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(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SEVENTH PAPER

(**Early Modern Europe**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(**SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE**)

(*Marks : 10*)

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

1×10=10

1. Timur the Lame died in 1405 on his way to invade

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| (a) Anatolia | () | (b) the Balkans | () |
| (c) Persia | () | (d) China | () |

2. In 1571, Habsburg and Venetian forces defeated the Ottoman Turks in the Battle of

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| (a) Nicopolis | () |
| (b) Vienna | () |
| (c) Lepanto | () |
| (d) Tabriz | () |

3. The central feature of Calvinistic worship was
 - (a) transubstantiation () (b) the Sermon ()
 - (c) the Eucharist () (d) re-baptism ()
4. Which University became the centre for the diffusion of Luther's ideas?
 - (a) Geneva () (b) Wittenberg ()
 - (c) Munich () (d) Basel ()
5. The Edict of Nantes
 - (a) recognized Catholicism as the only religion to be practised in France ()
 - (b) gave limited and specific rights to the Huguenots ()
 - (c) advocated complete religious toleration ()
 - (d) guaranteed absolute freedom of worship ()
6. The main cause of the Thirty Years' War was the revolt of the Protestant Bohemians against
 - (a) Bohemian Aristocracy () (b) German Catholic ()
 - (c) Catholic Habsburg () (d) Austrian Habsburg ()
7. The most important potential opponent of French royal absolutism was
 - (a) peasantry () (b) clergy ()
 - (c) army () (d) nobility ()
8. During the 18th century, the French society was divided into
 - (a) 5 estates () (b) 4 estates ()
 - (c) 3 estates () (d) 6 estates ()
9. The religious outlook that saw God as the 'Divine Clockmaker' was called
 - (a) atheism ()
 - (b) materialism ()
 - (c) pantheism ()
 - (d) deism ()
10. Helio-centric view of the universe implies
 - (a) the immobility of planet Earth due to mankind's sin ()
 - (b) that the Sun is at the centre of the universe ()
 - (c) that the Earth is at the centre of the universe ()
 - (d) that all other planets orbit the Earth ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Mention the most significant advances in navigation during the 15th and 16th centuries.

OR

2. What do you know about the Portuguese Caravel?

UNIT—II

3. Mention the importance of *The Book of the Courtier* in contemporary Europe.

OR

4. What do you mean by Utopia?

UNIT—III

5. Who was Henry of Navarre?

OR

6. Why did Spain's economy become weak during the 17th century?

UNIT—IV

7. Mention the significance of the Treaty of Utrecht.

OR

8. What was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen?

UNIT—V

9. What were the changes associated with the Scientific Revolution?

OR

10. What legacy did the Enlightenment leave behind on gender and slavery?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. During the 15th century, Europeans focused their colonial and commercial ambitions more on the Western Mediterranean and the Atlantic world. Why and how was this possible?

OR

2. How did Europe encounter the New World?

UNIT—II

3. What do you mean by Renaissance 'Classicism' and 'Humanism'?

OR

4. What were the theological premises of Lutheranism? How did the Reformation begin?

UNIT—III

5. Why was the period 1540-1660 one of the most turbulent in European history?

OR

6. What were the causes of the English Civil War? Why were the consequences considered 'radical' among all the revolts that shook mid-seventeenth century Europe?

UNIT—IV

7. Evaluate the absolutist rule of Peter I and Catherine the Great in transforming the Russian empire.

OR

8. What were the causes of the French Revolution?

UNIT—V

9. Discuss the intellectual roots of the Scientific Revolution.

OR

10. How would you assess the contributions of Mary Wollstonecraft and Jean Jacques Rousseau towards understanding nature, gender and Enlightenment radicalism?

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(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

EIGHTH (C) PAPER

[History of North-East India (1822-1986)]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)**

(Marks : 10)

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

1×10=10

1. Who was invested with the responsibilities of administration during the annexation of Assam?
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| (a) Captain Neuville | () | (b) David Scott | () |
| (c) Captain Williamson | () | (d) Captain Jenkins | () |
2. By a Proclamation, Cachar was annexed to the British Empire on the ground of
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| (a) maladministration | () |
| (b) absence of legitimate heir | () |
| (c) political greed | () |
| (d) economic gain | () |

3. The Naga Hills District was established in

(a) 1865	()	(b) 1864	()
(c) 1867	()	(d) 1866	()
4. The villages at the border of the Garo Hills were compelled to buy their security by paying a tax known as

(a) Nazrana	()	(b) Matharakha	()
(c) Bemulwa	()	(d) Zimmadar	()
5. The entire trade of Assam was almost with

(a) Bangladesh	()	(b) Rajputs	()
(c) China	()	(d) Bengal	()
6. In 1947, Berry White Medical School was upgraded as the

(a) Assam Medical College	()	(b) Gauhati Medical College	()
(c) Silchar Medical College	()	(d) Jorhat Medical College	()
7. Who played the leading role among the Assamese in the Revolt of 1857?

(a) Piyali Barua	()	(b) Maniram Dewan	()
(c) Ganesh Chandra Barua	()	(d) Mayaram Barua	()
8. What was the prominent outcome of the G. N. Bordoloi Hill Sub-Committee formed in 1948?

(a) Sixth Schedule	()
(b) Implementation of the Inner Line	()
(c) Recommendation of granting of Statehood	()
(d) Formation of a Hill State	()
9. In Assam, the initial protests against the language policy came from

(a) American Baptist Missionaries	()
(b) Eastern India Tribal Union	()
(c) Naga Hoho	()
(d) Assam Pradesh Congress Committee	()
10. The last independent king of Tripura was

(a) Bir Bikram Kishore Debarman Manikya	()
(b) Birendra Kishore Debarman Manikya	()
(c) Kirit Bikram Kishore Debarman Manikya	()
(d) Kishore Debarman Manikya	()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Who was Purandar Singha?

OR

2. What do you understand by the British Policy of Non-Regulation System?

UNIT—II

3. Who was Tirot Sing?

OR

4. What do you know about Circle System introduced by the British in the Lushai Hills?

UNIT—III

5. Write a short note on Macaulay's Minute.

OR

6. Who were the Keyas?

UNIT—IV

7. Who was Maniram Dewan?

OR

8. Write a short note on the role of Swaraj Party in Assam.

UNIT—V

9. What do you mean by Inner Line Regulation?

OR

10. What was the main objective of All Party Hill Leaders Conference?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

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

OR

2. Give an account of the Annexation of Assam (1833-1838).

UNIT—II

3. How did the British consolidate their rule in the Garo Hills?

OR

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

UNIT—III

5. Examine the British land revenue system in the North-East with special reference to Assam.

OR

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

UNIT—IV

7. Write an essay on the Civil Disobedience Movement in Assam.

OR

8. Discuss the role of Assam in the Quit India Movement.

UNIT—V

9. Give an account of the integration of Manipur into the Indian Union.

OR

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

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