

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)  
**HISTORY**

FIFTH PAPER  
**(Modern India – I)**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer.  
For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*  
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b) ]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)

**HISTORY**

FIFTH PAPER  
**(Modern India – I)**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

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

SECTION – A  
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS  
(Marks : 30)

Choose the correct answer of the following:      1 x 30 = 30.

- 1      Arrange the following in chronological order as per their arrival in India  
i). English ii). Dutch iii). Portuguese iv). French  
(a) i), ii), iii) and iv)  
(b) iv), iii), ii) and i)  
(c) ii), iii), i) and iv)  
(d) iii), ii), i) and iv)
- 2      The Peshwaship was abolished by the English at the time of  
(a) Peshwa Baji Rao II  
(b) Peshwa Raghunath Rao  
(c) Peshwa Madhav Rao I  
(d) Peshwa Narayan Rao
- 3      The Great Revolt of 1857 fought against the English was  
(a) confined to South India alone  
(b) a country-wide revolt  
(c) confined to northern and Eastern India  
(d) confined to Northern and Central India
- 4      The Mughal emperor Jehangir issued a *Firman*, permitting the English to establish a factory at Surat in  
(a) 1611  
(b) 1613  
(c) 1615  
(d) 1617

- 5 The First Anglo Mysore War was brought to a close on 4th April 1769 by
- (a) The Treaty of Bombay
  - (b) The Treaty of Calicut
  - (c) The Treaty of Madras
  - (d) The Treaty of Mangalore
- 6 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 *Misl*?
- (a) Six misls
  - (b) Ten misls
  - (c) Twelve misls
  - (d) Sixteen misls
- 7 Which Act raised the status of Governor of Bengal to that of Governor General?
- (a) Pitt's India Act of 1784
  - (b) Regulating Act of 1773
  - (c) Charter Act of 1793
  - (d) Charter Act of 1813
- 8 In the Ryotwari Settlement revenue was directly collected from
- (a) Cultivators /peasants
  - (b) Zamindars
  - (c) Village communities
  - (d) British officials
- 9 Who among the following Governor General created the covenanted civil service of India which later came to be known as the Civil Service?
- (a) William Bentinck
  - (b) Lord Wellesley
  - (c) Lord Cornwallis
  - (d) Warren Hastings
- 10 The main purpose of introducing Orientalism in India by the British was
- (a) To inculcate western customs and education
  - (b) To promote Western Science
  - (c) To promote Indian languages and to preserve the needs of the colonial state
  - (d) To highlight the glory of British Empire among the masses
- 11 Who was the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Services?
- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore
  - (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - (c) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (d) Satyendranath Tagore

- 12 Who among the Governors-General is known as the 'Father of Indian Railways' and the 'Founder of modern India'?
- (a) Lord Dalhousie
  - (b) Lord Wellesley
  - (c) Lord Ripon
  - (d) Lord Wellesley
- 13 A self-sufficient Village economy characterized the economy of
- i) Pre-Colonial India
  - ii) Colonial India
  - iii) Modern India
- (a) Only ii)
  - (b) All i), ii) and iii)
  - (c) Both i) and iii)
  - (d) Only i)
- 14 Who said: 'The misery hardly finds a parallel in the history of commerce. The bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India.'?
- (a) William Bentinck
  - (b) G.M. Traveledyan
  - (c) C. Metcalfe
  - (d) Lord. Auckland
- 15 Large percentage of the Indian land holding class are in debt to
- (a) Money-lenders
  - (b) Planters
  - (c) Landlords
  - (d) Rulers
- 16 The Dastak implies
- (a) Free pass or Duty- free trade
  - (b) A riot
  - (c) A Port
  - (d) Market place
- 17 The British introduced Mahalwari system in
- (a) The gangetic valley, the north – west province, part of central India and Punjab
  - (b) Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, northern district of Madras and district of Varanasi, Coastal districts of Andhra
  - (c) Parts of Madras and Bombay Presidency
  - (d) Central India and Awadh
- 18 In 1833, the single biggest source of the drain of Indian wealth to Britain was
- (a) Export of Opium
  - (b) Export of Indigo
  - (c) The British capital investment in India
  - (d) Export of Cotton

