad
27. Which Pottery is known as the 'Buddhist Ware'?
 (A) Northern Black Polished ware (B) Brown ware
 (C) Painted Grey ware (D) Black – and – Red Ware

28. Which animal figures most in the cave paintings of the Mesolithic age?
 (A) Buffalo (B) Deer
 (C) Tiger (D) Elephant
29. The largest number of Harappan sites in post independence India have been discovered in
 (A) Gujarat (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Punjab and Harayana (D) N.W. Uttar Pradesh
30. For which one of the following crops there is no evidence of cultivation from any one of the Indus sites?
 (A) Barley (B) Sugarcane
 (C) Rice (D) Field Peas
31. At which of the following Indus sites did the Archaeologists discover human skeletons huddled together, indicating their violent death?
 (A) Sutkagendor (B) Surkotada
 (C) Mohenjodaro (D) Harappa
32. The name of the currency which was in circulation in the Maurayan empire is
 (A) Pana (B) Tola
 (C) Diodorus (D) Arrian
33. The duties of be paid to the Sangam Kings were generally known as
 (A) Irai (B) Karai
 (C) Ulgu (D) Kadamai
34. Which of the following areas was not a bone of contention between the Bahmanis and the Vijaynagar rulers?
 (A) Kaveri Delta (B) Krishna-Godavari Delta
 (C) Konkan (D) Tungabhadra Doab
35. The historical works of which historian of the Delhi Sultanate period has Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi as its title
 (A) Amir Khusrau (B) Ziauddin Barani
 (C) Shams-i-siraj Afif (D) Minhaj-us-siraj

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36. During Firoz Tughlaq's long reign of 37 years, there was only one rebellion by a noble. Who was he?
- (A) Malik Kafur (B) Malik Shams-ud-din Damghani
(C) Khan-i-Jahan maqbul (D) Ulugh Khan
37. With whom did Shivaji go for an alliance to conquer certain parts of Bijapur - Karnatak regions?
- (A) Qutb Shahis of Golconda (B) Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar
(C) Mughals (D) Aravidu dynasty of Penugonda
38. Who were the "Alvars" ?
- (A) Saiva Saints (B) Vaisnava Saints
(C) Both Saiva and Vaisnava Saints (D) Devotees of Brahma
39. Which one of the following battles resulted in the expulsion of Humayun from India by Sher Shah?
- (A) Battle of Bilgram (B) Battle of Khanwa
(C) Battle of Chause (D) Battle of Ghagara
40. Whom did Humayun defeat in his reconquest of India?
- (A) Islam Shah (B) Sikander Shah
(C) Muhammad Adil Shah (D) Iqbal Shah
41. With Which Rana of Mewar did Jahangir establish final peace in 1615?
- (A) Rana Amar Singh (B) Rana Pratap Singh
(C) Rana Udai Singh (D) Rana Ajit Singh
42. Which was the first port in India that was visited by Vasco da Gama?
- (A) Cochin (B) Calicut
(C) Goa (D) Surat
43. Which one belongs to Sangam literature?
- (A) Devaram (B) Kulothunga Cholan Ula
(C) Periyapuranam (D) Kuruntokai
44. The Mongol invader Qutlugh Khwaja invaded India during the reign of
- (A) Balban (B) Jalaluddin Khalji
(C) Alauddin Khalji (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

45. Who among the following Sultans had assumed the title of *Zilillah* (Shadow of God on the Earth) ?
- (A) Qutbuddin Aibak (B) Iltutmish
(C) Balban (D) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
46. The first Indo-Muslim classic on political theory and art of governmental organization prepared under Iltutmish was known as
- (A) Adabul Muluk (B) Ahkam-us Sultaniya
(C) Fatawa-i Jahandari (D) Adab-us Salatin
47. Which of the following dynasties did not take part in the triangular conflict for the control of Kanauj?
- (A) Palas (B) Pratiharas
(C) Senas (D) Rashtrakutas
48. Which Chola ruler was defeated by the Rashtrakuta King Krishna III, in the famous battle of Takkolam?
- (A) Aditya (B) Kulottunga I
(C) Rajadhiraja (D) Parantaka I
49. Which Chola king gave permission to the Sailendra ruler of Sri Vijaya to build a Buddhist Vihara at Nagapatnam?
- (A) Rajendra (B) Rajaraja I
(C) Rajendra II (D) Rajaraja
50. Who led the Mughal forces in the battle of Haldighat against Pratap Singh, the Rana of Mewar?
- (A) Akbar (B) Prince Salim
(C) Pir Muhammad (D) Raja Man Singh
51. Which sultan received the robe of honour from the Caliph?
- (A) Iltutmish (B) Qutub – ud- din Aibak
(C) Balban (D) Ala-ud-din khilji
52. Who among the following great Mughals is said to have “tumbled in life and tumbled out to it” While coming down the steps of a library?
- (A) Shahjahan (B) Jahangir
(C) Babur (D) Humayun

