

2019

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

**HISTORY**

FIFTH PAPER

**[ Modern India (Part-I) ]**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( 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 English East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth I on

- (a) 31st December, 1608 ( )
- (b) 1st December, 1662 ( )
- (c) 31st December, 1600 ( )
- (d) 1st December, 1604 ( )

2. Which of the following battles established the English control over Bengal?

- (a) The Battle of Giria, 1740 ( )
- (b) The Battle of Plassey, 1757 ( )
- (c) The Battle of Wandiwash, 1760 ( )
- (d) The Battle of Buxar, 1764 ( )

3. Which was the only State in India annexed by the British in 1856 on the ground of misgovernment?
- (a) Awadh ( )
  - (b) Jhansi ( )
  - (c) Nagpur ( )
  - (d) Sambhalpur ( )
4. 'Sati System' was declared criminal offence during the Governor-Generalship of
- (a) Lord Hastings ( )
  - (b) Lord William Bentinck ( )
  - (c) Lord Dalhousie ( )
  - (d) Lord Ripon ( )
5. The book, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism* was authored by
- (a) R. C. Dutt ( )
  - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji ( )
  - (c) A. R. Desai ( )
  - (d) Swami Vivekananda ( )
6. Railway was introduced in the year
- (a) 1853 ( )
  - (b) 1852 ( )
  - (c) 1851 ( )
  - (d) 1850 ( )
7. The Ryotwari Settlement was initiated by Sir Thomas Munro in
- (a) 1820 ( )
  - (b) 1830 ( )
  - (c) 1840 ( )
  - (d) 1850 ( )

8. Who founded the Brahma Samaj?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ( )
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy ( )
- (c) Swami Vivekananda ( )
- (d) Swami Dayananda Saraswati ( )

9. Which of the following Education Commissions was regarded as 'the Magna Carta of English education in India'?

- (a) Charles Wood's Despatch ( )
- (b) Macaulay's Minute ( )
- (c) Hunter Commission ( )
- (d) S. Radhakrishnan Commission ( )

10. Aligarh Muslim University was founded by

- (a) William Bentinck ( )
- (b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ( )
- (c) Ali Jinnah ( )
- (d) Rajendra Prasad ( )

#### SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. Write a short note on the Treaty of Seringapatam, 1792.

**OR**

What do you know about Dual system of government?

2. Who was Nana Fadnavis?

**OR**

What do you mean by the Subsidiary Alliance?

3. What do you mean by the 'Drain of Wealth Theory'?

**OR**

Write a short note on All India Kisan Sabha.

4. Why did India's export trade decline in the 19th century?

**OR**

What do you mean by Hundi?

5. Mention three provisions of the Wood's Despatch, 1854.

**OR**

What was the Arya Samaj?

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

1. What were the circumstances that led to the Battle of Buxar, 1764? Discuss its significance.

**OR**

What were the causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857?

2. What do you understand by the Permanent Settlement of Bengal? What were its results?

**OR**

Discuss in brief the reforms of Lord Dalhousie.

3. What factors contributed to the rural indebtedness in India?

**OR**

Discuss the various land revenue policies introduced by the British in India.

4. What were the main types of industries that came up in the 19th century in India?

**OR**

Write a note on indigenous banking.

5. Discuss the impact of Western education in India.

**OR**

Write a note on the Aligarh Movement.

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( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY**

SIXTH PAPER

( **Historiography** )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

( **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 term 'historia' means

- (a) past events ( )
- (b) contemporary events ( )
- (c) to enquire ( )
- (d) to write about the past ( )

2. R. G. Collingwood is the author of

- (a) *A Short History of the World* ( )
- (b) *The Idea of History* ( )
- (c) *What Is History?* ( )
- (d) *History and Social Theory* ( )

3. Archival materials are

- (a) primary sources ( )
- (b) secondary sources ( )
- (c) archaeological sources ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

4. What is the greatest difficulty in collecting historical data?

- (a) Subjective writing ( )
- (b) Objective writing ( )
- (c) Scattered material ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

5. Which among the following is a secondary source?

- (a) Diary ( )
- (b) Textbook ( )
- (c) Personal letter ( )
- (d) Surveys ( )

