

29 OCT 2012 **III/HIS (iii)**

2012

(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

THIRD PAPER

[History of India (Gupta to Sultanate Periods)]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

Answer *any five* questions

1. Make an assessment of the polity during the Gupta times.
2. Examine the social structure of the Gupta society with reference to the position of women, slaves and untouchables.
3. Discuss the significance of the Samanta system during the reign of Harsha.
4. Discuss the nature of land grants in the kingdoms of Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas.

G13—1750/37a

(Turn Over)

STOS (2) P 5

5. Make an analysis of the roles of urban centres, markets and trade in South India during the early medieval period.
6. Attempt an overview of Indian temple architecture in early medieval period with reference to the Cholas.
7. Examine the economy of the Delhi Sultanate with reference to agricultural and non-agricultural activities.
8. Discuss the development of literature under the Delhi Sultanate.
9. Examine the important features of the administration, economy and trade in the Bahmani kingdom.
10. What was the nature of the Vijayanagar State? Briefly highlight the significance of the Nayankara system in the kingdom.

III/ HIS (iii)

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HISTORY

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[History of India (Gupta to Sultanate Periods)]

(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 Sanskrit language acquired its classical form, both in poetry and prose, during which period?

(a) 600 BC–200 BC ()

(b) 200 BC–AD 300 ()

(c) AD 300–AD 600 ()

2. The 'Narada Smriti' mentions how many types of slaves?

(a) 10 ()

(b) 15 ()

(c) 20 ()

3. 'Harshacharita' is a work by

- (a) Banabhatta ()
- (b) Kalidasa ()
- (c) Vatsyayana ()

4. In pre-Ahom Assam, many rulers carried as their second name the title 'Varman' which was meant to signify

- (a) Brahmana status ()
- (b) Kshatriya status ()
- (c) Vaishya status ()

5. The Pallava-Chola style of architecture is commonly known as

- (a) Chola ()
- (b) Pallava ()
- (c) Dravida ()

6. The Aryanization of South India was completed during the rule of the

- (a) Cholas ()
- (b) Pallavas ()
- (c) Cheras ()

(3)

7. The Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 was fought between

(a) Mahmud of Ghazni and Prithviraj ()

(b) Muizzuddin and Jai Chand ()

(c) Prithviraj and Muizzuddin ()

8. The Qutb Minar was completed by

(a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak ()

(b) Iltutmish ()

(c) Balban ()

9. The greatest ruler of Vijayanagar was

(a) Harihara ()

(b) Rama Raya ()

(c) Krishnadeva Raya ()

10. On which trade did the Portuguese want a total monopoly?

(a) Spices ()

(b) Cotton ()

(c) Textiles ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Give short answers to the following questions (any *five*) :

3×5=15

1. Why is the age of the Guptas often referred as a classical age in the sphere of cultural developments?

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(5)

2. Why was Chinese silk in continuous demand in ancient India?

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(6)

3. How did land grants strengthen the position of a section of the Brahmanas in rural areas?

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(7)

4. What was the role of Devapala in the history of the Pala dynasty?

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(8)

5. In what way did the Pallavas make contribution to Indian culture?

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(9)

6. In studying the Chola administration, what does *mandalam* signify?

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(10)

7. What were the causes and impact of Mahmud of Ghazni's invasions?

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(11)

8. What is meant by *Iqtas*?

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(12)

9. What were the steps initially taken by the Portuguese rulers to control the Indian Ocean Trade?

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(13)

10. What are the sources for reconstructing the history of Vijayanagar?

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