

2019

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SIXTH PAPER

(Historiography)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The term 'historia' means

- (a) past events ()
- (b) contemporary events ()
- (c) to enquire ()
- (d) to write about the past ()

2. R. G. Collingwood is the author of

- (a) *A Short History of the World* ()
- (b) *The Idea of History* ()
- (c) *What Is History?* ()
- (d) *History and Social Theory* ()

3. Archival materials are
- (a) primary sources ()
 - (b) secondary sources ()
 - (c) archaeological sources ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
4. What is the greatest difficulty in collecting historical data?
- (a) Subjective writing ()
 - (b) Objective writing ()
 - (c) Scattered material ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
5. Which among the following is a secondary source?
- (a) Diary ()
 - (b) Textbook ()
 - (c) Personal letter ()
 - (d) Surveys ()
6. The oldest continuous historical accounts and records are to be found with
- (a) the Greeks ()
 - (b) the Romans ()
 - (c) the Indians ()
 - (d) the Chinese ()
7. The Buddhists made important contribution to historiography through
- (a) *Jataka* ()
 - (b) Dharmashastra ()
 - (c) *Tripitaka* ()
 - (d) Shrutis ()

8. 'Total History' was advocated by
(a) the Annales School of history ()
(b) the Marxists ()
(c) the Positivists ()
(d) the Revisionists ()
9. The author of *The Early History of India* was
(a) Krishnaswami Aiyangar ()
(b) R. P. Dutt ()
(c) James Mill ()
(d) Vincent A. Smith ()
10. The Subaltern studies was emerged under the influence of
(a) Antonio Gramsci ()
(b) Karl Marx ()
(c) Ranajit Guha ()
(d) Romila Thapar ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences each :

3×5=15

1. What is universal history?

OR

What is the relation between History and Literature?

2. What is Cultural Relativism?

OR

What do you mean by oral tradition?

3. Who was Kalhana?

OR

Write a note on 'Purana' tradition.

4. Who was Lucien Febvre?

OR

What is the Chronicles?

5. Who was D. D. Kosambi?

OR

Write a brief note on R. C. Dutt.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. What is history? Discuss the nature and scope of history.

OR

What is the relation between History with Economics and Political Science?

2. Discuss the role of causation in a historical explanation.

OR

Make an assessment of the sources of history.

3. What are the chief features of Greek historical writing?

OR

What is the Itihasa Purana tradition? Discuss the chief features of Indian historical writing.

4. What do you know about Medieval Western tradition of history writing?

OR

Examine the positivistic history.

5. Discuss the influence of Marxist historiography on Indian history writing.

OR

Define the term 'Subaltern'. How did the Subaltern studies begin in India?

2019

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SEVENTH PAPER

(Early Modern Europe)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Most of the slaves that passes through the Ottoman slave markets in the 14th and 15th Centuries were

- (a) European Jews ()
- (b) African Muslims ()
- (c) European Christians ()
- (d) Arabian Muslims ()

2. In 1444, Portuguese explorers

- (a) rounded the cape of good hope ()
- (b) reached the African port of Ceuta ()
- (c) crossed the Indian Ocean with the aid of Ibn Majid ()
- (d) collected a cargo of African slaves and gold ()

3. The Italian Renaissance probably would not have occurred without
- (a) a fully developed urban life ()
 - (b) an affinity with the classical past ()
 - (c) wealth and patronage of the wealthy ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
4. All of the following statements about the Anabaptists are true except
- (a) they were originally the followers of Zwingli but broke with him over the issue of infant baptism ()
 - (b) they believed that men and women were not born into any church ()
 - (c) they believed that the faithful did not belong to any religious community ()
 - (d) they were disliked by Protestants and Catholics alike ()
5. The Edict of Nantes
- (a) Derecognised Catholicism as the only religion to be practiced in France ()
 - (b) gave limited and specific rights to the Huguenots ()
 - (c) advocated complete religious toleration ()
 - (d) gave specific rights to Lutheranism ()
6. Which country became the dominant power on the continent following the Peace of Westphalia?
- (a) Spain ()
 - (b) France ()
 - (c) Austria ()
 - (d) Germany ()
7. The Treaty of Utrecht
- (a) redistributed territory and power equitably ()
 - (b) demonstrated that the balance of power and stability were primary goals ()
 - (c) allowed the British to concentrate on creating a large overseas empire ()
 - (d) All of the above ()

