

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2013.

M.A. (HISTORY)

COURSE CODE : 359

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 359

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. Which of the following is not related to Archaeology?
 (A) Egyptology (B) Numismatics (C) Iconography (D) Palmistry
2. Who among the following is one of the two Archaeologists responsible for the emergence of 'New Archaeology'
 (A) Lewis Williams (B) Mortimer Wheeler
 (C) Robert Bruce Foote (D) Lewis Binford
3. Recently Archaeological Survey of India celebrated its
 (A) Centenary Year (B) 150th anniversary
 (C) Golden Jubilee year (D) Silver Jubilee year
4. Which of the following is the World Heritage site in South India?
 (A) Tirupati (B) Hampi (C) Halebidu (D) Hogenekkal
5. What is meant by Dendro-Chronology?
 (A) Dating the pottery (B) Tree-Ring Analysis
 (C) Carbon dating (D) Relative dating
6. By which method pottery is dated?
 (A) Potassium-argon dating (B) Thermo-luminescence dating
 (C) Fission track dating (D) None of the above
7. Micro lithic culture is known as
 (A) Holocene culture (B) Mesolithic culture
 (C) Middle stone Age (D) All the above
8. Old Stone Age is also known as
 (A) Palaeolithic age (B) Neolithic age
 (C) Megalithic culture (D) None of the above
9. Three Age System was invented by
 (A) D.L.Clarke (B) M.C.Burkitt (C) C.J.Thomsen (D) A.c.Carlylle
10. Which of the following is called the Early Vedic Text?
 (A) Sama Veda (B) Aranyaka (C) Yajurveda (D) Rigveda

11. 'Varna' of the Vedic period was originally demarcating
 (A) colour of the skin (B) Social groups
 (C) Individuals of royal origin (D) None of the above
12. Which of the following is not a megalithic burial?
 (A) Dolmenoid (B) Cave temple (C) Menhir (D) Cairn
13. Painted Grey Ware pottery is connected with
 (A) Copper technology (B) Iron Technology
 (C) Bead Making Technology (D) Mature Harappans
14. Which one of the following dynasties never patronized Jainism?
 (A) Rashtrakutas (B) Kadambas
 (C) Western Gangas (D) Cholas
15. Indra is praised in Rigveda as
 (A) Great King (B) Purandara
 (C) danarava (D) Siva
16. Which Magadhan ruler is said to have shifted the capital from Rajgir to Patliputra?
 (A) Udayin (B) Kakavarin
 (C) Chandragupta Maurya (D) Bimbisara
17. Which of these was the first Neolithic site to be noticed in India?
 (A) Lingsugur (B) Chirand
 (C) Mehrgara (D) Koldihwa
18. The largest number of Harappan sites in post-independence India have been discovered in
 (A) Gujarat (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Punjab and Haryana (D) N.W. Uttar Pradesh
19. The name of the currency which was in circulation in the Mauryan empire is
 (A) Pana (B) Tola (C) Diodorus (D) Arrian
20. The period of social evolution which represent the hunting-gathering stage are the
 (A) Palaeolithic Age (B) Mesolithic Age
 (C) Palaeolithic & Mesolithic Age (D) Neolithic Age
21. The largest Mesolithic site in India is located on the bank of river
 (A) Pachpadra (B) Damodar (C) Raro (D) Kothari

