

CUET (UG) Exam Paper 2023

National Testing Agency

Held on 13th June, 2023

HISTORY

Solved

[This includes Questions pertaining to Domain Specific Subject only]

Time Allowed : 45 Mins.

Maximum Marks : 200

General Instructions:

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
2. The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 question needs to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
 - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5).
 - b. Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given 100 marks (0).

1. In the British period of Indian history, Santhal and Paharia tribes lived in:

- (1) Kedarkanta hills
- (2) Uttarkashi hills
- (3) Rajmahal hills
- (4) Satpura hill

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- During the British period in Indian history, the Santhal and Paharia tribes inhabited the Rajmahal hills.
- The Rajmahal hills, located in present-day Jharkhand and West Bengal, provided a natural habitat for these indigenous communities.

2. Match List - I with List - II:

| List-I | List II |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Delhi | (I) Gonoo |
| (B) Kanpur | (II) Kunwar Singh |
| (C) Arrah | (III) Nana Sahib |
| (D) Chotanagpur | (IV) Bahadur Shah |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(1), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(1), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(1)
- (4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(1), (D)-(II)

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- Bahadur Shah was the last Mughal emperor, who had his court in Delhi during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
- Nana Sahib, an important figure during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, led the uprising in Kanpur against British rule.
- Kunwar Singh was a prominent leader from Arrah, Bihar who played a significant role in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
- Gonoo, an Indian revolutionary and freedom fighter, was the leader of Bar Pir, a region in the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.

3. The _____ contained all kinds of information such as attendance at the court, grant of offices and titles, diplomatic missions, presents received, or the enquires made by the Mughal emperor about the health of an officer.

- (1) Akhbarat
- (2) Waqia namis
- (3) Madad-i maash
- (4) Sadr-us sudur

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Akhbarat, during the Mughal period, served as a comprehensive record containing various types of information related to the administration and functioning of the empire.
- It provided insights into the attendance of officials at the royal court, appointments and promotions within the government, and the exchange of gifts between the emperor and his officers.

- Additionally, the Akhbarat also served as a source of information regarding the well-being of officers, allowing the emperor to inquire about their health and address any concerns or issues that may have arisen.

4. In which year was the Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley in Awadh?

- (1) 1800 (2) 1802
(3) 1803 (4) 1801

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley in Awadh in the year 1801.
- Under this policy, Awadh was forced to accept British military protection in exchange for allowing the presence of British troops within its territory.

5. Match List-I with List - II:

| List-I | List-II |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Karaikkal Ammaiyar | (I) Tamil Shalva hymns |
| (B) Nalayira Divyaprabandham | (II) Devotee of Shiva |
| (C) Andal | (III) Tamil Veda |
| (D) Tevaram | (IV) Women devotee of Vishnu |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
(2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
(3) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
(4) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation:

- Karaikkal Ammaiyar was a 6th-century Tamil poet-saint known for her intense devotion to Lord Shiva.
- Nalayira Divyaprabandham is a collection of 4,000 Tamil hymns composed by the Alvars, the Vaishnava saint-poets of South India, expressing their devotion to Lord Vishnu and forming an integral part of the Tamil Vaishnavite tradition.
- Andal was a 9th-century Tamil saint and poetess known for her passionate love and devotion to Lord Vishnu and her poetry.
- Tevaram is a collection of Tamil devotional hymns composed by the Nayanars, the Shaivite saint-poets of South India.

6. Match List - I with List - II :

| List - I | List - II |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Portuguese | (I) Pondicherry |
| (B) Dutch | (II) Panaji |
| (C) British | (II) Masulipatnam |
| (D) French | (IV) Madras |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(2) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
(3) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
(4) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Portuguese were European colonizers who established their presence in India, particularly in regions like Goa (Panaji).
- The Dutch were another European colonial power that had settlements in India, including Masulipatnam.
- The British were the dominant colonial power in India, and they established control over various regions, including Madras (Chennai).
- The French also had colonial possessions in India, with Pondicherry being one of their significant settlements.

7. Who wrote, "Gunijuriya is just sufficiently cultivated to show what glorious country this might be made, its beauty and riches might be made equal to almost any in the universe" ?

