

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2017****M.A (History)**

Time: 2 Hours

Max: Marks: 100

HALL TICKET NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. WRITE YOUR HALL TICKET NUMBER IN THE OMR ANSWER SHEET GIVEN TO YOU. ALSO WRITE THE HALL TICKET NUMBER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ABOVE.
2. THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS 100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES ONE MARK.
3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING.
4. ANSWERS ARE TO BE MARKED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED THEREUPON.
5. HAND OVER THE OMR ANSWER SHEET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION TO THE INVIGILATOR.
6. NO ADDITIONAL SHEET WILL BE PROVIDED. ROUGH WORK CAN BE DONE IN THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF/SPACE PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.
7. THE QUESTION PAPER CAN BE TAKEN BY THE CANDIDATES AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS **FOURTEEN (14)** PAGES  
INCLUDING THE FRONT PAGE

**MA History**

1. The 6th Century BCE chronology is NOT associated with one of the following:
  - A) Urbanization in the Ganges Plain
  - B) The Rise of Magadha
  - C) Gautama Buddha
  - D) Accession of Ajatashatru ( )
  
2. The Harappan seals depict and also throw light on:
  - A) Tigers and Rhinoceroses
  - B) Trade with Mesopotamia
  - C) Horse
  - D) System of stamping goods ( )
  
3. In whose reign the Hunas attacked north India?
  - A) Kanishka, Kushana King
  - B) Chandra Gupta I
  - C) Skandagupta
  - D) Harshavardhana ( )
  
4. What following event did NOT take place in Indian history between 1075-1200 CE?
  - A) Establishment of the Ganga kingdom
  - B) Embassy of Chola merchants to China
  - C) Kalhana writes the Rajatarangini
  - D) Sun temple at Konarak ( )
  
5. During the 8<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Centuries CE, the following kingdoms fought for political sway on India.
  - A) Rashtrakutas
  - B) Turvasa and the Bharatas
  - C) Gurjara-Pratiharas
  - D) Solankis and Paramaras or Pawars ( )
  
6. Vajjians, Videhas and Sakyas during the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE are examples of
  - A) Chiefdoms
  - B) Kingdoms
  - C) Republics
  - D) Empires ( )
  
7. The arrival of Arbs in Sind happened in the following century:
  - A) 6<sup>th</sup> Century CE
  - B) 7<sup>th</sup> Century CE
  - C) 9<sup>th</sup> Century CE
  - D) 10<sup>th</sup> Century CE ( )

8. Which one of the following is a famous Neolithic site?  
A) Aihole  
B) Burzahom  
C) Arikamedu  
D) Pillavaram ( )
9. Silk Route was a famous trading route connecting:  
A) Rome and West Asia  
B) West Asia and Europe  
C) China and Western World  
D) Mediterranean and Indian Ocean ( )
10. Nalanda University was founded by:  
A) Kumara Gupta  
B) Chandra Gupta  
C) Samudra Gupta  
D) Skanda Gupta ( )
11. The Charvakas, an atheistic sect during the ancient period, was led by:  
A) Makkhali Goshala  
B) Ajita Kesakambala  
C) Sanjaya Belatthiputa  
D) Nagarasena ( )
12. Which of the association of the text(s) with the period is NOT correct?  
A) c.1500–900 BCE - *Rig Veda* (oral and written)  
B) c.300 BCE–500 CE - *Jaina Anga* (Limbs) and texts  
C) c.380–230 BCE – *Mahabharata*  
D) c.450 CE - *Kama Sutra* ( )
13. In historical time the movements of armies influenced the history of India. Which one the following is an exception?  
A) Achaemenid emperor, Cyrus, conquered North-Western India in about 530 BCE  
B) Kushanas' conquests had pushed the Shakas South and Eastwards India  
C) The Chalukyas in Deccan were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas, in 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> C.  
D) Cholas (907–1300) were overthrown by Arabs from the West ( )
14. District officers during the era of the Gupta dynasty were called  
A) Ayuktakas  
B) Adhikaris  
C) Pradesikas  
D) Mandalikas ( )