6. The oldest continuous historical accounts and records are to be found with

- (a) the Greeks ( )
- (b) the Romans ( )
- (c) the Indians ( )
- (d) the Chinese ( )

7. The Buddhists made important contribution to historiography through

- (a) *Jataka* ( )
- (b) *Dharmashastra* ( )
- (c) *Tripitaka* ( )
- (d) *Shruti* ( )

8. 'Total History' was advocated by  
(a) the Annales School of history ( )  
(b) the Marxists ( )  
(c) the Positivists ( )  
(d) the Revisionists ( )
9. The author of *The Early History of India* was  
(a) Krishnaswami Aiyangar ( )  
(b) R. P. Dutt ( )  
(c) James Mill ( )  
(d) Vincent A. Smith ( )
10. The Subaltern studies was emerged under the influence of  
(a) Antonio Gramsci ( )  
(b) Karl Marx ( )  
(c) Ranajit Guha ( )  
(d) Romila Thapar ( )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences each :

3×5=15

1. What is universal history?

**OR**

What is the relation between History and Literature?

2. What is Cultural Relativism?

**OR**

What do you mean by oral tradition?

3. Who was Kalhana?

**OR**

Write a note on 'Purana' tradition.

4. Who was Lucien Febvre?

**OR**

What is the Chronicles?

5. Who was D. D. Kosambi?

**OR**

Write a brief note on R. C. Dutt.

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

1. What is history? Discuss the nature and scope of history.

**OR**

What is the relation between History with Economics and Political Science?

2. Discuss the role of causation in a historical explanation.

**OR**

Make an assessment of the sources of history.

3. What are the chief features of Greek historical writing?

**OR**

What is the Itihasa Purana tradition? Discuss the chief features of Indian historical writing.

4. What do you know about Medieval Western tradition of history writing?

**OR**

Examine the positivistic history.

5. Discuss the influence of Marxist historiography on Indian history writing.

**OR**

Define the term 'Subaltern'. How did the Subaltern studies begin in India?

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( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY**

SEVENTH PAPER

( **Early Modern Europe** )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

( **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. Most of the slaves that passes through the Ottoman slave markets in the 14th and 15th Centuries were

- (a) European Jews (    )
- (b) African Muslims (    )
- (c) European Christians (    )
- (d) Arabian Muslims (    )

2. In 1444, Portuguese explorers

- (a) rounded the cape of good hope (    )
- (b) reached the African port of Ceuta (    )
- (c) crossed the Indian Ocean with the aid of Ibn Majid (    )
- (d) collected a cargo of African slaves and gold (    )

3. The Italian Renaissance probably would not have occurred without
- (a) a fully developed urban life ( )
  - (b) an affinity with the classical past ( )
  - (c) wealth and patronage of the wealthy ( )
  - (d) All of the above ( )
4. All of the following statements about the Anabaptists are true except
- (a) they were originally the followers of Zwingli but broke with him over the issue of infant baptism ( )
  - (b) they believed that men and women were not born into any church ( )
  - (c) they believed that the faithful did not belong to any religious community ( )
  - (d) they were disliked by Protestants and Catholics alike ( )
5. The Edict of Nantes
- (a) Derecognised Catholicism as the only religion to be practiced in France ( )
  - (b) gave limited and specific rights to the Huguenots ( )
  - (c) advocated complete religious toleration ( )
  - (d) gave specific rights to Lutheranism ( )
6. Which country became the dominant power on the continent following the Peace of Westphalia?
- (a) Spain ( )
  - (b) France ( )
  - (c) Austria ( )
  - (d) Germany ( )
7. The Treaty of Utrecht
- (a) redistributed territory and power equitably ( )
  - (b) demonstrated that the balance of power and stability were primary goals ( )
  - (c) allowed the British to concentrate on creating a large overseas empire ( )
  - (d) All of the above ( )

8. Frederick William I, the Great Elector, was well-known for
- (a) bringing science and culture to Prussia ( )
  - (b) his success in building an army and finding the resources to pay for it ( )
  - (c) defeating the Junkers in battle ( )
  - (d) creating the 'Potsdam Giants' ( )
9. Which of the following works was not written by Galileo?
- (a) *The Starry Messenger* ( )
  - (b) *Two New Sciences* ( )
  - (c) *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres* ( )
  - (d) *A Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems* ( )
10. Which philosophy quarreled with other philosophies and was considered an outsider?
- (a) Adam Smith ( )
  - (b) Cesare Beccaria ( )
  - (c) Denis Diderot ( )
  - (d) Jean-Jacques Rousseau ( )

#### SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. (a) What was the significance of the Battle of Lepanto?

**OR**

- (b) What do you know about the Portuguese caravel?