- (1) Peter Mundy
(2) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
(3) Francois Bernier
(4) Francis Buchanan

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation:

- In 1810, Francis Buchanan crossed Ganjuria Pahar in the Rajmahal ranges, reaching a village surrounded by recently cleared land.
- Looking at the landscape, Buchanan found evidence of the region having been transformed through proper application of human labour.

8. Aramaic and Greek scripts used by Asoka in which part of his Empire?

- (1) Iran (2) Pakistan
(3) Afghanistan (4) Ceylon

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- During his reign, Ashoka utilized both the Aramaic and Greek scripts in Afghanistan, which was a significant part of his empire.
- The use of the Aramaic script allowed for communication with diverse populations, while the Greek script was employed likely due to its wide usage in the Hellenistic world.

9. 26 January 1930, was observed as _____, with the national flag being hoisted in different
- (1) Boycott Day (2) Swadeshi Day
(3) Independence Day (4) Republic Day

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- Exactly two decades prior to our inaugural Republic Day, on 26th January 1930, the Indian National Congress made a historic resolution proclaiming Purna Swaraj, signifying complete freedom from British rule.
- The Congress designated 26th January 1930 as 'Independence Day,' marking the official proclamation of independence. However, with 15th August becoming the official Independence Day in 1947, 26th January assumed added significance as the day when the new Indian Constitution came into effect in 1950, commemorating the declaration made in 1930.

10. Who among the following persuaded Gandhi to not restrict Dandi March protest with men alone ?
- (1) Mahadev Desai
(2) Kasturba Gandhi
(3) Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay
(4) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay who persuaded Gandhi to not restrict the Dandi March protest with men alone. As a prominent women's rights activist, Kamla Devi argued that women should also actively participate in the march, emphasizing gender equality and the need for women's voices to be heard.

11. Kozhikode is the name of which medieval town/city ?
- (1) Calicut (2) Hampi
(3) Banaras (4) Koshambi

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation:

- Kozhikode is the medieval name for the city now known as Calicut. It was a significant trading port and cultural center during the medieval period.

- Located in present-day Kerala, India, Kozhikode played a crucial role in the spice trade and attracted merchants from various parts of the world.

12. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.
- (A) Santhal Rebellion
(B) Ryots Rebel in Deccan Villages
(C) Permanent Settlement of Bengal
(D) First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (D), (C), (A), (B) (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
(3) (C), (D), (A), (B) (4) (B), (A), (D), (C)

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was implemented in 1793. It was followed by the First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan, which took place in 1818. The Santhal Rebellion took place in 1855-1856. Lastly, In May 1875, a peasant uprising against moneylenders was recorded in Supa, a village near Poona, representing one of the earliest instances of such resistance in the Deccan region.

13. Many historians remain sceptical of oral history and dismiss it because of which reason?
- (1) It broadens the boundaries of their discipline
(2) It enables historians to write vivid accounts of what happened.
(3) Uniqueness of personal experience makes generalisation difficult.
(4) It has explored the experiences of those men and women whose existence has been ignored.

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- The uniqueness of personal experience makes generalization difficult. Oral history often focuses on individual perspectives and experiences, which can be subjective and challenging to generalize into broader historical narratives.
- While oral history provides valuable insights into the experiences of individuals whose stories have been ignored, historians may be cautious about relying solely on oral accounts for constructing a comprehensive and objective understanding of historical events.

14. Mahatma Gandhi was against separate electorates for the Depressed Classes because:
- (1) Depressed class people were against Mahatma Gandhi.

- (2) Gandhi called them Harijan.
- (3) Gandhi and Ambedkar proposed two different political ideologies.
- (4) According to Gandhi, separate electorates to the "Untouchables" would ensure their bondage in perpetuity.

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation:

- Mahatma Gandhi was against separate electorates for the Depressed Classes because, Gandhi jee believed that providing separate electorates to the "Untouchables" would perpetuate their bondage and further segregate them from the mainstream society.
- Gandhi jee advocated for the upliftment and integration of the Depressed Classes, which he referred to as "Harijan" or "Children of God," through social reforms and equal representation within the existing electoral system.

