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(CBCS)

(2nd Semester)

HISTORY

SECOND PAPER

(**History of India up to post-Maurya Period**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answer, candidate should indicate the **Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example :**

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*

[Candidate should **avoid** writing only (b)]

4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Choose the correct answer from the options provided :

1×10=10

1. Literary sources include

- (a) architectural remains
- (b) material remains
- (c) coins and oral tradition
- (d) texts—written and oral

2. In the Harappan sites, a dockyard was discovered at

- (a) Ropar
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Harappa

3. What was the most common mode of conduct during the Vedic period?

- (a) Money
- (b) Cow
- (c) Barter system
- (d) Gold coins

4. The term 'Jana' in the *Rigveda* stands for

- (a) clan
- (b) tribe
- (c) nation
- (d) state

- 5.** The rise of Magadha to political supremacy began with
- (a) Ajatashatru
 - (b) Bimbisara
 - (c) Siddhartha
 - (d) Chandragupta
- 6.** The language that was mostly used for the propagation of Buddhism was
- (a) Sanskrit
 - (b) Urdu
 - (c) Prakrit
 - (d) Persian
- 7.** The most important feature of the Mauryan economy was
- (a) trade and commerce
 - (b) mining and metallurgy
 - (c) agriculture
 - (d) State control over economic activities
- 8.** *Arthashastra* was written by
- (a) Megasthenes
 - (b) Kautilya
 - (c) Hiuen Tsang
 - (d) Seleucus Nicator
- 9.** The Gandhara School of Art flourished during the reign of
- (a) Mauryas
 - (b) Kushanas
 - (c) Guptas
 - (d) Satavahanas

10. The Satavahanas were also known as

- (a) Cheras
- (b) Andhras
- (c) Pandyas
- (d) None of the above

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences each : 3×5=15

1. (a) What do you mean by Dharma?

OR

(b) What is ethnography?

2. (a) What do you mean by Upanayana ceremony?

OR

(b) What is meant by Stridhana?

3. (a) What was the central belief among the Ajivikas?

OR

(b) What are the three gems (Triratna) of Jainism?

4. (a) Who was Kautilya?

OR

(b) What is *Arthashastra*?

5. (a) Who were the Kushanas?

OR

(b) What were the guilds?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

1. (a) Examine the characteristic features of the Harappan Civilization with special reference to urban settlement

OR

(b) Discuss the decline and continuity of the Harappan culture.

2. (a) Examine the economic and religious life of the Rig Vedic period.

OR

(b) Make an analysis of the debate on the origin of the Aryans.

3. (a) What are the circumstances that led to the rise of the heterodox sects?

OR

(b) Write what you know about the Macedonian invasion and its impact.

4. (a) What were the nature and structure of the Mauryan Empire?

OR

(b) Discuss the Mauryan art and architecture.

5. (a) Discuss the administration/history of the Kushanas.

OR

(b) Discuss the society in early historical South India as reflected by the Sangam literature.

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