

# RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY 2019

FIRST YEAR

HISTORY (Honours)

Date : 16/05/2019

Time : 11 am – 11.30 am

Paper : II

Full Marks : 10

Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Admit Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE FOR STUDENTS:** THIS SECTION IS TO BE ATTEMPTED FIRST. TIME FOR COMPLETION OF THIS SECTION IS 30 MINUTES. AFTER COMPLETION SUBMIT IT TO THE INVIGILATORS ON DUTY. NON COMPLYING WITH THIS INSTRUCTION WILL RESULT IN PENALTY. NOTE MCQ OF GROUPS A & B MUST BE SUBMITTED 30 MINUTES AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF EXAM.

## Group – A

Answer all the questions given below. Tick (✓) the correct option :

[1×10]

1. “The decline and fall of the Gupta Empire therefore coincided with considerable progress in the outlying area.”

In the light of the statement above, consider the following:

- a) Many village areas, which were possibly ruled by tribal chiefs and were thinly settled, came into historical limelight.
  - b) Many obscure areas, which were possibly ruled by tribal chiefs and were thickly settled, came into historical limelight.
  - c) Many village areas, which were possibly ruled by tribal chiefs and were thickly settled, came into historical limelight.
  - d) Many obscure areas, which were possibly ruled by tribal chiefs and were thinly settled, came into historical limelight.
- (i) Only a is correct
  - (ii) Only b is correct
  - (iii) Only c is correct
  - (iv) Only d is correct

2. Consider the following statements:

- a) “Kalidasa refers to the transplantation of paddy seedling in Pataliputra, but we do not know whether the practice was indigenous or came from Bactria.”
  - b) “Megasthenes refers to the transplantation of paddy seedling in Bactria, but we do not know whether the practice was indigenous or came from Vanga.”
  - c) “Kalidasa refers to the transplantation of paddy seedling in Vanga, but we do not know whether the practice was indigenous or came from Magadha.”
  - d) “Megasthenes refers to the transplantation of paddy seedling in Magadha, but we do not know whether the practice was indigenous or came from Iran.”
- (i) Only a is correct
  - (ii) Only b is correct
  - (iii) Only c is correct
  - (iv) Only d is correct

3. Consider the following statements:

- a) “In Bengal new states were formed by gaminis, who maintained a good number of elephants, horses, boats, etc, in their village camps”.

- b) “In Bengal new states were formed by feudatories, who maintained a good number of elephants, horses, boats, etc, in their river side camps”.”
- c) “In Bengal new states were formed by gramins, who maintained a good number of elephants, horses, boats, etc, in their well fortified camps”.”
- d) “In Bengal new states were formed by feudatories, who maintained a good number of elephants, horses, boats, etc, in their military camp.”
- (i) Only a is correct.
- (ii) Only b is correct.
- (iii) Only c is correct.
- (iv) Only d is correct.
4. During the fourth to the seventh century,
- a) Writing, Sanskrit learning, Vedic rituals, brahmanical social classes, and state systems spread and developed in eastern Madhya Pradesh, north Orissa, West Bengal, a good part of Bangladesh and Assam.
- b) Writing, Sanskrit learning, Vedic rituals, brahmanical social classes, and state systems spread and developed in eastern Madhya Pradesh, north Orissa, East Bengal, a good part of Bangladesh and Assam.
- c) Writing, Sanskrit learning, Vedic rituals, brahmanical social classes, and state systems spread and developed in eastern Andhra Pradesh, north Orissa, West Bengal, a good part of Bangladesh and Assam.
- d) Writing, Sanskrit learning, Vedic rituals, brahmanical social classes, and state systems spread and developed in eastern Uttar Pradesh, north Orissa, East Bengal, a good part of Bangladesh and Assam.
- (i) Only a is correct.
- (ii) Only b is correct.
- (iii) Only c is correct.
- (iv) Only d is correct.
5. In the seventh century, the Comilla area saw:
- a) The kingdom of Khagdas, literally meaning swordsmen
- b) The kingdom of Ratas, literally meaning swordsmen
- c) The kingdom of Lokanatha and Khagdas.
- d) The kingdom of Lokanatha and Ratas.
- (i) Only a is correct.
- (ii) Only b is correct.
- (iii) Only c is correct.
- (iv) Only d is correct.
6. Consider the following statements:
- a) For a century from A.D.432-33 we notice a series of land sale documents recorded on copper – plates in Pundravardhanabhukti, which covered almost the whole of east Bengal, now mostly in Bangladesh.
- b) For a century from A.D. 332-33 we notice a series of land sale documents recorded on copper – plates in Pundravardhanabhukti, which covered almost the whole of north Bengal, now mostly in Bangladesh
- c) For a century from A.D. 432-33 we notice a series of land sale documents recorded on copper – plates in Pundravardhanabhukti, which covered almost the whole of north Bengal, now mostly in Bangladesh