15. What was the most unique feature of the Harappan civilisation ?

- (1) Creation of railway track
- (2) Evolution of parliamentary system
- (3) Development of urban centres
- (4) Matriarchal structure of the family

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Harappan civilization, also known as the Indus Valley civilization, flourished around 2600 to 1900 BCE and exhibited advanced urban planning and infrastructure.
- Cities such as Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro had well-organized street grids, sophisticated drainage systems, and standardized brick sizes, indicating a high level of urban development and centralized administration.

16. What is the meaning of the term 'Jins-I-Kamil' in the Indo-Persian sources of Mughal period?

- (1) Par excellence
- (2) Cotton
- (3) Perfect crops
- (4) Sugar

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- The term "Jins-i Kamil" is literally translated as "perfect crops". The Mughal state, recognizing their revenue potential, promoted the cultivation of such crops among peasants.

- Cotton and sugarcane were considered exemplary examples of "Jins-i Kamil," representing crops that brought significant revenue and were highly regarded.

17. Which of the following statements are TRUE about the Permanent Settlement ?

- (A) The Permanent Settlement came into operation in 1773.
- (B) The revenue demand was fixed in perpetuity.
- (C) The zamindars were given proprietary rights over the land.
- (D) Failure in the timely payment of revenue led to the confiscation and auction of the estate.
- (E) Permanent Settlement was withdrawn within 20 years due to its unpopularity.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (2) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (3) (C), (D) and (E) only
- (4) (B), (D) and (E) only

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Permanent Settlement was implemented in 1793. The revenue demand was fixed in perpetuity, meaning that it could not be increased in the future.
- The zamindars were given proprietary rights over the land, meaning that they were the legal owners of the land and could sell or lease it as they wished. Failure to pay the revenue demand on time led to the confiscation and auction of the estate.
- The Permanent Settlement was not withdrawn within 20 years inspite of its unpopularity. In fact, it remained in place until 1950, when it was finally abolished by the Indian government.

18. The 'Punch' which published the news related to 1857 was a:

- (1) British Journal of Comedy
- (2) British Journal of Tragedy
- (3) British Journal of Comic Satire
- (4) British Journal of Crime

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Punch, a British publication, was a British weekly magazine of humour and a renowned journal of comic satire founded in 1841. It was one of the most popular magazines in the United Kingdom, and it often published cartoons and articles that satirized current events.

- In 1857, Punch published a number of cartoons and articles about the Indian Mutiny, which was a major uprising against British rule in India.

19. Which one of the following is not related to the Harappan religious belief system ?

- (1) Proto Shiva
- (2) Lingas
- (3) Mother goddess
- (4) Priest-Kings

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- Proto Shiva, Mother goddess, and Priest-Kings, are all associated with the Harappan religious belief system. However, there is no evidence that Lingas were part of the Harappan religious belief system.

20. The Great Bath was discovered at which of the following Harappan sites ?

- (1) Mohenjodaro
- (2) Harappa
- (3) Kalibangan
- (4) Dholavira

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Great Bath was discovered at the ancient Harappan site of Mohenjodaro. It is believed to have served as a significant ritualistic or communal bathing area in the Harappan civilization.
- Its sophisticated engineering and design reflect the advanced urban planning and social practices of the time.

21. Match List - I with List - II

| List - I | List - II |
|-----------------|---|
| (A) Kushanas | (I) Copper coins |
| (B) Shakas | (II) Names and images of greek gods and goddesses |
| (C) Indo Greeks | (III) Silver coins |
| (D) Yaudheyas | (IV) Gold coins |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(1)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(1), (D)-(II)
- (4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(1), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Kushanas were a Central Asian people who ruled over a large empire in northern India from the 1st to the 3rd centuries CE. They were known for their gold coins, which often had images of the Buddha or other religious figures.
- The Shakas were another Central Asian people who ruled over parts of northern India from the 2nd to the 4th centuries CE. They were known for their silver coins.
- The Indo Greeks were a group of Greek settlers who ruled over parts of northern India from the 2nd century BCE to the 1st century CE. They were known for their silver and copper coins, which often had images of Greek gods and goddesses.
- The Yaudheyas were a tribal kingdom that ruled over parts of western India from the 2nd to the 4th centuries CE. They were known for their copper coins.