- 19 In India the indigenous Bankers dealt in  
(a) Cheque  
(b) Hundis  
(c) Written order  
(d) Bitcoins
- 20 What was the principal means by which the Industrialization of India was carried out in the 19th century?  
(a) Monetization of Indian economy  
(b) Improved means of communications  
(c) Financial institutions under control of the British  
(d) The new legal system
- 21 Which were the main exports of India in the early 18th century?  
i)Textile  
ii)Saltpeter  
iii)Sugar  
iv)Slaves  
v)Iron ores  
(a) (i), (ii) & (iii)  
(b) (i), (iii) & (iv)  
(c) (ii), (iii) & (iv)  
(d) (iii), (iv) & (v)
- 22 The terms which refer to the process of continued and marked Industrial decline is called  
(a) Rural Industrial Indebtedness  
(b) De-Population  
(c) De-industrialization  
(d) Developmental Stage of Industry
- 23 The First Modern Bank established in India in 1770 was  
(a) Union Bank of India  
(b) Mysore Bank  
(c) Bank of Hindustan  
(d) Punjab National Bank
- 24 Under the 'Guarantee System', the British companies investing in railways were assured a guaranteed dividend of  
(a) 3%  
(b) 4%  
(c) 5%  
(d) 6%
- 25 The slogan "Go back to the Vedas" and "Vedas is the source of all knowledge" was propounded by  
(a) Raja Rammohan Roy  
(b) Jyotibha Phule  
(c) Swami Vivekananda  
(d) Dayanand Saraswati

- 26 Syed Ahmed Khan stressed on
- (a) Loyalty to the Indian National Congress
  - (b) Loyalty towards the British and Educating Indian Muslims
  - (c) Indian nationalism
  - (d) One-Nation and the Unity of Muslims with the Hindus
- 27 What could be regarded as the greatest contribution of the Arya Samaj?
- (a) Crusade against the rigidities of the caste system
  - (b) To stir up a sense of pride in India's past
  - (c) Westernization
  - (d) Propagating different Hindu philosophies
- 28 Printing Press in India was introduced by the
- (a) Portuguese Jesuits
  - (b) Dutch Sailors
  - (c) English Traders
  - (d) Indian Journalist
- 29 The women's movement in India started largely under the inspiration of
- (a) Sarojini Naidu
  - (b) Annie Beasant
  - (c) Ramabai Ranade
  - (d) Herabai Tata
- 30 The ancient system of education which Dayanand also advocated was
- (a) The Vedic system
  - (b) The Oral system
  - (c) The Nayanars system
  - (d) The Gurukul system

## **SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER**

(Marks : 45)

***Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.***

3x15=45

### **Unit-I:**

1. What was the Maratha Confederacy?
2. Discuss the role of Rani Lakshmi Bai in the Revolt of 1857.
3. Write a note on the Treaty of Seringapatam 1792.
4. Mention the causes of the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857.

### **Unit-II:**

5. What do you mean by the Subsidiary Alliance?
6. What do you mean by the Doctrine of Lapse?
7. Mention three features of the Regulating Act of 1773.
8. Write a short note on the practice of Sati.

### **Unit-III:**

9. Briefly explain the pre-British Indian economy.
10. Write a short note on the Santhal Rebellion of 1855.
11. Define Jajmani system
12. What do you mean by 'absentee landlord'?

### **Unit-IV:**

13. Write a short note on how railways were introduced in India.
14. Give a short description on the Tata Iron and Steel Plant.
15. Write a short note on the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
16. What do you understand by indigenous banking system in India?

### **Unit-V:**

17. What was the Vernacular Press Act, 1878?
18. Write a short note on Aligarh movement.
19. Write a short note on the significance of Macaulay Minute, 1835.
20. Discuss the main objectives of the Brahmo Samaj.

\*\*\*\*\*End of question\*\*\*\*\*

**HIST/V/CC/06**

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)  
**HISTORY**

SIXTH PAPER  
**HISTORIOGRAPHY**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer.  
For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*  
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b) ]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.



**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)

**HISTORY**

SIXTH PAPER  
**HISTORIOGRAPHY**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer of the following:

1x30=30

1. Who is the author of the book 'History-A Very Short Introduction'?
  - (a) Francis Bacon
  - (b) John H. Arnold
  - (c) Rousseau
  - (d) Hegel
2. Who wrote, "What is history"?
  - (a) E.H. Carr
  - (b) Benedetto Croce
  - (c) Arnold Toynbee
  - (d) George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
3. Historiography literally means
  - (a) art of writing history
  - (b) study of history
  - (c) method in history
  - (d) concept in history

4. The rational interpretation of history was first emphasized by
  - (a) the Romans.
  - (b) the Greeks.
  - (c) the Church.
  - (d) the Indians.
  