22. The first discovery of copper objects, belonging to copper hoard culture was made at
 (A) Jodhpura (B) Bithur (C) Alamgirpur (D) Saipai
23. The Kosala king who was a contemporary and a friend of the Buddha is
 (A) Ajatasatru (B) Prasenajita (C) Sisupala (D) Bimbisara
24. Gautham Buddha's mother belonged to
 (A) Sakya clan (B) Maya clan (C) Lichchavi clan (D) Koliya Clan
25. The Sutta Pitaka was compiled under the leadership of
 (A) Upali (B) Ananda (C) Asvajit (D) Mogallana
26. The Bharhut stupa was built during the period of
 (A) Kushans (B) Mauryas (C) Sungas (D) Indo-Greeks
27. Bhagavatism owed its origin to the
 (A) Samhitas (B) Brahmans (C) Upanishad (D) Puranas
28. The construction of Peshawar tower is attributed to
 (A) Kanishka 1 (B) Pushyamitra
 (C) Vima Kadphises (D) Vasumitra
29. The most famous piece of Mauryan art, the figure of Yakshini, has been founded
 (A) Didarganj (B) Jhandial
 (C) Nagarjuna Konda (D) Dhuli
30. The earlier record of the Satavahana rule is found engraved on rock in a cave near
 (A) Nagarjunakonda (B) Nasik
 (C) Warangal (D) Nizamabad
31. The term Yavana in Satavahana inscription referred to
 (A) Greek (B) Persian (C) Any foreigner (D) A Hittite
32. Who convened the first council of Jaina church?
 (A) Bhadrabahu (B) Stulabahu
 (C) Sudharman (D) Jambu
33. Which style of architecture was developed by the Chalukyas of Badami?
 (A) Nagara (B) Dravida (C) Vesara (D) Gopuram
34. Who is the author of Vikramankcharita?
 (A) Ravikirti (B) Mangalesa (C) Bana (D) Bilhana

35. Who is the founder of Chalukyas of Badami?
 (A) Kirtivarman I (B) Pulakesin I
 (C) Vikramaditya I (D) Vijayaditya
36. What is a prasasti?
 (A) Royal charter (B) Private Endowment
 (C) Eulogy of a king (D) Copper plate
37. Which of the following Gupta emperors is represented on his coin as playing the lute or veena?
 (A) Chandragupta I (B) Chandragupta II
 (C) Samudragupta (D) Skandagupta
38. Which of the following Chinese pilgrims to India give us some information about the first Gupta ruler?
 (A) Hiuen Tsang (B) Fahien
 (C) Itsing (D) Wang HiuenTse
39. Who is the author of famous Allahabad prasasti?
 (A) Kalidasa (B) Sudraka (C) Harisena (D) Ravikirti
40. The sixteenth and the most famous expedition of Mahmud Ghazni was against
 (A) Thaneswar (B) Somnath in Kathiawar
 (C) Kanauj (D) Kalinjar
41. Who was the famous Rajput ruler who defeated Muhammad Ghori?
 (A) Nagabhatta (B) Dharmapala (C) Prithvi Raj (D) MihirBhoja
42. Who was the slave king who founded the Delhi Sultanate?
 (A) Balban (B) Raziya
 (C) Iltutmish (D) Qutab-ud-din Aibak
43. The Deccan campaign of Ala-ud-din was the great success under his able general
 (A) Malik Kafur (B) Malik Amber
 (C) Muhbbat Khan (D) Firoz Shah
44. When was the first battle of Panipat fought?
 (A) 1556 A.D (B) 1571 A.D (C) 1526 A.D (D) 1761 A.D.
45. The Hall of Religious Discussions built by Akbar at FatehpurSikri was called
 (A) Din-i-illahi (B) BulandDarwaza
 (C) Diwan -e-Aam (D) IbadatKhana

