

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY 2018

FIRST YEAR

HISTORY (Honours)

Date : 19/05/2018

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. After the breakup of the Maurya Empire the _____ and the Kushanas emerged as two large political powers.
a) Palas b) Satavahanas c) Partheans d) Sakas
2. Although some Gupta kings are described as excellent and unrivalled chariot warriors, their basic strength lay in the use of _____.
a) spears b) elephants c) horses d) bow and arrow
3. The exploits of a king called _____ are glorified in an iron pillar inscription fixed near Qutb Minar.
a) Sri Gupta b) Chandra c) Chandragupta I d) Chandragupta II
4. By _____ AD the Hunas occupied eastern Malwa and a good portion of Central India.
a) 285 b) 385 c) 485 d) 585
5. In AD _____ there was a migration of a guild of silk weavers from Gujarat to Malwa.
a) 373 b) 473 c) 272 d) 573
6. The Gupta bureaucracy was not as elaborate as the _____.
a) Sakas b) Kushanas c) Partheans d) Mauryans
7. The village _____ became more important in Gupta age.
a) panchayat b) headman c) guild d) banker

8. In ancient India, the Guptas issued the largest number of gold coins, which were called _____ in their inscriptions.
- a) jital d) dinar c) niska d) mana
9. In the Gupta period, the Sudras were permitted to worship a new God called _____.
- a) Varun b) Indra c) Surya d) Krishna
10. The Gupta period saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on _____ and Patanjali.
- a) Soma b) Vasudev c) Panini d) Rakshit

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Group – B

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

[1×10]

1. The first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate to clearly put forward the view that the state should be based on the willing support of the governed was:
a) Iltutmish b) Nasiruddin Mahmud c) Jalauddin Khalji d) Alauddin Khalji
2. Rai Karan who was defeated by the armies of Alauddin Khalji ruled over which state:
a) Malwa b) Ranthambor c) Gujarat d) Jalor
3. Jinaprabha Suri, the jaina saint of medieval India had relations with which sultan?
a) Muhammad bin Tughluq b) Jalauddin Khalji
c) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq d) Mubarak Shah Khalji
4. Which of the following cities were constructed by Firuz Shah Tughluq:
a) Firuzabad b) Patna c) Rae Barreilly d) Agra
5. Which of the following became the Delhi sultan after the death of Firuz Shah Tughluq:
a) Alauddin Khalji b) Timur
c) Nasiruddin Mahmud d) Khizr Khan
6. After Firuz Shah Tughluq's invasion against Ilyas Shah of Bengal the boundary between the two kingdoms was fixed at which river?
a) River Kosi b) River Gomti c) River Bhagirathi d) River Damodar
7. The 'most famous' sultan of the Ilyas shahi dynasty was:
a) Sikandar Shah b) Ilyas Shah
c) Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah d) Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah

8. The river which formed a boundary between the Ilyas shahi and the Kamata kingdom during the rule of Ilyas Shah was:

- a) River padma b) River Teesta c) River Brahmaputra d) River Karatoya

9. Match the following ministers/nobles/courtiers with their respective rulers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Manik Chand and Moti Chand | 1. Alauddin Khalji |
| b) Malik Kafur | 2. Alauddin Hussain Shah |
| c) Rupa and Sanatan | 3. Hushang Shah |
| d) Nardeva Soni | 4. Ahmad Shah I |
| e) Udayraja | 5. Mahmud Begarha |

- a4, b1, c2, d3, e5
- a5, b1, c4, d2, e3
- a3, b1, c2, d5, e4
- a2, b1, c3, d4, e5

10. Hindola Mahal and Jahaz Mahal are specimens of which architecture:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Gujarat architecture | b) Bengal architecture |
| c) Malwa architecture | d) Bahamani architecture |

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