5. Historicism refers to the belief that
  - (a) the present state of a discipline should act as a guide in writing that discipline's history.
  - (b) the present state of a discipline represents its highest and best state of development.
  - (c) only the past is important.
  - (d) the past should be studied for its own sake without attempting to how the relationship between past and present.
  
6. 'The Great Man Theory' was popularized by
  - (a) Thomas Carlyle.
  - (b) J. Chobe.
  - (c) G.C. Pandey.
  - (d) Rousseau.
  
7. Generalisation helps in developing a connection or a relationship between
  - (a) events.
  - (b) time.
  - (c) facts.
  - (d) values.
  
8. The term *causa* which means 'a relation of connectedness between events' is taken from
  - (a) Greek word.
  - (b) Latin word.
  - (c) French word.
  - (d) Roman word.
  
9. A concept obtained by inference from specific cases is called
  - (a) causation.
  - (b) subjectivity.
  - (c) objectivity.
  - (d) generalisation.

10. The use of historical facts without bias and partiality is necessary to attain
  - (a) subjectivity.
  - (b) objectivity.
  - (c) relativism.
  - (d) post-modernism.
11. Historical sources can be divided into
  - (a) primary and secondary sources.
  - (b) lower and higher sources.
  - (c) written and unwritten sources.
  - (d) books and artefacts.
12. Questionnaire is
  - (a) one way to collect data.
  - (b) not necessary in historical research.
  - (c) not useful in research.
  - (d) never used in historical investigation.
13. Who is known as the 'Father of Scientific Method in History'?
  - (a) Herodotus.
  - (b) Charon.
  - (c) Hellanicus.
  - (d) Thucydides.
14. The chief merit of Greek historiography was its emphasis on
  - (a) humanism.
  - (b) substantialism.
  - (c) moral tone.
  - (d) use of variety of sources.
15. Who among the following was known as 'the greatest Roman historian'?
  - (a) Cornelius Tacitus.
  - (b) Livy.
  - (c) Cato.
  - (d) St. Augustine.

16. The Chinese word *shi* that came to mean 'history' is originally referred to
- (a) the court scribes who recorded astronomical events.
  - (b) the scholars in Chinese imperial government.
  - (c) members of Chinese civil service.
  - (d) the astronomers.
17. Puranas are important source of ancient Indian history because
- (a) they provide information on royal genealogies.
  - (b) they provide information about religious activities.
  - (c) they provide information on military.
  - (d) they provide information on statecraft.
18. The first historical chronicle work produced in ancient India was
- (a) Rajatarangini by Kalhana.
  - (b) Harshacharita by Banabhatta.
  - (c) Arthashastra by Kautilya.
  - (d) Shakuntalam by Kalidasa.
19. In medieval western tradition, writing of both secular and religious history was the monopoly of
- (a) officials.
  - (b) emperors.
  - (c) monks.
  - (d) scholars.
20. Who is the 'father of Church History'?
- (a) St. Augustine.
  - (b) Sallust.
  - (c) Tacitus.
  - (d) Eusebius.
21. One of the important features of medieval historiography was
- (a) Particularism.
  - (b) Substantialism.
  - (c) Paganism.
  - (d) Universalism.

22. The analysis of a society on the basis of its economic structure or its material condition is called
- (a) Historical materialism.
  - (b) Material culture.
  - (c) Mode of production.
  - (d) Class struggle.
23. The Positivists believed that the general laws in history could be derived through the method of
- (a) induction.
  - (b) philosophy.
  - (c) Field Investigation.
  - (d) Reasoning.
24. The Annales School of Historiography was started by
- (a) Auguste Comte and Leopold von Ranke.
  - (b) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.
  - (c) Jacques Leonard and Michel Foucault.
  - (d) Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre.
25. The Cambridge School argued that the Indian national movement was not a people's movement but a product of the needs and interests of the elite groups was assailed by
- (a) Jagunath Sarkar.
  - (b) V.D. Mahajan.
  - (c) Upendra Bakshi.
  - (d) Bipan Chandra.
26. 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.
27. Who was the author of "The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II?"
- (a) Fernand Braudel
  - (b) Marc Bloch
  - (c) Lucien Febvre
  - (d) Immanuel Leroy Ladurie

28. The 'patriarch' of the Marxist School of Indian historiography was  
(a) D.D. Kosambi  
(b) R.S. Sharma  
(c) Romila Thapar.  
(d) Bipan Chandra.
29. Who was the author of *Rajatarangini*?  
(a) Bhanabhata  
(b) Kanishka  
(c) Chand bardai  
(d) Kalhana
30. Which Marxist historian wrote the book Indian Feudalism (1966)?  
(a) Irfan Habib.  
(b) R.S. Sharma.  
(c) D.D. Kosambi  
(d) K.N. Panikkar.

