

MODEL QUESTIONS (HISA &HISG)

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HISA, SEM-1

CC:-1: Reconstructing Ancient Indian History

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. Who was Kalhana why he was famous for?
2. Mention the name of any one archaeological site of Mesolithic period in ancient India.
3. What was the archaeological source of ancient Indian history?
4. Write the name of a Mesolithic site in ancient India where cave paintings were found.
5. Which Neolithic site of the sub-continent has the first archaeological evidence of cotton cultivation?
6. Who composed the Allahabad Prasasti?
7. Who composed the Aihole Pillar Inscription?
8. Name two 'Charit' Literatures.
9. Who wrote 'Rajatarangini' and when?
10. What is Archaeology?
11. Who composed 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea'? Mention its historical importance.
12. Who wrote 'General History'?
13. Who wrote 'Natural History'?
14. Who composed the book Ramcharit Manas.
15. Who wrote Thakak-i-Hind and when?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. Assess the importance of inscriptions as a source of ancient Indian history.
2. Discuss the importance of coin as a source of ancient Indian history.
3. Distinguish between History and Itihasa.
4. Discuss the importance of the 'Prasasti' as a source of ancient Indian history.

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. Discuss the importance of archaeological sources in reconstructing the history of ancient India.
2. Discuss the significance of indigenous literature as a source of ancient Indian history.
3. Assess the importance of foreign literature as a source of ancient Indian history.
4. Trace the evolution of early man from hunter-gatherer to food producer in prehistoric India.

HISG, SEM-1, GE: 1/CC: 1

MODULE -1: Sources and Interpretations

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. What was the archaeological source of ancient Indian history?

2. Who wrote 'Rajatarangini' and when?
3. What is Archaeology?
4. Who composed 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea'? Mention its historical importance.
5. Who wrote 'General History'?
6. Who wrote 'Natural History'?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. Assess the importance of inscriptions as a source of ancient Indian history.
2. Discuss the importance of coin as a source of ancient Indian history.

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. Discuss the importance of archaeological sources in reconstructing the history of ancient India.
2. Discuss the significance of indigenous literature as a source of ancient Indian history.
3. Assess the importance of foreign literature as a source of ancient Indian history

HISA, SEM-1, CC: 2

Module-2: Food Production

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. What is Pre-history?
2. What do you mean by Neolithic Revolution?
3. Where was Fertile Crescent located? Mention its importance.
4. What is Holocene Age?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. Write a brief note on pastoral nomadism.
2. Narrate briefly about the Mesolithic culture.
3. Write a short note on the hunter gatherers in the evolution of human civilization.

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. Discuss the significance of the Neolithic Revolution.
2. Critically analyse the main features of Paleolithic Age.
3. How would you explain the beginning of agriculture in the history of human society.

HISA, SEM-2, CC: 4

Module-5: The Feudal Society its origin and its crisis: Historiography

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. What were the Corvee, Tithe and Taille?
2. What is Fief?
3. What is meant by Vassalage?
4. Who were Bailiff?
5. Who were called as 'Flower of Feudalism'?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. How did feudal system emerge in medieval Europe?
2. What do you understand by Manorialism?
3. What were the salient features of Feudalism?

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. What were the chief attributes of the Feudal Political System? Were there any regional variations in it?
2. What are contradictions within Feudalism? Do you think that contradictions are the causes of crisis of feudalism?

HISG, SEM-1, GE: 1/CC: 1

Module-2: Harsha and His Times

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. When did Harshavardhana ascend the throne?
2. Who assassinated Grahavarmana the brother-in-law of Harshavardhana and when?

B. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. Why is Harshavardhana considered as a great ruler?

HISA, SEM-3, CC: 6

Module-5: Economic Developments

**Module-6: Developments of National Monarchy,
Emergence of European Statesystem**

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. What is Price Revolution?
2. Write the name of any two historians who discussed about the 'Price Revolution' of the 16th century Europe.
3. What do you mean by 'Enclosure Movement'?
4. Which factors triggered the rise of National Monarchy in Europe?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. What is meant by the phrase Commercial Revolution?
2. What was the Agricultural Revolution in Europe?
3. What is a National Monarchy?

