

HISTORY— PAPER-I

Time – Three hours

Full Marks – 100

Answer to Question No. 1 i.e. MCQ type questions under Section-A must be written in English only. Answers to other questions must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali.

This instruction should be followed scrupulously.

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

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

SECTION – A

Answer all questions.

1. Select the single best answer and write it in the answer script putting option (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv) as applicable :

20×1=20

Example

Question : The author of 'Nildarpan' was

- (i) Dinabandhu Mitra (ii) Madhusudan Dutta
(iii) Rammohan Roy (iv) D. L. Roy

Answer : (i) Dinabandhu Mitra

(a) The 'Arthasastra' of Kautilya is a

- (i) Text book of Economics
(ii) Autobiography of Kautilya
(iii) A religious book
(iv) Book on the principles of Government



[Turn over

(b) To whose court did the poet Harisena belong ?

(i) Chandragupt I

(ii) Chandragupta II

(iii) Samudragupta

(iv) Skandagupta

(c) Which one of the following is an example of the development of metallurgy during the Gupta period ?

(i) Allahabad pillar

(ii) Mehrauli pillar

(iii) Bhitari pillar

(iv) Mandasor pillar

(d) Who was the first Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya ?

(i) Nikanara

(ii) Herodetus

(iii) Megasthenes

(iv) Antigoras

(e) The greatest king among the Cholas was

(i) Rajaraja I

(ii) Rajendra I

(iii) Rajadhiraj I

(iv) Vira Rajendra I

(f) Who invaded India during the rule of Iltutmish in 1221 AD ?

(i) Nadir Shah

(ii) Timur

(iii) Chingiz Khan

(iv) None of them

(g) Krishna Deva Raya was a contemporary of

(i) Akbar

(ii) Babur

(iii) Firuj Tughluq

(iv) None of them

10.04.2017

(h) Who were the main opponents in the battle of Haldighat (1576 AD) ?

- (i) Humayun versus Sher Shah
- (ii) Akbar versus Adil Shah
- (iii) Akbar versus Rana Pratap
- (iv) Baji Rao versus Nizam-ul-Muluk

(i) Why the year 1707 is important ?

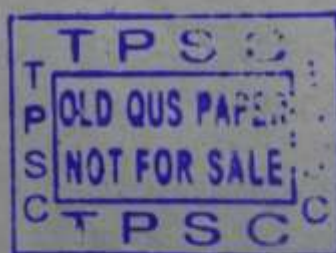
- (i) Death of Akbar
- (ii) Death of Aurangzeb
- (iii) Death of Shivaji
- (iv) Advent of the European

(j) Who was queen Durgabati ?

- (i) Queen of Bijapur
- (ii) Queen of Gondwana
- (iii) Queen of Chitor
- (iv) Queen of Gwalior

(k) The founder of the Arya Samaj was

- (i) Rammohan Roy
- (ii) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (iii) Dayananda Saraswati
- (iv) Swami Vivekananda



(l) Birsa was the name of the leader of

- (i) Indigo Revolt
- (ii) Deccan riot
- (iii) Munda rebellion
- (iv) Moplah rebellion

10.04.2017

(m) Rabindranath Tagore gave up his Knighthood in protest against the

- (i) Rowlatt Act
- (ii) Jallianwala Bagh incident
- (iii) Partition of Bengal proposal
- (iv) Formation of All India Muslim League

(n) Who said, "Give me blood, I will give you freedom" ?

- (i) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (ii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (iii) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (iv) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

(o) The Congress was split in 1907 at its session of

- (i) Pune
- (ii) Surat
- (iii) Lahore
- (iv) Bombay

(p) The first Ahom ruler of Assam was

- (i) Sukapha
- (ii) Subinpha
- (iii) Sutenpha
- (iv) None of them

(q) The first political Agent to Tripura was

- (i) Jenkins
- (ii) David Scott
- (iii) W. B. Power
- (iv) Umakanta Das

(r) Who was the Manikya ruler of Tripura at the time of Kuki disturbance (1860-61) ?