22. Arrange the following Kingdoms in a chronological order of their establishment.

- (A) Bahamani Kingdom
- (B) Vijayanagara Empire
- (C) Delhi Sultanate
- (D) Gajapati Kingdom

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (2) (C), (B), (A), (D)
- (3) (C), (D), (A), (B)
- (4) (B), (A), (C), (D)

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Delhi Sultanate was established, in 1206. It was founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, a former general in the service of the Ghurid Empire.
- The Vijayanagara Empire was established in 1336, by Harihara I and Bukka Raya I.
- The Bahmani Sultanate was established in 1347, by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah. He was a former governor of the Delhi Sultanate, who rebelled against the sultanate and established his own independent kingdom.
- The Gajapati Kingdom was established in 1434, by Kapilendra Deva. He was the ruler of the Eastern Ganga dynasty, and he expanded his kingdom to include much of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

23. Who among the following was regarded as the "establisher of the Yavana kingdom"

- (1) Samudra Gupta
- (2) Chandragupta Maurya
- (3) Krishna Dev Raya
- (4) Gautami Puto Sri Satkarni

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- Krishna Dev Raya was the Vijayanagara emperor from 1509 to 1529. He was a great military leader and a patron of the arts. He is also known for his use of the title "Yavanarajya-pratishthapanacharya", which means "Establisher of the Yavana kingdom".
- The term "Yavana" is a Sanskrit word that was used to refer to Greeks and other foreigners. In the context of Krishna Dev Raya's title, it is thought to refer to his efforts to revive the Indo-Greek culture in the Vijayanagara Empire.

24. Which Governor General described the kingdom of Awadh as 'a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day' ?

- (1) Lord Wellesley
- (2) Lord Dalhousie
- (3) Charles Cornwallis
- (4) Lord Clive

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856, is the one who described the kingdom of Awadh as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day." He said this in 1851, and in 1856, the kingdom was formally annexed to the British Empire.

25. Humayun, after being defeated by Sher Shah Suri took refuge in the court of:

- (1) Pashtun ruler of Kazakhstan
- (2) Safavid ruler of Iran
- (3) Turkish ruler of Egypt
- (4) Moroccan ruler of Africa

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- Humayun, after being defeated by Sher Shah Suri, took refuge in the court of the Safavid ruler of Iran, Shah Tahmasp. He stayed in Iran for 15 years, during this time he received military and financial assistance from the Safavids. He also married Shah Tahmasp's daughter, Hamida Banu Begum.

26. Who took the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi in 1856 ?

- (1) J.F. Fleet
- (2) John Marshall
- (3) Alexander Greenlaw
- (4) Burton Stein

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- Alexander Greenlaw, an officer in the British East India Company Army, Around the year

1856, he explored the recently 'discovered' city of Hampi and documented it through the use of the innovative waxed paper negative calotype process.

27. Who among the following was Gandhiji's political mentor ?

- (1) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (2) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (4) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was Mahatma Gandhi's political mentor. Gokhale was a social reformer and a leader of the Indian National Congress. He was a strong advocate of non-violence and social justice.
- Gandhi was greatly influenced by Gokhale's ideas, and he adopted many of them in his own political campaigns. Gokhale died in 1915, but his legacy continues to inspire people around the world.

28. On the basis of the accounts of the travellers, which statement regarding the status of women is not correct ?

- (1) Prevalence of the practice of sati.
- (2) They worked as agricultural and non agricultural workers.
- (3) Women from merchant families participated in commercial activities.
- (4) Women were confined to their homes.

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation:

- The accounts of the travellers indicate that women were active participants in the economy, both in agricultural and non-agricultural work. They also participated in commercial activities, such as selling cloth and other goods. There is no evidence to suggest that women were confined to their homes.

29. Choose the correct statements.

- (A) Naths, Jogis and Siddas were the religious cults that evolved outside the orthodox Brahmanical framework.
- (B) Many of the leaders of these cults belonged to artisanal groups.
- (C) The leaders of these cults accepted unquestioned authority of the Vedas.
- (D) The language of their expression was literary Sanskrit, therefore, they could not influence ordinary masses.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (D) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (C) and (D) only
- (4) (A) and (B) only

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation:

- Nath, Jogis, and Siddhas were the religious cults that evolved outside the orthodox Brahmanical framework. They were often critical of the Brahmanical tradition, and they developed their own religious practices and beliefs.
- Many of the leaders of these cults belonged to artisanal groups, such as weavers, potters, and blacksmiths. They were often marginalized by the Brahmanical elite, and they found in these cults a way to express their spiritual and social aspirations.

