

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

History

HIS 4 (3) C 05—ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA – II

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)

*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Alexander Cunningham.
2. James Princep.
3. Indian Antiquary.
4. Dayaram Sahni.
5. R.D. Banerjee.
6. Iravatham Mahadevan..
7. Robert Bruce Foote.
8. Keerhadi excavation.
9. J. Babington.
10. F. Fawcett.
11. B.K. Thapar.
12. Marayur paintings.
13. Pattanam excavation.
14. Anujan Achan.
15. Porkalam Excavation.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Type)

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Write a note on Asiatic society of Bengal.
17. Who is Johnmarshal ? What is his contributions ?
18. Discuss the discovery of Harappan site.
19. Critically analyse Kodumanal excavation.
20. Evaluate the maritime tradition of Corramandal coast.
21. Explain the survey reports of Robert Sewell.
22. Historically explain the importance of Edakkal caves.
23. Write a note on Travancore Archaeological series.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Discuss the activities and contributions of Archaeological survey of India.
25. Critically evaluate the Debate on Indus script.
26. Explain the role of Mortimer wheeler in the excavation and explorations in India.
27. Analyse the excavations and explorations in Kerala in a historical perspectives.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

History

HIS 4 (3) C 04—WEST ASIAN STUDIES - II

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Yasser Arafat.
2. Intifad.
3. Zionism.
4. AL – Fatah.
5. Haj Amin.
6. Ayatullah Khomeini.
7. Shah of Iran.
8. Iran – Iraq war.
9. PLO.
10. Palestine question.
11. Camp David.
12. Zuess war.
13. OPEC.
14. Formation of Israel.
15. Mossad.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Type)

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attempted.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Analyse anti-Jewish rebellion.
17. Analyse the circumstances that lead to the partition of Palestine.
18. Evaluate the details of nationalisation of oil companies.
19. What is the importance of Muslim World league ?
20. Analyse the role of Taliban in Afghanistan.
21. Discuss the fall of Saddam Hussein.
22. Sketch the Islamic revolution in Iran.
23. Analyse the causes and results of Gulf War of Kuwait.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Critically analyse Arab-Israel wars.
25. Discuss the circumstances behind the formation of OAUPEC.
26. What is Arab spring ? Explain.
27. Evaluate the impact of Gulf money on the society, economy, culture and History of Kerala.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

History

HIS 4 (3) C 03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN II

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4 (3) C 03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The main cause behind the Glorious revolution was _____ attempt to revive Catholicism in England.
(A) James II's. (B) Robert Owens.
(C) John Russell's. (D) Charles II's.
2. Glorious Revolution of _____ marked the end of long struggle between the king and Parliament.
(A) 1688. (B) 1693.
(C) 1694. (D) 1697.
3. "In short, the Glorious Revolution of _____ closed the era of monarchical despotism and introduced the era of constitutionalism."
(A) 1688. (B) 1693.
(C) 1694. (D) 1697.
4. Locke's Two Treatises of Government was published in 1689 :
(A) John Locke's. (B) William.
(C) Robert Filmer. (D) Elias Howe.
(E) Thomas Edison.
5. The first shot fired in the American Revolution was on April 19, _____ and is called the "shot heard round the world".
(A) 1765. (B) 1768.
(C) 1772. (D) 1775.
6. Thomas Paine met an American named _____ in London who told him he should move to America.
(A) Elias Howe. (B) Richard Price.
(C) Benjamin Franklin. (D) Thomas Edison.
7. The neoclassical period ended in 1798 when _____ published the Romantic 'Lyrical Ballads'.
(A) Edmund Cartwright. (B) Richard Price.
(C) Wordsworth. (D) Elias Howe.

8. In 1836 Cornish cabinet-maker _____ formed the London Working Men's Association.
(A) William Lovett. (B) Oliver Cromwell.
(C) William III. (D) Robert Peel.
9. The Bill of Rights was enacted in _____.
(A) 1689. (B) 1692.
(C) 1685. (D) 1698.
10. The death of Queen Anne in _____ led her successor, George I Duke of Hannover to the throne of England.
(A) 1714. (B) 1718.
(C) 1724. (D) 1734.
11. The phrase Social Darwinism was first used in _____.
(A) 1856. (B) 1865.
(C) 1882. (D) 1887.
12. _____ justified the mass murder of the Jewish people during World War II as purging inferior genetics.
(A) Adolf Hitler. (B) Stalin.
(C) Lenin. (D) Mussolini.
13. _____ was the leading English art critic of the Victorian era, also an art patron, draughtsman, watercolourist, a prominent social thinker and philanthropist.
(A) John Ruskin. (B) Tolstoy.
(C) George Eliot. (D) Dostoyevsky.
14. _____ of Ireland during much of Queen Victoria's reign and remains one of the most popular British poets.
(A) Alfred Tennyson. (B) Carlyle.
(C) Ruskin. (D) Matthew Arnold.
15. _____ was an English poet and playwright whose mastery of the dramatic monologue made him one of the foremost Victorian poets.
(A) Dante. (B) Robert Browning.
(C) Paracelsus. (D) Wordsworth.

16. _____ published 'Empedocles on Etna and Other Poems (1852) and 'Poems : A New Edition' (1853).
- (A) G. K. Chesterton. (B) Oscar Wilde.
(C) George Bernard Shaw. (D) Matthew Arnold.
17. _____ ejected the notions, common at the time, of hereditary privilege, religion, absolute, and the Divine Right of Kings.
- (A) Liberalism. (B) Capitalism.
(C) Communalism. (D) Communism.
18. _____ was an English novelist of the 19th century is famous for his satirical works, particularly *Vanity Fair*, a panoramic portrait of English society.
- (A) A. C. Swinburne. (B) John Locke.
(C) William Makepeace Thackeray. (D) George Eliot.
19. The term _____ refers to the emergence of a totalitarian government.
- (A) NWO. (B) Commonwealth.
(C) Globalization. (D) Arya Samaj.
20. The symbol of the Commonwealth is _____ who is the Head of the Commonwealth.
- (A) Queen Elizabeth II. (B) Warren Hastings.
(C) Jonathan Duncan. (D) Macaulay.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

History

HIS 4 (3) C 03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN – II

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attempted.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. William Shakespeare.
2. Isaac Newton.
3. Oliver Cromwell.
4. William Blake.
5. White Man's burden.
6. Chartism.
7. Oxford movement.
8. Social Darwinism.
9. BREXIT.
10. European union.
11. Fabian socialism.
12. Terrorism.
13. Feminism.
14. John Locke.
15. Marlowe.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Questions)

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Explain what is orientalism.
17. Describe the details of utilitarianism.
18. Discuss the importance of Industrial Revolution.
19. Analyse the impacts of American War of Independence.
20. Sketch the meaning and details of Laissez Faire theory.
21. Evaluate the results of French revolution.
22. Write a note on civil war in England.
23. What is factory system? Discuss.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Discuss reformation in England.
25. What is glorious revolution? Why it is called 'Glorious'?
26. Evaluate the nature of Victorian society.
27. Analyse the concept of British commonwealth.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**History****HIS 4 (3) C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY FROM A.D. 1500—II**

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4 (3) C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY FROM A.D. 1500—II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. What was the meaning of Japanese term 'Kamikaze' ?
(A) Divine wave. (B) Holy wind.
(C) Divine wind. (D) Holy war.
2. Which country invaded China in 1938 as part of a mass campaign of territorial expansion ?
(A) Italy. (B) Japan.
(C) Germany. (D) The Soviet Union.
3. Who was the author of united states declaration of independence :
(A) Thomas Jefferson. (B) George Washington.
(C) Abraham Lincon. (D) Benjamin franklin.
4. The Crimean war fought between ———.
(A) China and Turkey. (B) China and Russia.
(C) Russia and China. (D) Russia and Turkey.
5. In which year Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany ?
(A) 1932. (B) 1933.
(C) 1944. (D) 1945.
6. Carbonari was a secret society organised in ?
(A) France. (B) Italy.
(C) Germany. (D) Russia.
7. For the unification of Italy Germany did not wage war against ———.
(A) France. (B) Denmark.
(C) Portugal. (D) Austria.

8. "League is very well when sparrows shout but no good when eagles fall out who said ?
- (A) Woodrow Wilson. (B) Winston Churchill.
(C) Hitler. (D) Mussolini.
9. The Head Quarters of league court was at ?
- (A) Hague. (B) Paris.
(C) Vienna. (D) Geneva.
10. The leader of Black shirts in Italy was ?
- (A) Mussolini. (B) Hitler.
(C) Franco. (D) Lenin.
11. Who was known as the Fuehrer ?
- (A) Hitler (B) Mussolini.
(C) Franco. (D) Lenin.
12. The gathering storm was written by ?
- (A) David Irving. (B) Winston Churchill.
(C) John Lukas. (D) Erich Fromm.
13. The origin of Second world war was written by ?
- (A) AJP Taylor. (B) David Irving.
(C) Winston Churchill. (D) William Shirer.
14. Rome - Berlin axis was formed on ?
- (A) 1933. (B) 1934.
(C) 1935. (D) 1936.
15. Who was the prime minister of England during the time of Second world war ?
- (A) Clement Atlee B. (B) J. F. Kennedy.
(C) Winston Churchill. (D) Joseph Stalin.

16. Bloody Sunday in Russia was on ?
(A) January 1903. (B) January 1904.
(C) January 1905. (D) January 1906.
17. The Warsaw pact was in the year :
(A) 1952. (B) 1954.
(C) 1955. (D) 1956.
18. The Great cultural revolution in China was introduced by :
(A) MaoTseTung. (B) Sanyat Sen.
(C) Chiang Kaishek. (D) Cho enlai.
19. The Brundtland Report relates to :
(A) Globalisation. (B) Terrorism.
(C) Pollution. (D) Sustainable development.
20. What is the term of U N Secretary general :
(A) Five Year. (B) Six Year.
(C) Three Year. (D) Four Year.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

History

HIS 4 (3) C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY FROM A.D. 1500 II

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Cold war.
2. Marshall plan.
3. Warsaw pact.
4. NATO.
5. SEATO.
6. PLO.
7. Hamaz.
8. Nelson Mandela.
9. Appartheid.
10. Globalization.
11. Treaty of versailles.
12. Treaty of St. Germain.
13. General Tojo.
14. Yalta conference.
15. Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Type)

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Write a note on League of Nation.
17. What is Fascism ? Explain.
18. How far U.N. specialised agencies successful in their targets ?
19. Critically analyse Arab-Israeli relation.
20. Evaluate the details of Cold War.
21. Write a note of Chiang Kai-shek.
22. Discuss the Kuwait war of 1990.
23. Sketch the Iran-Iraq war of 1980.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Analyse in detail the nature and character of I World War.
25. Critically analyse the Russian Revolution of 1917.
26. Historically analyse causes and results of II World War.
27. Sketch the characteristics and policies of Peoples Republic of China.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**History****HIS 4 (3) C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT)—II****(2019 Admission onwards)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
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HIS 4 (3) C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT) II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who is the chief exponent of Two nation theory ?
(A) Vivikananda. (B) Gokhale.
(C) Gandhiji. (D) Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
2. Mohammed Ali Jinnah was born in :
(A) Lahore. (B) Bombay.
(C) Delhi. (D) Karachi.
3. The doctrine of Ramarajya was expounded by :
(A) Tilak. (B) Gokhale.
(C) Gandhiji. (D) Nehru.
4. Name the important work of V. D. Savarkar :
(A) Princess. (B) Politics.
(C) Freedom struggle. (D) Hindutva.
5. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer ?
(A) Nehru. (B) Tilak.
(C) Sree Narayana Guru. (D) Mahatma Gandhi.
6. Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by :
(A) Jayaprakash Narayanan. (B) M. N. Roy.
(C) Gandhiji. (D) Tilak.
7. A series of non-violence campaigns of Civil Disobedience Movement were launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of ———.
(A) Mohammad Ali Jinnah. (B) Sri Aurabindo.
(C) Motilal Nehru. (D) Mahatma Gandhi.

8. ——— called on all Congressmen and Indians to maintain discipline via non-violence and Do or Die in order to achieve ultimate freedom.
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi. (B) Motilal Nehru.
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Sri Aurobindo.
9. On 9th of August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in ———.
- (A) UP. (B) Delhi.
(C) Ahmedabad. (D) Mumbai.
10. During the First World War, ——— joined the central powers against Britain.
- (A) America. (B) Britain.
(C) France. (D) Turkey.
11. The main object of Khilafat Movement was to force the ——— Government to change its attitude towards Turkey and to restore the Sultan.
- (A) British. (B) Austrian.
(C) American. (D) Serbian.
12. ——— visited Malabar in 1921, giving a further impetus to the Khilafat movement.
- (A) Gandhiji. (B) Motilal Nehru.
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak. (D) Sri Aurobindo.
13. The constitution of India became fully operational with effect from 26th January ———.
- (A) 1905. (B) 1935.
(C) 1947. (D) 1950.
14. Every voter of ——— years or above of age is eligible to contest elections to the Lok Sabha.
- (A) 21. (B) 23.
(C) 24. (D) 25.

15. In India, "the Emergency" refers to a 21-month period in 1975-77 when Prime Minister _____ unilaterally had an emergency declared across the country.
- (A) Indira Gandhi. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru.
(C) Dr. B. K. Ambedkar. (D) Rajiv Gandhi.
16. Indira Gandhi became the prime minister in January _____ and then emerged victorious in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections.
- (A) 1906. (B) 1916.
(C) 1966. (D) 1966.
17. Ramnath Goenka, the only newspaper owner who stood up to _____, was harassed and he faced a series of troubles at the hands of her government.
- (A) Indira Gandhi. (B) J.P. George Fernandes.
(C) AB Vajpayee. (D) L.K. Advani.
18. In the _____ Lok Sabha polls, Indira Gandhi returned to power and remained in power till her assassination in 1984.
- (A) 1908. (B) 1940.
(C) 1970. (D) 1980.
19. _____ is a specifically delineated duty-free enclave and shall be deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations and duties and tariffs.
- (A) SEZ. (B) Liberalization.
(C) Privatization. (D) Globalization.
20. soon after becoming the Prime Minister of India, _____ created a Ministry of Scientific Research and Natural Resources and actively supported the atomic energy programme for peaceful purposes.
- (A) Nehru. (B) Narasimha Rao.
(C) Prof. P. M. S. Blackett. (D) Vajpayee.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

History

HIS 4 (3) C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT) II

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Michael O'Dwyer.
2. Bardoli.
3. Chauri Chaura.
4. Swarajya party.
5. Purna Swaraj.
6. Dandi March.
7. Champaran.
8. Salt Satyagraha.
9. Bhagat Singh.
10. Poona Pact.
11. Hindswaraj.
12. Tagore.
13. 1935 Act.
14. Internal emergency in India.
15. Narasimha Rao.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Paragraph Questions)

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attempted.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. What is Rowlat Act?
17. Explain Non-co-operation movement.
18. Describe what is Khilafat movement.
19. Write a note on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
20. Sketch the details of Montagu-Chelmsford reform.
21. Analyse the circumstances that led to the formation of Congress Socialist Party (CSP).
22. Write a note on All India Kisan Sabha.
23. Critically evaluate the rise of communalism in India.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Historically analyse the role of 'Quit India Movement' in India's struggle for Independence.
25. Write an essay on Subhash Chandra Bose and INA.
26. Discuss the major features of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.
27. Critically evaluate the constructive programmes of Gandhiji.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

HIS 4B 20—GENDER STUDIES

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Sexual violence.
2. Masculinity.
3. Gerda Lerner.
4. Gender discrimination.
5. Eco-feminism.
6. Judith Butler.
7. Women images in Indus Seals.
8. Brahminical Patriarchy.
9. Women in Jainism.
10. Indian Penal Code.
11. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition Act) 1986.
12. Queer Theory.
13. Coming Out.
14. Queerala.
15. SCMPK.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Type)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attempted.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Gender as social construction. Explain
17. Write an essay on dalit feminism.
18. Discuss the role of women in technology and tool making in the proto historic period.
19. Examine the social life of the women's in Mughals court.
20. Describe the features of Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961.
21. Write an essay on heterosexuality.
22. Describe the activities of the various organizations of sexual minorities.
23. Critically examine the development of women literacy in India.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Trace the origin and concept of feminism.
25. Critically examine the gender order in Brahminical Patriarchy.
26. Describe the Islamic law and women in the medieval period.
27. Discuss the changing concept of family and marriage in the present time.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

HIS 4B 06—INDIAN HISTORY—2

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4B 06—INDIAN HISTORY—2

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The famous paper entitled "Was There Feudalism in Indian History ? belongs to :
(A) B N S Yadava. (B) D. C. Sircar.
(C) Harbans Mukhia. (D) D.N. Jha.
2. What is *Samanta* system ?
(A) A system of taxation. (B) A political system based on hierarchy of vassals.
(C) A system of measuring land. (D) A system of coinage in medieval India.
3. Who was the first Sultan to pay soldiers in cash instead of through *iqtas* ?
(A) Iltutmish. (B) Balban.
(C) Muhammad Tughluq. (D) Ala-ud-din Khalji.
4. Who was a *shahna* ?
(A) Military commander. (B) Spy.
(C) District head. (D) Market superintendent.
5. Who were *barids* ?
(A) Secret agents. (B) Military chiefs.
(C) Revenue collectors. (D) Elite guards.
6. Under whose reign did *diwan-i-arz* become a separate department ?
(A) Iltutmish. (B) Ala-ud-din Khalji.
(C) Muhammad Tughluq. (D) Balban.
7. Who was known as 'Lakh Baksh' ?
(A) Aibak. (B) Iltutmish.
(C) Balban. (D) Raziya.