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. What were the effects of the Commercial Revolution?
2. How did the Price Revolution change the European economic system?

3. What effect did the Agricultural Revolution have on Europe?
4. Analyse the causes of the rise of New Monarchies in Spain, France and England?

HISG, SEM-3, GE: 3/CC: 3

Module-3: Bhakti & Sufi Movement

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. Name any two saint of the Sufi Movement.
2. Name couple of Bhakti preachers of the Sultanate period?
3. Who was Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. What were the chief characteristics of the Bhakti movement in medieval India?
2. Discuss the role of Kabir and GuruNamak as religious reformers.
3. What were the main principles of the Sufism in medieval India?

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. Discuss the background of the emergence of the Bhakti movement.
2. Critically describe the contribution of the Bhakti Movement.
3. What is meant by Sufism? Discuss its origin and growth in medieval India.
4. Analyse the impact of Sufism on the Indian society.
5. How did Sufism spread in India during the Sultanate period?

SEM-4, CC: 8

<u>Module:3</u>	The English Revolution Political & Intellectual issues
<u>Module:4</u>	Scientific Revolution Origins of Enlightenment
<u>Module: 6</u>	a. European Politics in 17th & 18th Century, b. Parliamentary Monarchy, c. Pattern of Absolutism in Europe

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. Write the name of the book authored by Nicolas Copernicus?
2. Who composed the book 'Novum Organum'?
3. Who was Giordano Bruno?
4. What did William Harvey discover?
5. Who was Andreas Vesalius?
6. What do you understand by Alchemy?

8. Mention the famous book written by Sir Isaac Newton?
9. Mention the period of Personal rule of Charles I.
10. Which year Gunpowder Plot took place?
11. What event pushed the people of England into the Civil War?
12. Who led the parliament during English Civil War?
13. Mention the year of Civil War ended with the execution of Charles I.
14. Who took the throne after the king James fled to France?
15. What type of limited government did England have under William and Marry?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. What do you mean by the 'Copernican Revolution'?
2. Discuss Kepler's contribution to modern science?
3. Why is Galileo called 'the father of modern science'?
4. What is English Revolution?
5. Analyse the nature of the Glorious Revolution?

C. Each question carries 10 marks

1. How revolutionary was the scientific revolution?
2. How did scientific societies and academies in the 17th century bring about a change in the institutional basis of modern science?
3. What do you mean by the 'Scientific Revolution'? How far did it contribute to the secularization of European mind?
4. How would you characterize the English Civil war?
5. How did the English Civil War generate radical social and political ideas?

HISG, SEM-4, GE: 4/CC: 4

Module-9: Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, Establishment of Republic

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly in India?
2. How many members were in the Constituent Assembly?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. What is Constituent Assembly?

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. What was the role of the Constituent Assembly in India?

SEM-5, CC: 11

Module-2: Restoration and Revolution

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. Who hosted the Vienna Congress?
2. Who was Metternich?
3. When was Holy Alliance signed and by whom?
4. When was Quadruple Alliance signed and by whom?

5. In which year Trope Conference was held?

1. What is Protocol of Trope?
2. What was the Carlsbad Decree?
3. Who were the Ultra-Royalists in France?
6. Who was Polignac?
7. Who was Thiers?
8. Who was Louis Blanc?

A. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. What were the three main goals of the Congress of Vienna?
2. What do you understand by the 'Age of Metternich'?
3. What is 'Metternich system'?
4. Give an account for the fall of the July Monarchy in France?
5. What led to the Revolution of 1848 in France?

B. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. Discuss the main principles of the Vienna Congress. How far was it successful to establish peace in Europe?
2. How the Metternich system aimed at creating a conservative system in Europe? Why did it fail?
3. How far did the July revolution of 1830 create a liberal regime in France?
4. Discuss the impact of the February Revolution (1848) in Europe.
5. Do you think that central Europe rather than France was the 'storm center' of the revolution of 1848?

