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( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY**

FIFTH PAPER

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

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

1. Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II granted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company in

- (a) 1765 ( )
- (b) 1766 ( )
- (c) 1768 ( )
- (d) 1709 ( )

2. Between 1765 and 1800, the Sikhs brought the whole of Punjab and Jammu under their control. At that time, they were organized into how many Misls (confederacy)?

- (a) Six Misls ( )
- (b) Ten Misls ( )
- (c) Twelve Misls ( )
- (d) Sixteen Misls ( )

- 3.** Who among the following Governor-Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?
- (a) William Bentinck (    )
  - (b) Lord Wellesley (    )
  - (c) Lord Cornwallis (    )
  - (d) Warren Hastings (    )
- 4.** Which of the following changes were made by Warren Hastings in the judicial system?
- (a) Each district was to have a civil court and a criminal court (    )
  - (b) Each district was to have only a criminal court (    )
  - (c) Each district was to have only a civil court (    )
  - (d) Each district was to have a circuit court (    )
- 5.** The basis of the pre-colonial Indian economy includes
- (a) trade and commerce (    )
  - (b) agriculture and trade (    )
  - (c) agriculture and handicrafts (    )
  - (d) trade and agriculture (    )
- 6.** The peasants grew specialized crops due to
- (a) commercialization of agriculture (    )
  - (b) development of trade (    )
  - (c) development of industry (    )
  - (d) land tenure system (    )
- 7.** Among the textile industries, cotton textiles occupied the
- (a) fourth position (    )
  - (b) third position (    )
  - (c) second position (    )
  - (d) first position (    )

8. The term which refers to the process of continued and marked industrial decline is called
- (a) de-industrialization ( )
  - (b) de-population ( )
  - (c) delimitation ( )
  - (d) desertion ( )
9. The main objective of the British in educating the Indians on Western lines was
- (a) education for their future employment ( )
  - (b) education of the masses ( )
  - (c) to provide help in their administration ( )
  - (d) to internationally educate Indians ( )
10. What could be regarded as the greatest contribution of the Arya Samaj?
- (a) Crusade against the rigidities of the caste system ( )
  - (b) Converting non-Hindus to Hindus ( )
  - (c) Providing protection of the cow ( )
  - (d) Evoking a sense of pride in India's past ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What do you mean by the Royal Farman of 1717?

**OR**

2. What was Maratha Confederacy?

UNIT—II

3. Give a brief account of the Rohilla War.

**OR**

4. Discuss the judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

UNIT—III

5. How did the peasants become landless labourers in India?

**OR**

6. What do you mean by 'overcrowding in agriculture'?

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss the role of indigenous banker in pre-British India.

**OR**

8. Write a short note on the introduction of railways in India.

UNIT—V

9. Write a note on the significance of Macaulay's Minute, 1835.

**OR**

10. What was the Vernacular Press Act?

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. What were the causes and results of the Battle of Plassey, 1757?

**OR**

2. Discuss in brief the Anglo-Maratha Wars.

UNIT—II

3. Discuss the annexation policy of Lord Wellesley.

**OR**

4. Write an essay on the reforms introduced by Lord William Bentinck.

UNIT—III

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

**OR**

6. Write a note on the economic policies of the British in 19th century India.

UNIT—IV

7. Write an essay on the development of modern banking system in India.

**OR**

8. Discuss the process of de-industrialization in India.

UNIT—V

9. Describe the growth and role of press in Indian nationalism.

**OR**

10. Write an essay on the Ramakrishna Mission.

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**2 0 2 2**

( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY**

EIGHTH (C) PAPER

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

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1.** Who among the following British administrators fought the First Anglo-Burmese War?

(a) David Scott ( ) (b) Lt. Robertson ( )

(c) Captain Fisher ( ) (d) MacDonald ( )

**2.** What did 'Chauki' mean?

(a) Tribute ( ) (b) Tolling booth ( )

(c) Check gate ( ) (d) Blackmail ( )

**3.** The traditional chiefs of Garo Hills were called

(a) Syiems ( ) (b) Nokmas ( )

(c) Rajas ( ) (d) Akhings ( )