8. What was *khidmat* ?

- (A) One-fifth of the spoils of wars
- (B) A tax on purchase and sale of commodities.
- (C) A tribute realised from the subjugated Indian chiefs.
- (D) A house tax demanded from the Hindus.

9. The Hindu ruler of Sind who was defeated and deposed by the Arab invaders was :

- (A) Jaisingha.
- (B) Jayachandra.
- (C) Dahar.
- (D) Bhima.

10. Who was the court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni and author of *Shah Namah* ?

- (A) Al-Beruni.
- (B) Ibn Battulah.
- (C) Maulana Khwajagi.
- (D) Firdausi.

11. Which of the following new - techniques in the cotton textile industry were introduced in India by the Turks ?

- (i) Spinning jenny
- (ii) Spinning wheel
- (iii) Water frame
- (iv) Cotton-carder's bow
- (v) Weaver's treadles

12. Which of the following constituted the tax-collecting officials ?

- (i) Rais
- (ii) Khuts
- (iii) Chaudharis
- (iv) Muqaddams

Choose the answer from the codes below :

- (A) i and ii.
- (B) ii and iii.
- (C) i, ii and iii
- (D) ii, iii and iv.

13. When was the Bahmani kingdom founded ?
(A) 1325. (B) 1437.
(C) 1347. (D) 1341.
14. What was the largest administrative division in Vijayanagar ?
(A) Kottam. (B) Nadu.
(C) Kurram. (D) Mandalam.
15. Who wrote *Dasabodha* ?
(A) Kabir. (B) Nanak.
(C) Ramdas. (D) Tukaram.
16. Who wrote *Sur Sarawali* ?
(A) Mirabai. (B) Chaitanya.
(C) Tulsidas. (D) Surdas.
17. According to Abdur Razzaq, the pay of the policemen of Vijayanagar was paid from the proceeds of :
(A) Brothels. (B) Taxes on goods.
(C) Land revenue. (D) Wine shops.
18. What is *asthavanaz* ?
(A) Land revenue department. (B) A type of rice.
(C) One-third of the produce of land. (D) House tax.
19. Which revenue system among the following is also known as the *bandobast* system ?
(A) Zabti. (B) Dahsala.
(C) Nasaq. (D) Kankut.
20. Which Mughal is credited with prohibiting sati unless the widow herself, of her own free will, persistently desired it ?
(A) Akbar. (B) Babur.
(C) Humayun. (D) Jahangir.

*(India map to accompany)***FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

HIS 4B 06—INDIAN HISTORY—2

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. First Battle of Panipat.
2. Slave dynasty.
3. Balban.
4. MuhammedbinThuglaq's Transfer of Capital.
5. Krishna Devarayar.
6. Bahmani Kingdom.
7. Hampi.
8. Irfan Habib.
9. SherShha.
10. Jagirdari System.
11. Shivaji.
12. Kabir.
13. Medieval trade in India.

Turn over

14. TajMahal.
15. Chishti Order.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Examine the features of Indian feudalism.
17. Describe the economic and military reforms of Alauddin Khilji.
18. Discuss the welfare measures introduced by Pirozshah Thuglaq.
19. Trace the causes of the Afghan conflicts and the formation of Sur dynasty.
20. Write an essay on the Rajput policy of the Mughals.
21. Examine the land revenue policy of the Marathas.
22. Trace the growth and development of science and technology in the Mughal period.
23. Mark the following important trade centres of medieval India in the outline map provided.

Surat, Bengal, Masulipattanam, Muziris, Gujarat

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Critically evaluate the reforms of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
25. Examine the Deccan policy of Aurengzeb.
26. Describe nature of polity and cultural contributions of Vijayanagar Empire.
27. Write an essay on the Bhakti movement in India.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL, 2022**

History

HIS 4B 05—WORLD HISTORY—2

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4B 05—WORLD HISTORY—2

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who was the first Christian emperor in Rome ?
(A) Constantine. (B) Nero.
(C) Diocletian. (D) Darius I.
2. When did western Roman empire in the had vanished in ?
(A) 400 B.C. (B) 500 B.C.
(C) 600 B.C. (D) 700 B.C.
3. When did Fall of the Roman empire in took place ?
(A) 1423 C.E. (B) 1438 C.E.
(C) 1443 C.E. (D) 1453 C.E.
4. Who was the greatest ruler of eastern Roman empire ?
(A) Justinian. (B) Constantine.
(C) Leo III. (D) Nero.
5. The Muslim army defeated the Persian army in Siria in :
(A) 648 B. (B) 636 B.C.
(C) 626 B.C. (D) 656 B.C.
6. Who was the Greatest ruler of the Macedonian dynasty is ?
(A) Louis IV. (B) Darius I.
(C) Alexander. (D) Basil II.
7. Who wrote the book City of God ?
(A) Heradotus. (B) St. Augustin.
(C) Pliny. (D) Thucidides.

8. Which was the greatest religion of the world ?
(A) Hinduism. (B) Islam.
(C) Buddhism (D) Christianity.
9. Who was the first Barbarian king of Italy ?
(A) George Washington. (B) Roosevelt.
(C) Theodoric the Great. (D) Peter the Great.
10. African Cape of Good hope was found in :
(A) 1487 C.E. (B) 1874 C.E.
(C) 1784 C.E. (D) 1478 C.E.
11. When did Prophet Mohammad left Mecca ?
(A) 266 C.E. (B) 622 C.E.
(C) 254 C.E. (D) 265 C.E.
12. When did Prophet Mohammad along with his followers made a pilgrimage to Ka'aba ?
(A) 628 C.E. (B) 566 C.E.
(C) 623 C.E. (D) 286 C.E.
13. When did Prophet Mohammad died in ?
(A) 628 C.E. (B) 632 C.E.
(C) 236 C.E. (D) 326 C.E.
14. Who had established independent power in Yemen ?
(A) Diocletian. (B) Yasudi Shias.
(C) Justinian (D) Belisarius.
15. Name the Persian ruler who developed systematised trend towards Feudalism :
(A) Charles Martel. (B) Romulus IV.
(C) Charlemagne. (D) Zizam-ul-mulk.

16. When did Muhammad of Qandahar led an army into Iran in ?
(A) 1622 A.D. (B) 1722 A.D.
(C) 1822 A.D. (D) 1272 A.D.
17. Who was known as the Father of Modern Surgery ?
(A) Vanghbbhata. (B) Susrutha.
(C) Abu-al-Quasim. (D) Charaka.
18. Name the Ming ruler who captured Beijing :
(A) Justinian. (B) Belisarius.
(C) Charles Martel. (D) Taizu.
19. Which was believed to be the most effective defensive against invasion in China ?
(A) Great Wall of China. (B) Pyramid.
(C) Fahtehpursikri. (D) Pisa.
20. When did the Macedonians captured Syria ?
(A) 968 C.E. (B) 987 C.E.
(C) 988 C.E. (D) 989 C.E.

(World map to accompany)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

HIS 4B 05—WORLD HISTORY—2

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Odoacer.
2. Caxons.
3. Clergy.
4. Serfs.
5. Papacy.
6. Al-Khwarizmi.
7. William the Conqueror.
8. Calligraphy.
9. Hijra.
10. Black Death.
11. Silk Route.
12. Third Crusade.
13. Magna Carta.
14. Tang Dynasty.
15. Battle of Manzikert.



Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attempted.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Write a note on Justinian code.
17. Write an essay on the Abbasid Caliphate golden age.
18. Analyze the features of Iqta systems and changes in Agriculture.
19. Write a note on the rise of Christianity.
20. Describe the importance of naval expedition of Cheng Ho.
21. Explain the decline of feudalism.
22. Analyze the importance of medieval trade.
23. Mark important medieval towns in the outline map provided.

(Bergen, Siena, Bruges, Prague, Torun, Carcassonne, Nordlingen, and Toledo)

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Explain the Legacy Charlemagne.
25. Explain the origin and structure of Feudalism.
26. Examine the Contribution of Arabs in the field of Mathematics, Astronomy, Alchemy, Optics and Medicine.
27. Discuss the different Crusades and its impact.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBSS--UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

**HIS 3C 06 AND HIS 4C 06—HISTORY OF JOURNALISM : JOURNALISM IN KERALA
AND JOURNALISM IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type)

Answer the following questions 1 to 12.

Each question carries 1/6 mark.

1. Which was the first English newspaper published from Kerala ?
(a) Travancore Herald. (b) Travancore Manual.
(c) Western Star. (d) Western Coast.
2. Who launched the publication called Yuktivadi ?
(a) Moorkoth Kumaran. (b) C. K. Krishnan.
(c) C. V. Kunhuraman. (d) K. Ayyappan.
3. Which is the largest news agency in India ?
(a) Press Trust of India. (b) HindusthanSamachar.
(c) United News of India. (d) SamacharBharati.
4. Which newspaper carries the motto "All the News That's Fit to print" ?
(a) The Guardian. (b) The Hindu.
(c) The New York Times. (d) The Times of India.

Fill in the Blanks :

5. DTP stands for _____.
6. Kerala Press Academy was established in _____.

25. Give an account on the contributions of DevjiBhimji in the development of Malayalam journalism.
26. Evaluate the positive and negative journalistic trends in contemporary India.
27. Discuss the concept of freedom of press outlined in constitution of India.
28. Examine the contributions of major Indian news agencies.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay)

Answer any two of the following.

Each question carries 15 marks.

29. Analyse the contributions of Malayalam press in the nationalist movement.
30. Evaluate the role of Christian missionaries in the development of journalism in Kerala.
31. Give an account on the important international news agencies.
32. Examine the socio, political role of media in modern India.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

7. The largest journalist organisation in the non-aligned world is ———.
8. ——— is India's only multilingual news agency.

Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 9. Kandathil Varghese Mappilai | — Keralapatrika. |
| 10. Chengalathu Kunhirama Menon | — Kerala Sanchari. |
| 11. Vengayil Kunhiraman Nayanar | — Keraladarpanam. |
| 12. K. Ramakrishna Pillai | — Keralamitram. |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Short Answer)

Answer any seven of the following.

Each question carries 2 marks.

13. Herman Gundart.
14. Malayali.
15. Moorkoth Kumaran.
16. Samadarshi.
17. Press Council of India.
18. Yellow Journalism.
19. Reuters.
20. First statutory Press Commission in India.
21. FM.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C (Short Essay)

Answer any five of the following.

Each question carries 6 marks.

22. Trace out the evolution of print journalism in Kerala.
23. Analyse the role of press in the development of communist movement in Kerala.
24. Assess the contributions of Kerala Press Academy.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

**HIS 3C 04 AND HIS 4C 04—WEST ASIAN STUDIES : WEST ASIA IN CRISIS AND
CONTEMPORARY WEST ASIA**

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

PART I

Bunch I

One Word or Phrase.

1. Name the king of Egypt who was overthrown by the July revolution of 1952.
2. The term 'Ba'athism' stands for :
3. The Camp David Agreement was signed in the year :
4. The Arab-Israeli war of 1973 is popularly known as :

Bunch II

Fill in the blanks.

5. The immediate cause of the Arab-Israeli war of 1956 was _____.
6. The Islamic resistant movement that sprang up in Palestine during the First Intifadah is _____.

PART II

7. The last Shah of Iran was _____.
8. The head quarters of the OAPEC is at _____.

Bunch III*Match the following.*

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 9. Taliban | - 1990. |
| 10. Nationalization of Iranian oil industry | - Mohammed Omar. |
| 11. Gulf war of Kuwait | - Abdul Mohsen Al Turki. |
| 12. World Muslim League | - 1951. |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)**Section B (Short Answer Questions)***Answer any ten questions in 50 words.**Each question carries 2 marks.**5 from Part I and 5 from Part II.***PART I**

13. Free Officers movement of Egypt.
14. Fatah Party.
15. Six days War.
16. Intifadah.
17. Syrian-Lebanese Communist Party.
18. UNRWA.

PART II

19. Mohammed Mossadeq.
20. Operation Enduring Freedom.
21. GCC.
22. Shiism.
23. Taliban.
24. B. Ravi Pillai.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Answer any six questions in 150 words

Each question carries 5 marks.

3 from Part I and 3 from Part II.

PART I

25. Bring forth the causes of the Egyptian revolution of 1952.
26. Trace the circumstances that led to the formation of the P.L.O.
27. "The Suez crisis marked the end of the imperial influence of Britain in West Asia and witnessed the rise of the U.S as a global super power". Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.
28. Give an account of the Oslo Accords of 1993. How far it helped the creation of a Palestine state.

PART II

29. Discuss the role of the clergy in the Iranian revolution of 1979.
30. How far the first Gulf war influenced the economic condition of West Asia.
31. Highlight the influence of the Gulf money on the socio-economic realm of Kerala.
32. Bring forth the causes responsible for the downfall of Saddam Hussain.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

Answer any two questions in 350 words.

Each question carries 12 marks.

1 from Part I and 1 from Part II.

PART I

33. Review the career and achievement of Jamal Abdul Nasser as president of Egypt.
34. Examine the role of the U.S in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

PART II

35. Discuss the growth of the Iranian oil industry after the Islamic revolution.
36. Summarise the relation between India and Palestine.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

History

HIS3C03 AND HIS4C03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN : HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONS AND ERA OF COLONIALISM AND HISTORY OF VICTORIAN AND POST COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS

(2014—2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS3C03 AND HIS4C03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN : HISTORY
OF REVOLUTIONS AND ERA OF COLONIALISM AND HISTORY OF VICTORIAN AND
POST COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The main cause behind the Glorious revolution was _____ attempt to revive Catholicism in England.
(A) James II's. (B) Robert Owens.
(C) John Russell's. (D) Charles II's.
2. Glorious Revolution of _____ marked the end of long struggle between the king and Parliament.
(A) 1688. (B) 1693.
(C) 1694. (D) 1697.
3. _____ was born in 1709 in Lichfield, Staffordshire.
(A) Samuel Johnson. (B) Richard Price.
(C) Edmund Cartwright. (D) Thomas Edison.
4. _____ is author of the essay collection "The Citizen of the World (1762).
(A) Oliver Goldsmith. (B) Richard Price.
(C) Mary Wollstonecraft. (D) Thomas Edison.
5. 'A Tale of Two Cities' was a novel written by _____.
(A) Charles Dickens. (B) Edmund Cartwright.
(C) Alexander Graham Bell. (D) Thomas Edison.
6. From 1811 until 1816, with the release of Sense and Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice, Mansfield Park and Emma, _____ achieved success as a published writer.
(A) Aristotle. (B) Jane Austen.
(C) Niccolò Machiavelli. (D) Jean Bodin.
7. Societie Asiatique was formed in _____ in 1822.
(A) Paris. (B) Calcutta.
(C) Bombay. (D) Ceylon.

