

1. Who is considered the 'Goddess of Arts (History)'?
 - A) Ushas
 - B) Aphrodite
 - C) Clio, the Muse
 - D) Venus
2. Who said 'history is a science, no less and no more'?
 - A) E. H. Carr
 - B) M. I. Finlay
 - C) R. G. Collingwood
 - D) J. B. Bury
3. Who called Herodotus 'the Author of lies'?
 - A) Cicero
 - B) Livius
 - C) Tacitus
 - D) Plutarch
4. What do you mean by a hypothesis?
 - A) An incredible model
 - B) A validated model
 - C) An invalidated model
 - D) A test model
5. What are the correct purposes of footnotes?
 - A) Authenticate – Acknowledge – Annotate
 - B) Authenticate – Annotate – Accommodate
 - C) Acknowledge – Authenticate – Assimilate
 - D) Annotate – Accommodate – Assimilate
6. Name the historian who first called Herodotus as the father of history
 - A) Cicero
 - B) Pliny
 - C) Thucydides
 - D) Tacitus
7. *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* authored by Edward Gibbon consisted of ----- volumes
 - A) Three
 - B) Four
 - C) Five
 - D) Six
8. The cause of dialectical materialism was put forward by
 - A) Ranke
 - B) Hegel
 - C) Karl Marx
 - D) Vico
9. Point out the historian who belonged to the second generation of the *Annales* School
 - A) Fernand Braudel
 - B) Lucien Febvre
 - C) Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie
 - D) Roger Chartier
10. "History may be a fragment of the universal march towards knowledge, but the faculty of understanding the living is the very truth, the master quality of the historian" says -----
 - A) Marc Bloch
 - B) Leopold Von Ranke
 - C) J B Bury
 - D) Lucien Lefebvre
11. *Madness and Civilization* is authored by
 - A) Michel Foucault
 - B) Edmund Burke
 - C) R G Collingwood
 - D) Erasmus

12. Point out the odd one out of the following Ettutokai
 A) Ainkunuru B) Manimekhalai
 C) Akananuru D) Purananuru
13. Alberuni wrote
 A) Kitab-ul-Hind B) Khazain-ul-Futuh
 C) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi D) Ain-i-Akbari
14. *Oxford History* of Vincent A Smith was first published in
 A) 1929 B) 1919
 C) 1939 D) 1949
15. Point out the name of a historian who was not associated with subaltern historiography
 A) R C Majumdar B) Antonio Gramsci
 C) Ranajit Guha D) Sumit Sarkar
16. Umbrella stones and hood stones represent the ----- phase of pre history of Kerala
 A) Megalithic B) Microlithic
 C) Mesolithic D) Palaeolithic
17. Point out the greatest ruler of the early Cheras
 A) Nedumcheralatan B) Narmudi Cheralatan
 C) Senguttuvan D) Karikala
18. The people who lived in the Neythal area were mostly
 A) Maravas B) Vellalas
 C) Ulavars D) Fishers
19. The inscription that mentioned about the Kulasekharas for the first time -----
 A) Vazhappally Inscription B) Terisapalli Copper Plate
 C) Kalladakurichi Inscription D) Thiruvalla Inscription
20. The principal source of income during the Kulasekhara period was known as
 A) Talaikanam B) Polippon
 C) Alkasu D) Patavaram
21. Thirteen gold coins and seventy one Roman denarius were discovered from ----- in Kerala
 A) Vazhappalli B) Eyyal
 C) Edakkal D) Pattanam
22. The educational institutions managed by the temples were known as
 A) Kacham B) Salai
 C) Pattanam D) Nagaram

23. Name the Portuguese Governor buried at the St. Francis Xavier Church at Fort Kochi
 A) Vasco da gama B) Albuquerque
 C) Francisco d' Almeida D) Lopo Soarez
24. Name the European power who met defeat at Kulachal
 A) English B) French
 C) Dutch D) Portuguese
25. Match the following Swarupams at its correct order
 a. Nediyruppu Swarupam 1 Kottarakara
 b. Trippapur Swarupam 2 Cochin
 c. Perumpadappu Swarupam 3 Travancore
 d. Elayadathu Swarupam 4 Calicut
- A) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
 C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 D) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4
26. The treaty that mentioned Travancore as a friend and ally of the English
 A) Treaty of Madras B) Treaty of Mangalore
 C) Treaty of Seringapatam D) Treaty of Mavelikara
27. The Princely State of Cochin came under the Subsidiary Alliance in -----
 A) 1800 B) 1805
 C) 1809 D) 1810
28. *Against the Lord and State* is authored by
 A) K N Panikkar B) K M Panicker
 C) K K N Kurup D) K K Kusuman
29. *Kerala Pazhama* was written by
 A) Herman Gundert B) Elamkulam Kunjan Pillai
 C) Sooranadu Kunjan Pillai D) T K Velu Pillai
30. The pioneer social reformer of modern Kerala was
 A) Sri Vaikunda Swamikal B) Narayana Guru
 C) Vidhyadhi Raja D) Swami Vakhbhadananda
31. Kerala Agrarian Relations Act was passed in -----
 A) 1966 B) 1950 C) 1955 D) 1960
32. Kerala Panchayat Act was enacted in -----
 A) 1996 B) 1995 C) 1994 D) 1993
33. Point out the legislation that denied absolute proprietorship of the land
 A) Malabar Tenancy Act 1930
 B) Kerala Agrarian Relations Act 1960
 C) Kerala Land Relations Act 1963
 D) Kerala Municipal Act

