

2022**HISTORY***Full Marks : 100**Time : 3 hours**General Instructions :*

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part — A Objective Questions serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of questions together at one place.

(PART : A — OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION —I

(Marks : 30)

1. Choose the correct answer (*any twenty*) : 1 x 20 = 20

- (a) The beginning of stone tool manufacture has been found at
 - (i) Olduvai
 - (ii) Asia
 - (iii) Africa.
- (b) Pastoralism began around
 - (i) 8,000 years ago
 - (ii) 10,000 years ago
 - (iii) 12,000 years ago.

(c) The first known language of the land (Mesopotamia) was

- (i) Akkadian
- (ii) Sumerian
- (iii) Assyrian.

(d) The Gilgamesh Epic was written on

- (i) Twelfth tablets
- (ii) Thirteen tablets
- (iii) Fourteen tablets.

(e) The Romans succeeded the Greeks as a major

- (i) Asian power
- (ii) African power
- (iii) European power.

(f) Late antiquity means

- (i) Final victory
- (ii) Final fascinating period
- (iii) Final destruction.

(3)

- (g) The flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Madina is called
- (i) Hijrat
 - (ii) Hijri
 - (iii) Hijra.
- (h) The process of transforming the Caliphate into a Monarchy was started by
- (i) Abu Bakr
 - (ii) Muawiyah
 - (iii) Umar.
- (i) The original Mongols lived North of the
- (i) Sahara desert
 - (ii) Gobi desert
 - (iii) Thar desert.
- (j) The area under direct administration of the Lord is called
- (i) Tenement
 - (ii) Demesne
 - (iii) Feudum.

(4)

- (k) Free peasant had to pay a direct tax called :
- (i) Labour-rent
 - (ii) Tithes
 - (iii) Taille
- (l) The Arab physician and philosopher of Bukhara was :
- (i) Ibn Sina
 - (ii) Al Razi
 - (iii) Ibn Rushd.
- (m) The 'Last Judgement' was painted by :
- (i) Giotto
 - (ii) Michelangelo
 - (iii) Leonardo-da-Vinci.
- (n) The society which had no king, no army, no church in South America was of the :
- (i) Aztecs
 - (ii) Arawaks
 - (iii) Tupinamba.

(5)

- (o) The Inca nation was a confederation of :
- (i) Villages
 - (ii) Tribes
 - (iii) States.
- (p) The oldest artefact found in America is about
- (i) 12,000 years
 - (ii) 11,000 years
 - (iii) 8,000 years.
- (q) The name 'Indian' was first applied to the natives of America by :
- (i) Christopher Columbus
 - (ii) Captain Cook
 - (iii) Tasman.
- (r) Captain Cook who discovered Australia was from:
- (i) Spain
 - (ii) France
 - (iii) England.

(6)

- (s) Sewing machine was invented by :
- (i) Alias Hobbe
 - (ii) Edmund Cartwright
 - (iii) Samuel Crompton.
- (t) Canals were initially built to transport coal to:
- (i) Village
 - (ii) Towns
 - (iii) Cities
- (u) The French engineer who constructed the Suez Canal in 1869 was :
- (i) Clermont
 - (ii) James Brindley
 - (iii) Ferdinand-de-Lassepes.
- (v) Japan is a land of
- (i) Hills
 - (ii) Mountains
 - (iii) Islands

(7)

(w) Japan developed the silk industry in:

(i) Nishijin

(ii) Edo

(iii) Tokyo.

(x) The Opium War undermined the ruling: :

(i) Qing dynasty

(ii) Manchu dynasty

(iii) Han dynasty.

(y) The Manchu Monarchy of China was overthrown by the Republic under the leadership of:

(i) Mao Zedong

(ii) Chiang Kai-Shek

(iii) Sun-Yat-Sen.

2. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' (any ten). 1x10=10

(a) The Origin of Species was written by Charles Darwin in 1871.

(b) The bipedalism began around 7 million years ago.

(8)

(c) Babylon was an important political centre of Northern Mesopotamia.

(d) Rome was a slave society.

(e) The prosperity of the early Abbasid period was reflected in the scientific and cultural achievements.

(f) The term barbarian is derived from the Greek word 'barbaros' which means a non-Romans.

(g) Genghis Khan introduced a rapid courier system known as yasa.

(h) The European society comprised mainly of three social categories, the christian priests, landed aristocracy and peasants, called the 'three orders.

(i) Copernicus invented the Law of Pendulum.

(j) The Arawaks were a war-like people.

(k) Human sacrifice was an important part of Aztec religion.

(l) After 1861-65, civil war, the northern states won and slavery was abolished.

(9)

- (m) Luddism was a movement which favoured the introduction of machinery.
- (n) Japan was the first country to introduce compulsory education.
- (o) China was proclaimed a Republic in 1920.

SECTION – II

(Marks : 20)

3. Answer any *ten* questions in 2 or 3 sentences. 2x10=20

- (a) What are Primates?
- (b) Who were the Hadza people?
- (c) What was the first language and the later language of Mesopotamia?
- (d) What do you mean by 'Pax Romana'?
- (e) What were the two types of land tax under Abbasids?
- (f) What does the Great Wall of China testify?

(10)

- (g) What was the Tithe tax in medieval Europe?
- (h) What is Humanism?
- (i) Who was Leonardo da Vinci?
- (j) Who discovered America and when?
- (k) What were the Chinampas of the Aztecs society?
- (l) Who were the Aborigines of Australia?
- (m) What was the position of women during the Industrial Revolution?
- (n) What was the Peterloo massacre?
- (o) What is known as Meiji Restoration?

(PART : B —DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer question No. 8 and *any* 3 from the rest.

- 1. Who was Charles Darwin? What are the sources of information regarding the history of evolution of Humans on earth?

4 + 8 = 12

2. Describe the development of writing of Mesopotamia? 12
3. Explain the role of Augustus Caesar in the rise of the Roman Empire. 12
4. Discuss the scientific and cultural achievement of Abbasid dynasty? 12
5. What is Feudalism? Describe the salient features of feudalism in Western Europe. 2 + 10 = 12
6. Examine the salient features of the Renaissance period with special reference to arts and architecture? 12
7. Discuss the role of Mao Zedong and communist party of China in the modernization of China. 12
8. Write short notes on *any two* of the following : 7 x 2 =14
 - (a) Causes of success of Genghis Khan
 - (b) Manors and Knights
 - (c) Renaissance
 - (d) Martin Luther
 - (e) New Education system of Japan
 - (f) Inca civilization
 - (g) The Native Americans.

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