## **SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER**

(Marks : 45)

***Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.***

3x15=45

### **Unit I**

1. Write a short note on historiography.
2. What is the relationship between History and Natural Science?
3. What is universal history?
4. What is social history?

### **Unit – 2**

5. Discuss briefly about generalization.
6. What is subjectivity?
7. What is Cultural Relativism?
8. What do you mean by oral tradition?

### **Unit – 3**

9. What do you know about Itihasa Purana tradition?
10. Who is Herodotus?
11. Write short notes on Roman historiography.
12. Who is Pliny?

### **Unit – 4**

13. Who was Leopold Von Ranke?
14. What is Communist Manifesto?
15. What is the Chronicles?
16. What is the Annals?

### **Unit – 5**

17. Write a short note on the issues discussed by nationalist historians writing on the modern period.
18. Who was Ranajit Guha?
19. What is subaltern studies?
20. What do you mean by 'historical materialism'?

\*\*\*\*\*End of question\*\*\*\*\*

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)  
**HISTORY**

SEVENTH PAPER  
**[Early Modern Europe]**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer.  
For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*  
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b) ]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.



**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)

**HISTORY**

SEVENTH PAPER  
**(Early Modern Europe)**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 2 hours*

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

**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer of the following:

**1 x 30 = 30.**

- 1      The most early Venetian merchants who ventured in China were
  - (a) Niccolo Matteo and Marco Polo
  - (b) Marco Polo, Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci
  - (c) Pizzaro, Cortes and Matteo
  - (d) Niccolo, Magellan and Mandeville
  
- 2      The massive export of silver to Europe led to
  - (a) The Price Revolution
  - (b) A renewed growth of Europe's population
  - (c) An expanding economy, high wages and low prices
  - (d) A fixed supply of food
  
- 3      The backbone of Ottoman army and administration were:
  - (a) Muslims
  - (b) Jews
  - (c) Slaves
  - (d) Greeks

- 4 What piece of navigational technology did the first explorers not have at their disposal?
- (a) Marine Chronometer
  - (b) Astrolabe
  - (c) Compass
  - (d) Quadrant
- 5 What accelerated the late medieval demand for gold was primarily:
- (a) the discovery of the mythical kingdom of Prester John
  - (b) new mining techniques
  - (c) a serious European gold shortage
  - (d) a serious European silver shortage
- 6 Charles V supported Magellan's offer in 1519 to:
- (a) colonize the Bahamas and Hispaniola
  - (b) circumnavigate the globe
  - (c) build fortifications along the coast of South America
  - (d) sail around South America to Asia
- 7 Who is considered as the founder of Renaissance movement?
- (a) Machiavelli
  - (b) Petrarch
  - (c) Erasmus
  - (d) Thomas More
- 8 The most prominent northern Renaissance intellectual movement was:
- (a) civic humanism
  - (b) secular humanism
  - (c) secularism
  - (d) Christian humanism
- 9 The Diet of Worms failed to execute Luther of heresy because:
- (a) Charles V came to his aid at the last moment
  - (b) Luther escaped to Wittenberg
  - (c) Luther was kidnapped by Frederick the Wise
  - (d) Frederick the Wise condemned the Diet before it even met
- 10 Michelangelo's David
- (a) Was intended to be a public expression of Florentine civic ideas
  - (b) Demonstrates the careful use of chiaroscuro
  - (c) Was executed in the Palladian style
  - (d) All of the above

