

II/his (ii)

2012

(2nd Semester)

HISTORY

SECOND PAPER

(History of India up to Post-Maurya)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Discuss the available sources for the reconstruction of early Indian history focussing on the literary sources.

Or

Examine the general features of the Harappan cities. What constituted the subsistence base of the Harappan culture?

2. "To identify the Aryan is to search for that which remains elusive." Discuss.

12G—2050/262a

(Turn Over)

(2)

Or

Differentiate between the position of women in the Rig-Vedic period with that of the Later-Vedic period.

3. How would you account for the emergence of socioeconomic classes in northern India from the 6th century BC?

Or

Discuss the teachings and social relevance of Mahavira.

4. What were the nature and structure of the Mauryan empire?

Or

Critically examine the relevance of Asoka's 'Dhamma' to Mauryan society.

5. What were the extent and nature of long-distance trade in post-Mauryan India? What was the significance of the Indo-Roman trade?

Or

What kind of society does Sangam literature reflect in early historical South India?

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HISTORY

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The Indus Valley Civilisation belongs to the

(a) Paleolithic Age ()

(b) Chalcolithic Age ()

(c) Neolithic Age ()

2. The most important animal worshipped by the Indus Valley people was

(a) tiger ()

(b) cow ()

(c) humped bull ()

3. The Purusha-Sukta (Purusha Hymn) of the Rig Veda refers to

(a) two social groups ()

(b) three social groups ()

(c) four social groups ()

4. The main form of wealth of the Rig-Vedic people was

(a) cattle ()

(b) gold ()

(c) land ()

(3)

5. Among the 16 Mahajanapadas, which one of the following emerged as the most powerful?

(a) Magadha ()

(b) Kosala ()

(c) Kashi ()

6. The most apparent and direct Persian impact on India was the introduction of

(a) Kharoshthi script ()

(b) Brahmi script ()

(c) Roman script ()

7. Which is the first Indian text to define a State?

(a) *Rajatarangini* ()

(b) *Arthashastra* ()

(c) *Manu Smriti* ()

(4)

8. The most important feature of the Mauryan economy was

- (a) trade and commerce ()
- (b) mining and metallurgy ()
- (c) State control over economic activities ()

9. The Gandhara School of Art was influenced by

- (a) Jainism ()
- (b) Saivism ()
- (c) Buddhism ()

10. In the post-Mauryan period, which people are portrayed as despised people living in separate settlements, whose sight and touch were considered polluting by others?

- (a) Sudras ()
- (b) Chandalas ()
- (c) Vaishyas ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer any *five* of the following questions in not more than
5 sentences each : 3×5=15

1. What do you know about the Puranas?

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2. What do you know about the Harappan seals?

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3. What are the roles of the Rig-Vedic Sabha and Samiti?

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(8)

4. What do you mean by the terms 'Gahapati' and 'Setthi'?

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(9)

5. What is meant by Stri-dhana?

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(10)

6. Who were the Dhamma-Mahamattas?

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(11)

7. What is the importance of Kanishka in Buddhism?

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(12)

8. What are the significances of the ports of South India in the post-Mauryan period?

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(13)

9. What were the new developments that were seen in religious doctrines and practices between 200 BC and AD 300?

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(14)

10. What is the significance of the Stupa in Buddhist tradition?

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