- (i) Radhakishore Manikya
- (ii) Birchandra Manikya
- (iii) Ishan Chandra Manikya
- (iv) Bir Vikram Manikya

10.04.2017

(s) Who built 'Tripura Sundari' temple of Udaipur ?

- (i) Dhanya Manikya
- (ii) Vijoy Manikya
- (iii) Krishna Manikya
- (iv) Birendra Kishore Manikya



(t) 'Taithung' was the name of a

- (i) Tribe
- (ii) Tax
- (iii) Place
- (iv) Festival.

SECTION - B

Answer any six questions.

6×5=30

2. How did Ashoka's 'Dhamma' influence his state policies ? 5
3. What contributions did the Pala rule make to Indian culture ? 5
4. Discuss in brief the nature of Allauddin Khalji's theory of kingship. 5
5. What was the impact of Bhakti movement on literature ? 5
6. Explain the 'Drain of wealth' theory. 5
7. How was Quit India Movement different from earlier Gandhian Movements ? 5
8. What was the Ahom policy towards the frontier tribes of Assam ? 5
9. Which portion of Tripura kingdom was known as 'Chakla Roshanabad' ? How was it occupied by the British ? 2+3=5

SECTION - C

Answer any five questions.

5×10=50

10. Explain the chief features of town planning and trade in the Harappan civilisation. 5+5=10
11. Who were the Kushanas? What contributions did they make to Indian culture? 3+7=10
12. Explain Sher Shah Suri's administrative set up which earned him an important place in the history of India. 10
13. What were the causes of the downfall of the Mughal empire? How far was foreign invasions responsible for it? 7+3=10
14. What were the main factors that contributed to the growth of national consciousness in India in the 19th century? 10
15. Was partition of India inevitable? — Discuss. 10
16. Analyse the nature and importance of Reang rebellion (1943-44) in Tripura. 5+5=10

HISTORY— PAPER-II

Time – Three hours

Full Marks – 100

10.04.2017

Answer to Question No. 1 i.e. MCQ type questions under Section-A must be written in English only. Answers to other questions must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali.

This instruction should be followed scrupulously.

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

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

SECTION – A

Answer all questions.

1. Select the single best answer and write it in the answer script putting option (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv) as applicable :

20×1=20

Example

Question : When did the first world war start ?

(i) August 1914

(ii) May 1915

(iii) June 1919

(iv) None of these

Answer : (i) August 1914



- (a) The emperor of France during the French Revolution (1789) was

(i) Louis XIV

(ii) Louis XV

(iii) Louis XVI

(iv) None of the above

- (b) The French Constituent Assembly was formed on

(i) 24th Jan. 1789

(ii) 9th July, 1789

(iii) 4th Aug. 1789

(iv) 26th Aug. 1789

[Turn over

10.04.2017

- (c) The Brunswick Declaration (1792) was made with the intention of
- (i) Reinstating Louis XVI on the French throne
 - (ii) Arresting Louis XVI
 - (iii) Ending the prevailing reign of terror
 - (iv) Declaring war on Spain-Portugal
- (d) The policy adopted by Napoleon Bonaparte to cripple England's foreign trade was known as
- (i) Concordat
 - (ii) Confederation of Rhine
 - (iii) Directory rule
 - (iv) Continental system
- (e) Who was defeated in the Battle of Waterloo (1815)?
- (i) Louis XVI
 - (ii) Napoleon Bonaparte
 - (iii) Frederick William II
 - (iv) Prince Metternich
- (f) Which of the following, in respect to Vienna Congress (1815) is not correctly matched ?
- (i) Austria — Prince Metternich
 - (ii) Prussia — Prince Herdenberg
 - (iii) Russia — Count Nestleroad
 - (iv) France — Louis Philippe