15. The most important Pallava structures, from the perspective of art and architecture are:  
 A) Kailasanadha temple  
 B) Rathas at Mamallapuram  
 C) Architecture of Elura  
 D) Pallava architecture are always lions, and never tigers ( )
16. Who were the successors to Satavahanas?  
 A) Ikshvakus  
 B) Anandas and Salankayanas  
 C) Vishnukundins and Kadambas  
 D) All of the above ( )
17. Which of the following classical accounts of India are related to the reconstructing of ancient Indian history?  
 A) Herodotus, Arrian and Ptolemy  
 B) Strabo, Justin and Plutarch  
 C) Periplus Maris Erythraei  
 D) All of the above ( )
18. The period from 200 BCE to 300 CE witnessed a remarkable change in Indian economy, which is characterised by  
 A) Increasing visibility of the merchant and the artisan classes  
 B) Decline of urban centres and rise of rural economy  
 C) Central Asia into the orbit of the Indian merchants  
 D) Yavana traders from eastern Mediterranean to southern and western India ( )
19. The early history of south India has been reconstructed from diverse sources and they are:  
 A) Arabic  
 B) Tamil poems of the Shangan literature  
 C) Ptolemy's Geography  
 D) Megalithic burials, inscriptions in Tamil Brahmi
20. The following statement about the Ajivikas, an unorthodox sect, is NOT correct:  
 A) Was founded by Gosala Maskariputra  
 B) Practised complete nudity  
 C) They enjoyed prosperity under Gupta dynasty  
 D) Survived till 14<sup>th</sup> century in Eastern Mysore and Madras areas ( )
21. The following statement about the Mahabharata is NOT correct  
 A) It consists of 65,000 stanzas, most of them of thirty-two syllables  
 B) The Santi Parva, is the longest text on statecraft and ethics, recited by Bhishma  
 C) Story of Nala and Damayanti, told to Yudhisthira, to convince him of evil of gambling  
 D) It contains as an episode, the story of Rama ( )

22. Gurjaras, who became rulers in Rajasthan in the Seventh Century CE, migrated from  
A) Southeast Asia  
B) West Asia  
C) Central Asia  
D) Afghanistan
23. The origin of the Kushanas is traced to  
A) Yueh Chi tribe  
B) Sakas  
C) Persians  
D) Mongols ( )
24. Periplu Maris Erythraei (Periplus of the Erythrean Sea) was written by  
A) Hippalus  
B) Vasco da Gama  
C) Ptolemy  
D) Anonymous author
25. Allahabad pillar inscription prominently mentions the achievements of  
A) Ashoka  
B) Chandra Gupta  
C) Samudra Gupta  
D) Harisena ( )
26. Information about astronomy and geometry is provided in  
A) Taittiriya Brahmana  
B) Aitareya Brahmana  
C) Jaiminiya Brahmana  
D) Chandoga Brahmana ( )
27. Indian component of the Persian empire under Darius I did NOT consist of the following region:  
A) Sind  
B) Afghanistan  
C) Baluchistan  
D) Rajasthan ( )
28. The author of 'Buddha-charita' was  
A) Asvaghosha  
B) Bhasa  
C) Bana  
D) Harsha ( )
29. *Ashtadhyayi*, a Sanskrit grammar treatise, was written about 500 BCE, by  
A) Patanjali  
B) Bhavabhuti  
C) Katyayana  
D) Panini

30. Bodhisattva is  
A) Previous incarnation of the Buddha  
B) First monk  
C) Donor to Buddhism  
D) Buddhist philosopher
31. The town of Daulatabad was built by  
A) Ala al-Din Khalji  
B) Sher Shah  
C) Khizr Khan  
D) Muhammad bin Tughlaq ( )
32. SABHA was a Brahmanical village institution under the rule of  
A) Hoysalas  
B) Pallavas  
C) Cholas  
D) Rashtrakutas ( )
33. Rana Sanga was in the 16<sup>th</sup> century the ruler of  
A) Mewar  
B) Chitor  
C) Jaipur  
D) Udaipur ( )
34. The city of Delhi was first built in the medieval period by  
A) Rajputs of Rajasthan  
B) Jats of Punjab  
C) Yadavs of Agra  
D) Tomaras of Haryana ( )
35. Somanath, a town off the coast of Gujarat, was plundered in the 11<sup>th</sup> century by  
A) Mahmud Ghazni  
B) Muhammad Ghauri  
C) Balban  
D) Iltutmish ( )
36. Who among the following used to look after the army during the Sultanate Period?  
A) Naib  
B) Wazir  
C) Qazi  
D) Ariz-i-Mumaliq ( )
37. Which among the following historical accounts was NOT written during the reign of Akbar?  
A) Tarikh-i-Ferishta  
B) Humayun-nama  
C) Tarikh-i-Shershahi  
D) Tabakat-i-Akbari ( )