46. Name the Chola king who built the Brihadeeshwarar temple in Thanjavur?
 (A) Kulothungan (B) Rajendra (C) KarikalChola (D) Raja Raja I
47. Which Mughal ruler was called the 'Prince of Builders'?
 (A) Shah Jahan (B) Jahangir (C) Babur (D) Humayun
48. Name the ninth Sikh Guru whom Aurangzeb executed?
 (A) Guru Gobind (B) Guru TegBahadur
 (C) Guru Angad (D) Guru Ramdas
49. Akbar's revenue system was devised by
 (A) AbulFazal (B) Todar Mal (C) Man Singh (D) Birbal
50. Jaziyah was a tax on
 (A) temples (B) luxury goods (C) land (D) non-muslims
51. In the Maratha administration the Prime Minister was known as
 (A) Amatya (B) Mantri (C) Peshwa (D) Pandit Rao
52. Who was the author of *Tabqat-i-Nasiri*?
 (A) Minhaj- us- Siraj (B) Amir Khusrau
 (C) Alberuni (D) Zia- ud- din Barani
53. Who was the founder of the city of Agra?
 (A) Ala- ud- din Khalji (B) Muhammad-bin- Tughluq
 (C) Firoz- shah- Tughluq (D) Sikandar Lodi
54. When did the Timur-e- Lang invade India?
 (A) 1395 (B) 1398 (C) 1402 (D) 1405
55. What is the *khutba*?
 (A) The right to coin money
 (B) A robe of honour
 (C) The recital of sermon after the congregational Friday prayer
 (D) None of the above
56. The *iqtadari* system was introduced by
 (A) Iltutmish
 (B) Balban
 (C) JalaludinFirozKhalzi
 (D) None of the above

57. The head of the military department during Delhi Sultanate was called as
 (A) Sadr- us- Sudur (B) Barid- i- Mumalik
 (C) Amir- Munshi (D) Ariz- i- Mumalik
58. Which of the following book was written by Firoz- Shah- Tughluq?
 (A) Tarikh- i- FirozShahi (B) Fatwa- i- Jahandari
 (C) Futuh- i- FirozShah (D) Futuh- us- Salatin
59. The famous *Charminar* at Hyderabad was built by which ruler?
 (A) Muhammad QuliQutub Shah (B) Ahmed Shah
 (C) Ahmad Bahri (D) Fatullah Khan
60. When and where was Shivaji born?
 (A) 1620 - Purandhar (B) 1624 - Raigarh
 (C) 1615 - Nasik (D) 1627 - Shivner
61. Who was the founder of Sikh religion?
 (A) Guru Angad (B) Guru Arjun Dev
 (C) Guru Nanak (D) Guru Govind Singh
62. In which language did Babar write his autobiography *Babarnama*?
 (A) Persian (B) Turkish (C) Mongol (D) Arabic
63. The head of the revenue department in Mughal period was called as:
 (A) Diwan (B) Mir bahri
 (C) Wazir (D) Khan-i- Saman
64. Babar established Mughal rule in India through this victory in 1526, over
 (A) RanaSanga (B) Sikandar Lodi
 (C) Daulat khan Lodi (D) Ibrahim Lodi
65. When did Akbar conquer Malwa?
 (A) 1559 (B) 1561 (C) 1563 (D) 1564
66. Mir Jumla, who was appointed the governor of Bengal by Aurangzeb, originally belonged to :
 (A) Ahmadnagar (B) Bijapur
 (C) Gujarat (D) Golconda
67. The silver coin *rupaya* was firstly issued by :
 (A) Shah Jahan (B) Sher Shah Suri
 (C) Babar (D) Humayun

68. Which Sikh guru provided hospitality to the rebel prince, Khusrau, a fugitive from the Mughal court?
- (A) Hargovind (B) ArjanDev
(C) TejBahadur (D) Govind Singh
69. Who was the author of Travels in the Mughal Empire?
- (A) Francois Bernier (B) NiccolaiMannuci
(C) Abbe Carre (D) Francisco Pelsaert
70. The English East India Company was granted the *diwan* by Shah Alam in the year
- (A) 1757 (B) 1867 (C) 1765 (D) 1890
71. The Governor General, who followed the policy of "Doctrine of Lapse" in India was
- (A) Lord William Bentinck (B) Lord Cornwallis
(C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Dalhousie
72. The Aligarh Scientific Society was founded in 1864 by
- (A) Lord William Bentinck (B) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
(C) Lord Curzon (D) Raja Rammohan Roy
73. The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was established in 1876 by
- (A) MahendraLalSircar (B) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
(C) Raja Rammohan Roy (D) Lord Canning
74. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act came into existence in the year
- (A) 1870 (B) 1856 (C) 1880 (D) 1866
75. Who founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1815?
- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy (B) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
(C) MahendraLalSircar (D) Keshab Chandra Sen
76. The Prarthana Samaj (Prayer Society) was founded in
- (A) Madras (B) Lucknow (C) Bombay (D) Delhi
77. The Imperial Durbar, where Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress of India, was held in the year
- (A) 1835 (B) 1845 (C) 1877 (D) 1887
78. The British Indian Association was founded in Calcutta in the year
- (A) 1841 (B) 1851 (C) 1871 (D) 1891
79. The Viceroy who passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878 was
- (A) Lord Bentick (B) Lord Cornwallis
(C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Lord Lytton