4. Ropuiliani was the chieftainess of  
(a) Haulawng ( ) (b) Denlung ( )  
(c) Sentlang ( ) (d) Hriangtlang ( )
5. To earn more revenues the British introduced a system in Assam called  
(a) Permanent settlement ( )  
(b) Mahalwari system ( )  
(c) Zamindari system ( )  
(d) Ryotwari system ( )
6. The construction of railroads in Assam began in the year  
(a) 1879 ( ) (b) 1876 ( )  
(c) 1878 ( ) (d) 1877 ( )
7. Like Gandhi who violated the Salt Law, the villages in Assam violated the  
(a) Salt Law ( )  
(b) Forest Law ( )  
(c) Arms Act ( )  
(d) Regulation of Tea Gardens ( )
8. In the Partition of Bengal, 1905, the new province of Assam was to be known as  
(a) Bengal and Assam ( )  
(b) North-Eastern States ( )  
(c) East Bengal and Assam ( )  
(d) North-East Frontier of Assam ( )
9. The Federation of Khasi States was established in  
(a) 1932 ( ) (b) 1930 ( )  
(c) 1933 ( ) (d) 1934 ( )
10. The boundary line between India and China is known as the  
(a) McMahon Line ( )  
(b) Demilitarized Zone ( )  
(c) 29th Parallel North ( )  
(d) Lord Hardinge Line ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

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

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

1. Who was Gobinda Chandra?

**OR**

2. Write what you know about the Treaty of Badarpur, 1824.

**UNIT—II**

3. What do you know about the Nongkhlaw Massacre?

**OR**

4. What do you mean by Posa?

**UNIT—III**

5. Explain the Paik system.

**OR**

6. Mention the four main categories of land in Assam.

**UNIT—IV**

7. Discuss the Assam Association.

**OR**

8. Who was Nabin Chandra Bardoloi?

**UNIT—V**

9. Write a note on the Mizo Union.

**OR**

10. Discuss the Bardoloi Sub Committee.



**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Yandaboo? Mention its significance for the history of British expansion of the North-East India.

**OR**

2. Narrate the circumstances leading to the annexation of the Jaintia Hills by the British in 1835.

UNIT—II

3. Describe the British relationship with Manipur in the 19th century.

**OR**

4. Examine the causes of British annexation of the Lushai Hills.

UNIT—III

5. Trace the introduction and impact of Western education in Assam.

**OR**

6. Assess the growth of the plantation industry in Assam. What were its consequences for the economy of Assam?

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss the role of Assam in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

**OR**

8. Narrate the impact of the Revolt of 1857 in Assam.

UNIT—V

9. Discuss the process of the integration of the Khasi State into the Indian Union.

**OR**

10. Analyze the provisions of the Sixth Schedule enumerated in the Indian Constitution.

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( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY**

SIXTH PAPER

**( Historiography )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1.** Who is called the 'Father of History'?

- (a) Thucydides (    )
- (b) Herodotus (    )
- (c) Polybius (    )
- (d) Livy (    )

**2.** "History is the central social science of which all others must feed." Who remarked it?

- (a) Arnold Toynbee (    )
- (b) John Seeley (    )
- (c) Benedetto Croce (    )
- (d) Ranke (    )

**3.** The author of the book, *What is History?* is

- (a) R. G. Collingwood (    )
- (b) E. H. Carr (    )
- (c) Benedetto Croce (    )
- (d) Auguste Comte (    )

4. Which of the following does not constitute an archaeological source?
  - (a) Intangible materials ( )
  - (b) Megaliths ( )
  - (c) Bones ( )
  - (d) Artifacts ( )
5. Roman historiography owes its origin to
  - (a) Greek influence ( )
  - (b) Persian influence ( )
  - (c) Chinese influence ( )
  - (d) Indian influence ( )
6. The Chinese historians mainly base their works on the sources obtained from
  - (a) official documents ( )
  - (b) private contracts ( )
  - (c) litigation records ( )
  - (d) observation ( )
7. In the Marxist context, the terms 'proletariat' and 'bourgeoisie' refer to
  - (a) lower class and upper class ( )
  - (b) serfs and nobles ( )
  - (c) slaves and masters ( )
  - (d) working class and capitalist class ( )
8. One of the important contributions of western historiography was
  - (a) establishment of chronology in the study of history ( )
  - (b) introduction of philosophy ( )
  - (c) use of new sources ( )
  - (d) introduction of institutional history ( )
9. Who among the following is a nationalist historian of modern India?
  - (a) Romila Thapar ( )
  - (b) Bipan Chandra ( )
  - (c) Irfan Habib ( )
  - (d) Jadunath Sarkar ( )
10. By colonial historiography, it means
  - (a) all the works produced by historians during colonial period ( )
  - (b) all the works produced by the British historians ( )
  - (c) all the historical works produced from colonial perspective ( )
  - (d) all the works about colonial rule ( )

( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What is social history?