- 11 The central feature of Calvinist worship was  
(a) Transubstantiation  
(b) The sermon  
(c) The Eucharist  
(d) Re-baptism
- 12 The society of Jesus or Jesuits was founded in Paris in 1534 by  
(a) Francisco Ximenes Cisneros  
(b) Ignatius Loyola  
(c) Pope Sixtus V  
(d) The Council of Trent
- 13 The Thirty Years' War began in  
(a) Austria  
(b) Poland  
(c) Bohemia  
(d) Hungary
- 14 The reigning king who had been legally deposed and executed by his own government on 30th January, 1649 was  
(a) Charles I  
(b) Charles II  
(c) Louis IV  
(d) James Stuart
- 15 In general, which group of people profited the most from the Price Revolution?  
(a) labouring classes in country and city  
(b) urban workers  
(c) aggressive entrepreneurs and large-scale farmers  
(d) small landholders
- 16 In 1600 which country was the mightiest power not just in Europe but in the world?  
(a) Portugal  
(b) Spain  
(c) France  
(d) England
- 17 The name given to the crisis of 16th century Europe by some contemporary intellectual was:  
(a) Violent century  
(b) Iron century  
(c) Hardship century  
(d) Dark century

- 18 To promote the economic development of France, Henry IV did all of the following except:
- (a) improve the transportation system
  - (b) hand out instructional guides on better farming techniques
  - (c) open up new silver mines within France
  - (d) build factories and encourage new industries
- 19 The goal of Peter the Great's foreign policy was to:
- (a) annex Prussia
  - (b) secure year-round ports for Russia
  - (c) open up a land route to Asia
  - (d) secure territories in the New World
- 20 The three primary elements of the western "triangular trade" were:
- (a) slaves, sugar and rum
  - (b) sugar, tobacco and rum
  - (c) gold, silver and sugar
  - (d) sugar, tobacco and gold
- 21 The Third Estate included all but which of the following:
- (a) peasants and artisans
  - (b) wealthy merchants and lawyers
  - (c) poor parish priests and the lower nobility
  - (d) wealthy artisans
- 22 Imposed in 1722 by Peter the Great, the Table of Ranks
- (a) Maintained the traditional hierarchy of Russian noble society
  - (b) Insisted that all nobles must work their way up from the lower landlord class to the highest military class
  - (c) Exercised the Russian military from all military service
  - (d) Had the effect of rendering taxes on households rather than individuals
- 23 Who called himself the 'Sun King?'
- (a) Peter the Great
  - (b) Joseph I
  - (c) Frederic the Great
  - (d) Louis IV

- 24 The storming of Bastille, the “Great Fear” and the “October Days” were all similar in that they
- (a) Expressed the depth of discontent in France
  - (b) Were initiated by the bourgeoisie
  - (c) Were crushed by the Paris Guards
  - (d) Aimed at bringing Louis VI back to Paris from Versailles
- 25 The ‘Holy Trinity’ of the 18th Century philosopher consisted of
- (a) Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau
  - (b) Voltaire, Dietrot and Vico
  - (c) Descartes, Pascal and Montaigne
  - (d) Bacon, Locke and Newton
- 26 Heliocentric view of the universe implies
- (a) The immobility of planet earth due to mankind’s sin
  - (b) The sun is on the center of the universe
  - (c) The earth is on the center of the universe
  - (d) All other planets orbit round the earth
- 27 A serious treatise about the different forms of government ‘The Spirit of Laws (1748)’ was written by
- (a) Diderot
  - (b) Montesquieu
  - (c) Erasmus
  - (d) Rousseau
- 28 Galileo made his first open defence of the Copernican system in:
- (a) Letters on Sunspots
  - (b) The Starry Messenger
  - (c) General Scholium
  - (d) Principia Mathematica
- 29 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
- 30 Enlightenment thinkers contributed to changes in relationship between citizens and governments through their belief that:
- (a) Most changes in government are dangerous
  - (b) Absolute monarchy is the most effective form of government
  - (c) Governments are instituted to protect citizens’ rights
  - (d) Popular liberties should be limited by the need for social order

## **SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER**

(Marks : 45)

***Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.***

3x15=45

### **Unit-I**

1. What do you know about the Portuguese Caravel?
2. What advantages did the Genoese have over the Catalans and Venetians in the overseas exploration of the 15th and 16th centuries?
3. What was the main goal of Prince Henry the Navigator?
4. What impact did the mining of silver have on the native population of Central and South America?

### **Unit-II**

5. What were considered the masterpieces of Leonardo da Vinci?
6. Write a note on Michelangelo's David
7. Why was Switzerland the location for several different Protestant movements?
8. In what ways did the religious teachings of John Calvin differ from that of Luther?

### **Unit III**

9. What was the single greatest cause of warfare during 1540-1660?
10. Write a note on the German Wars of Religion (1540-1555).
11. Write a note on the Spanish Armada and its defeat.
12. What caused the English Civil War?