53. Diwan- i- Kohi, created by Muhammad Tughlaq, looked after
 (A) Revenue collection (B) Agriculture
 (C) Public Welfare (D) Crown Land.
54. Who were the *Rais* and *Ranas*?
 (A) Intelligence officers (B) Poets under Sultanate
 (C) Local chiefs who opposed Sultans (D) Police officers
55. Which of the following Sultans tried to organize the army on the decimal system after the Mongol pattern?
 (A) Ala-ud-din Khilji (B) Balban
 (C) Firoz Tughlaq (D) Muhammad Tughlaq
56. During the reign of which Delhi sultan was the power of the Chahalghani destroyed
 (A) Iltutmish (B) Balban
 (C) Nasir-ud-din mahmud (D) Raziya
57. During whose reign did Chengiz Khan, the famous Mongol, attack India's borders in pursuit of Jalal-ud-din, the fugitive Khwarazmi prince?
 (A) Ala-ud-din Khalji (B) Balban
 (C) Muhammad Tughlaq (D) Iltutmish
58. The Mansab system of the Great Mughals had its origin in the administration of
 (A) Turks (B) Mongols
 (C) Persian (D) Arabs
59. "Uttaramerur Inscription" gives us information about
 (A) Origin of the Cholas
 (B) Military achievements of Rajaraja I
 (C) Diplomatic relations between the Cholas and the Sailendras
 (D) Autonomous village administration of the Cholas
60. Identify Fort St. George and Fort William with their respective settlements?
 (A) Bombay and Madras (B) Bombay and Calcutta
 (C) Madras and Calcutta (D) Calcutta and Madras
61. Who is the author of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire?
 (A) Edward Gibbon (B) Oliver Goldsmith
 (C) Fernand Braudel (D) Marc Bloch

62. The term Holocaust refers to
 (A) The destruction of the German Jewry by the Germans in World War II
 (B) The plantation system of Slavery
 (C) Indentured Labour
 (D) Wage labour
63. The Treaty of Versailles was signed after the defeat of
 (A) German Empire
 (B) Russian Empire
 (C) Japanese Empire
 (D) American Empire
64. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was signed in
 (A) 1902 (B) 1919 (C) 1949 (D) 1964
65. The Bretton Woods Agreement was
 (A) An economic agreement (B) A military treaty
 (C) A Human Rights Convention (D) A United Nations Charter
66. Amuktamalyada was written by
 (A) Krishnadevaraya (B) Kumara Kampana
 (C) Narasa Nayaka (D) Vishwanatha Nayaka
67. Devaraya II ruled from
 (A) 1422-1444 (B) 1509-1529
 (C) 1456-1478 (D) 1565-1600
68. Shivaji assumed the title of Chhatrapati in the year
 (A) 1774 (B) 1564 (C) 1674 (D) 1694
69. The Marathas were defeated in the third battle of Panipat (1761) by
 (A) Ahmad Shah Abdali (B) Nadir Shah
 (C) Sher Khan (D) None of the above
70. The founder of Sikhism was
 (A) Amar Das (B) Arjan (C) Nanak (D) Hargovind