34. "A prince among painters and a painter among princes" was -----
 A) Udaya Varma B) Kerala Varma
 C) Raja Ravi Varma D) A R Raja Raja Varma
35. ----- is known as 'Kerala Panini'
 A) A R Raja Raja Varma B) Kerala Varma
 C) Udaya Varma D) Raja Ravi Varma
36. In 1956, Fr. Henry Heras proposed a theory that the Indus Script is:
 A) Dravidian B) Semetic
 C) Proto-Dravidian D) Sanskritic
37. Which one of the following was a Megalithic Culture?
 A) Adicchanallur B) Gundar
 C) Kodumanal D) Muziri
38. The Later Vedic Gangetic Plain reveals the Culture of the:
 A) Iron Age B) Chalcolithic Age
 C) Microlithic Age D) Megalithic Age
39. Which one of the following was a contemporary of the Buddha?
 A) Maggali Buddha B) Badarayana
 C) Buddhadatta D) Buddha Gosha
40. Which one of the following deciphered the Asokan Script?
 A) James Burgess B) James Prinsep
 C) Georg Buhler D) A.C. Burnell
41. Which one of the following inscriptions speaks about the Kalabhras?
 A) Jambai B) Bhattiprolu
 C) Pulankurichi D) Pugalur
42. Which one of the following works elaborates on the administration of Pataliputra?
 A) *Arthasastra* B) *Indica*
 C) *Brhatsamhita* D) *Rajatarangini*
43. The first ever mention of the Tinai concept is found in:
 A) *Padirrupattu* B) *Patthupattu*
 C) *Tholkappiyam* D) *Nannul*
44. Ptolemy was the author of the work namely:
 A) *Natural History* B) *Geography*
 C) *Periplus Maris Erythraea* D) *Travels*
45. The puzzle about the Satyaputras was settled by the:
 A) Jambai Inscription B) Pillayarpati Inscription
 C) Anamalai Inscription D) Thirunandikarai Inscription

46. Who was called the 'Slave of the Slave King'?
- A) Qutubuddin Aibak B) Iltutmish
C) Feroz Shah D) Gyas-ud-din Balban
47. Name the Governor whom Balban chastised at Laknauti:
- A) Sher Khan B) Shaista Khan
C) Tughril Khan D) Khan Jehan Lodi
48. Name the disease spread by rat menace during the reign of Mohammad bin Tughlaq:
- A) Jaundice B) Malaria
C) Influenza D) Plague
49. Name the typical architectural style of the Delhi Sultans:
- A) Gothic style B) Nagara style
C) Saracenic style D) Gandhara style
50. In which Battle the Cochin Rajah defeated and drove out the Portuguese from the Western Waters of India?
- A) Battle of Colachel B) Battle of Chetway
C) Battle of Kannanore D) Battle of Kayamkulam
51. Which theory Burton Stein applied to the study of the Chola State?
- A) Ritual state B) Segmentary state
C) Byzantine Monarchy D) Feudal state
52. Functioning of the village autonomy (Brahmin Settlements only) under the Cholas is recorded in the:
- A) Virinchipuram Inscription B) Thiruvallangadu Plates
C) Utteramerur Inscription D) Karanthai Plates
53. The Kollam monarch who overran the Pandya and the Chola States in the 14th century was:
- A) Ravi Varma Kulasekhara B) Bhutalavira Marthanda Varma
C) Aditya Varma D) Karunandadakkan
54. The 'fugitive Padushah' of the Mughal Empire was:
- A) Sher Shah Sur B) Humayun
C) Jehangir D) Shah Alam
55. The minister who carried out extensive land-revenue reforms under Akbar, the Great was:
- A) Raja Man Singh B) Raja Ranjit Singh
C) Raja Bhagwan Das D) Raja Todar Mal
56. Name the historian who gives a graphic picture of the famine that devastated the Mughal Empire under Shah Jehan:
- A) Barani B) Abdul Hamid Lahori
C) Abdur Razaak D) Abul Fazl