### **Unit IV**

13. What was the single greatest cause of warfare during 1540-1660?
14. Write a note on the "triangular trade" in the 18th century.
15. What was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen about?
16. How did Jean Baptiste Colbert contribute to increasing Louis XVI's royal revenues?

## **Unit-V**

17. What were the changes associated with the scientific revolution?
18. What was the Copernican revolution about?
19. What legacy did the Enlightenment leave behind on gender and slavery?
20. Write a note on the ideas of Sir Francis Bacon as expressed in his 'Novum Organum?'

\*\*\*\*\*End of question\*\*\*\*\*

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)  
**HISTORY**

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

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer.  
For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*  
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b) ]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.



**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>TH</sup> Semester)

**HISTORY**

EIGHT PAPER (C)  
**HISTORY OF NORTH EAST INDIA (1822 – 1986)**

*Full Marks: 75*

*Time: 2 hours*

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

**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer of the following: 1 x 30 = 30.

- 1        The initial British policy towards the North Eastern state was,  
          (a) Non – intervention  
          (b) Immediate annexation  
          (c) Choose Door Policy  
          (d) Slow and steady annexation
  
- 2        The first administrative measure to deal with the tribal  
          administration was  
          (a) Bhagalpur Model  
          (b) Non-Regulated System  
          (c) The Scheduled District Act of 1874  
          (d) Regulation of 1873
  
- 3        After the treaty of Yandaboo, the British constructed a road  
          connecting to –  
          (a) Assam to Bengal via Brahmaputra river  
          (b) Assam to Cachar via Jaintia Hills  
          (c) Lower Assam to Upper Assam via  
             Brahmaputra river  
          (d) Sylhet to Assam via Jaintia Hills

- 4 Prior to the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal in 1765, who was the colonial officer who surveyed the frontier of Assam?
- (a) Major James Renell
  - (b) David Scott
  - (c) Paul Richard Pearkes
  - (d) Captain Fisher
- 5 Treaty of Badarpur was signed on 6th March 1824 between
- (a) David Scott and Rajendra Singh
  - (b) David Scott and Raja Govinda Chandra
  - (c) Captain Welsh and Raja Govinda Chandra
  - (d) Captain Fisher and Tularam
- 6 Human sacrifice associated with Shakti cult was an age-old practice among the Jaintias. To whom did the British advised to take necessary action in order to prevent its occurrence in the future?
- (a) Raja Ram Singh
  - (b) Tularam
  - (c) Govinda Chandra
  - (d) Mingimaha Tilwa
- 7 What according to the British was the reason for the outbreak of the Nongklaw Massacre in 1829?
- (a) Rebellious nature of the Khasis
  - (b) Disagreement regarding the treaty signed with the Khasi Chiefs
  - (c) Outcome of the speech of a Bengali chaprasi that the Khasi would have to pay taxes
  - (d) Tirot Singh was a tyrant and a cold-blooded murderer
- 8 The British Government took over the administration of Upper Assam in
- (a) 1834
  - (b) 1836
  - (c) 1838
  - (d) 1839
- 9 The Circle System in the Lushai Hills was introduced by
- (a) Captain Jenkins
  - (b) T.H. Lewin
  - (c) Capt. J. Shakespear
  - (d) Capt. Lister

- 10 The main reason for the clash between the Khasi chiefs and the British was  
(a) The British taxed the Khasis  
(b) Clash in the 'Naduars'  
(c) Absence of law of succession among the Khasi chiefs  
(d) The Khasis were rebellious by nature
- 11 Who was the Political Officer who was shot dead while out on an expedition in the Naga Hills in 1879?  
(a) Jenkins  
(b) Pemberton  
(c) Hopkinson  
(d) G.H. Damant
- 12 Which region of North East India is known as the 'land of the rising sun'?  
(a) Arunachal Pradesh  
(b) Meghalaya  
(c) Nagaland  
(d) Tripura
- 13 The British set up the first English School at Guwahati in the year  
(a) 1833  
(b) 1834  
(c) 1835  
(d) 1836
- 14 When was the Cotton Collage established?  
(a) 1800  
(b) 1900  
(c) 1901  
(d) 1910
- 15 The first Indian to grow tea on a commercial basis in Assam was  
(a) Roshewar Barua  
(b) Maniram Dewan  
(c) Navrangrai  
(d) Ranjith Kumar
- 16 Which language was made the medium of instruction as well as the Court language in Assam in 1837?  
(a) Sanskrit  
(b) Assamese  
(c) Bengali  
(d) Hindi