8. _____ created the sewing machine in 1844.
- (A) Elias Howe. (B) Isaac Singer.
(C) Alexander Graham Bell. (D) Thomas Edison.
9. After the English Civil War had established a protectorate under _____.
- (A) Robert Peel. (B) William III.
(C) Charles. (D) Oliver Cromwell.
10. Jean-Baptiste Colbert, controller general of finance under King Louis XIV of _____.
- (A) Britain. (B) France.
(C) China. (D) USA.
11. Matthew Arnold is one of the great social voices of the _____ era.
- (A) Victorian. (B) Tudor.
(C) Stuart. (D) Windsor.
12. _____ is a political philosophy or worldview founded on ideas of liberty and equality.
- (A) Capitalism. (B) Liberalism.
(C) Communalism. (D) Communism.
13. _____ was an English novelist, poet, journalist, translator and one of the leading writers of the Victorian era.
- (A) George Eliot. (B) John Locke.
(C) A. C. Swinburne. (D) Thackeray.
14. _____ is an intellectual and art movement supporting the emphasis of aesthetic values more than social-political themes for literature, fine art, music and other arts.
- (A) Aestheticism. (B) Capitalism.
(C) Communalism. (D) Communism.
15. The Fabian Society, established in _____ in 1884.
- (A) Delhi. (B) Bagdad.
(C) Beijing. (D) London.

16. After the Second world war, which highlighted that so many people were deprived and poor, the Liberal politician _____ identified five issues that needed to be tackled to make a better Britain.
- (A) Ramsay MacDonald. (B) John Stuart Mill.
(C) Keynes. (D) William Beveridge.
17. The term _____ refers to the emergence of a totalitarian government.
- (A) NWO. (B) Commonwealth.
(C) Globalization. (D) Arya Samaj.
18. William James founded The Asiatic Society of _____ in 1784.
- (A) Bengal. (B) Madras.
(C) Bombay. (D) Delhi.
19. _____ famous book 'Anand Math', the Bible of modern Bengali patriotism, provided very great inspiration to the people.
- (A) Rabindranath Tagore's. (B) Bankim Chandra's.
(C) Lakshminath Bezbarua's. (D) Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar's.
20. _____ founded, Visva-Bharati University.
- (A) Rabindranath Tagore. (B) Mrs Annie Besant.
(C) Mahadev Govind Ranade. (D) Rousseau.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**History****HIS3C03 AND HIS4C03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN . HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONS AND ERA OF COLONIALISM AND HISTORY OF VICTORIAN AND POST COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours**Maximum : 80 Marks****Section A (Objective Type Questions)***Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.***1. Test Act was passed during the reign of :**

(a) James I

(b) Charles I.

(c) James II.

(d) Charles II.

2. Flying Shuttle was invented by :

(a) John Kay.

(b) James Hargreaves.

(c) Samuel Crompton.

(d) Edmund Cartwright.

3. Headquarters of British Commonwealth Secretariat is located at :

(a) Manchester.

(b) Liverpool.

(c) London.

(d) Paris.

4. Father of Classical Liberalism :

(a) Thomas Paine.

(b) John Locke.

(c) John Wesley.

(d) William Wilber Force.

Fill in the blanks :**5. Pride and Prejudice was written by ———.****6. Enclosure Movement is associated with****Revolution**

7. Labour Party was founded in the year _____.
8. My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of _____.

Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9. Lord Byron | - Vanity Faire. |
| 10. James Mill | - Animal Farm. |
| 11. William Thackeray | - History of British India. |
| 12. George Orwell | - The Vision of Judgement. |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Short Answer)

*Answer any seven questions in 50 words each.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Edmund Burke.
14. Jeremy Bentham.
15. Robert Owen.
16. Common Sense.
17. Adam Smith.
18. Charles Darwin.
19. Bertrand Russell.
20. Globalization.
21. Mulraj Anand.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C (Short Essay)

*Answer any five questions in 150 words each.
Each question carries 6 marks.*

22. Bring out the impact of French Revolution in England.
23. Write a note on Orientalism.
24. Write a note on Gladstone and his Parliamentary Reforms.

25. Point out the significance of Oxford movement.
26. Explain the term De-Colonization.
27. Analyse the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
28. Briefly explains the threats of Terrorism to mankind.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essays)

Answer any two questions in 350 words each.

Each question carries 15 marks.

29. Trace out the emergence of Romantic revival in England.
30. How far the imperialist ideology helped for the consolidation of British Empire.
31. Critically examine impact of Second World War on Britain.
32. Analyse the main characteristics of Victorian society and upper class morality.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

History

**HIS 3C 02 AND HIS 4C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY : IMPERIALIST ONSLAUGHTS
AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS AND NEO-COLONIALISM CHALLENGES
AND RESPONSES**

(2014-2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 3C 02 AND HIS 4C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY : IMPERIALIST ONSLAUGHTS
AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS AND NEO-COLONIALISM CHALLENGES
AND RESPONSES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. In 1742 the Austrian succession war broke out in Europe in connection with the succession of _____ to the throne of Austria.
(A) Maria Theresa. (B) Dupleix.
(C) Sir Thomas Roe. (D) Philip IV.
2. _____ views the revolt basically as a mutiny in his book "The Sepoy Mutiny and the revolt of 1857".
(A) R.C.Majumdar. (B) Karl Marx.
(C) M.N.Roy. (D) R.P.Dutt.
3. _____ a retired English L.C.S officer played an important role in the Indian National Congress formation.
(A) W.C. Banerjee. (B) Man Mohan Gosh.
(C) A.O.Hume. (D) A.M.Bose.
4. Mob violence at Chauri chaura in Gorakhpur district of _____ took place on February 1922.
(A) Agra. (B) Kanpur.
(C) Oudh. (D) Burhampur.
(E) U.P.
5. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was on 5th March _____.
(A) 1913. (B) 1924.
(C) 1928. (D) 1931.
6. _____ formed a party called Tung-meng Hui (Alliance Society).
(A) Dr.SunYatson. (B) Yuan Shih-kai.
(C) Liang Ch'i-ch'ao. (D) Bismarck.

7. _____ the Prime Minister of France (known as the 'Tiger' of France).
- (A) Clemenceau. (B) Woodrow Wilson.
(C) Alexander Kerensky. (D) Leon Trotsky.
8. The brilliant leadership and the moving spirit of _____ was responsible for the October Revolution in Russia.
- (A) Lenin. (B) Alexander Kerensky.
(C) Leon Trotsky. (D) Stalin.
9. USSR is established in December _____ comprising a confederation of Russia, Belorussia, Ukraine, and the Transcaucasia Federation.
- (A) 1922. (B) 1926.
(C) 1929. (D) 1932.
10. _____ was born on April 22, 1870, in Simbirsk, Russia.
- (A) Joseph Stalin. (B) Mao.
(C) Leon Trotsky. (D) Lenin.
11. The competition between the Super Powers led to the _____.
- (A) Cold War. (B) Civil War.
(C) First World War. (D) Second World War.
12. _____ took the leadership of all the Communist Countries.
- (A) Soviet Russia. (B) Poland.
(C) India. (D) Germany.
13. The Cold War came to an end with the collapse of the Soviet Union in _____.
- (A) 1991. (B) 1995.
(C) 1998. (D) 1999.
14. United States of America formed SEATO in _____ in order to reduce Soviet Russia's influence.
- (A) 1954. (B) 1957.
(C) 1959. (D) 1964.

15. In 1955 America formed ----- in Middle East.
(A) MEDO. (B) SEATO.
(C) WARSAW PACT. (D) CENTO.
16. The North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington on April 4 :
(A) 1934. (B) 1942.
(C) 1949. (D) 1951.
17. SEATO was dissolved on 30th June ----- after many members lost interest and withdrew.
(A) 1947. (B) 1957.
(C) 1977. (D) 1987.
18. ----- was the leader of the Soviet Union from 1929 to 1953.
(A) Joseph Stalin. (B) Harry Truman.
(C) Khrushchev. (D) Nixon.
19. The Berlin Wall, built in August of 1961, was a physical symbol of the political and emotional divisions of -----.
(A) Germany. (B) Britain.
(C) France. (D) America.
20. The Suez Canal was built by ----- developer Ferdinand de Lesseps.
(A) French. (B) British.
(C) American. (D) Egypt.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**History****HIS 3C 02 AND HIS 4C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY : IMPERIALIST ONSLAUGHTS
AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS AND NEO COLONIALISM CHALLENGES
AND RESPONSES**

(2014-2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Attempt all twelve questions given below.
Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. Who was the Chancellor of West Germany initiated Ostpolitik ?
(a) Henry Kissinger. (b) Willy Brandt.
(c) Egon Krenz. (d) Michael Gorbachev.
2. With which country FLN associated ?
(a) Tanzania. (b) Algeria.
(c) Vietnam. (d) Cambodia.
3. Which country was the target of 9/11 attack ?
(a) U.S.A. (b) France.
(c) Canada. (d) Sweden.
4. What was called as *post dated cheque* by Gandhi ?
(a) Simon Commission. (b) Cabinet Mission.
(c) Round table Conference. (d) Cripps Mission.
5. George Clemenceau — France.
6. Woodrow Wilson — USA.
7. Lloyd George — Britain.
8. Orlando — Italy.
9. Blitzkrieg means :
(a) Lightening war. (b) Living space.
(c) People's livelihood. (d) Democracy.

10. _____ coined the word United Nations Organization.
- (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt. (b) Winston Churchill
(c) Ramsay Mac Donald. (d) Eisenhower.
11. _____ is the headquarters of UNICEF.
- (a) Geneva. (b) New York.
(c) London. (d) Washington.
12. Trotsky was the leader of _____.
- (a) French Revolution. (b) Russian Revolution.
(c) American Revolution. (d) Spanish revolution.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B

*Attempt any seven questions given below in not more than 50 words.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. White man's Burden.
14. Sun Yat Sen.
15. Treaty of Versailles 1919.
16. Storm Troopers (SA).
17. Allied powers.
18. Suez Crisis.
19. Truman Doctrine.
20. SEATO.
21. P.L.O.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C

*Attempt any five questions given below in not more than 150 words.
Each question carries 6 marks.*

22. Multi National Companies.
23. Give an account of Taiping rebellion.
24. Evaluate Joseph Stalin as the ruler of Russia.
25. Discuss the causes of the rise of fascism and its development in Italy.

26. U.S occupation of Afghanistan after 9/11
27. Examine the cultural impact of globalization
28. Examine the factors that led Algerian independence in 1962.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D

Attempt any two questions given below in not more than 150 words.

Each question carries 15 marks.

29. Examine the weaknesses of league of nation and its failures in maintaining international peace.
30. Critically evaluate the features of Globalization.
31. Examine the role of Gandhi in the freedom struggle of India.
32. Cold war in Vietnam.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

**HIS 3C 01 AND HIS 4C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY : INDIAN NATIONAL
MOVEMENT—GANDHIAN PHASE (1917—1947) AND SELECTED THEMES IN
CONTEMPORARY INDIA**

(2014—2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 3C 01 AND HIS 4C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY : INDIAN NATIONAL
MOVEMENT—GANDHIAN PHASE (1917—1947) AND SELECTED THEMES IN
CONTEMPORARY INDIA

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. On 9th of August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in _____.
(A) UP. (B) Delhi.
(C) Ahmedabad. (D) Mumbai.
2. The speed with which the Khilafat agitation spread, especially in the _____ and Valluvanad taluks in Malabar, created alarm in official circles.
(A) Eranad. (B) Tellicherry.
(C) Kannur. (D) Edapal.
3. _____ along with Ali Brothers went to a nationwide tour during which he addressed the Indians in hundreds of meetings.
(A) CR Das. (B) Motilal Nehru.
(C) Gandhi. (D) J.M. Sengupta.
4. In the second Round Table Conference, _____ was appointed as the representative of the Congress, which was convened from 1st September to 1st December in the year 1931.
(A) Gandhiji. (B) B.R.Ambedkar.
(C) Ammie Besant. (D) Maulana Azad.
5. The Lahore Congress of 1929 was monumental in the political career of _____ as well as the history of India's freedom struggle.
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru. (B) B.R.Ambedkar.
(C) K. Damodaran. (D) Mahatma Gandhi.
6. _____ became the president of the Haripura Indian National Congress against the wishes of Gandhiji in 1938.
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose. (B) Qutubuddin Ahmad.
(C) Shamsuddin Hussain. (D) Maulana Shaukat Ali.

7. Direct Action Day hartal called by the Muslim League on 16th August ————— to get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.
- (A) 1926 (B) 1935
(C) 1938. (D) 1946.
8. The essential nature of God is described by Gandhu by the phrase :
- (A) Sarveswaran. (B) Svarupan.
(C) Satchidananda. (D) Iswara.
9. The Gujarati translation of the 'Unto this Last' is called :
- (A) Harijan. (B) Sarvodya.
(C) Navajeevan. (D) Swadesi.
10. According to Gandhu 'service of the poor is the :
- (A) Service of society. (B) Service of humanity.
(C) Service of God. (D) Service of the society.
11. Since its inauguration on 26th January —————, the Constitution India has been successfully guiding the path and progress of India.
- (A) 1905. (B) 1915.
(C) 1930. (D) 1950.
12. The Constitution of India indeed much bigger than the US Constitution which has only 7 Articles and the ————— Constitution with its 89 Articles.
- (A) French. (B) Dutch.
(C) Pakistan. (D) Afghanistan.
13. India has an elected head of state (President of India) who wields power for a fixed term of ————— years.
- (A) 2. (B) 3.
(C) 4. (D) 5.

14. ——— second son Sanjay Gandhi, who was just 29 years old then, took charge of the administration and started sending opposition leaders and workers to jails across India.
- (A) Nanaji Deshmukh's (B) Morarji Desai's.
(C) Indira Gandhi's. (D) Subramanian Swamy's.
15. However, ——— — shocked everybody by declaring Lok Sabha elections in January 1977 bringing an end to draconian Emergency.
- (A) Indira Gandhi. (B) Romakrishna Hegde.
(C) H.D. Deve Gowda. (D) M.Karunanidhi.
16. ——— succeeded her as the Prime Minister and led the Janata Party government till 1980.
- (A) Morarji Desai. (B) Lalu Prasad Yadav.
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav. (D) Sharad Yadav.
17. Nehru's economic policies have often been considered to be ——— in nature.
- (A) Socialist. (B) Communist.
(C) Capitalist. (D) Utopian Socialism.
18. Since ———, the Indian economy has pursued free market liberalisation, greater openness in trade and increase investment in infrastructure.
- (A) 1961. (B) 1971.
(C) 1981. (D) 1991.
19. The prime objective of ——— was to enhance foreign investment and provide an internationally competitive and hassle free environment for exports.
- (A) SEZ. (B) Land Grabbing.
(C) Liberalization. (D) Privatization.
20. There is no doubt that J.L. Nehru's India's first Prime Minister was fully analyzed the indispensability of science and technology in the economic and the social independence.
- (A) J.L. Nehru's. (B) Narasimha Rao.
(C) Prof. P.M.S. Blackett. (D) Vajpayee.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

**HIS 3C 01 AND HIS 4C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY : INDIAN NATIONAL
MOVEMENT—GANDHIAN PHASE (1917- 1947) AND SELECTED THEMES IN
CONTEMPORARY INDIA**

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all twelve questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

Name the following :

1. Who was known as the *lion of Punjab* ?
2. Founder of the political party *Forward Block*.
3. Leader of *Plachimada Struggle*.
4. Author of '*India's Struggle for Independence*'.

Fill in the blanks :

5. Salt Satyagraha was held in the year _____.
6. _____ was the founder of the *Satyasodhak Samaj*.
7. In India, Emergency was declared in the year _____.
8. _____ was the father of *Green Revolution*.

Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 9. Khilafat Movement | — Mahatma Gandhi. |
| 10. Kheda Movement | — Medha Patkar. |
| 11. Chipko Movement | — Shaikat Ali. |
| 12. Narmada Bachao Andolan Movement | — Sunderlal Bahuguna. |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Short Answer)*Answer any seven questions.**Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Champaran Strike
14. Rowlatt Act.
15. Khilafat Movement.
16. *Do or Die*.
17. *Gitanjali*.
18. Green Revolution.
19. Privatization.
20. Marad issue.
21. Mixed economy.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)*Answer any five questions.**Each question carries 6 marks.*

22. Give brief account of the Montague-Chelmsford Act of 1919.
23. Trace the various stages of the Civil Disobedience movement.
24. Write an essay on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and his programmes for the eradication of untouchability.
25. Examine the main features of Indian constitution.
26. Critically examine the liberalization policy of Narasimha Rao.
27. Bring out the role of anti-land acquisition movements in India.
28. Discuss the causes of the Delhi Riots and its impacts on Indian politics.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 15 marks.*

29. Critically evaluate the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi.
30. Assess the role of Subash Chandra Bose and his mission to the acceleration of Indian freedom struggle.
31. Trace the origin and development of *dalits* and *adivasi* uprisings in India.
32. Write an essay on the origin and development of communal politics in India.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

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(India map to accompany)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

HYD 4B 04—HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all twelve questions.

Each question carries ½ marks.

Name the following :

1. Which Sultan introduced the Policy of Market Regulations ?
2. Who started the construction of Qutb Minar ?
3. Author of *Tuzuk-i-Babari*.
4. The capital city of the Pallavas

Fill in the blanks :

5. ——— was the author of '*State and Culture in Medieval India*'.
6. First battle of Tarain was fought in the year ———.
7. ——— is the religious text of the Sikhs.
8. Hampi ruins are connected to ——— empire.

Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 9. Kesavan Venuhat | — The Agrarian System of Mughal India: 1556-1707. |
| 10. Burton Stein | — The Mughals of India. |
| 11. Irfan Habib | — Political Structure of Early Medieval South India. |
| 12. Harbas Mukhia | — Peasant State and Society in early Medieval South India |

(12 x ½ = 6 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Short Answer)

*Answer any seven questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Ghoriid invasion.
14. Ulemas.
15. Iqta system.
16. Mansabdari system.
17. Ashtapradhan.
18. Merabai.
19. Agra fort.
20. Mahabalipuram.
21. Gol Gumbuz.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C

*Map Study-locate the following major Chola sites
Each question carries 1 marks.*

22. Tanjore.
23. Nagapattinam.
24. Kanchipuram.
25. Vengai.
26. Uttaramerur.
27. Chidambaram.

(6 × 1 = 6 marks)

Section D (Short Essays)

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.*

28. Give an account of the society and polity under the Vijayanagar Empire.
29. Critically examine the administrative policies of Mohammed bin Tuglaq.

30. Write an essay on the religious policy of Akbar.
31. Bring out the characteristic features of the Indo-Saracenic art.
32. What were the important causes of the disintegration Mughal Empire ?
33. Trace the development of Sufism in India.

(4 × 6 = 24 marks)

Section E (Essays)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

34. Write an essay on the polity and society under the Sultanate period.
35. Trace the origin and development of Bhakti Movement in India.
36. Analyze the contributions of Mughals in the field of art and architecture.
37. Examine the characteristic features of the Chola administration.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)



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**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

HIS 4B 06/HYD 4B 06—METHODOLOGY OF HISTORICAL WRITING

(2014—2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4B 06/HYD 4B 05—METHODOLOGY OF HISTORICAL WRITING

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. When did the telephone become an accepted tool for primary data collection in marketing research ?
(A) 1930s. (B) 1950s.
(C) 1970s. (D) 1990s.
2. The idea of progress is related to :
(A) Ranke. (B) R.G. Collingwood.
(C) E.H. Carr. (D) Vico.
3. The study of ancient things is called :
(A) Archaeology. (B) Epigraphy.
(C) Ethnography. (D) None of the above.
4. Numismatics is the study of _____.
(A) Coins. (B) Writings.
(C) Palaces. (D) Carvings.
5. Notaphily is the study of _____.
(A) Carvings. (B) Inscriptions.
(C) Paper money. (D) Stamps.
6. 'Folk lore' the term coined by :
(A) William James. (B) William Thomas.
(C) Frederic William. (D) Maxmullar.
7. Who launched modern scientific history ?
(A) Ranke. (B) J.B. Bury.
(C) Toynbee. (D) Gibbon.
8. The eye witness accounts about past events are called :
(A) Facts. (B) Preliminary sources.
(C) Secondary sources. (D) Oral sources.

9. Heuristics is also called :
- (A) Internal criticism. (B) External criticism.
(C) Higher criticism. (D) Lower criticism.
10. In historical research, a primary source _____.
- (A) Consists of first hand accounts by witnesses to events.
(B) Can consist of sources that include original maps, diaries, transcripts of the minutes of a meeting, and photographs.
(C) Both (A) and (B).
(D) None of the above.
11. Which of these is not a method of data collection ?
- (A) Questionnaires. (B) Interviews.
(C) Experiments. (D) Observations.
12. Which of the following is not a major method of data collection ?
- (A) Questionnaires. (B) Focus groups.
(C) Correlation method. (D) Secondary data.
13. Information acquired by experience or experimentation is called as :
- (A) Empirical. (B) Scientific.
(C) Facts. (D) Scientific evidences.
14. The reasoning that uses general principle to predict specific results is called :
- (A) Inductive. (B) Deductive.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Hypothetic-deductive
15. All research process starts with :
- (A) Hypothesis.
(B) Experiments to test hypothesis.
(C) Observation.
(D) All of these.

16. Inductive reasoning is :

- (A) Data collection analysis method. (B) Theory data collection analysis method.
(C) Data collection method. (D) Both (A) and (B).

17. When constructing a questionnaire, there are 15 principles to which you should adhere. Which of the following is not one of those principles ?

- (A) Do not use "leading" or "loaded" questions.
(B) Avoid double-barreled questions.
(C) Avoid double negatives.
(D) Avoid using multiple items to measure a single construct.

18. 'Opera citato' is the full form of _____.

- (A) Ibid. (B) Op. cit.
(C) Loc. Cit. (D) All of the above.

19. 'Historical Relativism' is emerged from which country :

- (A) France. (B) England.
(C) America. (D) Rome.

20. Who was the author of the book "The Prince" ?

- (A) Ibn khaldun. (B) Machiavelli.
(C) Descartes. (D) Spinoza.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

**HIS 4B 06/HYD 4B 05—METHODOLOGY OF HISTORICAL WRITING
(2014—2018 Admissions)**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

*Answer the following questions one to twelve.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

Objective type :

1. Who classified the sources into primary and secondary ?
 - (a) Ranke.
 - (b) Thucydides.
 - (c) Herodotus.
 - (d) J.B. Burry.
2. Oral History can be based on :
 - (a) Interviews.
 - (b) Stories and tales.
 - (c) Songs.
 - (d) All of the above.
3. Which is the method to determine the authenticity of a source ?
 - (a) Internal Criticism.
 - (b) External Criticism.
 - (c) Observation.
 - (d) Experimentation.
4. The study of maps is known as :
 - (a) Toponymy.
 - (b) Cartography.
 - (c) Epigraphy.
 - (d) Notaphily.

Fill in the Blanks :

5. Epigraphy is the study of _____.
6. A shortened form of a word is called _____.

7. Copying another person's work without acknowledging is called ———
8. ——— is the last part of a thesis.

Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. E H Carr | — The Practice of History. |
| 10. G R Elton | — What is History. |
| 11. Carol Kammen | — The New Nature of History. |
| 12. Arthur Marwick | — On Doing Local History. |

(12 × $\frac{1}{2}$ = 6 marks)

Section B (Short Answer)

Answer any seven of the following.

Each question carries 2 marks.

13. Folklore
14. Numismatics
15. Hermeneutics
16. Generalisation
17. *The Voice of the Past : Oral History.*
18. George R. Stewart.
19. Op.cit.
20. Cliometrics.
21. Inductive method.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C (Short Essay)

Answer any five of the following.

Each question carries 6 marks.

22. Assess the importance of archives in historical research.
23. "Hypothesis is a research indicator"—Discuss.

24. Examine the criteria for the selection of a research problem.
25. Give an account on the methods of citations in historical research.
26. What is documentation ? and explain its different methods.
27. Analyse the importance of appendix in establishing authenticity of a research work.
28. Explain the features of Micro History.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay)

Answer any two of the following.

Each question carries 15 marks.

29. Analyse the importance of archaeological sources for the study of history.
30. Examine the methods of source criticism and explain its various practices.
31. "Oral history and local history provides alternative historical reading"—Discuss.
32. Explain the importance of bibliography in historical research.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

HIS 4B 05—HISTORY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

(2014—2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4B 05—HISTORY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which of the following modern countries was not part of the Byzantine Empire ?
 - (A) Bulgaria.
 - (B) Egypt.
 - (C) France.
 - (D) Germany.
2. What renowned church was built by Emperor Justinian in the sixth century ?
 - (A) Canterbury Cathedral.
 - (B) St. Sophia.
 - (C) Notre Dame.
 - (D) St. Peter's Basilica.
3. Which one of the following is included in the rights of serfs ?
 - (A) The right to work on certain land and pass the lands to their heirs.
 - (B) The right to move from one manor to another.
 - (C) The right to marry whomever they wanted to marry.
 - (D) All the above.
4. What is Chivalry ?
 - (A) The code Charlemagne implemented.
 - (B) The code by which a Christian family lived.
 - (C) The code by which knights lived.
 - (D) The code by which young men lived.
5. How did monks and nuns improve life during the Middle Ages ?
 - (A) They cared for the sick and poor.
 - (B) They opposed the feudal system.
 - (C) They gave land to the peasants.
 - (D) They excommunicated criminals.
6. The Black Death was caused by :
 - (A) Malnutrition.
 - (B) Lack of vaccines.
 - (C) A disease spread by rats.
 - (D) Wounds suffered during the Hundred Years War.

7. Rulers of Pre-Islamic Iran were called
- (A) Qaiser. (B) Kisra.
(C) Shahan-shah. (D) None.
8. The ottoman dynasty fell in :
- (A) 1857. (B) 1926
(C) 1940. (D) 1924
9. Al-Firdousi was the poet of :
- (A) Persia. (B) Asia.
(C) Africa. (D) America.
10. Al-Qanun - Fil tib was written by :
- (A) Almasudi. (B) Ibn-ishq.
(C) Al-yaqubi. (D) Ibn Sina.
11. Constantinople fell into the hands of the Muslims in :
- (A) 1453. (B) 1543.
(C) 1354. (D) None of these.
12. Mamun-ur-Rashid following _____ doctrines.
- (A) Ismaili. (B) Ashari.
(C) Mutazilla. (D) None of these.
13. _____ was the Tutor of Haroon-ur-Rashid.
- (A) Khalid Barmaki. (B) Yahya Barmaki.
(C) Ghazali. (D) None of these.
14. Ibn Khaldun was an :
- (A) Architect. (B) Historian.
(C) Muhaddith. (D) None of these.

15. Umar khayyam is known for his work :

- (A) Shah nama. (B) Siyasat nama
- (C) Rubaiyyat. (D) None of these.

16. Why did some religious people want to reform the Church during medieval times ?

- (A) It had grown too big. (B) It had grown weak.
- (C) It had grown corrupt. (D) It had grown too powerful.

17. The Church had great power over people during the middle Ages because :

- (A) It protected them in times of warfare.
- (B) It decided who could achieve salvation.
- (C) It provided them with education.
- (D) It controlled food production.

18. Which of the following was a result of the plague in Europe ?

- (A) Economic decline. (B) The rebirth of Christianity.
- (C) Political reform. (D) The Hundred Years War.

19. When was Constantinople captured by Ottomans ?

- (A) 1305. (B) 1378.
- (C) 1453. (D) 1414.

20. Ulama and qadis were important in Islamic society because they :

- (A) Developed public policies and heard cases in accordance with the Quran and the sharia.
- (B) Were learned priests in the roles of magistrates and judges
- (C) Was part of the military arm of Islam, responsible for its expansion ?
- (D) None of the above.

(World map to accompany)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

History

HIS 4B 05—HISTORY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Attempt all twelve questions given below.**Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. Chivalry is associated with _____.
(a) Barons. (b) Lords.
(c) Kings. (d) Knights.
2. Feudal society was characterized by _____.
(a) The rule of strong government.
(b) Increasing consolidation of power by Frankish kings.
(c) The absence of hostility between neighboring fiefs.
(d) Hierarchical system of relationship and obligation.
3. Serf is _____.
(a) Slave. (b) Peasant tied to the land.
(c) Vassal. (d) Bourgeoisie.
4. Who were known as black monk ?
(a) Cistercians. (b) Carthusians.
(c) Franciscans. (d) Benedictine.
5. Which order was founded by Francis of Assisi ?
(a) Dominicans. (b) Franciscans.
(c) Benedictine. (d) Cluny.

Turn over

6. What city was the capital of Byzantine empire ?
(a) Constantinople. (b) Cairo.
(c) Bagdad. (d) Cordova.
7. Which group conquered Constantinople in 1453 ?
(a) Ottoman Turks. (b) Seljuk Turks.
(c) Salavid. (d) Umayyad.
8. Name the ruler who was memorialized in the *Thousand and One Night* ?
(a) Harun al Rashid. (b) Muwiyah.
(c) Yazid. (d) Sulaiman the Magnificent.
9. Which Persian Scholar is known as Avicenna in Europe ?
(a) Ibn Sina. (b) Al Farabi.
(c) Averroes. (d) Al Biruni.
10. What was the capital of Umayyad ?
(a) Damaseus. (b) Cairo.
(c) Qurasan. (d) Bagdad.
11. Who founded the Port of Bandar Abbas ?
(a) Shah Abbas. (b) Yazid.
(c) Al Mansur. (d) Harunal Rashid.
12. Crusades were launched for _____.
(a) Reform the medieval church.
(b) Free Rome from Byzantine.
(c) End of schism.
(d) To keep the Holy land out of Muslim control.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B

*Attempt any seven questions given below in not more than 50 words.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Manor.
14. Black Death.
15. St. Benedict.
16. Salahuddin Ayyubi.

Section E

Attempt any two questions given below in not more than 350 words.

Each question carries 15 marks.

34. Describe the features of Medieval Europe.
35. Examine the contributions of monasteries to Medieval Europe.
36. Describe the life in medieval urban centres.
37. Analyze the contributions of the Medieval Arabs.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

17. Tilhe
18. Concordat of Worms.
19. Pious Caliphate.
20. Orthodox Church.
21. Avicenna.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C:

Trace out the important Medieval European towns in The World Map

22. London.
23. Avignon.
24. Cologne.
25. Frankfurt.
26. Bologna.
27. Venice.

(6 × 1 = 6 marks)

Section D

Attempt any four questions given below in not more than 150 words.

Each question carries 6 marks.

28. Describe the impact of Crusades.
29. Suleiman the Magnificent.
30. Explain the background of the Rise of Byzantine Empire.
31. Critically evaluate the role of Umayyad Dynasty in building Islamic empire.
32. Describe the organization of medieval towns.
33. Examine the farming practices in the middle ages.

(4 × 6 = 24 marks)

Turn over



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FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

History

HIS 403 C06—HISTORY OF JOURNALISM—II**Time : Two Hours and a Half****Maximum : 80 Marks****Section A (Short Answer Type)***Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bengal Gazette. | 2. The Pioneer. |
| 3. St. Francis Xavier. | 4. The Madras Courier. |
| 5. Dinabandhu Mitra. | 6. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar. |
| 7. Commonweal. | 8. Mahadev Desai. |
| 9. Yugantar. | 10. Lord Lytton. |
| 11. United Press of India. | 12. Volakkaran. |
| 13. Al Ameen. | 14. Prabhatham. |
| 15. Atmavidhyakhalam. | |

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)**Section B (Paragraph Type)***Answer at least five questions.**Each question carries 6 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Evaluate the attitude of English East India Company towards Indian press.
17. Assess the contributions of Rajaram Mohan Roy to the development of Indian press.
18. Discuss the impact of the Revolt of 1857 on Indian press.
19. Give an account on the important press organisations and agencies in India.