8. Frederick William I, the Great Elector, was well-known for
- (a) bringing science and culture to Prussia ()
 - (b) his success in building an army and finding the resources to pay for it ()
 - (c) defeating the Junkers in battle ()
 - (d) creating the 'Potsdam Giants' ()
9. Which of the following works was not written by Galileo?
- (a) *The Starry Messenger* ()
 - (b) *Two New Sciences* ()
 - (c) *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres* ()
 - (d) *A Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems* ()
10. Which philosophy quarreled with other philosophies and was considered an outsider?
- (a) Adam Smith ()
 - (b) Cesare Beccaria ()
 - (c) Denis Diderot ()
 - (d) Jean-Jacques Rousseau ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. (a) What was the significance of the Battle of Lepanto?

OR

- (b) What do you know about the Portuguese caravel?

2. (a) What was Utopia about?

OR

- (b) What was the 'Diet of Worm'?

3. (a) Who was Henry of Navarre?

OR

- (b) Write a note on the 'Spanish Armada' and its defeat.

4. (a) "Almost everywhere in urban Europe, the 18th Century was the 'Golden Age of the small shopkeeper.'" Explain.

OR

- (b) What was the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen about?

5. (a) What were the changes associated with the scientific revolution?

OR

(b) Mention the practical consequences of Newton's work.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

The questions are of equal value

(Marks : 50)

1. (a) Why were slaves so important to Ottoman society?

OR

(b) How did Europe encounter the 'New World'?

2. (a) Why and how did England become a protestant country?

OR

(b) How did the notions of family and marriage change during the reformation?

3. (a) Why was the period 1560–1660 one of the most turbulent in European history?

OR

(b) What were the causes of the English Civil War? What were the consequences considered 'radical' among all the revolts that shook mid-seventeenth century Europe?

4. (a) Evaluate the absolutist rule of Peter I and Catherine the great in transforming the Russian Empire.

OR

(b) What were the causes of the French revolution?

5. (a) Evaluate the emergence of natural philosophy in the 17th century with reference to Bacon and Descartes.

OR

(b) How would you assess the contribution of Mary Wollstonecraft and Jean-Jacques Rousseau towards understanding nature, gender and Enlightenment radicalism?

2019

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY**EIGHTH (C) PAPER****[History of North-East India (1822-1986)]**

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***SECTION—A**

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. When did the First Anglo-Burmese War commenced?

- (a) 1823 ()
 (b) 1824 ()
 (c) 1826 ()
 (d) 1825 ()

2. The first administrative measure to deal with the tribal administration was

- (a) Bhagalpur model ()
 (b) Non-regulation system ()
 (c) The Scheduled District Act of 1874 ()
 (d) The District Council Act, 1844 ()

3. What was the main motive of the British in subjugating the Lushais?
- To stop border trade ()
 - Protection of their interests in Cachar and Chittagong as well as Upper Burma ()
 - Economic interests of the British in the Lushai Hills ()
 - Extension of British Empire ()
4. The Naga Hills district was established in
- 1864 ()
 - 1865 ()
 - 1866 ()
 - 1874 ()
5. The first high school in Mizoram was opened at Aizwal in
- 1944 ()
 - 1945 ()
 - 1946 ()
 - 1947 ()
6. What was the most important crop raised in Assam?
- Rice ()
 - Tea ()
 - Jute ()
 - Bajra ()
7. Assam was raised to the status of a Governor's province by
- The Regulating Act of 1873 ()
 - The Government of India Act, 1919 ()
 - The Government of India Act, 1935 ()
 - The Queen's Proclamation, 1885 ()
8. Who was called 'Karmavir' by his countrymen in Assam?
- Chandranath Sharma ()
 - Bipin Chandra Pal ()
 - Nabin Chandra Bardoloi ()
 - Narendra Bargohain ()

Who was Angami Zapu Phizo?