2. (a) What was Utopia about?

**OR**

- (b) What was the 'Diet of Worm'?

3. (a) Who was Henry of Navarre?

**OR**

- (b) Write a note on the 'Spanish Armada' and its defeat.

4. (a) "Almost everywhere in urban Europe, the 18th Century was the 'Golden Age of the small shopkeeper.'" Explain.

**OR**

- (b) What was the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen about?

5. (a) What were the changes associated with the scientific revolution?

**OR**

- (b) Mention the practical consequences of Newton's work.

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

*The questions are of equal value*

( Marks : 50 )

1. (a) Why were slaves so important to Ottoman society?

**OR**

- (b) How did Europe encounter the 'New World'?

2. (a) Why and how did England become a protestant country?

**OR**

- (b) How did the notions of family and marriage change during the reformation?

3. (a) Why was the period 1560–1660 one of the most turbulent in European history?

**OR**

- (b) What were the causes of the English Civil War? What were the consequences considered 'radical' among all the revolts that shook mid-seventeenth century Europe?

4. (a) Evaluate the absolutist rule of Peter I and Catherine the great in transforming the Russian Empire.

**OR**

- (b) What were the causes of the French revolution?

5. (a) Evaluate the emergence of natural philosophy in the 17th century with reference to Bacon and Descartes.

**OR**

- (b) How would you assess the contribution of Mary Wollstonecraft and Jean-Jacques Rousseau towards understanding nature, gender and Enlightenment radicalism?

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( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY**

EIGHTH (C) PAPER

**[ History of North-East India (1822-1986) ]**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( 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. When did the First Anglo-Burmese War commenced?

- (a) 1823 ( )
- (b) 1824 ( )
- (c) 1826 ( )
- (d) 1825 ( )

2. The first administrative measure to deal with the tribal administration was

- (a) Bhagalpur model ( )
- (b) Non-regulation system ( )
- (c) The Scheduled District Act of 1874 ( )
- (d) The District Council Act, 1844 ( )



9. When was the state of Meghalaya formed?
- (a) 1962 ( )
  - (b) 1972 ( )
  - (c) 1982 ( )
  - (d) 1973 ( )
10. Who initiated the formation of UMFO in 1947?
- (a) Rev. J. M. Nichols Roy ( )
  - (b) Rev. Zairema ( )
  - (c) Lalbiakthanga ( )
  - (d) Captain Williamson Sangma ( )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

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

1. Who was David Scott?

**OR**

Write a short note on the Jaintia Rebellion.

2. Who was Lalsuthlaha?

**OR**

What do you know about circle system introduced by the British in the Lushai Hills?

3. Explain briefly Jenkins Waste Land Rules of 1838 in Assam.

**OR**

Explain in brief the role of Christian Missionaries in spreading modern education in Assam.

4. Who was Maniram Dewan?

**OR**

What was the Cunningham circular?

5. What do you mean by Inner Line Regulation?

**OR**

Who was Angami Zapu Phizo?

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

1. Trace the circumstances leading to the First Anglo-Burmese War.

**OR**

Discuss the relationship between Cachar and the British till its annexation to the British Empire.

2. Discuss the circumstances leading to the Anglo-Khasi War.

**OR**

Describe the process of how Naga Hills were annexed to the British Empire.

3. Examine the British land revenue system with special references to Assam.

**OR**

Describe the development of transport and communication in Assam during the British rule.

4. Discuss the impact of Partition of Bengal on the administration of Assam.

**OR**

Discuss the role of Assam in the Quit India Movement.

5. Give an account of re-organization of the North-Eastern States in 1972.

**OR**

Discuss the main provisions of the Memorandum of Settlement, 1986.

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