Turn over

20. Examine the emergence of radical press movement under Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
21. Analyse the contributions of press in the Gandhian movements.
22. Describe the journalistic career of Swadeshabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai.
23. Analyse the intervention of press in the social reform movement of Kerala.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Describe the development of press in Indian vernacular languages.
25. Critically examine the repressive measures of the British government towards the Indian press.
26. Discuss the role of Malayalam press in the Indian national movement.
27. Elucidate the contributions of press in the emergence of Indian nationalism.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

HIS 4 (3) C 05—ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA—II

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Asiatic Researches.
2. James Burgess.
3. Indian Antiquary.
4. Arecamedu excavation.
5. Asko Parpola.
6. Chief features of Harappa.
7. Extent of Harappan civilization.
8. KUR. Todd.
9. R.D. Banarji.
10. Anujan Achan.
11. Pattanam Excavation.
12. Kodumanal excavation.
13. Ancient Monuments Preservation Act-1904.
14. Fawcett.
15. Chermanam parumbu.

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Archaeological Survey of India.
17. Assess the contributions of John Marshall to Indian archaeology.
18. Discuss the views of Iravadam Mahadevan on Indus script.
19. Travancore Archaeological Series
20. Trace the progress of Indian epigraphy.
21. Why Robert Bruce Foote is called as the father of Indian pre-history?
22. Marayur paintings.
23. Mark the following archaeological sites in the outline map provided.

Pallavaram, Edakkal, Kodumanal, Keezhadi, Brahmeegiri

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two question.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Assess the contribution of Alexander Cunningham to the history of India.
25. Trace the various efforts through which the Harappan civilization was unearthed.
26. Analyse the early maritime and manufacturing traditions of the west coast of Kerala.
27. Discuss the historical significance of Keezhadi excavation.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021

History

HIS 4 (3) C04—WEST ASIAN STUDIES—II

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 8 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 80.

1. Zionism.
2. Al-Fatah.
3. Intifada.
4. Gulf Co-operation.
5. Faial of Saudi Arabia.
6. Ayatollah Khomeini.
7. Iranian Oil Industry.
8. George Bush.
9. Operation Desert Storm.
10. Hamid Karzai.
11. Palestine.
12. NORRA.
13. Saddam Hussein.
14. Arafat Spring
15. Judaism

Section B (Paragraph Type)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Examine the significance of Balfour Declaration.
17. Describe the various causes of the partition of Palestine.
18. Discuss the process of the nationalization of oil companies in West Asia.
19. Write a short note on Muslim World League.
20. What were the important causes of Iran-Iraq War?
21. Trace the formation of Taliban movement in Afghanistan.
22. Describe the importance of US intervention in Gulf War.
23. Analyze the significance of Indo-Palestine relations.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Assess the role of Yasar Arafat in the Arab-Israeli War.
25. Trace the history of the Islamic revolution in Iran.
26. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Gulf War.
27. Examine the impacts of Gulf money on Kerala society and culture.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

HIS 4 (3) C03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN—II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4 (3) C03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN—II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Through the Restoration, _____ became the king of England.
(A) Charles II. (B) Robert Owen
(C) James-I. (D) James-II.
2. In _____, a revolution without bloodshed took place against James II's activities.
(A) 1688 (B) 1693.
(C) 1694. (D) 1697.
3. In 1686, _____ founded the "Court of Ecclesiastical Commission" like previous High Commission Court' (cancelled in 1641) in order to punish the people, opposite to his religious doctrine.
(A) James II. (B) Sir Isaac Newton.
(C) Elias Howe. (D) Thomas Edison.
4. Glorious Revolution of _____ marked the end of long struggle between the king and Parliament.
(A) 1688. (B) 1693.
(C) 1694. (D) 1697.
5. _____ is often regarded as the founder of a school of thought known as British Empiricism.
(A) Robert Owen. (B) Elias Howe.
(C) Thomas Edison. (D) John Locke.
6. _____ most important work is 'the Essay Concerning Human Understanding'.
(A) Elias Howe's. (B) John Locke's.
(C) Thomas Edison's. (D) Robert Owen's.
7. The Hanoverian succession came about as a result of the Act of Settlement _____, passed by the Parliament of England.
(A) 1601. (B) 1654.
(C) 1678. (D) 1701.

8. _____ patented the cotton gin (short for cotton engine) in 1794.
(A) Eli Whitney. (B) Samuel F. B.
(C) Elias Howe. (D) Jean Lenoir.
9. _____ invented the internal combustion engine in 1858.
(A) Jean Lenoir. (B) Alexander Graham Bell
(C) Thomas Edison. (D) Robert Owen.
10. _____ created the telephone in 1877.
(A) Thomas Edison. (B) Robert Owen.
(C) Henry Hetherington. (D) William Lovett.
11. The British economist _____ wrote Principles of Political Economy (1848).
(A) Adam Smith. (B) John Stuart Mill.
(C) Turgot. (D) Robert Owen.
12. _____ produced 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations' in 1776.
(A) Adam Smith. (B) David Ricardo.
(C) Sir Robert Peel. (D) Thomas Malthus.
13. Methodism was an 18th-century movement founded by _____ that sought to reform the Church of England from within.
(A) John Wesley. (B) William Ewart Gladstone.
(C) David Ricardo. (D) John Russell.
14. Repeal of the Corn Act in _____.
(A) 1846. (B) 1856.
(C) 1866. (D) 1876.
15. _____ excelled at penning short lyrics, such as "Break, Break, Break", "The Charge of the Light Brigade", "Tears, Idle Tears" and "Crossing the Bar".
(A) Matthew Arnold. (B) Carlyle.
(C) Ruskin. (D) Alfred Tennyson.

16. _____ was an English poet and playwright whose mastery of the dramatic monologue made him one of the foremost Victorian poets.
- (A) Dante. (B) Robert Browning.
(C) Paracelsus. (D) Wordsworth.
17. _____ published 'Empedocles on Etna and Other Poems' (1852) and 'Poems: A New Edition' (1853).
- (A) G. K. Chesterton. (B) Oscar Wilde
(C) George Bernard Shaw. (D) Matthew Arnold.
18. _____ is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture.
- (A) Arya Samaj. (B) Commonwealth.
(C) NWO. (D) Globalization.
19. The Commonwealth was formally constituted by the London Declaration in _____ which established the member states as "free and equal".
- (A) 1949. (B) 1987.
(C) 1967. (D) 1998.
20. William James founded The Asiatic Society of _____ in 1784.
- (A) Bengal. (B) Madras.
(C) Bombay. (D) Delhi.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021

History

HIS 4 (3) C03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN—II

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Walter Scott.
2. William Wordsworth.
3. Bill of Rights.
4. John Locke.
5. Robert Walpole.
6. White Man's Burden.
7. Laissez Faire.
8. Jeremy Bentham
9. Robert Owen
10. Christian Socialism.
11. Concept of Welfare State.
12. Oxford Movement.
13. Oliver Twist
14. Terrorism
15. Anthony Eden

Section B (Paragraph Type)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attempted.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Point out the impact of American Revolution.
17. Give an account of the Romantic revival in England.
18. Trace out the evils of Factory system.
19. Give an estimate of the Agrarian Revolution.
20. Bring out the features of Victorian Society.
21. Explain the term De-Colonization.
22. Write a note on BREXIT.
23. Give an account of the concept of British Commonwealth.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essays)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. How far the imperialist ideology helped for the consolidation of British Empire.
25. Give an estimate of the Anglican Reformation.
26. Trace out the development of Socialist movement in Britain.
27. Critically examine the impact of Globalization in England.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**History****HIS 4(3) C02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY FROM A.D. 1500—II****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

8. The Parliament of Great Britain was found in the year ?
(A) 1705. (B) 1706.
(C) 1707. (D) 1708.
9. The accumulation of Capital was written by ?
(A) Rosa Luxemburg. (B) Lenin.
(C) Marx. (D) Schum Peter.
10. The famous fourteen points was contributed by :
(A) Woodrow Wilson.
(B) Winston Churchill.
(C) Clement Attlee.
(D) None.
11. Anti Democratic movement in Italy was led by :
(A) Mussolini. (B) Hitler.
(C) Franco. (D) Lenin.
12. Who was known as the Fuehrer ?
(A) Hitler. (B) Mussolini.
(C) Franco. (D) Lenin.
13. The gathering storm was written by ?
(A) David Irving. (B) Winston Churchill.
(C) John Lukas. (D) Erich Fromm.
14. Who gave the slogan "All power to the Soviets" ?
(A) Marx. (B) Nicolas I.
(C) Lenin. (D) Hitler.
15. Rome - Berlin Axis was formed on ?
(A) 1930. (B) 1931.
(C) 1932. (D) 1933.

HIS 4(3) C02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY FROM A.D. 1500—II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. What was the meaning of Japanese term 'Kamikaze' ?
(A) Divine wave. (B) Holy wind.
(C) Divine wind. (D) Holy war.
2. Which country China in 1938 as a part of mass campaign of territorial expansion ?
(A) Italy. (B) Japan.
(C) Germany. (D) The Soviet Union.
3. Which nations came to be known as the Axis powers after they signed a mutual defence treaty in 1940 ?
(A) Germany, Japan and Italy.
(B) Germany, Japan and Spain.
(C) Germany, Italy and Austria.
(D) Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union.
4. Who is known as man of blood and Iron ?
(A) Napoleon. (B) Bismarck
(C) Hochi minch. (D) Sir Walters cott.
5. Who was the author of united states declaration of independence ?
(A) Thomas Jefferson. (B) George Washington.
(C) Abraham Lincon. (D) Benjamin Franklin.
6. The Crimean war fought between _____.
(A) China and Turkey. (B) China and Russia.
(C) Russia and China. (D) Russia and Turkey.
7. Russian revolutionary, who founded the communist party was ?
(A) Karl Marx. (B) Stalin.
(C) Lenin. (D) Trotsky.

16. Bloody Sunday in Russia was on ?
(A) January 1903. (B) January 1904.
(C) January 1905. (D) January 1906.
17. The Russian ruler at the time of the revolution was .
(A) A Nicholas. (B) Nicholas II.
(C) Alexander I. (D) Alexander II.
18. Bandung Conference is connected to ?
(A) NAM. (B) NATO.
(C) SEATO. (D) Warsaw.
19. The head quarters of UNESCO is located in ———— .
(A) London. (B) Paris.
(C) New York. (D) Rome.
20. What is the term of U. N. Secretary general ?
(A) Five years. (B) Six years.
(C) Third year. (D) Four years.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

HIS 4 (3) C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY FROM A.D. 1500—[1]

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Archduke Ferdinand.
2. Paris Peace Conference.
3. League of Nation.
4. Alexander Kerensky.
5. Black Shirts.
6. Hitler.
7. Pearl Harbor Incident.
8. I.L.O.
9. Antonio Guterres.
10. Truman Doctrine.
11. NATO.
12. Bagdad Pact.
13. Korean War.
14. Yasser Arafat.
15. World Trade Centre attack

10 x 3 = 30 marks

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Type)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Discuss the significance of Woodrow Wilson's 14 points.
17. Trace the history of the establishment of USSR.
18. Examine the growth and development of Nazism in Germany.
19. Critically examine the achievements of UNO.
20. Write an essay on the Marshal Plan.
21. Assess the role of Ho Chi Minh in the Vietnam War.
22. Examine the causes of the Iran-Iraq War of 1980.
23. Describe the role of African National Congress in the freedom struggle of South Africa.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 20 marks.

24. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Second World War.
25. Write an essay on the Cold War.
26. Examine the features of neo-colonialism in the South Asian countries.
27. Assess the role Mao-Tse Tung to the formation of the People Republic of China.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021

History

HIS 4 (3) C01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT) II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4 (3) C01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT) II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who is the chief exponent of Two nation theory ?
(A) Vivekananda. (B) Gokhale
(C) Gandhiji. (D) Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
2. The theory of 'Cultural Nationalism' was expounded by :
(A) Gokhale. (B) Vivekananda.
(C) Savarkar. (D) Nehru.
3. Mohammed Ali Jinnah was born in :
(A) Lahore. (B) Bombay.
(C) Delhi. (D) Karachi.
4. Who is the Champion of secularism ?
(A) Jinnah. (B) Nehru.
(C) Savarkar. (D) Tilak.
5. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer ?
(A) Nehru. (B) Tilak.
(C) Sree Narayana Guru. (D) Mahathma Gandhi.
6. Independent India was founded by :
(A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale. (B) Tilak.
(C) M.N. Roy. (D) Jayaprakas Narayanan.
7. The concept of four pillar state was advocated by :
(A) Lohia. (B) M.N.Roy.
(C) Nehru. (D) Ambedker.

8. Azad Muslim conference' was formed in .
(A) 1939. (B) 1940.
(C) 1941. (D) 1947.
9. Glimpses of world History' was written by :
(A) Nehru. (B) Gandhiji.
(C) Tilak (D) Ambedkar
10. Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa, in the year _____.
(A) 1914. (B) 1915.
(C) 1916. (D) 1917.
11. A series of non-violence campaigns of Civil Disobedience Movement were launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of _____.
(A) Mohammad Ali Jinnah. (B) Sri Aurobindo.
(C) Motilal Nehru. (D) Mahatma Gandhi.
12. Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, _____ gave the call for Quit India Movement.
(A) 1942. (B) 1920.
(C) 1930. (D) 1940.
13. The main object of Khilafat Movement was to force the _____ Government to change its attitude towards Turkey and to restore the Sultan.
(A) British. (B) Austrian.
(C) American. (D) Serbian.
14. An All India Khilafat Conference was held at _____ on November 23, 1919 with Gandhi as its president.
(A) Calcutta. (B) Punjab.
(C) Gujarat. (D) Delhi.
15. _____ visited Malabar in 1921, giving a further impetus to the Khilafat movement.
(A) Gandhiji. (B) Motilal Nehru.
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak. (D) Sri Aurobindo.

16. The Constitution of _____ is the largest written liberal democratic constitution of the world.
- (A) India (B) America.
(C) Pakistan. (D) Afghanistan.
17. Although, right from the beginning the Indian Constitution fully reflected the spirit of democratic socialism, it was only in _____ that the Preamble was amended to include the term 'Socialism'.
- (A) 1936. (B) 1946.
(C) 1956. (D) 1976.
18. All men and women of _____ years or above of age whose names are registered in the voters lists vote in elections for electing the members of Lok Sabha.
- (A) 14. (B) 16.
(C) 17. (D) 18.
19. On June 25, _____ prime minister Indira Gandhi imposed Emergency in India citing grave threat to her government and sovereignty of the country from both internal and external forces.
- (A) 1955. (B) 1965.
(C) 1968. (D) 1975.
20. The socialist stalwart _____ openly led a mass movement against her calling her corrupt and autocratic.
- (A) Jaya Prakash Narayan. (B) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
(C) EMS. (D) AKG.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

HIS 4 (3) C01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT) II

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Ahmedabad Mill Strike.
2. Kheda Movement.
3. Lala Lajpat Rai.
4. Ali Brothers.
5. Salt Sathyagraha.
6. Act of 1919.
7. Quit India Movement.
8. Sree Narayana Guru.
9. Sathyasodhak Samaj.
10. Tagore.
11. Captain Lekshmi.
12. Congress Socialists.
13. Fundamental Duties.
14. Federalism.
15. Narasimha Rao.

Section B (Paragraph Type)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Examine the significance of the Rowlett Act.
17. Write an essay on the Khilafat Movement.
18. Trace the activities of Temple Entry Movements in Kerala.
19. Briefly describe the anti-communalist programmes of Gandhi.
20. Write a note on Swaraj Party.
21. Discuss the significance of Poona Pact in Indian Freedom struggle.
22. Describe the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru to the Indian politics.
23. Examine the features of the Government of India Act 1935.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Trace the growth and development of Non-Co-operation Movement.
25. How far Gandhi used khadi and village industries as the tool of constructive programmes.
26. "Ambedkar was considered as the father of Indian Constitution". Discuss.
27. Assess the role of Patel to the re-organization of linguistic states.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

History

HIS 4B 20—GENDER STUDIES

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)

*Answer at least ten questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Feminism.
2. Gender discrimination.
3. Matriarchy.
4. Gerda Lerner.
5. Indus Seals.
6. Women in agriculture during proto-historic period.
7. Women in Buddhism.
8. Brahminical Patriarchy.
9. Concubinage.
10. Colonialism.
11. GayatriChakravortySpivak.
12. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.
13. Heterosexuality.
14. Third Gender.
15. SCMFK.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Paragraph Type)

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Define gender and sex.
17. Write an essay on black feminism.

