

HISTORY QUIZ 2020 - 2 [Paper CC4]

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE
SEMESTER 2

*Required

1. Email address *

Candidate's details

2. Name: *

Fill in block letters

3. Class Roll Number: *

4. University Registration Number: *

QUESTIONS

Time allowed: 60 minutes.
This paper consists of 30 multiple-choice type of questions.
Each question has 4 alternative responses.
You have to choose the correct response against each question.
Answer all the questions.
All questions carry equal marks.
There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

5. Which of the above statements are correct? (1) Members of the nadu assembly were known as the nattar. (2) The nattar were responsible for land assessment and tax collection. (3) The nattar managed irrigation work. (4) The nattar donated land to temples. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3,4
- 1,2,4
- 2,3
- 3,4

6. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): The political history of early medieval India gives several instances of queens succeeding to the throne. Reason (R): Queen Didda, Yashovati and Sugandha ruled over Kashmir. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

7. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Brihadishvara temple dedicated to Shiva, was built during the reign of Rajaraja. Reason (R): Tanjavur was the political and ceremonial centre of the imperial Cholas. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Kaivartta chief Divya captured Varendri from the Palas. Reason (R): Sandhyakaranandi's 'Ramacharitam' did not prove that Divya captured power in Varendri. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

9. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): The Rashtrakutas, Palas and Senas did not issue coins. Reason (R): The political authority of the Rashtrakutas, Palas and Senas was weak. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): In the nationalist historiography, the Ghaznavid invasions are projected to have changed the very nature of social and political life in north-western India. (R): There were many kingdoms in eastern India which remained unaffected by the Ghaznavid invasions. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

11. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Some historians have rejected Burton Stein's segmentary state model. (R): The Chola state had a well organised bureaucracy. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

12. R.S. Sharma points out that the repeated references of 'kapardakas' in copper plates of early medieval India indicate (1) cowry shells were the principal medium of exchange, (2) cowry shells were not accepted in long distance trade, (3) metallic money economy was in serious crisis, (4) there was increase in trade and commerce. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3
- 1,3,4
- 1,2,3,4
- 2,4

13. The writings of _____ on the Cholas were written from nationalist perspective. There was a tendency to glorify the Chola state, which was presented as a highly centralized empire. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- N. Karashima
- Burton Stein
- K.A. Nilakanta Sastri
- Y. Subbarayalu

14. Which of the set of ancient towns and modern sites is incorrectly matched? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Aihole - Badami
- Pushkalavati - Charsadda (Peshawar)
- Bhrigukachha - Bharuch
- Anhilwara - Nagpur

15. Arrange the Chola kings listed below in chronological order and select the correct answer from the codes given below: (1) Parantaka Chola I (2) Rajendra Chola I (3) Aditya I (4) Rajaraja Chola I 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 3, 1, 4, 2
- 3, 1, 2, 4
- 2, 1, 4, 3
- 1, 2, 3, 4

16. Which is not true of the contents of the Aihole Inscription of Pulakeshin-II? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Ravikirti, its composer calls himself equal of Bhasa and Kalidasa.
- Pulakeshin II is projected a great conqueror.
- Pulakeshin II is called 'Satyashraya'.
- It is dated in saka era 561 (= 639 – 40 CE).

17. Which of the following books is/are not written by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri? 2 points
(1) The Colas (2) A History of South India: From Prehistoric Times to the fall of Vijayanagar (3) Trade, Ideology, and Urbanization: South India 300 BC to AD 1300

Mark only one oval.

- 3
- 1
- 2 and 3
- 2

18. Which of the following books and authors is incorrectly matched?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 'The Making of Early Medieval India' - B.D. Chattopadhyaya
- 'Urban Decay in India' - Hermann Kulke
- 'Peasant and State Society in Medieval India' - Burton Stein
- 'Indian Feudalism' - R.S. Sharma

19. The concept of "monetary anemia" is related to the

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Integrative State Model
- Segmentary State Model
- Feudal State Model
- None of the above.

20. Who is the author of 'Studying Early India: Archaeology, Texts and Historical Issues'?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Brajadulal Chattopadhyaya
- D.D. Kosambi
- D.N. Jha
- Ranabir Chakravarti

21. _____ conquered the Srivijaya empire of the Sailendra rulers by sending a naval expedition. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Rajendra I
 Rajaraja I
 Vijayalaya
 Parantaka I

22. _____ was the imperial emblem of the Cholas. 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Fish
 Tiger
 Lion
 Horse

23. The idea of "ritual sovereignty" is associated with 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Orientalism
 Segmentary state polity
 Integrative state polity
 None of the above.

24. Consider the following statements about Indian Feudalism: (1) The kings were very strong. (2) There was a visible decline in the quantity of circulation of coins. (3) The urban centres were experiencing new wave of prosperity. Which of the above statements is/are incorrect? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 1 and 3
- 1, 2 and 3
- 3
- 1 and 2

25. Who was the last ruler of Pala dynasty? 2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Devpala
- Dharmapala
- Rampala
- Gopala

26. Lata in early medieval period was located in 2 points

Tick all that apply.

- South Gujarat
- Eastern Assam
- Western Punjab
- South Bengal

27. Who composed 'Pavanduta'?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Dhoyin
- Govardhana
- Jayadev
- Sharan

28. 'Shiladitya' was the title of

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Harshavardhana
- Rajaraja Chola
- Rajyabardhan
- Pulakeshin II

29. Under whose patronage Vikramshila vihara was established?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Dharmapala
- Devpala
- Rampala
- Gopala

30. Sultan Mahmud attacked India _____ times.

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- 15
- 17
- 12
- 11

31. Which of the following is false?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Firdausi composed 'Shahnama' in Persian.
- Muhammad Ghuri defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of Tarain (1192).
- 'Chachnama' is an important source to reconstruct the history of Arab conquest of Sind.
- None of the above.

32. Which of the following is correct?

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Rudramadevi was a 13th century Kakatiya queen of Andhra.
- Vijayamahadevi was the ruler of Eastern Chalukyas.
- Prithvimahadevi was a Bhauma-Kara queen of Orissa.
- All of the above.

33. The Cholas had attacked Tandabutti - which was located in

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- Dantan
- Tamluk
- Contai
- Mohanpur

34. Consider the following statements: (I) Many historians on the basis of Banabhatta's 'Harshacharita' and Hieun Tsang's 'Ta Tang Hsi yu Chi' concluded that Harsha became the lord of entire north India. (II) R.C. Majumdar pointed out that Kanauj could not capture eastern India until the death of Sasanka.

2 points

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- II is true and I is false.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

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