57. The fifteenth century Western Imperialism in the East was the result of:
 A) Mercantilism B) Individualism
 C) Capitalism D) Industrialism
58. Name the Indian historian who called the Vellore Mutiny of 1806 as a 'rehearsal to 1857'?
 A) Surendra Nath Sen B) Tara Chand
 C) R.C. Majumdar D) S.B. Choudhury
59. Coming under the spell of the socio-religious reform movements in the 19th century, Muthukutti Swamigal introduced the:
 A) Satya Sodak Samaj
 B) Samathuva Kudi Iruppu
 C) Suddha Samarasa Sanmarga Sangam
 D) Harijan Seva Sangam
60. G.D. Ghosla wrote one of the following novels:
 A) *The Deccan Ulce* B) *The Last Moghal*
 C) *The Lost Land* D) *The Lost Emperor*
61. Name the famous Proclamation of Marudu Pandyar of Sivaganga:
 A) Kundara Proclamation B) Tiruchirapalli Proclamation
 C) Vellore Proclamation D) Panjalankurichi Proclamation
62. The impeachment proceedings against Lord Warren Hastings initiated in the British Parliament were due to:
 A) Ranjit Singh Affair B) Nandakumar Case
 C) Philip Francis Issue D) Psoni Judges Affair
63. Sir William Jones founded the 'Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal' in the year:
 A) 1774 B) 1784 C) 1794 D) 1748
64. The first English journal started by Hickey in India was:
 A) *Bengal Patrika* B) *Bengal Kaumudi*
 C) *Bengal Gazette* D) *Common Wheel*
65. The Serampore Missionary who worked for the abolition of Sati was:
 A) Fr. Carey B) Fr. Friar
 C) The Abbe Dubois D) Christian Schwartz
66. When was the Vernacular Normal School at Kottar started?
 A) 1884 B) 1885 C) 1886 D) 1895
67. Who was the founder of the Madras Native Association?
 A) Venkata Ratnam Naidu B) Anandacharu
 C) Mrs. Annie Besant D) Gajalu Lakshmi Narasu Chetti
68. Of the following, who was called the 'South Indian Tilak'?
 A) G. Subramania Iyer B) Subrahmanya Siva
 C) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai D) Subrahmanya Bharati

80. In which year Rajaji announced his idea of a separate Pakistan?
 A) February 1942 B) February 1943
 C) February 1944 D) February 1945
81. Who was called the “Njondi Gandhi”?
 A) Siva Rama Pillai B) Krishna Pillai
 C) Kolappa Pillai D) Raman Pillai
82. A ‘fast undo death’ for the creation of a separate Andhra was undertaken by:
 A) Vinobhaji B) Potti Sriramulu
 C) Dr. Subbaroyan D) Bobbili Raja
83. Which one of the following overcame the Gwalior Rajmata’s hesitation in signing the Instrument of Accession with the Indian Union?
 A) Sardar K.M. Panikkar B) K. P. Menon
 C) V.K. Menon D) V.P. Menon
84. The first Indian Constitutional Amendment was intended to:
 A) To empower States to make provision for protecting the backward classes
 B) To empower States to make provision for protecting the SCs/STs only
 C) To empower the States to deal with any anti-national activity
 D) To empower the States to meet emergency situations
85. A discussion between Nehru and Mrs. Baig regarding the Third Five Year Plan centered round:
 A) Children as country’s resources
 B) Mothers as country’s resources
 C) Working force as country’s resources
 D) Youth as country’s resources
86. The Dairy Development Project started in 1970 is called:
 A) Operation Blue Star B) Operation White Star
 C) Operation Green D) Operation Flood
87. Which one was related to the Declaration of Emergency in 1975?
 A) Pakistan’s war on India B) Harshad Mehta Case
 C) Nagarwala Case D) Shah Banu Case
88. The main purpose of the Mandal Commission was to enquire into the condition of the:
 A) Muslim Minority B) Backward Classes
 C) Anglo-Indian Community D) Sikh Minority
89. Which one of the following missiles is manufactured in collaboration with Russia?
 A) Prithvi B) Akash
 C) Agni III D) Brahmos

