

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

FIFTH PAPER

[**Modern India (Part-I)**]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 50*)

The questions are of equal value

Answer **all** questions

1. Discuss the causes and results of the Battle of Plassey, 1757.

Or

What were the causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857?

2. What is meant by 'Subsidiary Alliance System'? What were its advantages and disadvantages?

Or

What do you understand by Permanent Settlement of Bengal? What were its results?

3. What do you mean by Commercialization of agriculture? Discuss its impact on Indian society.

Or

Discuss the status of peasants and landless labours under the British rule.

4. Write a note on modern banking.

Or

What factor contributed to the development of modern industries in India?

5. How did Raja Rammohan Roy promote Western Education in India?

Or

Write a note on the Aligarh Movement.

Subject Code : **V**/HIST (v)

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Booklet No. **A**

Date Stamp

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To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 5th Semester
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.....) Exam., **2016**

Subject

Paper

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Regn. No.

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Descriptive Type

Booklet No. B

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2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

FIFTH PAPER

[Modern India (Part-I)]

(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. Who among the following British Officers introduced the Dual System of Government?

(a) Robert Clive ()

(b) Warren Hastings ()

(c) Lord Cornwallis ()

2. Subsidiary Alliance guaranteed

(a) permanent ownership of land ()

(b) removal of land revenue ()

(c) the protection of Indian States ()

(2)

3. 'Sati System' was declared criminal offence during the Governor-Generalship of
- (a) Lord William Bentinck ()
 - (b) Lord Hastings ()
 - (c) Lord Dalhousie ()
4. Jhansi was annexed to the British protectorate due to
- (a) misgovernment ()
 - (b) the absence of male heir to the throne ()
 - (c) failure of payment of revenue ()
5. Which of the following Acts was also known as the 'Queen's Proclamation'?
- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1861 ()
 - (b) Indian Councils Act of 1858 ()
 - (c) Indian Councils Act of 1909 ()
6. 'The Treaty of Perpetual Friendship' was signed between
- (a) the English Company and Hyder Ali ()
 - (b) the English Company and Tipu Sultan ()
 - (c) the English Company and Maharaja Ranjit Singh ()

7. Wahabi Movement was founded by
- (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ()
 - (b) Syed Ahmed of Rae Bareilly ()
 - (c) Mrs. Annie Besant ()
8. Which of the following Education Commissions was regarded as Magna Carta of English Education in India?
- (a) Macaulay's Minute ()
 - (b) Charles Wood's Despatch ()
 - (c) Hunter Commission ()
9. What was the characteristic feature of Ramkrishna's religious doctrine?
- (a) Mystical experience ()
 - (b) Belief in the truth of all religions ()
 - (c) Unity of godhead ()
10. The Lancashire Cotton Textiles were first introduced in India in
- (a) 1786 ()
 - (b) 1815 ()
 - (c) 1831 ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

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

1. What do you mean by the 'Royal Farman of 1717'?

(5)

2. Write what you know about 'Chauth and Sardeshmukhi'.

(6)

3. Who was Nana Fadnavis?

(7)

4. Write a note on 'Sati System'.

(8)

5. What do you mean by absentee landlord?

(9)

6. What is Ryotwari System?

(10)

7. Why did Indian export trade decline in the face of European advances?

(11)

8. Discuss the significance of Macaulay's Minute, 1835.

(12)

9. Mention some important cotton industries in India.

(13)

10. What do you mean by Sanskritization?

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SIXTH PAPER

[Modern India (Part-II)]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. What were the factors responsible for the emergence of Indian nationalism?

Or

Trace the course of the Swadeshi Movement.

2. Discuss the emergence of revolutionary terrorism in India.

Or

Why did Gandhi launch the Quit India Movement?
What were the outcomes of the Movement?

3. What were the main provisions of the Morley-Minto Reforms? What were its shortcomings?

Or

Who were the Swarajists? What were their programmes?

4. Analyze the British Policy towards communalism.

Or

Narrate the ideas and objectives of the Hindu Mahasabha.

5. Discuss the contribution of the Indian National Army in India's struggle for freedom.

Or

Was the Partition of India inevitable? Give reasons.

Subject Code : **V**/HIST (vi)

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(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SIXTH PAPER

[Modern India (Part-II)]

(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. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?