OR

5. What do you mean by Inner Line Regulation?

What was the Cunningham circular?

OR

4. Who was Maniram Dewan?

education in Assam.

Explain in brief the role of Christian Missionaries in spreading modern

OR

3. Explain briefly Jenkins Waste Land Rules of 1838 in Assam.

Lushai Hills?

What do you know about circle system introduced by the British in the

OR

2. Who was Lalstuhaha?

Write a short note on the Jaintia Rebellion.

OR

1. Who was David Scott?

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences each : 3x5=15

(Marks : 15)

SECTION—B

(d) Captain Williamson Sangma ()

(c) Lalbiakthanga ()

(b) Rev. Zairema ()

(a) Rev. J. M. Nichols Roy ()

10. Who initiated the formation of UMFO in 1947?

(d) 1973 ()

(c) 1982 ()

(b) 1972 ()

(a) 1962 ()

9. When was the state of Meghalaya formed?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Trace the circumstances leading to the First Anglo-Burmese War.

OR

Discuss the relationship between Cachar and the British till its annexation to the British Empire.

2. Discuss the circumstances leading to the Anglo-Khasi War.

OR

Describe the process of how Naga Hills were annexed to the British Empire.

3. Examine the British land revenue system with special references to Assam.

OR

Describe the development of transport and communication in Assam during the British rule.

4. Discuss the impact of Partition of Bengal on the administration of Assam.

OR

Discuss the role of Assam in the Quit India Movement.

5. Give an account of re-organization of the North-Eastern States in 1972.

OR

Discuss the main provisions of the Memorandum of Settlement, 1986.

2019

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

NINTH PAPER

(Modern World History)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The British 'Navvies' built

- (a) railway ()
- (b) shipyards ()
- (c) factories ()
- (d) hospitals and schools ()

2. The 'New Cathedrals' of the industrial age were

- (a) museums, opera houses and city halls ()
- (b) textile factories ()
- (c) railway stations ()
- (d) suburban middle class homes ()

3. German Unification was completed following
- (a) the Seven Weeks' War ()
 - (b) the deliberations of the Frankfurt Assembly ()
 - (c) the Franco-Prussian War ()
 - (d) the Danish War ()
4. The emancipation of the Russian serfs in 1861
- (a) changed the lives of the peasantry ()
 - (b) caused decline of the village commune ()
 - (c) granted legal rights to 22 million serfs ()
 - (d) No compensation to landowners for lost of property ()
5. The Boxer Rebellion of 1900 was ferociously repressed by the forces of
- (a) the United States ()
 - (b) Britain, France and Italy ()
 - (c) Japan, Russia and Germany ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
6. The 'white man's burden' was a notorious concept popularised by
- (a) Rudyard Kipling ()
 - (b) Karl Pearson ()
 - (c) Cecil Rhodes ()
 - (d) Joseph Chamberlain ()
7. The immediate cause of the World War I was
- (a) the German invasion of Belgium ()
 - (b) the assassination of Franz Ferdinand ()
 - (c) the sinking of Lusitania ()
 - (d) Kaiser Wilhelm's ultimatum to Russia ()

8. The Freikorps were
- (a) German Communist war veterans ()
 - (b) Anti-Marxist, anti-liberal and anti-semitic ()
 - (c) German Bolsheviks ()
 - (d) the personal army of Weimar Government ()
9. The Einsatzgruppen
- (a) were Soviet Anti-Communists and Nazi sympathizers ()
 - (b) was the name given to the resistance movement within Germany ()
 - (c) were responsible for formulating operation Barbarossa ()
 - (d) were death squads ()
10. The 'dance of millions' was a
- (a) celebration in Paris after the liberation of France ()
 - (b) wave of Latin American prosperity due to wartime profits ()
 - (c) dance craze that swept the continent after 1945 ()
 - (d) special party rally held by Hitler to boost morale ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Give short answers to any *five* of the following questions : 3×5=15

1. Why would you consider the fact that Industrial Revolution lay in agriculture?

OR

What do you know of the great famine of 1845–1849?