Turn over

18. Explain the Gender Performativity Theory.
19. Trace the origin of division of labour in the proto historic period.
20. Describe the rights of marriage and inheritance of the women in medieval period.
21. Critically evaluate the British Rule of Law and women.
22. Write an essay on women literacy in India.
23. What is gender identity ? Discuss.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Write an essay on Indian society through gender perspective.
25. Assess the role of Uma Chakravathy as a gender historian.
26. Critically examine the role of women in Indian politics.
27. Examine the silent features of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**History****HIS 4B 06—INDIAN HISTORY-2**

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)

*Answer at least ten questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attempted.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. R. S. Sharma.
2. Second Battle of Tarain.
3. Ullamas.
4. Ilumish.
5. Market Regulation policy of Alauddin Khilji.
6. Nobility of medieval period.
7. Iqta System.
8. Ashtadiggajas.
9. Hampi.
10. Battle of Talikota.
11. Mansabdari system.
12. Ibadatkhana.
13. Zabti.
14. Ashtadiggajas.
15. Mirabai.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Paragraph Type)

*Answer at least five questions
Each question carries 6 marks
All questions can be attempted
Overall Ceiling 30*

16. Examine the consequences of the Arab conquest in Sind
17. Describe the administrative reforms of Balban

18. Write an essay on the slavery during the medieval India.
19. Discuss the polity under the Sultanate period.
20. Write an essay on the religious policy of Akber.
21. Trace the growth and development of Sufism.
22. Discuss the nature of medieval architecture of India.
23. Mark the following important centres of Delhi Sultanate in the outline map provided.
Delhi, Ahmedabad, Lahore, Daulatabad, Panipat.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Discuss the nature of Indian feudalism.
25. Critically examine the administrative and military reforms of MuhammadbinThuglaq.
26. How far Shersha as considered as the forerunner of Akber ? Explain.
27. Describe the contributions of Bhakthi movement.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

C 3628-A

(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

History

HIS 4B 05—WORLD HISTORY—2

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 20 Marks
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INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4B 05—WORLD HISTORY—2

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who declared Christianity as legal religion in Rome ?
(A) Decletian. (B) Neiro.
(C) Constantine. (D) Basil II.
2. When did western Roman empire in the had vanished in ?
(A) 400 B.C. (B) 500 B.C.
(C) 600 B.C. (D) 700 B.C.
3. Who was the last ruler of the Byzantine empire ?
(A) Susrutha.
(B) Constantine XI.
(C) Al-Razi.
(D) Avicenna.
4. When did Constantinople fell in the hands of the Turks in the year ?
(A) 1453 C.E. (B) 1495 C.E.
(C) 1534 C.E. (D) 1464 C.E.
5. Jesus Christ was born in :
(A) Jerusalem. (B) Palestine.
(C) Nazreth. (D) Bedlahem.
6. Who was the first Bishop of Rome ?
(A) Leo III. (B) St. Augustin.
(C) George III. (D) Peter.
7. Feudalism was derived from which Latin word :
(A) Feudam. (B) Feudalism.
(C) Knight. (D) Serfdom.

8. When did the Portuguese reached India by the sea route in ?
(A) 1498 A.D. (B) 1389 A.D.
(C) 1387 A.D. (D) 1386 A.D.
9. Mechanical clock was invented in :
(A) 1440 C.E. (B) 1300 C.E.
(C) 1340 C.E. (D) 1350 C.E.
10. Prophet Mohammad was born at :
(A) Persia. (B) Bagdad.
(C) Medina. (D) Mecca.
11. Who was the first Abbasid Caliph ?
(A) Abu Bakr. (B) Osman I.
(C) Mohammad. (D) Al-Safah.
12. Who was the most important Caliph ?
(A) Manzikert. (B) Harun Al Rasheed.
(C) Pepin III. (D) Alexius Comnenus.
13. When did Muhammad of Qandahar led an army into Iran in ?
(A) 1622 A.D. (B) 1722 A.D.
(C) 1822 A.D. (D) 1272 A.D.
14. Who was known as the Father of Algebra :
(A) Nizam-ul Mulk. (B) Al-Razi.
(C) Avicenna. (D) Diophantus.
15. Who was the Persian physician who lived in Bagdad ?
(A) Al-Sfah. (B) Ar-Razi.
(C) Mohammad. (D) Illutmish

16. When did Tang dynasty came to power in China ?
- (A) 626 A.D. (B) 672 A.D.
(C) 627 A.D. (D) 618 A.D.
17. Who was the last ruler of Zhou dynasty ?
- (A) Chihu vanti. (B) Wu.
(C) Nero. (D) Leo III.
18. Name the Tang ruler who formed Academy of poets :
- (A) Petrarch. (B) Martin Luther.
(C) Nero. (D) Xuanzong.
19. Tang ruler Bai Juyi was died in :
- (A) 876 C.E. (B) 846 C.E.
(C) 866 C.E. (D) 856 C.E.
20. Name the oldest surviving printed document of the Ming era .
- (A) Indica. (B) Decameron.
(C) Diamond Sutra. (D) Arthasasthra.

(World map to Accompany)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

History

HIS 4B 05—WORLD HISTORY—2

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)

Answer at least ten questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Serf. | 2. Villain. |
| 3. Ottoman Turks. | 4. Franks. |
| 5. Clergy. | 6. Caliph. |
| 7. Al-Khwarizmi. | 8. Calligraphy. |
| 9. Empress Wu. | 10. Black Death. |
| 11. The canon of medicine. | 12. Pope Gregory VII. |
| 13. Magna Carta. | 14. First Crusade. |
| 15. Tang Dynasty. | |

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Paragraph Type)

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Explain the Byzantine Empire legal system.
17. Write a note on Justinian code.
18. What are the important features of feudalism?
19. Analyze the features of Iqta systems and changes in Agriculture.

20. Describe the importance of naval expedition of Cheng Ho.
21. Evaluate the major causes for the decline of Feudalism.
22. Explain the causes for the spread of Christianity
23. Mark important medieval towns in the outline map provided
(Bergen, Siena, Bruges, Prague, Torun, Carcassonne, Nordlingen and Toledo).

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Explain the Legacy Charlemagne.
25. Examine the Contribution of Arabs in the field of Mathematics, Astronomy, Alchemy, Optics and Medicine.
26. Write an essay on the rise of Feudalism.
27. Analyze the importance of Trade and Medieval trade routes

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)



**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

**HIS 3C 06 AND HIS 4C 06—HISTORY OF JOURNALISM : JOURNALISM IN KERALA
AND JOURNALISM IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer the following questions 1 to 12.

Each question carries ½ mark.

Objective type :

1. Which is the first printed magazine in Malayalam ?
 - (a) Vidyavilasini.
 - (b) Vivekodayam.
 - (c) Jnananikshepam.
 - (d) SankshepaVedartham.
2. Who was the editor of Keralan ?
 - (a) K. Ramakrishna Pillai.
 - (b) A. Balakrishna Pillai.
 - (c) K. Ayyappan.
 - (d) Moorkothu Kumaran.
3. Which is independent India's first trade union of media persons ?
 - (a) The Indian Newspaper Society.
 - (b) Association of Indian Journalists.
 - (c) Indian Federation of Working Journalists.
 - (d) The Indian Languages Newspapers Association.
4. Which news agency is established for second language in India ?
 - (a) SamacharBharathi.
 - (b) Press Trust of India.
 - (c) United News of India.
 - (d) HindustanSamachar.

Fill in the Blanks :

5. The headquarters of Reuters is situated in _____.
6. Kerala Press Academy was established in _____.
7. PTI stands of _____.
8. _____ is the motto of The New York Times.

Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 9. <i>Mathrubhoomi</i> | — C.V. Kunhuraman. |
| 10. <i>KeralaKaumudi</i> | — Joseph Mundassery |
| 11. <i>Navajeevan</i> | — K.G. Sankar. |
| 12. <i>Malayalamajyam</i> | — K.P. Kesava Menon. |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Short Answer)

Answer any seven of the following.

Each question carries 2 marks.

13. Rajyasamacharam.
14. ChengulathuKunhurama Menon.
15. *Yuktivedi*.
16. Malayali.
17. Muhammad Abdul Rahman Sahib.
18. Investigative Journalism.
19. *The New York Times*.
20. *SamacharBharati*.
21. *VividhBharati*.

Section C (Short Essay)

Answer any five of the following.

Each question carries 6 marks.

22. Evaluate the aims, objectives and activities of Kerala Press Academy.
23. Analyse the role of Malayalam press in the nationalist movement.
24. Assess the contribution of Kandathil Varghese Mappila in the development of journalism in Kerala.
25. Examine the radical journalism of K Ramakrishna Pillai.
26. Give an account on the important news agencies working in India.
27. Examine the development of trade unionism among the journalists in India
28. Assess the importance of the Press Commission of 1947.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay)

Answer any two of the following.

Each question carries 15 marks.

29. Describe the evolution of modern journalism in Kerala
30. Examine the contributions of press in the social reform process in Kerala
31. Analyse the development of popular international news agencies and their activism
32. Assess the concept of freedom of the press implied in the Indian constitution

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

**HIS 3C 05 AND HIS 4C 06—ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA : ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATIONS IN INDIA AND MODERN TECHNIQUES IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

PART I

BUNCH I

1. Answer *all* questions. Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ marks :

Name the following :

- 1 The first survey in India was conducted by.
- 2 The Book "Digest of Hindu Laws" was written by :
- 3 The Odai excavation in Tamilnadu was conducted by :
- 4 The first Indian President of Asiatic Society of Bengal was :

(4 \times $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 marks)

BUNCH II

Fill in the Blanks :

- 5 The first archaeological survey in India was conducted in the year _____.
- 6 Lothal was excavated by _____.

(2 \times $\frac{1}{2}$ = 1 marks)

PART II

- 7 Carbon dating system was devised by _____.
- 8 The head quarters of the Indian Institute of Geomorphology is at _____.

(2 \times $\frac{1}{2}$ = 1 marks)

Turn over

BUNCH III

Match A with B :

A	B
9 Sanskrit English Dictionary	- Charles Lyell.
10 Illustrated Account of Megalithic Graves of Malabar	- Flinders Petrie.
11 Methods and Aims of Archaeology	- H.H. Wilson.
12 Principles of Geology	- J. Babington.

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

Section B (Short Answers, 50 words)

11. Answer any ten (select five from Part-I and five from Part-II) of the following. Each question carries 2 marks :

PART I

- 13 Mackenzie collection.
- 14 R.D. Banarji.
- 15 Arikamedu excavation.
- 16 Asiatic Researches
- 17 Edakkal caves.
- 18 Anakkara excavation.

PART II

- 19 Petrology.
- 20 Sacrophagi
- 21 Archaeological museums.
- 22 Artifact
- 23 Data sheet
- 24 Typology.

Section C (Short Essay, 150 words)

- III Answer any six (Three from Part-I and three from Part-II). Each question carries 5 marks :**

PART I

- 25 Assess the contributions of Alexander Cunningham to Indian archaeology.
- 26 Trace the major megalithic burial sites of Kerala. What are the major burial types associated with the megalithic culture of Kerala ?
- 27 Discuss the significance of Pattanam excavation in the historical context of Kerala.
- 28 Trace the Paleolithic culture of India. Point out the major Paleolithic sites of India.

PART II

- 29 What is Stratigraphy ? What is its significance in archaeology ?
- 30 Why a field laboratory is essential in an archaeological excavation ?
- 31 What do you mean by conservation ? What are the major steps involved ?
- 32 What are the chief functions of a curator ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section- D (Essay, 350 words)

- IV. Answer any two (one from Part-I and one from Part-II). Each question carries 12 marks :**

PART I

- 33 Assess the role played by Asiatic Society of Bengal in unearthing the history of India.
- 34 Analyse the various attempts of both the British and Indian scholars to trace out the civilization of Indus valley.

PART II

- 35 What is absolute dating ? Elucidate any three among them.
- 36 What is under water archaeology ? Highlight its significance in the Indian context.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**History****HIS 3C 04 AND HIS 4C 04—WEST ASIAN STUDIES : WEST ASIA IN CRISIS AND
CONTEMPORARY WEST ASIA**

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)*Answer all twelve questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.*

Name the following :

1. First Chairman of PLO.
2. In which country the Organization of Al-Fatah belonged.
3. Headquarters of OAPEC.
4. The headquarters of World Muslim League.

Fill in the blanks :

5. The Sixth Day War was fought in the year _____.
6. Black September was a conflict between Jordan and _____.
7. Ayatollah Khomeini was the leader of the nation _____.
8. Saddam Hussein was captured by US in the year _____.

Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 9. Free Officers Revolution | - 1990 |
| 10. Formation of PLO | - 1962 |
| 11. Capture of Kuwait by Iraq | - 1964 |
| 12. Formation of Muslim World League | - 1952 |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Short Answer)*Answer any seven questions.**Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Nationalization of Suez Canal.
14. Ba'athism.

Turn over

15. Yasar Arafat.
16. General Abdul Kareem Kasim.
17. Regan Plan.
18. Muslim World League.
19. Taliban.
20. Palestine Question
21. NORKA.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

22. What were the important causes of the Free Officers Movements in Egypt ?
23. Analyze the causes of the decline of British influence in West Asia.
24. Discuss the background of the Arab-Israeli conflicts.
25. Assess the role of Saddam Hussein in the Gulf War.
26. Trace the growth of Iranian oil industry after the revolution.
27. Write an essay on the intervention of the US in the Gulf War of Kuwait.
28. Discuss the impacts of Gulf money on society and economy of Kerala.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

29. Trace the growth and development of Communist Movements in West Asia.
30. How far the mediatory efforts of US Presidents helped to the formation of Palestine State.
31. Trace the background of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.
32. Write an essay on Indian labour force in the Gulf Nations.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

**HIS 3C 03 AND HIS 4C 03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN :
HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONS AND ERA OF COLONIALISM AND HISTORY OF
VICTORIAN AND POST COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

(2014 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 3C 03 AND HIS 4C 03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN :
HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONS AND ERA OF COLONIALISM AND HISTORY OF
VICTORIAN AND POST COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Through the Restoration, _____ became the king of England.
(A) Charles II. (B) Robert Owen.
(C) James I. (D) James II.
2. The main cause behind the Glorious revolution was _____ attempt to revive Catholicism in England.
(A) James II's. (B) Robert Owens.
(C) John Russell's. (D) Charles II's.
3. _____ worked as a hack writer for many years, writing and editing articles for Edward Cave's *Gentleman's Magazine*.
(A) Sir Joshua Reynolds. (B) Richard Savage.
(C) Samuel Johnson. (D) Hester Thrale.
4. _____ is author of the essay collection *The Citizen of the World* (1762).
(A) Oliver Goldsmith. (B) Richard Price.
(C) Mary Wollstonecraft. (D) Thomas Edison.
5. In 1813, _____ published his first serious work, 'Queen Mab'.
(A) P.B.Shelley. (B) William Godwin.
(C) Mary Wollstonecraft. (D) John Keats.
6. _____ was an English writer and essayist, best known for his *Essays of Elia*.
(A) Charles Lamb. (B) Shakespeare.
(C) Samuel Taylor Coleridge. (D) William Wordsworth.
7. *The Spirit of Laws* was written by _____.
(A) Montesquieu. (B) Hegel.
(C) Karl Marx. (D) Rousseau.

8. _____ created the first truly reliable steam engine in 1775.
(A) James Watt. (B) Edmund Cartwright.
(C) Robert Owen. (D) Samuel F. B.
9. _____ created the sewing machine in 1844.
(A) Elias Howe. (B) Isaac Singer.
(C) Jean Lenoir. (D) Alexander Graham Bell.
10. _____ created the phonograph in 1877.
(A) Thomas Edison. (B) Robert Owen.
(C) Henry Hetherington. (D) William Lovett.
11. Social Darwinism was the name given to the theories of _____ an elitist philosopher.
(A) Herbert Spencer. (B) Charles Darwin.
(C) Dickens. (D) Thackeray.
12. _____ justified the mass murder of the Jewish people during World War II as purging inferior genetics.
(A) Adolf Hitler. (B) Stalin.
(C) Lenin. (D) Mussolini.
13. _____ wrote his autobiography Apologia (1865-66).
(A) John Henry Newman. (B) Dickens.
(C) Trollope. (D) Thackeray.
14. _____ was an American writer who spent most of his writing career in Britain.
(A) Thomas Hardy. (B) Wordsworth.
(C) Henry James. (D) Maurice Kinsley.
15. _____ was humanist whose advocacy of "art for art's sake" became a cardinal doctrine of the movement known as Aestheticism.
(A) Walter Horatio Pater. (B) John Keble.
(C) Charles Marriell. (D) Richard Hurrell Knolly.