- d) For a century from A.D.332-33 we notice a series of land sale documents recorded on copper – plates in Pundravardhanabhukti, which covered almost the whole of east Bengal, now mostly in Bangladesh
- (i) Only a is correct.  
(ii) Only b is correct.  
(iii) Only c is correct.  
(iv) Only d is correct.
7. Consider the following statements:
- a) In south east Bengal in the Faridpur area five plots of lands granted to a Jaina monastery were waste and water logged, paying no tax to the state.  
b) In north east Bengal in the Faridpur area five plots of lands granted to a Buddhist monastery were waste and water logged, paying no tax to the state.  
c) In south east Bengal in the Faridpur area five plots of lands granted to a Buddhist monastery were waste and water logged, paying no tax to the state.  
d) In north east Bengal in the Faridpur area five plots of lands granted to a Jaina monastery were waste and water logged, paying no tax to the state.
- (i) Only a is correct.  
(ii) Only b is correct.  
(iii) Only c is correct.  
(iv) Only d is correct.
8. Consider the following statements:
- a) The area lying between the Ganga and the Brahmaputra now covering Assam emerged as a settled and fairly Sanskrit educated area in the fourth and fifth centuries.  
b) The area lying between the Ganga and the Brahmaputra now covering Bangladesh emerged as a settled and fairly Sanskrit educated area in the fourth and fifth centuries.  
c) The area lying between the Ganga and the Brahmaputra now covering Assam emerged as a settled and fairly Sanskrit educated area in the fifth and sixth centuries.  
d) The area lying between the Ganga and the Brahmaputra now covering Bangladesh emerged as a settled and fairly Sanskrit educated area in the fifth and sixth centuries.
- (i) Only a is correct.  
(ii) Only b is correct.  
(iii) Only c is correct.  
(iv) Only d is correct.
9. Consider the following statements:
- a) In the coastal Orissa writing was certainly known since the third century B.C. and inscriptions up to the middle of the fourth century B.C. appeared in Sanskrit.  
b) In the coastal Orissa writing was certainly known since the third century A.D and inscriptions up to the middle of the fourth century A.D. appeared in Prakrit.  
c) In the coastal Orissa writing was certainly known since the third century B.C. and inscriptions up to the middle of the fourth century A.D. appeared in Sanskrit.  
d) In the coastal Orissa writing was certainly known since the third century B.C. and inscriptions up to the middle of the fourth century A.D. appeared in Prakrit.
- (i) Only a is correct.  
(ii) Only b is correct.  
(iii) Only c is correct.  
(iv) Only d is correct.

10. Consider the following statements:

- a) Portions of north Bengal, now in Bankura district, give evidence of the prevalence of writing in the time of Bimbisara.
  - b) Portions of south Bengal, now in Bankura district, give evidence of the prevalence of writing in the time of Asoka.
  - c) Portions of south Bengal, now in Bogra district, give evidence of the prevalence of writing in the time of Bimbisara.
  - d) Portions of north Bengal, now in Bogra district, give evidence of the prevalence of writing in the time of Asoka.
- (i) Only a is correct.
  - (ii) Only b is correct.
  - (iii) Only c is correct.
  - (iv) Only d is correct.

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## Group – B

*Answer all the questions given below. Tick (✓) the correct option :*

[1×10]

**A. Who among the following had declared himself as the ruler of Bengal and Bihar during the accession of Iltutmish?**

1. Ali Gurshasp
2. Ali Mardan
3. Ghiyasuddin Iwaz Khalji
4. Bakhtiyar Khalji

**B. Which of the following statements about Raziya (1236-39) are correct?**

1. She was nominated to the throne by her father Iltutmish
2. Her rule marked the beginning of a struggle for power between the monarchy and the Turkish chiefs.
3. Raziya discarded the female apparel and started holding court with her face unveiled.
4. She sent an expedition to Ranthambor to control the Rajputs

- I. Only option c is incorrect
- II. All options are correct
- III. Only option d is incorrect
- IV. Only Options a and b are correct

**C. During the rule of Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-1265) the leading Turkish nobles conspired and replaced Balban from the position of naib in 1250 with another person named:**

1. Jamaluddin Yakut
2. Imaduddin Raihan
3. Altunia
4. Kwaja Hisamuddin

**D. Which historian put the following words in Balban's mouth: 'Whenever I see a base-born ignoble man, my eyes burn and I reach in anger for my sword (to kill him)'.**

- 1) Ziauddin Barani
- 2) Hasan Nizami
- 3) Amir Khusrau

4) Minhaj-us-Siraj

**E. Ghiyasuddin Balban tried to claim his descent from a legendary Iranian king named:**

1. Afrasiyab
2. Amaluddin
3. Azizuddin
4. Hamid

**F. Which among the following areas were a bone of contention between Iltutmish and his rivals, Yalduz and Qubacha?**

1. Kabul and Ghazni
2. Sind and Peshawar
3. Lahore and Multan
4. Delhi and Badaun

**G. In the course of his North West Frontier policy Balban repaired which of the following forts and posted strong armies to prevent the Mongols from crossing the River Beas?**

1. Sunam
2. Samana
3. Bhatinda
4. Lahore

- I) All options are correct  
II) Only options a, b and c are correct  
III) Only options c is incorrect  
IV) Only option b and d are correct

**H. Who among the following was not a Mongol ruler who tried to invade the North West frontier of India:**

1. Abdullah, a grandson of Hulaku in 1292
2. Dawa Khan, the ruler of Trans Oxiana in 1297
3. Dawa Khan's son Qutlugh Khwaja in 1299
4. Ghiyas Khan, the Il Khan ruler of Iran in 1305

**I. Arrange the following regions of medieval India with their appropriate names:**

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Radha    | a) Orissa       |
| 2. Tirhut   | b) North Bengal |
| 3. Kamrup   | c) Assam        |
| 4. Jajnagar | d) South Bengal |

- i) 1a, 2c, 3b, 4d  
ii) 1b, 2d, 3c, 4a  
iii) 1d, 2b, 3c, 4a  
iv) 1b, 2c, 3a, 4d

**J. What was the name of Ghiyasuddin Balban's son who ruled over Bengal:**

- a) Bughra Khan
- b) Prince Muhammad
- c) Bahauddin Tughril
- d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

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