(a) W. C. Banerjee ()

(b) A. O. Hume ()

(c) C. R. Das ()

2. The chief method of the early Indian national leaders to get their demand was

(a) revolutionary terrorism ()

(b) constitutional agitation ()

(c) to include the masses in their political agitations ()

(2)

- 3.** Gandhi's idea of Satyagraha was based on
- (a) non-violence and truth ()
 - (b) to instill Hindu-Muslim unity ()
 - (c) channelizing the Indian masses into the fold of Indian National Movement ()
- 4.** Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre happened on
- (a) April 18, 1919 ()
 - (b) April 13, 1919 ()
 - (c) May 30, 1919 ()
- 5.** Simon Commission was appointed by the Government of India
- (a) to frame a Constitution for India ()
 - (b) to study the workings of the reforms introduced by the Government Act of 1919 ()
 - (c) to settle the Indian political deadlock ()
- 6.** Which period of National Movement is known as 'Gandhian Era' or 'Age of Gandhi'?
- (a) 1885–1905 ()
 - (b) 1905–1919 ()
 - (c) 1919–1947 ()

(3)

- 7.** The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was founded in
- (a) 1920 ()
 - (b) 1925 ()
 - (c) 1927 ()
- 8.** The main principle of Hindutva was
- (a) to establish the hegemony of Hindus and the Hindu way of life ()
 - (b) to establish friendly relationship with other minority groups in India ()
 - (c) to sow the seeds of divisiveness between different religious communities ()
- 9.** Who called 'Pakistan a bargaining counter for Jinnah'?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru ()
 - (b) Ayesha Jalal ()
 - (c) V. D. Savarkar ()
- 10.** The integration of princely states with free India was effected
- (a) Sardar Patel ()
 - (b) Rajendra Prasad ()
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

3×5=15

1. What is 'safety valve theory'?

(5)

2. Why was Bengal Partitioned in 1905?

(6)

3. What was the Khilafat Movement?

(7)

4. Who was Bhagat Singh?

(8)

5. What was Communal Award?

(9)

6. What were the suggestions made by the Simon Commission in 1930?

(10)

7. What was the purpose of the Muslim League?

(11)

8. What were the fourteen points of Jinnah?

(12)

9. Write a short note on Naval Mutiny.

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SEVENTH PAPER

(Early Modern Europe)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. During the fifteenth century, Europeans focused their colonial and commercial ambitions more and more on the Western Mediterranean and the Atlantic World. Why and how was this possible? 10

Or

What was the impact of New World Silver on the European economy?

2. How did Italian Renaissance culture differ from the culture of the High Middle Ages? 10

Or

How did the Catholic Reformation differ from the Counter-Reformation?

3. Why did religious conflicts become so deeply entwined with political conflicts during 1540–1660? 10

Or

What were the causes and effects of the Thirty Years' War?

4. How did the reign of Louis XIV exemplify absolutism in France? 10

Or

What were the features of the charter issued by the National Assembly in September, 1789? What were the issues that were debated regarding the rights and roles of women? 5+5=10

5. Examine the contribution of Copernicus and Galileo in the Scientific Revolution. 10

Or

How did Voltaire, Montesquieu and Diderot exemplify the spirit of enlightenment?

Subject Code : **V**/HIST (vii)

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Regn. No.

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Paper

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(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SEVENTH PAPER

(Early Modern Europe)

(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. What piece of navigational technology did the first explorers not have at their disposal?

(a) Marine chronometer ()

(b) Astrolabe ()

(c) Compass ()

(2)

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

(a) Nicopolis ()

(b) Vienna ()

(c) Lepanto ()

3. In the fifteenth century, Italian painters

(a) began painting in oil ()

(b) experimented with light and shade ()

(c) All of the above ()

4. Michelangelo's *David*

(a) was intended to be a public expression of Florentine civic ideals ()

(b) demonstrated the careful use of chiaroscuro ()

(c) was executed in the Palladian style ()

(3)

5. In 1588, the English destroyed

(a) the Invincible Armada ()

(b) the Titanic ()

(c) the capital of Spain ()

6. The Thirty Years' War began in

(a) Austria ()

(b) Poland ()

