

2021

(CBCS)
(3rd Semester)
HISTORY

THIRD PAPER
[History of India (Gupta to Sultanate periods)]

Full Marks: 75
Time: 2 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 answers, 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. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

(Marks: 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. The beginning of Gupta era was marked with
 - (a) Accession of Samudragupta
 - (b) Samudragupta's military exploits
 - (c) Accession of Chandragupta I
 - (d) Samudragupta's military exploits

2. The Guptas have a
 - (a) centralised form of government
 - (b) democratic form of government
 - (c) de-centralised form of government

Answer:

- (a) Both i) and ii)
 - (b) Both i) and iii)
 - (c) Only iii)
 - (d) All i), ii) and iii)
-
3. The Gupta army included
 - (a) Hereditary forces
 - (b) Local militia
 - (c) Feudal levies
 - (d) Hired mercenaries

4. The Gupta gold and silver issues were initially based on the coins of the
 - (a) Romans and Kushanas
 - (b) Romans and Saka Kshatrapas
 - (c) Kushanas and Yaudheyas
 - (d) Kushanas and Saka Kshatrapas

5. Identify the Gupta woman (daughter of Chandragupta II) who ruled on the throne of the Vakatakas
 - (a) Prabhavati Gupta
 - (b) Rajyashri
 - (c) Kumardevi Gupta
 - (d) Kuber-Naga

6. The earliest evidence of the practice of Sati can be gleaned from
 - (a) the Chandrayallo inscription
 - (b) the Halmidi inscription
 - (c) an inscription at Eran in Madhya Pradesh dated 510 CE
 - (d) the Uttaramerur inscription

7. At which place did Harshavardhana donate all his possessions at an assembly every five years?
 - (a) Banaras
 - (b) Prayag
 - (c) Kannauj
 - (d) Ujjain

8. Which of the following is not a reason that made Kanauj dominate the history of North India from 7th to 12th century?
 - (a) Harshavardhana's achievements centred around it
 - (b) Strategic location
 - (c) Symbol of the struggle amongst the Rashtrakutas, the Pratiharas and the Palas
 - (d) It was located at the centre of the trade routes

9. The Gurjara-Pratiharas ruler who restored the glory of the kingdom and who recaptured Kanauj was
 - (a) Harichandra
 - (b) Nagabhatta I
 - (c) Mihira Bhoja
 - (d) Nagabhatta II

10. The one disastrous result of the tripartite contest between the Palas, Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas was
- (a) It encouraged the Turks to invade India
 - (b) It led to the rise of regional states in North India
 - (c) the economy of India was shattered
 - (d) India could not be united politically
11. Many social evils had emerged between 800 – 1200 AD, which was an exception?
- (a) Untouchability
 - (b) Purdah
 - (c) Slavery
 - (d) Sati
12. The king of Kamarupa during the reign of Harshavardhana was
- (a) Sasanka
 - (b) Rudra Sen II
 - (c) Chandragupta
 - (d) Bhaskaravarman
13. Who among the following used the 'segmentary' model instead of 'feudal' theory for the study of medieval India?
- (a) Kesavan Veluthat
 - (b) Noboru Karashima
 - (c) Burton Stein
 - (d) T.V. Mahalingam
14. Which was the only ruling power in the history of South India to have undertaken over sea naval campaign?
- (a) Pallavas
 - (b) Pandyas
 - (c) Cheras
 - (d) Cholas
15. The Pallavas became a major power under
- (a) Mahendravarman I
 - (b) Narasimhavarman
 - (c) Sankaracharya
 - (d) Harshavardhana

16. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about the Pallava period?
- (a) It was from Kanchi that the Sanskritisation of the South and the Indian colonies in the far-east proceeded
 - (b) Pallavas were orthodox Hindus and were generally followers of Vishnu, but some of them were devotees of Siva
 - (c) Aryanisation of south India began during the Pallava period
 - (d) Unlike the north Indian brahmin landowners, the southern brahmins were more adventurous and invested their surplus in commerce
17. In early medieval south India, temples received its patronage from
- i) royalty
 - ii) landlords
 - iii) trading groups
- Answer:
- (a) Only i)
 - (b) Both ii) and iii)
 - (c) All i), ii) and iii)
 - (d) Only iii)
18. The early medieval period represents a second major phase of
- (a) sanskritisation
 - (b) urban growth
 - (c) technological development
 - (d) Greco-Roman art
19. Mahmud of Ghazni targeted his attacks on temples and temple towns because
- (a) he wanted to please the Caliph
 - (b) he was driven by Islamic zeal
 - (c) he wanted to show superiority of Islam
 - (d) the temples were large depositories of wealth
20. Muhammad Ghori laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire in India by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan in 1192 AD in
- (a) The battle of Chandawar
 - (b) The first battle of Panipat
 - (c) The battle of Plassey
 - (d) The second battle of Tarain

21. Ala-ud-din Khalji's greatest contribution to the agrarian condition was that
- (a) he brought the peasants in direct relation with the State
 - (b) he tried to curb and check the intermediaries
 - (c) the records of the village accountant were audited
 - (d) he was the first to introduce the system of measurement of land for the assessment of revenue
22. The first Sultan of Delhi to pay soldiers in cash instead of Iqtas was
- (a) Iltutmish
 - (b) Balban
 - (c) Ala-ud-din Khalji
 - (d) Muhammad-bin Tughlaq
23. The historian who termed the economic changes in the Delhi Sultanate as an 'urban' and 'rural' revolution is
- (a) D.D. Kosambi
 - (b) Muhammad Habib
 - (c) M.G. Ranade
 - (d) R.S. Sharma
24. The two social classes of the Muslims are the:
- (a) ashrafs and ajlafs
 - (b) dakhnis and afaqis
 - (c) shias and sunnis
 - (d) nayankas and iqtadars
25. The decorative style using geometrical and floral patterns, combining them with panels of inscription is called
- (a) Baroque
 - (b) Motif
 - (c) Arabesque
 - (d) Stalactite honey-combing
26. Taraf in the Bahmani kingdom signified
- (a) province
 - (b) land grant
 - (c) transit tax
 - (d) gold coin

27. The Nayankara System was an important characteristic of the
- (a) Delhi Sultanatethe
 - (b) Bahmini kingdom
 - (c) Vijayanagar kingdom
 - (d) Pallavas
28. The Raichur doab, the permanent bone of contention between the kingdoms of Vijayanagar and Bahmani, was the region between
- (a) The rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra
 - (b) The rivers Krishna and Godavari
 - (c) The rivers Godavari and Kaveri
 - (d) The rivers Kaveri and Kabini
29. The greatest social impact of the Bhakti movement on medieval Hindu society was
- (a) Removal of untouchability
 - (b) Removal of distinction between the higher and lower castes
 - (c) Eradication of the caste system
 - (d) Reduce the supremacy of the Brahmins
30. The Chishti sufi order was established in India by
- (a) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
 - (b) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
 - (c) Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti
 - (d) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

Unit-I

1. Who was Samudragupta?
2. Why is the Gupta Age often referred to as “a classical age” in the sphere of cultural development?
3. Write a note on Fahein.
4. What do you understand by the term ‘*Jatidharma*’?

Unit-II

5. Elaborate on the *Samanta* system.
6. Write a short note on the significance of royal land grants between CE 600-1000.
7. Who was Amoghavarsh?
8. Write a summary of “*Si Yu Ki*”.

Unit-III

9. Write on the contributions of the Pallavas to Indian art.
10. Mention some of the characteristics of Chola art.
11. What is ‘*Brahmadeya*’?
12. Write a short note on the ‘*devadasi* system’ in South India.

Unit-IV

13. Write on the impact of the Arab invasion of Sind.
14. Who was Razya Begum?
15. What is the ‘*Corp of Forty*’?
16. What do you mean by *Iqta*?

Unit-V

17. Who was Mahmud Gawan?
18. Write what you know about Amir Khusrau.
19. Write on the contributions of Krishnadeva Raya.
20. Enumerate on the impact of the Portuguese control of the Indian Ocean trade.

***** End of question *****