

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)

**HISTORY**

SIXTH PAPER  
**HISTORIOGRAPHY**

*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 of the following:

1x30=30

1. Who is the author of the book 'History-A Very Short Introduction'?
  - (a) Francis Bacon
  - (b) John H. Arnold
  - (c) Rousseau
  - (d) Hegel
  
2. Who wrote, "What is history"?
  - (a) E.H. Carr
  - (b) Benedetto Croce
  - (c) Arnold Toynbee
  - (d) George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
  
3. Historiography literally means
  - (a) art of writing history
  - (b) study of history
  - (c) method in history
  - (d) concept in history

4. The rational interpretation of history was first emphasized by
  - (a) the Romans.
  - (b) the Greeks.
  - (c) the Church.
  - (d) the Indians.
  
5. Historicism refers to the belief that
  - (a) the present state of a discipline should act as a guide in writing that discipline's history.
  - (b) the present state of a discipline represents its highest and best state of development.
  - (c) only the past is important.
  - (d) the past should be studied for its own sake without attempting to how the relationship between past and present.
  
6. 'The Great Man Theory' was popularized by
  - (a) Thomas Carlyle.
  - (b) J. Chobe.
  - (c) G.C. Pandey.
  - (d) Rousseau.
  
7. Generalisation helps in developing a connection or a relationship between
  - (a) events.
  - (b) time.
  - (c) facts.
  - (d) values.
  
8. The term *causa* which means 'a relation of connectedness between events' is taken from
  - (a) Greek word.
  - (b) Latin word.
  - (c) French word.
  - (d) Roman word.
  
9. A concept obtained by inference from specific cases is called
  - (a) causation.
  - (b) subjectivity.
  - (c) objectivity.
  - (d) generalisation.

10. The use of historical facts without bias and partiality is necessary to attain
  - (a) subjectivity.
  - (b) objectivity.
  - (c) relativism.
  - (d) post-modernism.
  
11. Historical sources can be divided into
  - (a) primary and secondary sources.
  - (b) lower and higher sources.
  - (c) written and unwritten sources.
  - (d) books and artefacts.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. Questionnaire is
  - (a) one way to collect data.
  - (b) not necessary in historical research.
  - (c) not useful in research.
  - (d) never used in historical investigation.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
13. Who is known as the 'Father of Scientific Method in History'?
  - (a) Herodotus.
  - (b) Charon.
  - (c) Hellanicus.
  - (d) Thucydides.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
14. The chief merit of Greek historiography was its emphasis on
  - (a) humanism.
  - (b) substantialism.
  - (c) moral tone.
  - (d) use of variety of sources.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
15. Who among the following was known as 'the greatest Roman historian'?
  - (a) Cornelius Tacitus.
  - (b) Livy.
  - (c) Cato.
  - (d) St. Augustine.

16. The Chinese word *shi* that came to mean 'history' is originally referred to
- (a) the court scribes who recorded astronomical events.
  - (b) the scholars in Chinese imperial government.
  - (c) members of Chinese civil service.
  - (d) the astronomers.
17. Puranas are important source of ancient Indian history because
- (a) they provide information on royal genealogies.
  - (b) they provide information about religious activities.
  - (c) they provide information on military.
  - (d) they provide information on statecraft.
18. The first historical chronicle work produced in ancient India was
- (a) Rajatarangini by Kalhana.
  - (b) Harshacharita by Banabhata.
  - (c) Arthasastra by Kautilya.
  - (d) Shakuntalam by Kalidasa.
19. In medieval western tradition, writing of both secular and religious history was the monopoly of
- (a) officials.
  - (b) emperors.
  - (c) monks.
  - (d) scholars.
20. Who is the 'father of Church History'?
- (a) St. Augustine.
  - (b) Sallust.
  - (c) Tacitus.
  - (d) Eusebius.
21. One of the important features of medieval historiography was
- (a) Particularism.
  - (b) Substantialism.
  - (c) Paganism.
  - (d) Universalism.

22. The analysis of a society on the basis of its economic structure or its material condition is called
- (a) Historical materialism.
  - (b) Material culture.
  - (c) Mode of production.
  - (d) Class struggle.
23. The Positivists believed that the general laws in history could be derived through the method of
- (a) induction.
  - (b) philosophy.
  - (c) Field Investigation.
  - (d) Reasoning.
24. The Annales School of Historiography was started by
- (a) Auguste Comte and Leopold von Ranke.
  - (b) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.
  - (c) Jacques Leonard and Michel Foucault.
  - (d) Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre.
25. The Cambridge School argued that the Indian national movement was not a people's movement but a product of the needs and interests of the elite groups was assailed by
- (a) Jagunath Sarkar.
  - (b) V.D. Mahajan.
  - (c) Upendra Bakshi.
  - (d) Bipan Chandra.
26. By Colonial Historiography, it means
- (a) All the works produced by historians during colonial period.
  - (b) All the works produced by the British historians.
  - (c) All the historical works produced from colonial perspective.
  - (d) All the works about colonial rule.
27. Who was the author of "The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II?"
- (a) Fernand Braudel
  - (b) Marc Bloch
  - (c) Lucien Febvre
  - (d) Immanuel Leroy Ladurie

28. The 'patriarch' of the Marxist School of Indian historiography was
- (a) D.D. Kosambi
  - (b) R.S. Sharma
  - (c) Romila Thapar.
  - (d) Bipan Chandra.
29. Who was the author of *Rajatarangini*?
- (a) Bhanabhata
  - (b) Kanishka
  - (c) Chand bardai
  - (d) Kalhana
30. Which Marxist historian wrote the book Indian Feudalism (1966)?
- (a) Irfan Habib.
  - (b) R.S. Sharma.
  - (c) D.D. Kosambi
  - (d) K.N. Panikkar.

**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. Write a short note on historiography.
2. What is the relationship between History and Natural Science?
3. What is universal history?
4. What is social history?

**Unit – 2**

5. Discuss briefly about generalization.
6. What is subjectivity?
7. What is Cultural Relativism?
8. What do you mean by oral tradition?

**Unit – 3**

9. What do you know about Itihasa Purana tradition?
10. Who is Herodotus?
11. Write short notes on Roman historiography.
12. Who is Pliny?

**Unit – 4**

13. Who was Leopold Von Ranke?
14. What is Communist Manifesto?
15. What is the Chronicles?
16. What is the Annals?

**Unit – 5**

17. Write a short note on the issues discussed by nationalist historians writing on the modern period.
18. Who was Ranajit Guha?
19. What is subaltern studies?
20. What do you mean by 'historical materialism'?

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