38. Which Sultan of Delhi got Qutb Minar repaired, cleaned the derelict Hauz Khas, and erected on its bank a spacious madrasa?  
A) Iltutmish  
B) Alauddin Khilji  
C) Firuz Tughlaq  
D) Sikandar Lodi ( )
39. The Ilbari ruler who introduced Sijada, Paibos and Nauroz to the Delhi Sultanate was  
A) Qutbuddin Aibak  
B) Iltutmish  
C) Balban  
D) Bahram Shah ( )
40. Identify the foreign traveller who wrote an account of the Bahmani kingdom  
A) A Nikitin  
B) Ralph Fitch  
C) Nicolo Conti  
D) F Nuniz ( )
41. 'Mawarun Nahr' was the Arabic term for the central Asian region of  
A) Farghana  
B) Khurasan  
C) Khwarizm  
D) Transoxiana ( )
42. Which one of the following Sultans brought the Ashokan pillar to Delhi?  
A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
C) Firoz Tughlaq  
D) Sikandar Lodi ( )
43. Title of the book in which Amir Khusrau described the conquest of Alauddin Khilji is  
A) Khazain-ul-Futuh  
B) Nuh-i-Siphr  
C) Mifta-ul-Futuh  
D) Tughlaq Nama ( )
44. Who established Diwan-i-Khairat?  
A) Alauddin Khilji  
B) Firoz Tughlaq  
C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
D) Iltutmish ( )
45. The work in which Sultan Firoz Shah wrote about his victories was titled  
A) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi  
B) Futuh-i-Firoz Shahi  
C) Sirat-i-Firoz Shah  
D) Fatwa-i-Jahandari ( )

46. Who was the highest judicial officer in the medieval state after the Sultan?  
A) Qazi-ul-Quzat  
B) Dabir-i-Khas  
C) Sadr-ul-Sudur  
D) Diwan-i-Risalat ( )
47. Who among the following in South India did NOT accept the sovereignty of Alauddin Khilji?  
A) Hoyasalas  
B) Yadavas  
C) Kakatiyas  
D) Pandyas ( )
48. Vallabhacharya, the bhakti teacher of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, became most popular in the province of  
A) Sind  
B) Gujarat  
C) Rajputana  
D) Punjab ( )
49. Zamorins were,  
A) Parsee elites on the west coast  
B) Portuguese settlers in Goa  
C) Rulers of Calicut on the Malabar coast  
D) French settlers in Pondicherry ( )
50. The technology of gun-powered based rocket reached India from China in the  
A) 13<sup>th</sup> century  
B) 15<sup>th</sup> century  
C) 16<sup>th</sup> century  
D) 17<sup>th</sup> century ( )
51. The sixth Dalai Lama Tsangyang Gyatso (1683-1706) hailed from the following part of India:  
A) Sikkim  
B) Tawang  
C) Darjeeling  
D) Ladakh ( )
52. In what language, *Sirappuranam*, a work on the life of the Prophet Muhammad, was written?  
A) Malayalam  
B) Konkani  
C) Kannada  
D) Tamil ( )