SEM-5, CC: 12

<u>Module: 5</u>	Trade and Industry
<u>Module: 6</u>	Popular Resistance

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. What do you understand by the term 'Damin-i-koh'?
2. What is the meaning of 'Diku'?
3. What was the symbol of Santhal Rebellion?
4. Name two leaders of Santhal Rebellion.
5. Which book was written on the backdrop of Sannyasi –Fakir Rebellion?
6. When was Deccan Riots Commission formed?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. What do you mean by deindustrialization?
2. What is 'Drain of Wealth'?
3. Why did the Santals take up arms against the oppressors?
4. Who were the Sannyasi and Fakirs?
5. What was mentioned in the report published by the 'Indigo Commission'?
6. Write in short how the middle class Bengali intelligentsia came in support of the indigo cultivators.

7. Discuss the nature of the revolt of 1857.

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. Critically explain the impact of deindustrialization on Indian economy.
2. How did the drain of wealth affect India?
3. Discuss the causes and effects of the Santhal Hool (Rebellion)?
4. Discuss the causes of the Indigo Revolt. What was its significance?
5. What was the characteristic feature of the Pabna Revolt?
6. Why did the Deccan Riots occur? What was the intention of Deccan Land Act?

Sem. 5, DSE-A 1

Module: 5	Social Reforms
Module: 6	Protest Movements

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. Name two leaders of Sannyasi –Fakir Rebellion.
2. Who composed the drama ‘Nil Darpan’ and when it was published?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. What was the nature of Sannyasi –Fakir Rebellion?
2. Why were the cultivators of Bengal unwilling to cultivate indigo?
3. What steps did the Government take up to stop the torture of the indigo planters?

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. What was the impact of the Indigo Rebellion on mass awakening?
2. What led to the peasants’ revolt in Pabna?

Sem. 6, CC 14

Module: 1	The Col War
Module: 2	The USA World Politics
Module: 3	The USSR World Politics

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. Who first coined the term ‘Cold War’ and who popularized it?

2. When was the NATO formed?
3. What is IMF?
4. When was WARSAW Pact signed? Who were its signatories?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. What do you understand by Cold War?
2. What is bi-polarism?
3. Was the Cold War principally the consequence of 'power rivalry'?
4. What do you understand by 'Sovietisation' of Eastern Europe?
5. What is Truman Doctrine?
6. What is policy of Containment?
7. Why and how was the NATO formed?
8. How would you explain the significance of COMECON?
9. Write a brief note on Warsaw Pact.
10. What was Berlin Blockade?

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. Was the Cold War an ideological conflict or an outcome of 'Power Politics'?
2. Was the Cold War inevitable?
3. Explain the significance of Marshall Plan?
4. Analyse the process of the formation of Cold War by military and economic alliance.
5. Do you agree with the view that the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan made the Cold War inevitable?
6. How did USSR establish its hegemony over Eastern Europe between 1945 and 1956?
7. How did America try to establish its hegemony over global politics through I.M.F. and World Bank?

Sem. 6, DSE-A 3

Module: 4	Government of India Act 1935 and its aftermath
Module: 6	Subhas Chandra Bose and Indian National Congress

A. Each question carries 1 mark:

1. Why was the Swarajya Party formed when?
2. What came to be known as 'Corridor Warfare'?
3. When was 'Krishak Praja Party' formed and by whom?
4. Who were the 'Bengal Volunteers'?
5. Mention the main four provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935.
6. When and why was 'Rashid Ali Day' celebrated?
7. Whom did Subhas Chandra Bose defeat in the Tripuri Congress?
8. Who was elected the Congress president in Haripura Session in 1938?

B. Each question carries 5 marks:

1. Why was Swarajya Party formed?
2. What were the main features of the Government of India Act of 1935?
3. Why Subhas Chandra Bose is called Netaji?

C. Each question carries 10 marks:

1. Why did the Swarajya Party to fail achieve its goal?
 2. Comment on the relationship between Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Congress in the 1930s.
 3. Discuss the role of Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army in India's freedom struggle.
 4. Why was Government of India Act of 1935 so important?
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