16. _____ began to write for the reviews and his essays on Leonardo da Vinci, Sandro Botticelli, Pico della Mirandola, and Michelangelo.
- (A) Walter Horatio Pater (B) John Keble.
(C) Charles Marriott. (D) Richard Hurrell Froude
17. _____ is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture.
- (A) Arya Samaj (B) Commonwealth.
(C) NWO. (D) Globalization.
18. The symbol of the Commonwealth is _____ who is the Head of the Commonwealth.
- (A) Queen Elizabeth II. (B) Warren Hastings.
(C) Jonathan Duncan. (D) Macaulay.
19. _____ served as the first governor of the Oudh from 1947 to 1949; the first woman to become the governor of an Indian state.
- (A) Sarojini Naidu. (B) Walter Scott.
(C) Jules Verne. (D) Goethe.
20. _____ was an Indian writer in English, notable for his depiction of the lives of the poorer castes in traditional Indian society.
- (A) Mulk Raj Anand. (B) Ahmad Aliand Raja Rao.
(C) R. K. Narayan. (D) Graham Greene.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

**HIS 3C 03 AND HIS 4C 03—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN .
HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONS AND ERA OF COLONIALISM AND HISTORY OF
VICTORIAN AND POST COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

1. The French Revolution, A History is the work of :

(a) Thomas Paine. (b) William Blake.
(c) Edmund Burke. (d) Thomas Carlyle.

2. English East India Company was formed in the year :

(a) 1500 AD. (b) 1600 AD.
(c) 1498 AD. (d) 1664 AD.

3. Rabindranath Tagore obtained Nobel Prize for his work :

(a) Gitanjali. (b) Ghora.
(c) Ghare- Baire. (d) Manasi.

4. The Anglo-Indian novelist who wrote, A Passage to India.

(a) T.S. Elliot. (b) Thomas Stephens.
(c) E.M. Foster. (d) Edward M Thomson.

Fill in the blanks :

5. The first English settlement in America was established in 1607 at ——— .
6. The poem White Man's Burden was written by ——— .

Turn over

7. John Henry Newman is associated with _____ movement.
8. Labour Party was formed in the year _____

Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 9. George I | — Nightingale of India. |
| 10. John Kay | — My Last Duchess. |
| 11. Robert Browning | — Hanoverian King. |
| 12. Sarojini Naidu | — Flying Shuttle. |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Short Answer)

Answer any seven questions in 50 words each.

Each question carries 2 marks.

13. John Locke.
14. The Daffodils.
15. Orientalism.
16. Tory Party.
17. Mercantilism.
18. A Tale of Two Cities.
19. T. S. Eliot
20. W. H. Auden.
21. Toru Dutt.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Answer any five questions in 150 words each.

Each question carries 6 marks.

22. Write a note on Thomas Paine and his contributions on American Revolution.
23. Explain the term Oriental Despotism.
24. Sketch out the activities of Chartist Movement.
25. Write a note on Charles Dickens and his works
26. Trace out the origin and growth of Labour Party.

27. Discuss the main aspects of Woods Despatch.
28. Analyse the impact of Globalisation.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

Answer any two questions in 350 words each.

Each question carries 15 marks.

29. Point out the causes and results of Glorious Revolution.
30. Sketch out the major technological changes and impact of Industrial Revolution.
31. Explain the term De-Colonization and how far it affected British Empire.
32. Examine the introduction of English education in India.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

History

**HIS 3C 02 AND HIS 4C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY : IMPERIALIST ONSLAUGHTS
AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS AND NEO COLONIALISM : CHALLENGES AND
RESPONSES**

(2014 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 3C 02 AND HIS 4C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY : IMPERIALIST ONSLAUGHTS
AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS AND NEO COLONIALISM : CHALLENGES AND
RESPONSES

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. In 1615 king _____ of England sent Sir Thomas Roe as his ambassador to the court of Jahangir to secure permission for the Company to set up factories and conduct exclusive trade.
(A) James I. (B) Maria Theresa.
(C) Aurangzeb. (D) Charles II.
2. The first Carnatic war came to a close and _____ was restored to the English on 1st September 1749.
(A) Madras. (B) Ahmadabad.
(C) Masulipattanam. (D) Bombay.
3. Spinning Jenny was invented by _____ in 1764.
(A) Sir Thomas Roe. (B) Hargreaves.
(C) Mir Quassim. (D) James Watt.
4. Power loom was invented by _____ in 1785.
(A) Sir Thomas Roe. (B) Cart Weight.
(C) Lord Dufferin. (D) James Watt.
5. The second session of the congress met in Calcutta on December 1886 under the president ship of _____.
(A) Dadabhai Naoroji. (B) W.C. Banerjee.
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai. (D) Surendra Nath Banerjee.
6. The Servants of India Society founded by _____.
(A) Tej Bahadursapra. (B) Mahatma Gandhi.
(C) W.C. Banerjee. (D) Gopala Krishna Gokhale.
7. Boxer Rebellion was in the year _____.
(A) 1900. (B) 1901.
(C) 1908. (D) 1912.

16. The Suez Canal was built by _____ developer Ferdinand de Lesseps.
(A) French. (B) British.
(C) American. (D) Egypt.
17. The Chinese Communist Party, founded in _____ in Shanghai.
(A) 1901. (B) 1904.
(C) 1909. (D) 1921.
18. _____ founded the People's Republic of China and was the primary leader of the country from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976.
(A) Mao Zedong. (B) Sun Yat-sen.
(C) Chiang. (D) Lenin.
19. After President Sun Yat-sen died in 1925, _____ took over the government and the Kuomintang.
(A) Chiang Kai-shek. (B) Mao.
(C) Sun Yat-sen. (D) Lenin.
20. _____ was a civil rights leader in South Africa.
(A) Nelson Mandela. (B) Nasser.
(C) Anwar Sadat. (D) Yasser Arafat.

8. In 1894 _____ organized a secret national organization called the Chinese Revival Society.
- (A) Li Hung-chang (B) Kang Yu-wei.
(C) Dr. Sun. (D) Liang Ch'i-ch'ao
9. The brilliant leadership and the moving spirit of _____ was responsible for the October Revolution in Russia.
- (A) Lenin. (B) Alexander Kerensky.
(C) Leon Trotsky. (D) Stalin.
10. _____ then inaugurated an era of five-Year plans in order to convert the weak, agrarian Russian economy into a powerful and stable industrial economy.
- (A) Joseph Stalin. (B) Lenin.
(C) Leon Trotsky. (D) Mao.
11. The competition between the Super Powers led to the _____.
- (A) Cold War. (B) Civil War.
(C) First World War. (D) Second World War.
12. Cold War came to an end with the collapse of the Soviet Union in _____.
- (A) 1991. (B) 1995.
(C) 1998. (D) 1999.
13. In 1955 America formed _____ in Middle East.
- (A) MEDO. (B) SEATO.
(C) WARSAW PACT. (D) CENTO.
14. _____ founded Cominform in the year 1947 with the purpose of bringing together the European communist parties.
- (A) Joseph Stalin. (B) Lenin.
(C) Khrushchev. (D) Nixon.
15. General _____ led the UN forces on an attack at the Battle of Inchon.
- (A) George MacArthur. (B) Lyndon Johnson.
(C) Richard Nixon. (D) Chung Il-kwon.

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**History**

**HIS 3C 02 AND HIS 4C 02—MODERN WORLD HISTORY : IMPERIALIST ONSLAUGHTS
AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS AND NEO COLONIALISM : CHALLENGES AND
RESPONSES**

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer **all** questions.

Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

I. Name the following :

- 1 The leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar :
- 2 The Headquarters of International Court of Justice :
- 3 The term apartheid means :
- 4 The author of the books '*The Age of Extremes*' :

(4 \times $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 marks)

II. Fill in the blanks :

- 5 The treaty of Nanking was connected with _____ War.
- 6 _____ is the autobiography of Hitler.
- 7 Yasir Arafat was the leader of _____.
- 8 The Korean War started in the year _____.

(4 \times $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 marks)

III. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 9 Tai-ping Rebellion | • 1980 |
| 10 The Russian Revolution | • 1990 |
| 11 Iran-Iraq War | • 1917 |
| 12 Kuwait War | • 1850 |

(4 \times $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 marks)

Turn over

Section D (Essays)

- VI. Select one each from the following part I and II. Answer *ten* questions in about 200 words. Each carries 12 marks :**

PART I

- 33 Write an essay on the causes and results of the Revolt of 1857.**
34 Critically examine the aims and achievements of the U.N.O.

PART II

- 35 Examine the major causes of the Iran-Iraq War. How it influenced on the world politics ?**
36 Assess the role of Mao-Tse-Tung to the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

{2 × 12 = 24 marks}

Section B (Very Short Answer)

- IV. Select five each from the following part I and II. Answer *ten* questions in about 50 words. Each carries 2 marks :

PART I

- 13 Boxer Rebellion.
- 14 Dr.Sun Yat Sen.
- 15 Treaty of Versailles.
- 16 NEP.
- 17 Menshevik Revolution.
- 18 U.N. Security Council.

PART II

- 19 Truman Doctrine.
- 20 NATO.
- 21 Long March.
- 22 Hamas.
- 23 Nelson Mandela.
- 24 Berlin wall.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

- V. Select three each from the following part I and part II. Answer *six* questions in about 100 words each. Each question carries 5 marks :

PART I

- 25 Examine the early activities of the Indian National Congress.
- 26 Analyze the various causes of the Opium War.
- 27 Discuss the structure and functions of the League of Nations.
- 28 What were the important causes of the Second World War ?

PART II

- 29 Discuss the significance of the Cold War.
- 30 Write an essay on the causes and results of the Vietnam War.
- 31 Assess the role of Yasir Arafat to the formation of the P.L.O.
- 32 What were the important causes of the Kuwait War of 1990 ?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

**HIS 3C 01 AND HIS 4C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY : INDIAN NATIONAL
MOVEMENT-GANDHIAN PHASE (1917-1947) AND SELECTED THEMES IN
CONTEMPORARY INDIA**

(2014 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SIDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 3C 01 AND HIS 4C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY : INDIAN NATIONAL
MOVEMENT-GANDHIAN PHASE (1917-1947) AND SELECTED THEMES IN
CONTEMPORARY INDIA

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The doctrine of Hindutva was expounded by :
(A) V.D.Savarkar (B) Tilak.
(C) Gandhiji. (D) Nehru.
2. Mohammed Ali Jinnah was born in :
(A) Lahore. (B) Bombay.
(C) Delhi (D) Karachi.
3. Gandhism is not merely a political creed it is :
(A) A programme of action. (B) A message.
(C) Theory. (D) Working class movement.
4. Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by :
(A) Jayaprakas Narayanan. (B) M.N Roy.
(C) Gandhiji. (D) Thilak.
5. Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, _____ gave the call for Quit India Movement.
(A) 1942. (B) 1920.
(C) 1930. (D) 1940.
6. In 1946, upon persuasion of _____, Mahatma Gandhi reluctantly accepted the proposal of partition and independence offered by the British cabinet, in order to evade a civil war.
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. (B) Raj guru.
(C) Sukhdev. (D) Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
7. _____ strictly advised the Non-Cooperators to observe truth and non-violence.
(A) Tilak. (B) Motilal Nehru.
(C) Gandhiji. (D) Sri Aurobindo.

8. The educational boycott was most successful in _____ under the leadership of Chitta Ranjan Das and Subhas Chandra Bose.
- (A) Bihar. (B) Bombay.
(C) Bengal. (D) Madras.
9. Tolstoy's " _____ " made much impression upon Gandhi
- (A) Unto This Last.
(B) Enlightens.
(C) The Kingdom of God within You
(D) None of these.
10. Who wrote the essay "Civil Disobedience" ?
- (A) Thoreau. (B) Gandhi.
(C) Ruskin. (D) Tolstoy.
11. Since its inauguration on 26th January _____, the Constitution of India has been successfully guiding the path and progress of India.
- (A) 1905. (B) 1915.
(C) 1930. (D) 1950.
12. India has an elected head of state (President of India) who wields power for a fixed term of _____ years.
- (A) 2. (B) 3.
(C) 4. (D) 5.
13. The Emergency draft was hurriedly sent to the President of India _____ who signed it immediately.
- (A) Fakraddin Ali Ahmed. (B) George Fernandes.
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (D) Manmohan Singh.
14. _____ succeeded her as the Prime Minister and led the Janata Party government till 1980.
- (A) Morarji Desai. (B) Lata Prasad Yadav.
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav. (D) Sharad Yadav.

15. ——— appointed a scientific manpower committee and five institutes of technology came up at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi besides a number of regional engineering colleges by his efforts.
- (A) J.L. Nehru. (B) Prof. P.M.S Blackett.
(C) Indira Gandhi. (D) Vajpayee.
16. Defence organization was set up in 1948, on advice ——— for the scientific evolution of weapons and equipment, operational research and special studies.
- (A) Prof. P.M.S Blackett. (B) Vajpayee.
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru. (D) Indira Gandhi.
17. ——— was referred to as Chanakya for his ability to steer tough economic and political legislation through the parliament at a time when he headed a minority government.
- (A) Rao. (B) Vajpayee.
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru. (D) Rajiv Gandhi.
18. The Chipko movement was started by Mr. Sundarlal Bahuguna in Tehri-Garhwal district of ——— against ruthless felling of trees and destruction of forests by contractors.
- (A) Uttaranchal. (B) Santhals.
(C) Agra. (D) Calcutta.
19. Sardar Sarovar Dam in ——— is one of the biggest dams on the river and was one of the first focal points of the movement.
- (A) Gujarat. (B) Bihar.
(C) UP. (D) Assam.
20. In June 1984, during ———, Indira Gandhi ordered the Indian Army to attack the Golden Temple and eliminate any insurgents, as it had been occupied by Sikh separatists who were allegedly stockpiling weapon Operation Blue Stars.
- (A) Operation Blue Star. (B) Operation Red Star.
(C) Operation White Star. (D) Operation Green Star.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

**HIS 3C 01 AND HIS 4C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY : INDIAN NATIONAL
MOVEMENT-GANDHIAN PHASE (1917-1947) AND SELECTED THEMES IN
CONTEMPORARY INDIA**

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all twelve questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

Fill in the blanks :

1. Poona Pact was signed in the year _____.
2. In the year _____ Montague-Chelmsford Act introduced.
3. Founder of Chipko Movement.
4. _____ is the leader of Plachimada Struggle.

Name the following :

5. Founder of Satyashodhak Samaj.
6. Founder of the political party Forward Block.
7. In which year the constitution of India came into force ?
8. Full form of NEP.

Match the following :

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 9. Bipan Chandra | — | Thought and Vision of Jawaharlal Nehru. |
| 10. A.R.Dessai | — | The Violence of Green Revolution. |
| 11. S.Anand | — | Social Background of Indian Nationalism. |
| 12. Vandana Siva | — | India's Struggle for Independence. |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Short Answer)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 13. Ahmadabad Mill Strike. | 14. Jallian Walla Bagh Incident. |
| 15. Chauri Chauri Incident. | 16. Congress Socialists. |
| 17. Emergency. | 18. Globalization. |
| 19. Narmada Bachao Andolan. | 20. Rama Janma Bhoomi Issue. |
| 21. Land Grabbing in India. | |

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

22. Bring out the features of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
23. Write an essay on the non-co operation movement.
24. Trace the development of the anti-communal movement in India.
25. Explain characteristic features of the Act of 1935.
26. Critically examine the features of mixed economy.
27. Bring out the role of anti-land acquisition movements in India.
28. Discuss the various causes of the Delhi Riots.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

29. Critically evaluate the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi.
30. Examine the role of Subash Chandra Bose and his mission to the acceleration of Indian freedom struggle.
31. Write an essay on the characteristic features of the constitution of India.
32. Trace the origin and development of the dalits and adivasi uprisings in India.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

C 2315

(Pages : 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

(South India Map to accompany)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021

History

HYD 4B 04—HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answer may be written in either English or Malayalam.