71. The policy followed by Dalhousie to annex the Oudh state for British empire in India was
- (A) Policy of Subsidiary Alliance (B) State being mal-administered
(C) Doctrine of Lapse (D) Waging of war
72. Who fought against the British rulers in the revolt of 1857?
- (A) Bhagat Singh (B) Balgangadar Tilak
(C) Naoroji (D) Rani Lakshmbai
73. The Bengal Nawab who was defeated in the battle of Plassey (1757) was
- (A) Siraj-ud-Daula (B) Mir Kasim
(C) Mir Jafar (D) Mir Jumla
74. The Brahma Samaj was started by
- (A) Swami Vivekananda (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
(C) Dayananda Saraswati (D) W.C. Banerjee
75. Who introduced the permanent land revenue settlement (1793) in Bengal?
- (A) Lord Dalhousie (B) Lord William Bentick
(C) Lord Wellesley (D) Lord Cornwallis
76. The Quit India Movement was started in the year
- (A) 1942 (B) 1941 (C) 1940 (D) 1943
77. The Indian National Congress was founded in
- (A) 1835 (B) 1885 (C) 1865 (D) 1905
78. The theory of 'Drain of Wealth' was propounded by
- (A) Gandhi (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Tilak (D) Nehru
79. One of the most forceful slogans of India's freedom struggle 'Do or Die' was given by
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose (D) Gandhi
80. Who among the following was connected with the Theosophical Society in India?
- (A) Tilak (B) Surendranath Banerjee
(C) M.G. Ranade (D) Annie Besant

81. The year in which Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place
 (A) 1929 (B) 1909 (C) 1919 (D) 1939
82. The Home Rule movement in India was started by
 (A) Gandhi (B) Tilak and Annie Besant
 (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Maula Abul kalam Azad
83. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?
 (A) W.C. Banerjee (B) Surendranath Banerjee
 (C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) W.C. Wacha
84. The Viceroy associated with the policy of the Partition of Bengal (1905)
 (A) Lord William Bentick (B) Lord Curzon
 (C) Lord Hastings (D) Lord Dufferin
85. The year in which the All-India Muslim League was started
 (A) 1910 (B) 1918 (C) 1906 (D) 1915
86. Abhinav Bharat, a secret society of revolutionaries, was associated with
 (A) V.D. Savarkar (B) Jaya Prakash Narain
 (C) Lala Lajpat Rai (D) Subhash Chandra Bose
87. The Communist Party of India was established in the year
 (A) 1920 (B) 1930 (C) 1935 (D) 1925
88. The Khudai Khidmatgar was organized by
 (A) Dr. Zakir Hussain (B) Maulana Mohammad Ali
 (C) Abdul Ghafar Khan (D) Shaukat Ali
89. The Congress session which was famous for its resolution on 'The Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme'
 (A) Bombay (B) Karachi (C) Nagpur (D) Lucknow
90. The famous 'Quit India' Resolution was passed at
 (A) Madras session (B) Calcutta session
 (C) Bombay session (D) Delhi session

91. Bankin Chandra Chattopadhyah wrote 'Anandmath' in the year
(A) 1868 (B) 1892 (C) 1858 (D) 1882
92. Nil-Darpan (1860) was written by
(A) Dinabandhu Mitra (B) Debendranath Tagore
(C) W.C. Banerjee (D) Bipan Chandra Pal
93. The practice of *Sati* was made illegal in 1829 by the Governor-General
(A) Lord Cornwallis (B) Lord Amherst
(C) Lord William Bentinck (D) Lord Canning
94. The First Carnatic War (1746-48) in India took place between
(A) British and Germany (B) French and Portuguese
(C) British and Portuguese (D) British and French
95. The book titled 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' was written by
(A) W.C Banerjee (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji (D) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
96. The Battle of Plassey was fought in Bengal in the year 1757 between
(A) Siraj-ud-daula and the French (B) Siraj-ud-daula and the British
(C) The Portuguese and Siraj-ud-daula (D) Siraj-ud-daula and the Marathas
97. The first railway line between Bombay and Thane was laid in
(A) 1853 (B) 1844 (C) 1875 (D) 1883
98. Who was the founder of the city of Agra?
(A) Alauddin Khalji (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
(C) Firuz Tughlaq (D) Sikander Lodi
99. The Rowlatt agitation began in the year
(A) 1910 (B) 1929 (C) 1919 (D) 1940
100. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed by
(A) Lord Mayo (B) Lord Wellesley
(C) Lord William Bentinck (D) Lord Lytton