**OR**

2. What is economic history?

UNIT—II

3. What is subjectivity?

**OR**

4. What are literary sources on history?

UNIT—III

5. Who was Herodotus?

**OR**

6. Write a short note on *Harshacharita* of Banabhatta.

UNIT—IV

7. Who was Auguste Comte?

**OR**

8. What is 'Communist Manifesto'?

UNIT—V

9. Who was James Mill?

**OR**

10. Who is Bipan Chandra?

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

**1.** What is historiography? Assess the development of history writing.

**OR**

**2.** What is the relation between history with geography and sociology?

**UNIT—II**

**3.** Discuss the generalization in history.

**OR**

**4.** What is objectivity in history? Is objectivity possible in history writing?

**UNIT—III**

**5.** Give an account of Roman historiography.

**OR**

**6.** Give an account of Chinese historiography.

**UNIT—IV**

**7.** Discuss the Marxist historiography.

**OR**

**8.** Write an essay on the Annales School of Historical Writing.

**UNIT—V**

**9.** What are the main ideologies contained in imperialist/colonialist historiography?

**OR**

**10.** Write a note on the issues discussed by nationalist historians writing on the modern period.

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( CBCS )

( 5th Semester )

**HISTORY**

SEVENTH PAPER

**( Early Modern Europe )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

**1.** The Ottoman siege of Constantinople brought an end to

- (a) the Crusades ( )
- (b) Christendom ( )
- (c) the Byzantine Empire ( )
- (d) the Habsburg Empire ( )

**2.** Amerigo Vespucci was

- (a) a Portuguese explorer ( )
- (b) an Italian geographer ( )
- (c) a Spanish explorer ( )
- (d) a member of Prince Henry's Court ( )

3. Who is considered as the founder of the Renaissance Movement?  
 (a) Machiavelli ( ) (b) Petrarch ( )  
 (c) Erasmus ( ) (d) Thomas More ( )
4. Which biblical figure is the subject of famous sculptures by both Michelangelo and Donatello?  
 (a) David ( ) (b) Jesus ( )  
 (c) Adam ( ) (d) Moses ( )
5. In 1653, Oliver Cromwell  
 (a) ordered the beheading of Charles I ( )  
 (b) founded the Commonwealth ( )  
 (c) was dismissed by the Parliament ( )  
 (d) became 'Lord Protector' of England for life ( )
6. Which country was not involved in the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648)?  
 (a) Spain ( ) (b) France ( )  
 (c) England ( ) (d) Denmark ( )
7. The goal of Peter's foreign policy was to secure year-round ports for Russia on  
 (a) the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea ( )  
 (b) the Barents Sea and the Black Sea ( )  
 (c) the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea ( )  
 (d) the Caspian Sea and the Baltic Sea ( )
8. Which European colonial power followed the 'fort and factory' model established by the Portuguese in Asia?  
 (a) The Spanish ( ) (b) The Dutch ( )  
 (c) The French ( ) (d) The English ( )
9. Who is the most responsible for creating the inductive scientific method?  
 (a) Isaac Newton ( ) (b) René Descartes ( )  
 (c) Leonardo da Vinci ( ) (d) Francis Bacon ( )
10. An influential French writer who wrote that "Power should be a check to power" was  
 (a) Louis XIV ( )  
 (b) Voltaire ( )  
 (c) Thomas Hobbes ( )  
 (d) Baron de Montesquieu ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What religious policy did the Ottomans adopt towards non-Muslims?

**OR**

2. How were Hernando Cortes and Francisco Pizarro able to accomplish the conquest of America?

UNIT—II

3. What were considered to be the masterpieces of Leonardo da Vinci?

**OR**

4. Why was Switzerland the location for several different Protestant Movements?

UNIT—III

5. Write a note on the German Wars of religion.

**OR**

6. Mention the significance of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) in European history.

UNIT—IV

7. How did Jean Baptiste Colbert contribute to increasing Louis XIV's royal revenue?

**OR**

8. Write a note on the 'triangular trade' in the 18th century.

UNIT—V

9. What was the Copernican Revolution about?

**OR**

10. How did printing and culture expand during the Enlightenment?



**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. Who were the Ottomans? How did they conquer Constantinople and what were its effects?

**OR**

2. How were the Portuguese able to control the Indian Ocean trade? What role did Prince Henry the Navigator play in the 15th century Portuguese Expeditions?

**UNIT—II**

3. Why did the Renaissance occur in Italy?

**OR**

4. What was the nature of the Catholic Reformation? How did the Society of Jesus contribute to the movement?

**UNIT—III**

5. Describe how the political struggle in France turned into a religious war leading to the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes.

**OR**

6. The long century of war between 1540 and 1660 decisively altered the balance of power among the major kingdoms of Western Europe. Examine with reference to Spain and France.

**UNIT—IV**

7. What do you mean by absolutism? What were the aims of absolutist rulers?

**OR**

8. Examine the main features of the European colonisation and trade in the 17th century.

**UNIT—V**

9. Examine the contribution of Copernicus and Galileo in the Scientific Revolution.

**OR**

10. What were the basic characteristics of Enlightenment writings?

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