- 17 What was the most important Chauki or outpost where custom duties were levied in Assam's trade with Bengal?  
(a) Gauhati  
(b) Dhubri  
(c) Dibrugarh  
(d) Kandahar
- 18 Where did the Lushai (Mizo) bartered their goods with the Bangales of Silchar?  
(a) Kolasib  
(b) Sentlang  
(c) Lokicherra  
(d) Changsil
- 19 Bengal was partitioned in 1905 by  
(a) Lord Wellesley  
(b) Lord Ripon  
(c) Lord Curzon  
(d) Lord Minto
- 20 Who was called 'Karmavir' by his countrymen in Assam?  
(a) TR Phukan  
(b) Nabin Chandra Bordoloi  
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(d) Bishnuram Medhi
- 21 The Partition of Bengal came into effect on  
(a) 29th August 1905  
(b) 1st September 1905  
(c) 16th October 1905  
(d) 5th April, 1905
- 22 Which movement proved to be the longest phase of the freedom struggle in Assam?  
(a) Non- Cooperation Movement  
(b) Civil Disobedience Movement  
(c) Quit India Movement  
(d) Anti-Partition of Bengal
- 23 Who acted as the Liaison Officer and guided the activities of the Assam underground leaders during the Quit India Movement?  
(a) Sindhi Nath Sarma  
(b) G.N. Bordoloi  
(c) Hemchandra Barua  
(d) Md. Tayebullah

- 24 The “Quit India Resolution” was adopted on  
(a) 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942  
(b) 14<sup>th</sup> July 1942  
(c) 14<sup>th</sup> August 1942  
(d) 12<sup>th</sup> March 1942
- 25 Who was the Home Secretary of the Indian Government who was one of the signatories of the Mizo Accord of 1986?  
(a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(b) R.D. Pradhan  
(c) G.N. Bordoloi  
(d) Buta Singh
- 26 The Mizo Union was established on 9th April, 1946 under the initiative of  
(a) Pachhunga  
(b) Vanlawma  
(c) Lalbuaia  
(d) Lalbiakthanga
- 27 The Sixth Schedule was primarily adopted to address the political aspiration of the  
(a) Khasis  
(b) Mizos  
(c) Jaintias  
(d) Nagas
- 28 The ‘Tripura Merger Agreement’ was signed on 9th Sep. 1949 by  
(a) Bir Bikram Kishore Debarman  
(b) Kirit Bikram Debarman  
(c) Kanchan Prava Devi  
(d) Kishore Debarman
- 29 Who was the Naga leader who was responsible for the use of extremist groups in the Naga Hills in the post – Independence period?  
(a) T.N. Angami  
(b) A. Z. Phizo  
(c) Dr. Imkongliba Ao  
(d) T. Shakhrie
- 30 The Bordoloi Sub-Committee was chaired by  
(a) Gopinath Bordoloi  
(b) Goswami Bordoloi  
(c) Balajji Bordoloi  
(d) Debnath Bordoloi

## **SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER**

(Marks : 45)

***Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.***

3x15=45

### **Unit-I**

1. Who was Govinda Chandra?
2. What do you understand by the British policy of Non –Regulation System?
3. In what way did Tularam challenge the authority of the ruler of Cachar?
4. Write a note on the Jaintia Rebellion.

### **Unit-II**

5. Write a note on the Nongkhlaw Massacre.
6. What is Posa?
7. Who was Tirot Singh?
8. Why was the Lushai Hills annexed by the British in spite of its unproductive and geographical difficulties?

### **Unit-III**

9. Explain the Paik system.
10. Mention the four categories of land in Assam under the British.
11. Write a short note on the consequences of Opium in Assam during the British period.
12. What were the principal imports of Assam during the British period?

### **Unit-IV**

13. Discuss Assam Association.
14. What happened to the district of Sylhet after the Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1912?
15. Write a short note on the role of Swaraj Party in Assam.
16. Who was Rani Gaidinliu?

### **Unit-V**

17. What do you mean by Inner Line Regulation?
18. Give a brief account of the Mizo Union.
19. Who was Williamson A.Sangma?
20. What were the Main Objectives of the All Party Hill Leaders Conference (APHLC)?

\*\*\*\*\*End of question\*\*\*\*\*