2. Why was the Corn Law repealed in 1846?

OR

Who was Garibaldi?

3. Who were the Boxers?

OR

What was Zionism about?

4. "The Marne proved to be the most strategically important battle of the entire war." Why?

OR

Why did democracy decline during the inter-war period?

5. The 1930s brought three crucial tests for the League of Nations. Elaborate.

OR

What made the Second World War a horrifying event?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Why did the Industrial Revolution first take place in Britain?

OR

Explain the beginning of class consciousness in the 19th century.

2. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? Discuss the various reforms introduced by him.

OR

Discuss the consequences of the French Revolution of 1848.

3. What were the causes of the new imperialism?

OR

What do you mean by 'Scramble of Africa'? Explain its effects.

4. How did the conflict in the Balkan lead to the First World War?

OR

What was Fascism and how did Mussolini come to power?

5. Give an account of the Spanish Civil War, 1936.

OR

Describe the circumstances leading to the birth of the UNO. What are its aims?

2019

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

TENTH PAPER

(Contemporary World)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The Marshall Plan is also known as

- (a) European Economic Plan ()
- (b) European Recovery Plan ()
- (c) European Common Plan ()
- (d) European Technological Plan ()

2. The term 'détente' is used to mean

- (a) reduction of tension between Britain and Germany ()
- (b) reduction of tension between the East and the West ()
- (c) reduction of tension between China and the USA ()
- (d) reduction of tension between USSR and Ukraine ()

3. 'Apartheid' is an Afrikaans word for
- (a) togetherness ()
 - (b) pulling away ()
 - (c) separateness ()
 - (d) living apart ()
4. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was founded in Addis Ababa in the year
- (a) 1960 ()
 - (b) 1961 ()
 - (c) 1962 ()
 - (d) 1963 ()
5. The Conference of Asian and African States was held in 1955 in
- (a) Cairo ()
 - (b) Baghdad ()
 - (c) Bandung ()
 - (d) New Delhi ()
6. Until 1945, Korea and Taiwan had been the colonies of
- (a) Japan ()
 - (b) China ()
 - (c) Britain ()
 - (d) Netherlands ()
7. *The Feminine Mystique*, published in 1963 which sparked the second wave of feminism, was written by
- (a) Betty Friedan ()
 - (b) Gloria Steinem ()
 - (c) Simone de Beauvoir ()
 - (d) Virginia Woolf ()
8. The Irish Republican Army's (IRA) original aim was to establish an
- (a) Irish Democratic Republic ()
 - (b) Irish Socialist Republic ()
 - (c) Irish Communist Republic ()
 - (d) Irish Catholic Republic ()

9. The word 'informationalism' means
- (a) a network society based on relevant information and transportation technology ()
 - (b) a network society based on relevant information ()
 - (c) a network society based on communication technology ()
 - (d) a network society based on relevant information and communication technology ()
10. 'Intifada' literally means
- (a) embracing ()
 - (b) shaking off ()
 - (c) accepting ()
 - (d) independence ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. Write a short note on the formation of NATO.

OR

What was the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961?

2. What is 'Viet Minh'?

OR

Write on the Arab-Israeli War of 1967.

3. What is the Group of 77?

OR

What do you understand by the 'Great Leap Forward'?

4. What was the Solidarity Movement?

OR

Who was Mikhail Gorbachev?

5. What is OPEC?

OR

Write a short note on 'Al-Qaeda'.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Explain the term 'Golden Years'. Discuss the role played by the technological revolution in the Post-War economic surge.

OR

Discuss the dangers of nuclear proliferation.

2. Define 'decolonization'. Enumerate on the process of decolonization after the Second World War.

OR

How did the African States deal with the problems brought about by the end of the colonial rule?

3. Examine the emergence and development of Non-Aligned Movement.

OR

Write on the dominance of the United States on Latin America.

4. Write on the death of peasantry during the second half of the twentieth century.

OR

How did mass culture bring about a cultural revolution?

5. What is 'globalization'? How did it transform the outlook of the people?

OR

Write what you know about the 'Fourth World'.