Section A (Objective Type)

Answer all the twelve questions.

Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

I. Multiple Choice. Fill in the blanks :

- 1 _____ was the first women Ruler in the Delhi Sultanate.
- 2 _____ was introduced token currency during the Sultanate period
- 3 The founder of Sikh religion was _____
- 4 The Ayagar system was existed in _____ Empire.

(4 \times $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 marks)

II. Choose the correct answer from the bracket :

5 The author of *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi* :

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Firoz Sha Tughluk. | (b) Ziauddin Barani. |
| (c) Amir Khusrau. | (d) Abul Fazal. |

6 The First battle of Panipat was fought in the year :

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 1206. | (b) 1526. |
| (c) 1556. | (d) 1591. |

Turn over

7 The battle of Talikota marked the end of :

- (a) Sultanate. (b) Mughal.
(c) Bahmani Kingdom. (d) Vijayanagar Empire.

8 The head of the military department of the Mughal Empire :

- (a) Qazi. (b) Mir Bakshi.
(c) Wazir. (d) Kotwal.

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

III. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 9 K.A.N.Sastri | - | State and Culture in Medieval India. |
| 10 K.A.Nizami | - | A History of South India. |
| 11 Irfan Habib | - | Peasant State and Society in Early Medieval South India. |
| 12 Burton Stein | - | The Agrarian System of Mughal India: 1556-1707. |

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

Section B (Short Answer)

Briefly explain any seven of the following, each in about 50 words.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- 13 Battle of Tarain.
- 14 Ulemas.
- 15 Iqta system.
- 16 Jagirdari System.
- 17 Din-Ilahi.
- 18 Merabai.
- 19 Taj Mahal.
- 20 Baburnama.
- 21 Hampi ruins.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

SOUTH INDIA

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Section C (Map Study)

Mark the following Cholas sites on the outline map provided.

Each question carries 1 mark.

- 22 Tanjore.
- 23 Gangaikonda Cholapuram.
- 24 Nagapattinam.
- 25 Kanchipuram.
- 26 Vengai.
- 27 Chidambaram.

(6 × 1 = 6 marks)

Section D (Short Essays)

Answer any of the following four questions in not more than 150 words each.

Each question carries 6 marks.

- 28 Briefly explain the features of the Market Regulations of Alauddhin Khalji.
- 29 Critically examine the religious policy of Akber.
- 30 Write a note on the Mansabdari System.
- 31 Trace the administrative reforms of Shershah.
- 32 Discuss the causes of War of Succession during the reign of Shahjahan.
- 33 Examine the features of Pallavas art and architecture.

(4 × 6 = 24 marks)

Section E (Essays)

Answer any of the following two questions in not more than 350 words each.

Each question carries 15 marks.

- 34 Trace the origin and development of Bhakti Movement in India.
- 35 Discuss the features of the art and architecture during the Mughal period.
- 36 Write an essay on the features of Cholas Local administration.
- 37 Assess the role of Krishna Dev Raya to the consolidation of Vijayanagar Empire.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

HIS 4B 06/HYD 4B 06—METHODOLOGY OF HISTORICAL WRITING

(2014 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4B 06/HYD 4B 05—METHODOLOGY OF HISTORICAL WRITING

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The process of dealing with concerns over the authenticity of a source is referred to as :
 - (A) Sourcing.
 - (B) Internal criticism.
 - (C) Secondary criticism.
 - (D) External criticism.
2. Oral history can be based on _____.
 - (A) Interviews with people.
 - (B) Stories and tales.
 - (C) Songs.
 - (D) All of the above.
3. Presentism in historical sources is the _____.
 - (A) Presence of the author in a historical source.
 - (B) First-hand accounts of events.
 - (C) Assumption that the present day connotations of terms also existed in the past.
 - (D) All of the above.
4. When writing their narratives many historical researchers prefer to use _____.
 - (A) The publication manual of the American psychological association.
 - (B) The Chicago manual of style.
 - (C) The historical manual of style.
 - (D) The historians manual of style.
5. The identification of when and where an event took place is known as :
 - (A) Contextualization.
 - (B) Sourcing.
 - (C) Corroboration.
 - (D) Criticism.
6. Mystery shopping is a form of :
 - (A) Questionnaire.
 - (B) Observation.
 - (C) Analysis.
 - (D) Postal survey.
7. Exonumia is the scientific study of _____.
 - (A) Metals.
 - (B) Medals.
 - (C) Monuments.
 - (D) Materials.

8. The word 'archive' is derived from :
(A) The French. (B) The Greek.
(C) The English. (D) The Latin.
9. _____ is an alphabetical list of all source materials used for an academic essay.
(A) Bibliography. (B) Foot notes.
(C) End Notes. (D) References.
10. An historian reached a broad conclusion of his work is called :
(A) Theory. (B) Generalization.
(C) Conclusion. (D) Formula.
11. Who is the author of the book "The Country Around Paris" ?
(A) Carl Becker. (B) Marc Block.
(C) Federic Engels. (D) Carl Marx.
12. "New History" the term coined by :
(A) Carl Becker. (B) Carlo Kammien.
(C) Donald Ritchie. (D) Joe Gould.
13. The study of past at very small scale is called :
(A) Macro History. (B) Micro History.
(C) Local history. (D) Oral History.
14. In historical research, a primary source _____.
(A) Consists of firsthand accounts by witnesses to events.
(B) Can consist of sources that include original maps, diaries, transcripts of the minutes of a meeting, and photographs.
(C) Both (A) and (B).
(D) None of the above.
15. The method that consists of collection of data through observation and experimentation, formulation and testing of hypothesis is called :
(A) Empirical method. (B) Scientific method.
(C) Scientific information. (D) Practical knowledge.

Turn over

16. Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose ?
- (A) Primary data. (B) Secondary data.
(C) Experimental data. (D) Field notes.
17. The method of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two statements is called :
- (A) Empiricism. (B) Inductive method.
(C) Hypothesis. (D) Syllogism.
18. Which type of interview allows the questions to emerge from the immediate context or course of things ?
- (A) Interview guide approach. (B) Informal conversational interview.
(C) Closed quantitative interview. (D) Standardized open-ended interview.
19. Which of the following is not a major method of data collection ?
- (A) Questionnaires. (B) Focus groups.
(C) Correlation method. (D) Secondary data.
20. 'Historical Relativism' is emerged from which country ?
- (A) France. (B) England.
(C) America. (D) Rome.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

HIS 4B 06/HYD 4B 05—METHODOLOGY OF HISTORICAL WRITING

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries ½ mark.*

Name the following :

1. The author of the book "The Idea of History".
2. Who is called the father of Indian Archaeology ?
3. The word heuristics means :
4. The meaning of op.cit :

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

Match the following :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 6. Chronology | — | Science of language. |
| 6. Archaeology | — | Study of ancient and historical handwriting. |
| 7. Paleography | — | Scientific study of material remains. |
| 8. Philology | — | Science of arranging events in their order of occurrence. |

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

Fill in the blanks :

9. Epigraphy means _____.
10. The higher criticism is _____.
11. The book "The Practice of History" is written by _____?
12. Sigillography is the study of _____.

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Short Notes)

*Answer any seven questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Historical Sources.
14. Numismatics.
15. Archives.
16. Bibliography.
17. Oral History.
18. External Criticism.
19. Hypotheses.
20. Endnotes.
21. Glossary.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C (Short essays)

*Answer any five of the following.
Each question carries 6 marks.*

22. Illustrate the style of footnoting in historical writing.
23. What is Micro history ?
24. How far Epigraphy helped to the reconstruction of history ?
25. Discuss the historical significance of folklore.
26. Explain the various methods for preparing a research paper.
27. Discuss the various steps of internal criticism.
28. Is History a Science? Examine.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 15 marks.*

29. How far archaeology helped to the reconstruction of ancient history ?
30. Describe the various methods of identification of a Historical problem.
31. Explain the significance of local history in the modern research.
32. What are the measures adopted for avoiding plagiarism in historical writing ? Discuss.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

History

HIS 4B 06/HYD 4B 05—METHODOLOGY OF HISTORICAL WRITING

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries ½ mark.*

Name the following :

1. The author of the book "The Idea of History".
2. Who is called the father of Indian Archaeology ?
3. The word heuristics means :
4. The meaning of op.cit :

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

Match the following :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 5. Chronology | — | Science of language. |
| 6. Archaeology | — | Study of ancient and historical handwriting. |
| 7. Paleography | — | Scientific study of material remains. |
| 8. Philology | — | Science of arranging events in their order of occurrence. |

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

Fill in the blanks :

9. Epigraphy means _____.
10. The higher criticism is _____.
11. The book "The Practice of History" is written by _____?
12. Sigillography is the study of _____.

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Short Notes)

*Answer any seven questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Historical Sources.
14. Numismatics.
15. Archives.
16. Bibliography.
17. Oral History.
18. External Criticism.
19. Hypotheses.
20. Endnotes.
21. Glossary.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C (Short essays)

*Answer any five of the following.
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(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essays)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 15 marks.*

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30. Describe the various methods of identification of a Historical problem.
31. Explain the significance of local history in the modern research.
32. What are the measures adopted for avoiding plagiarism in historical writing ? Discuss.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**History****HIS 4B 05—HISTORY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD****(2014 Admissions)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 4B 05—HISTORY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. An influence that spread from the Byzantine Empire to Early Russia was the :
(A) Orthodox Christian religion. (B) Use of the Latin alphabet.
(C) Beginning of democracy (D) Factory system.
2. What city served as the capital of the Byzantine Empire ?
(A) Adrianople. (B) Ankara.
(C) Constantinople. (D) Nicodemia.
3. A Byzantine-made version of the ancient Roman legal code became known as the _____.
(A) Byzantine Constitution. (B) Justinian Code.
(C) Ten Commandments. (D) Twelve Tables.
4. What was the state language of the Eastern Roman Empire after the 7th century ?
(A) Arabic. (B) Greek.
(C) Latin. (D) Russian.
5. "Middle Ages" in Western Europe includes the period _____.
(A) AD 300 - AD 1600.
(B) Beginning of Byzantine through the end of the Roman Empire.
(C) Beginning of Early Christian through the 13th or 14th centuries.
(D) End of the Roman Empire through the Byzantine period.
6. What was the economic activity of Western Europe in the early middle ages ?
(A) Commercial and urban. (B) Long-distance trade.
(C) Agriculture. (D) All the above.
7. Where can the finest examples of medieval architecture are seen ?
(A) Cathedrals. (B) Castles.
(C) Universities. (D) All of the above.

8. The pre-Islamic era is known as :

- (A) Modern age. (B) Age of ignorance.
- (C) Golden age. (D) None.

9. Rulers of Pre-Islamic Iran were called :

- (A) Kaiser. (B) Kisra.
- (C) Shahan- Shah. (D) None.

10. Samarra was built by :

- (A) Al-mansur. (B) Al-mahdi.
- (C) Al-must'asim. (D) None.

11. Dots on Arabic letter was introduced by :

- (A) Hajjaj. (B) Yahya Barmaki.
- (C) Hassan Basri. (D) None of these.

12. Al-Khwarzmi was a :

- (A) Soldier. (B) Astronomer.
- (C) Mathematician. (D) None of these.

13. _____ was the Tutor of Haroon-ur-Rashid.

- (A) Khalid Barmaki. (B) Yahya Barmaki.
- (C) Ghazali. (D) None of these.

14. Ibn Khaldun was an :

- (A) Architect. (B) Historian.
- (C) Muhaddith. (D) None of these.

15. Cordova is a city of :

- (A) Libya. (B) Al-Andalus.
- (C) Lebanon. (D) None of these.

16. Which group made up the largest part of the population in feudal society ?
- (A) Vasaals. (B) Peasants.
(C) Knights. (D) Lords.
17. Which of the following groups dominated the economic and political life of towns during the High Middle Ages ?
- (A) Nobles. (B) Merchant guilds.
(C) Knights. (D) The clergy.
18. Which of the following best describes the Church during the late Middle Ages ?
- (A) It provided strong moral leadership.
(B) It wielded great political power.
(C) It grew weak and divided.
(D) It offered great comfort to people during hard times.
19. The nature of the society into which the prophet Muhammad was born was :
- (A) An urban-based culture with small manufacturing.
(B) A strictly disciplined military society.
(C) An agricultural society dominated by warriors.
(D) A society made up largely of nomads and merchants.
20. Which one does not contribute to the formation of International Government ?
- (A) Expansion of international trade. (B) Establishment of international organization.
(C) Inter-state rivalry. (D) Means of communication.

World map to be accompany

Reg. No.....

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS-UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

History

HIS 4B 05—HISTORY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum: 80 Marks

Section A*Attempt all twelve questions given below.
Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. Which dynasty succeeded the Pious Caliphate ?
(a) Abbasid. (b) Umayyad.
(c) Fatimid. (d) Safavid.
2. What caused Black Death in Europe ?
(a) Flood. (b) Plague.
(c) Small pox. (d) Foreign invasion.
3. In which language did Code Justinian compile ?
(a) Greek. (b) Latin.
(c) English. (d) Aramaic.
4. Who is the head of the Greek Orthodox Church ?
(a) Pope. (b) Bishop.
(c) Patriarch. (d) Abbot.
5. Cordova University - Spain
6. Bologna University - Italy.
7. Coimbra University - Portugal.
8. University of Cologne - Germany.
9. Investiture Controversy is the struggle between _____.
(a) Henry IV and Gregory VII. (b) Philip IV and Boniface VIII.
(c) Frederick I and Alexander III. (d) Henry VIII and Leo X.

Turn over

10. _____ called for the fourth crusade.
- (a) Pope innocent iii. (b) Urban ii.
(c) Boniface. (d) Pope Gregory
11. _____ established monastery at Monte Cassino.
- (a) St. Benedict (b) St. Francis.
(c) St. Macarius. (d) S. Antony.
12. Harun al Rashid belonged to _____ dynasty.
- (a) Umayyad. (b) Abbasid.
(c) Safavid. (d) Fatimid.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B

*Attempt any seven questions given below in not more than 50 words.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Fief.
14. Vassal.
15. Papacy.
16. Constantinople.
17. Eastern Roman Empire.
18. Sha Abbas.
19. Mings of China.
20. Dominicans.
21. Frederick Barbarossa.

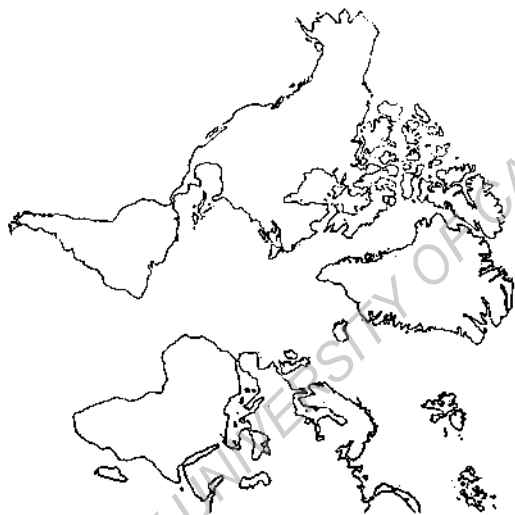
(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

Section C

Trace out the important cultural centres of Medieval world in the World Map.

22. Bagdad. 23. Avignon. 24. Cairo. 25. Florence. 26. Bologna. 27. Damascus.

(6 × 1 = 6 marks)



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Section D

*Attempt any four questions given below in not more than 50 words.
Each question carries 6 marks.*

28. Manor as a self sufficient unit of production.
29. Code Justinian.
30. List out the cultural achievements of Byzantine Empire.
31. Pious Caliphate laid the foundation of Islamic Empire. Comment.
32. How powerful was Church in Medieval Europe ?
33. Explain the Great Schism.

(4 × 6 = 24 marks)

Section E

*Attempt any two questions given below in not more than 350 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.*

34. Analyze the contributions of Arab to Science and Philosophy.
35. What are the factors that facilitated the transformation of medieval Europe ?
36. Describe the life in medieval urban centres.
37. Give an account of different monastic orders in Medieval Europe.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)