10.04.2017

- (g) The author of 'Stages of Economic Growth' was
- (i) Rostow
 - (ii) Rousseau
 - (iii) Crouzet
 - (iv) Fohlen
- (h) The rule of the Bourbon dynasty in France came to an end with the
- (i) French Revolution, 1789
 - (ii) Counter Revolution, 1793
 - (iii) July Revolution, 1830
 - (iv) February Revolution, 1848
- (i) The battle of Sadowa, 1866 was fought between
- (i) Germany – Austria
 - (ii) Prussia – Russia
 - (iii) Austria – Prussia
 - (iv) Austria – Russia
- (j) The Franco-Prussian War (1870) came to an end with the signing of which treaty?
- (i) Treaty of Villa-Franca
 - (ii) Peace of Frankfurt
 - (iii) Pact of Plombiers
 - (iv) Alsace-Lorraine Treaty
- (k) The 'blast furnace' so necessary for Iron and Steel Industries was invented by
- (i) Humphrey Davis
 - (ii) Crompton
 - (iii) George Stephens
 - (iv) John Smyton



(l) The Reinsurance Treaty, 1887 was signed between

- (i) Germany – Austria
- (ii) Austria – Hungary
- (iii) Germany – Russia
- (iv) Germany – Italy

(m) The immediate consequence of the two Balkan wars was

- (i) Unification of Germany
- (ii) Unification of Italy
- (iii) Formation of Triple Alliance
- (iv) Decline of the Turkish empire

(n) The Treaty which brought Germany and Russia together immediately after the First World War is

- (i) Treaty of Brest – Litovsk
- (ii) Treaty of San – Stefano
- (iii) Dual Entente
- (iv) None of the above

(o) The British representative in the Paris Peace Conference was

- (i) Churchill
- (ii) Lloyd George
- (iii) Woodrow Wilson
- (iv) Chamberlain

(p) The Russian emperor who was forced to abdicate during the Russian Revolution, 1917, was

- (i) Czar Alexander I
- (ii) Czar Alexander II
- (iii) Czar Nicholas I
- (iv) Czar Nicholas II

10.04.2017

(q) Which of the following countries was not a member of the Reparation Commission?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) United States of America | (ii) Italy |
| (iii) Belgium | (iv) England |

(r) The German Nationalist Socialist Party was founded by

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (i) Hindenberg | (ii) Hitler |
| (iii) Stresseman | (iv) Goehring |

(s) The Spanish army which revolted against the popular Front government of Azana was led by

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Gen. Zamora | (ii) Gen. Miaza |
| (iii) Gen. Franco | (iv) Gen. Quiroza |

(t) The signatories of the Munich Pact (1938 Sep) were

- (i) Chamberlain - Daladier - Hitler
- (ii) Chamberlain - Hitler - Mussolini
- (iii) Hitler - Mussolini - Franco
- (iv) Daladier - Franco - Mussolini



SECTION - B

Answer any six questions.

6×5=30

- 2. Do you think that the writings of the Philosophers created a revolutionary awakening in the minds of the French people leading to the French Revolution of 1789 ?
5
- 3. How far did the Constituent Assembly (1789-91) deviate from the principles of French Revolution ?
5
- 4. What were the limitations of the Vienna Congress ?
5

- 5
5. What led to the failure of the February Revolution of 1830 ? 5
 6. State the causes leading to the Balkan wars. 5
 7. How far was Triple Alliance responsible for the First World War ? 5
 8. Why did the Nazi-Soviet Pact fail ? 5
 9. When and with what aim was the United Nations Organisations formed ? 1+4=5

SECTION - C

Answer any five questions.

5×10=50

10. 'The Industrial Revolution' brought about great changes in the social-economic life of Europe.'- Do you agree ? 10
11. What was the continental system ? How far was it responsible for Napoleon's downfall? 6+4=10
12. How far was the 'Concert of Europe' successful in bringing peace to Europe ? 10
13. Trace the course of the movement for Italian unification from 1848 with special reference to the contribution of Mazzini. 10
14. What were the main provisions of the Berlin Settlement (1878) ? Can Bismarck be called an 'honest broker' in this context ? 6+4=10
15. 'World politics, expansion and navy were the three dominant notes of Kaiser William II's foreign policy'. Is this correct ? 10
16. State the military provisions of the Versailles Treaty. Examine the validity of Germany's objections to the treaty. 4+6=10