53. In whose rule the famous 'Uttaraimerur' inscription, which describes the working of the Sabha was produced?  
 A) Parantaka I  
 B) Vijayalaya  
 C) Raja Raja  
 D) Rajendra ( )
54. Valangai and Idangai in medieval South India refer to  
 A) North- and South-oriented mathas  
 B) Right- and Left-hand castes  
 C) East- and West-facing streets  
 D) Higher and Lower strata of merchants ( )
55. The most important item that the Vijayanagara rulers imported from Portugal was  
 A) Gunpowder  
 B) Artillery  
 C) Horses  
 D) Cannons ( )
56. Which following text is the most important source for the study of medieval Manipur?  
 A) Cheitaron Kumpapa  
 B) Ahom Buranji  
 C) Tripura Rajmala  
 D) Burmese royal chronicles ( )
57. Which following territory was the bone of contention between the Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis?  
 A) Bellary  
 B) Orissa  
 C) Raichur Doab  
 D) Goa ( )
58. During the Chola period, which one of the following sequences correctly describes the hierarchy of administrative divisions?  
 A) Kurram, mandalam, valanadu  
 B) Kurram, nagaram, mandalam  
 C) Mandalam, valanadu, kurram  
 D) Nadu, nadu-nadu, perur ( )
59. The first Vijayanagara ruler to enter into treaty with the Portuguese was  
 A) Rama Raya  
 B) Achyuta Raya  
 C) Deva Raya II  
 D) Krishnadeva Raya
60. The Afaqis in medieval Deccan were  
 A) Immigrant Muslims from West Asia  
 B) Representatives of the Khalifa  
 C) Followers of the Sufi orders  
 D) Shias ( )

61. Dyarchy in the provinces was introduced as part of  
A) Morley-Minto Reforms  
B) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms  
C) Government of India Act of 1935  
D) Simon Commission Recommendations ( )
62. Lucknow Pact was signed between  
A) Muslim League of Government of India  
B) Hindu Mahasabha and Congress  
C) Congress and Government of India  
D) Congress and Muslim League ( )
63. The transfer of Indian capital from Calcutta to Delhi happened during the reign of  
A) Edward I  
B) Edward II  
C) George V  
D) Queen Victoria ( )
64. Christian missionaries were permitted to enter India in large numbers following the passage of  
A) Charter Act of 1793  
B) Charter Act of 1813  
C) Charter Act of 1833  
D) Charter Act of 1853 ( )
65. The North Indian province that featured prominently in the Revolt of 1857 was  
A) Awadh  
B) Agra  
C) Bihar  
D) Punjab ( )
66. The dynasty of Wodeyar was associated with the state of  
A) Kochi  
B) Travancore  
C) Mysore  
D) Thanjavur ( )
67. The surname of Scindia is associated with the princely state of  
A) Jhansi  
B) Indore  
C) Gwalior  
D) Satara ( )
68. Rabindranath Tagore's novel, *The Home and the World*, was written with the backdrop of  
A) Swadeshi Movement  
B) Non-Cooperation Movement  
C) Bengal Famine of 1943  
D) Quit India Movement ( )

69. The states of the Indian Union, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand, were created in the year  
A) 1995  
B) 2000  
C) 2005  
D) 2010 ( )
70. The Muslim League was founded in 1906 by  
A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
B) Syed Ahmed Khan  
C) Aga Khan  
D) Muhammad Iqbal ( )
71. Ilbert Bill, which was introduced in 1883, sought to allow  
A) European judges to try the Indian accused  
B) European judges to try the European accused  
C) Indian judges to try the Indian accused  
D) Indian judges to try the European accused ( )
72. Jallianwala Bagh protest and shooting happened in the backdrop of  
A) Gandhian agitation against indigo cultivation  
B) Non-Cooperation Movement  
C) Akali mobilization of Sikh peasants  
D) Agitation against the Rowlatt Act ( )
73. The Age of Consent Act of 1891 which sought to raise the age of marriage for girls was opposed by the following Indian leader  
A) Gopalkrishna Gokhale  
B) M G Ranade  
C) B G Tilak  
D) Aurobindo Ghosh ( )
74. Taluqdars, a group of landlords, were to be found in the following province of British India  
A) North-Western Frontier Province  
B) United Provinces  
C) Punjab  
D) Sind ( )
75. The following Indian was once a member of the British House of Commons  
A) Dadabhai Naoroji  
B) Badruddin Tyabji  
C) W.C Bonnerjee  
D) Surendranath Banerjee ( )
76. The first all-India census was conducted in the year  
A) 1861  
B) 1871  
C) 1881  
D) 1891 ( )