80. The Viceroy who was associated with the Ilbert bill controversy
 (A) Lord Linlithgow (B) Lord Ripon
 (C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Lytton
81. The Indian National Congress was formed in December 1885 in
 (A) Bombay (B) Calcutta (C) Madras (D) Delhi
82. The founder of Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 was
 (A) Raja Rammohan Roy (B) Vivekananda
 (C) Keshab Chandra Sen (D) Iswar Chandra VidyaSagar
83. Arya Samaj was established by DayanandaSaraswati in the year
 (A) 1855 (B) 1884 (C) 1875 (D) 1895
84. The Battle of Plassey in Bengal (1757) was fought between
 (A) Siraj-ud-daula and the French
 (B) Siraj-ud-daula and the British
 (C) Siraj-ud-daula and the Portuguese
 (D) Siraj-ud-daula and the Marathas
85. The Theosophical Society in India was associated with
 (A) Annie Besant (B) Vivekananda
 (C) V.D. Savarkar (D) LalaLajpat Roy
86. Who was associated with the Ahmedabad Textile strike in March 1918?
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) S.A. Dange
 (C) LalaLajpat Roy (D) M.K. Gandhi
87. The formation of All India Trade Union Congress in Bombay took place in the year
 (A) 1910 (B) 1940 (C) 1920 (D) 1915
88. The leader who founded the Swaraj Party along with C.R.Das was
 (A) M.K. Gandhi (B) Motilal Nehru
 (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) S.A. Dange
89. The First Governor – General of India was
 (A) Lord Dalhousie (B) Lord Amharst
 (C) Lord Wellesley (D) Lord Warren Hasting
90. The First Indian Railway Line was constructed between the towns of
 (A) Bombay-Thana (B) Calcutta –Raniganj
 (C) Madras – Arkonam (D) None of the above

91. Who among the following rulers sent an Ambassador to the Court of French Ruler Louis XVI.
- (A) Tipu Sultan (B) Hyder Ali
(C) Mahadji Scindia (D) Shah Alam II
92. When was permanent settlement introduced in Bengal?
- (A) 1802 (B) 1784 (C) 1793 (D) 1813
93. What does the term *chauth* indicate
- (A) One-fortieth of revenue claim
(B) one-fourteenth of revenue claim
(C) one-fourth of revenue claim
(D) one-twenty fourth of revenue claim
94. Who was the first Viceroy of British India
- (A) Lord Dalhousie (B) Lord Canning
(C) Lord Rippon (D) Lord Lytton
95. Identify the Mughal Ruler who participated in the Sepoy Mutiny
- (A) Mohammad Shah II (B) Alamgir II
(C) Nizam-ul-mulk (D) Bahadur Shah II
96. Ryotwari system was introduced in Madras Presidency by
- (A) Thomas Hurdis (B) S.R. Lushington
(C) Thomas Munro (D) Henry Maine
97. The word *Khalisa* refers to
- (A) Estate land (B) royal land
(C) private lands of zamindar (D) None of the above
98. The *downward filtration theory* continued by the British till the middle of nineteenth century refers to the
- (A) social policy (B) commercial policy
(C) industrial policy (D) educational policy
99. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by
- (A) Wellesley (B) Cornwallis
(C) William Bentinck (D) Dalhousie
100. The Peshwas ruled from which of the following city?
- (A) Gwalior (B) Baroda (C) Poona (D) Bombay