90. Point out one which is not related to globalization:
 A) Global Village B) Small scale industries
 C) Spread of terrorism D) Mobility of people
91. Of the following, which one is the immediate precursor of man:
 A) Homo Sapiens B) Homo Erectus
 C) Homo Sillibis D) Neanderthal
92. The 'Three Age' system in archaeology was the work of:
 A) Pitt Rivers B) Flinders Petrie
 C) Sir John Marshall D) Jurgersen Thomsen
93. Piltdown in England is known for an archaeological:
 A) Discovery B) Forgery
 C) Destruction D) Myth
94. Agriculture appeared in the:
 A) Palaeolithic Age B) Microlithic Age
 C) Neolithic Age D) Megalithic Age
95. The Harappan Culture is said to be:
 A) Chalcolithic B) Neolithic
 C) Megalithic D) Palaeolithic
96. The Greeks were close to the Civilization of:
 A) Mayans B) Incas C) Moche D) Cretans
97. Athens was known for the form of government called:
 A) Plutocracy B) Democracy
 C) Oligarchy D) Autocracy
98. The most enduring contribution of Rome to the world is its:
 A) Latin Language B) Julian Calendar
 C) Latin Catholicism D) Hieroglyphic
99. Ancient Roman history records a fight between the Patricians and the Plebians of:
 A) Two Orders B) Three Orders
 C) Four Orders D) Five Orders
100. The Greek philosopher who emphasized that the foundation of every State is the education of its youth:
 A) Diogenes B) Aristotle
 C) Pyrrho D) Socrates
101. The feudal lords in China were known as
 A) Zhou B) Wang
 C) Ming D) Manchu

102. Feudalism means:
 A) Grant of land in lieu of service done to the owner
 B) Grant of rank in lieu of service done to the owner
 C) Grant of subsidy in lieu of service done to the owner
 D) Grant of payment for maintaining army
103. The Crusades were fought for winning/holding:
 A) Aden B) Istanbul
 C) Palestine D) Jerusalem
104. In 1095 A.D. the then Pope took a decision to declare the Crusade at the meeting of the:
 A) Great Council of Trent B) Great Council of Vatican
 C) Great Council of Clermont D) Great Council of Constantinople
105. A capitalist system in which the government had no control over market and property rights:
 A) Feudalism B) Mercantilism
 C) Libertism D) Laissez faire
106. Point out the event that marked the end of Middle Ages
 A) Invention of the Rotation of Heavenly Bodies
 B) Capture of Constantinople by the Turks
 C) Invention of the Mariners' Compass
 D) Discovery of the existence of a University at Cordoba
107. Match the following against their works:
 a. Boccaccio : 1) Rotation of Heavenly Bodies
 b. Thomas More : 2) Praise of Folly
 c. Copernicus : 3) Utopia
 d. Erasmus : 4) Decameron
- A) a-2; b-4; c-3; d-1
 B) a-3; b-1; c-2; d-4
 C) a-1; b-2; c-4; d-3
 D) a-4; b-3; c-1; d-2;
108. How were the Calvinists in France called?
 A) Puritans B) Presbyterians
 C) Huguenots D) Lutherans
109. Who was the author of 'Leviathan'?
 A) John Locke B) Rousseau
 C) Voltaire D) Thomas Hobbes
110. 'If you don't have bread and butter, eat cake and water'. Whose words are these?
 A) Czarina Alexandra B) Queen Elizabeth
 C) Marie Antoinette D) Queen Ann

111. The 'Ems Telegram' sent by Bismarck created a flutter in:
 A) Austria B) France C) Italy D) Russia
112. Name the policy enunciated by Woodrow Wilson:
 A) New Freedom B) New Frontier
 C) Dollar Diplomacy D) Non-Intervention
113. Name the monk who influenced Czarina Alexandra:
 A) Rasputin B) Casper
 C) Aleximov D) Alexandrov
114. The major cause of the First World War was:
 A) Algerian Crisis B) Secret Diplomacy
 C) Izvolski – Ahranthal Conflict D) Moroccan Crisis
115. Japan conquered Manchuria in:
 A) October 1931 B) September 1931
 C) November 1931 D) December 1931
116. The historian whom the Nazis murdered in 1944 was:
 A) Henri Berr B) Marc Bloch
 C) Lucien Febvre D) Fernand Braudel
117. One of the following reforms of Gorbachev exposed the weakness of the Socialist system:
 A) Democratisation B) Urbanization
 C) Commercialization D) Industrialization
118. The International Court of Justice is located at:
 A) Geneva B) Genoa
 C) The Hague D) New York
119. Neo-liberalism was put forward by:
 A) England B) France
 C) U S A D) India
120. Cold War marked the beginning of -----:
 A) Unipolar System B) Bipolar System
 C) Multi-polar System D) Tri-polar System