77. Which one of the following was NOT a martial race, as per the British classification?  
A) Gurkhas  
B) Sikhs  
C) Pathans  
D) Kayasthas ( )
78. The Viceroy of India at the time of the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was  
A) Lytton  
B) Ripon  
C) Dufferin  
D) Lansdowne ( )
79. The most important taxation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century in colonial India was  
A) Income tax  
B) Wealth tax  
C) Customs duty  
D) Land revenue ( )
80. The first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service was  
A) Debendranath Tagore  
B) Satyendranath Tagore  
C) R.C Dutt  
D) W.C Bonnerjee ( )
81. The Governor General of India during the Revolt of 1857 was  
A) Dalhousie  
B) Canning  
C) Elgin  
D) John Lawrence ( )
82. The revolutionary leader who was drawn to the ideology of socialism and who wrote the tract, "*Why I am an Atheist*", was  
A) Batukeshwar Dutt  
B) Bhagat Singh  
C) Surya Sen  
D) Jatin Das ( )
83. Subhas Bose founded the Indian National Army in 1942 in  
A) Singapore  
B) Japan  
C) Burma  
D) Germany ( )
84. The following region was NOT directly administered by the British  
A) Berar  
B) Bihar  
C) Baroda  
D) Berhampur ( )

85. In the Bengal election of 1937, the following party won a majority  
A) Congress  
B) Muslim League  
C) Krishak Praja Party  
D) Unionist Party ( )
86. The pamphlet "Hindutva Who is a Hindu?" was written by  
A) M.S Golwalkar  
B) Madan Mohan Malaviya  
C) V.D Savarkar  
D) M.R Jayakar ( )
87. Split between Moderates and Extremists in the Indian National Congress during the annual session that took place at  
A) Nagpur  
B) Surat  
C) Rajkot  
D) Poona ( )
88. Which one of the following politicians did Gandhi regard as his political guru?  
A) Aurobindo Ghosh  
B) Motilal Nehru  
C) B.G Tilak  
D) G.K Gokhale ( )
89. Architecture and town planning for the city of New Delhi was planned by  
A) Le Corbusier  
B) Edwin Lutyens  
C) Laurie Baker  
D) Frank Lloyd Wright ( )
90. Non-Brahmin politics in the electoral arena in pre-1947 South India were represented by  
A) Liberal Party  
B) Republican Party  
C) Dravida Kazhagam  
D) Justice Party ( )
91. Berlin Wall was dismantled in the year  
A) 1978  
B) 1989  
C) 1996  
D) 2001 ( )
92. The trials of Nazi military leaders for war crimes were known as  
A) Gettysburg trials  
B) St Petersburg trials  
C) Hamburg trials  
D) Nuremberg trials ( )

93. The following republic was NOT part of the erstwhile USSR  
A) Latvia  
B) Georgia  
C) Bulgaria  
D) Kirghiz ( )
94. Spanish Civil War took place in the decade of the  
A) 1940s  
B) 1930s  
C) 1920s  
D) 1910s ( )
95. The following empire was officially dissolved in 1922  
A) The Safavid Empire  
B) The Portuguese Empire  
C) The Austro-Hungarian Empire  
D) The Ottoman Empire ( )
96. The majority religion in the Republic of Ireland is  
A) Catholicism  
B) Protestantism  
C) Evangelicalism  
D) Anglicanism ( )
97. The American Civil War was fought in the United States over the question of  
A) Civil Rights  
B) Slavery  
C) Adult Franchise  
D) Feudalism ( )
98. The following was NOT ancient Greek city  
A) Athens  
B) Sparta  
C) Venice  
D) Corinth ( )
99. The Aztec Civilization flourished in the region of  
A) Argentina  
B) Brazil  
C) Costa Rica  
D) Mexico ( )
100. The capital of the Byzantine Empire was  
A) Baghdad  
B) Teheran  
C) Jerusalem  
D) Istanbul ( )