(c) Bohemia ()

7. In general, the major obstacles to the growth of absolute monarchy were

(a) the nobility and clergy ()

(b) parliaments, diets and estates
general ()

(c) All of the above ()

(4)

8. On August 4, 1789, the National Assembly

(a) took steps to establish all forms of privilege ()

(b) drafted the Civil Constitution of the clergy ()

(c) ratified a Liberal Constitution ()

9. Who is most responsible for creating the inductive scientific method?

(a) Isaac Newton ()

(b) Rene Descartes ()

(c) Francis Bacon ()

10. Francis Bacon and Descartes agreed that

(a) all knowledge comes from experience ()

(b) science needed to free itself from blind authority in the past ()

(c) rationality was a point of departure for any philosophical enterprise ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions in brief (any *five*) : 3×5=15

1. What religious policy did the Ottomans adopt towards non-Muslims?

(6)

2. What caused the Price Revolution of the sixteenth century in Europe?

3. What do you mean by Renaissance classicism?

(7)

4. In what ways did the religious teachings of John Calvin differ from that of Luther?

(8)

5. Who was Henry of Navarre?

(9)

6. Mention the significance of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) in European history.

(10)

7. What do you mean by absolutism?

(11)

8. Mention the significance of the Treaty of Utrecht.

(12)

9. What was Descartes' deductive approach?

(13)

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

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

EIGHTH (C) PAPER

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

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Yandaboo? Mention its significance for the history of British expansion in North-East India.

Or

Narrate the circumstances leading to the annexation of Jaintia Hills by the British in 1835.

2. Discuss the British relationship with Manipur in the 19th century.

Or

Examine the British relationship with Tripura in the 19th century.

3. Trace the development of Trade in Assam during the British rule.

Or

Write on the introduction and impact of Western Education in Assam.

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

Or

Discuss the role of Assam in the Quit India Movement.

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

Or

Write an account of the integration of the Khasis State into the Union of India.

Subject Code : **V** / HIST (viii) (C)

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Subject

Paper

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V / HIST (viii) (C)

2 0 1 6

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

EIGHTH (C) PAPER

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

(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. During the last phase of the Burmese incursion in Assam, the greatest Burmese General who led the army was

(a) Ba-Gyi-Daw ()

(b) Ala Mingi ()

(c) Mingi Maha Bandula ()

(2)

2. What did *Chauki* mean?

(a) Blackmail ()

(b) Tribute ()

(c) Tolling booth ()

3. The Khasi Rebellion of 1829–1833 was led by

(a) U. Tirot Singh ()

(b) U. Kiang Nangbah ()

(c) U. Bor Manik ()

4. The traditional chiefs of Garo Hills were called

(a) Syiems ()

(b) Rajas ()

(c) Nokmas ()

(3)

5. The British set up the first English School at Gauhati in

(a) 1833 ()

(b) 1835 ()

(c) 1834 ()

6. The first High School in Mizoram was opened at Aizawl in

(a) 1944 ()

(b) 1945 ()

(c) 1946 ()

7. What was the most important crop raised in Assam?

(a) Tea ()

(b) Coffee ()

(c) Jute ()

(4)

8. Who was the first President of EITU (Eastern India Tribal Union)?

(a) B. B. Lyngdoh ()

(b) B. M. Pugh ()

(c) B. M. Roy ()

9. Who was the Home Secretary of the Indian Government who was one of the signatories of the Mizo Accord of 1986?

(a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ()

(b) R. D. Pradhan ()

(c) G. N. Bardoloi ()

10. In Assam, the initial protests against the language policy came from

(a) American Baptist Missionaries ()

(b) Eastern India Tribal Union ()

(c) Naga Hoho ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write short answer of the following questions (any *five*) :
3×5=15

1. Who was David Scott?

(6)

2. Write what you know about the Treaty of Badarpur.

(7)

3. What do you know about Nongkhlaw Massacre of 1829?

(8)

4. What was Pasa?

5. Explain the Paik System.

(9)

6. Who was Maniram Dewan?

(10)

7. Who was Nabin Chandra Bardoloi?

(11)

8. Who was Rani Gaidinliu?

(12)

9. What was the Cunningham Circular?

(13)

10. Write a note on Mizo Union.