30. Arrange the following in a chronological order.

- (A) Direct Action Day
- (B) Salt March
- (C) Gandhi returns to India from South Africa
- (D) Gandhi's address at Banaras Hindu University
- (E) Lahore session of the Indian National Congress

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (D) (E), (C), (A), (B)
- (2) (B), (C), (D), (E), (A)
- (3) (C), (D), (E), (B), (A)
- (4) (A) (C), (E), (D), (B)

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- Gandhi's return to India from South Africa in 1915 marked his pivotal role in India's freedom struggle.
- In 1916, Gandhi delivered a significant speech at Banaras Hindu University, advocating for education, self-reliance, and the eradication of untouchability.
- During the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929, the demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) was officially adopted as the goal of the Indian independence movement.
- The Salt March of 1930, led by Gandhi, was a nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly.
- Direct Action Day, initiated by the Muslim League and leading to widespread riots and loss of lives, was observed in 1946.

31. Choose the correct statements about the Harappan script.

- (A) It is deciphered.
- (B) It has few signs.
- (C) It has 20 signs.
- (D) It was written from right to left.
- (E) It has been found on seals, copper tools, tablets, etc.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (D) and (E) only
- (2) (A) and (E) only
- (3) (B) and (C) only
- (4) (C) and (D) only

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation:

- The Harappan script has not yet been deciphered. It was written from right to left and it has been found on seals, copper tools, tablets, etc.
- The Harappan script has about 400 signs. The Harappan script was written from right to left, in a boustrophedon style.

32. Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Asoka was mentioned in Brahmi and Kharosthi Scripts.
- (B) Epigraphica Indica was first published in 1888.
- (C) R.E.M. Wheeler publishes a set of Asokan inscriptions.
- (D) James Prinsep deciphered Brahmi script of Asokan inscriptions.
- (E) Asoka was mentioned in Prakrit texts and inscriptions.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (C) and (E) only
- (3) (C), (D) and (E) only
- (4) (B), (D) and (E) only

Ans. Option (4) is Correct

Explanation:

- Epigraphica Indica was first published in 1888. It is a journal that publishes inscriptions from India, and it was founded by James Prinsep, who was the first person to decipher the Brahmi script of Asokan inscriptions.
- James Prinsep deciphered the Brahmi script of Asokan inscriptions in 1837. Asoka was mentioned in a number of Prakrit texts and inscriptions.

33. Which one of the following rituals were not associated with the reign of Shah Jahan?

- (1) Chahar
- (2) Taslim
- (3) Sijda
- (4) Zaminbos

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- Chahar is a ritual in which four people stand in a circle and hold hands. Taslim is a gesture of respect in which one person bows down and touches the ground with their forehead. Zaminbos means kissing the ground. These all were introduced during the reign of Shahjahan.

34. Who among the following was a Moroccan traveller ?

- (1) Al-Biruni (2) Ibn Battuta
(3) Bernier (4) Marco Polo

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- Ibn Battuta, was a Moroccan explorer and scholar who travelled extensively throughout the Islamic world, covering over 75,000 miles across Africa, Asia, and Europe.

35. Choose the correct statements about Shah Mal.

- (A) He belonged to a village in Pargana Barout in U.P.
(B) He mobilised the headman and cultivators against the British.
(C) He got educated in Hyderabad and was known as Danka Shah.
(D) He was killed in a battle in July 1857.
(E) He fought the famous battle of Chinhat.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
(2) (B), (C) and (D) only
(3) (C), (D) and (E) only
(4) (A), (B) and (E) only

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

36. Match List - I with List - II :

| List - I | | List - II | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| (A) | M.S. Vats | (I) | Excavation at Lothal |
| (B) | S.R. Rao | (II) | Excavation at Kalibangan |
| (C) | B.B. Lal | (III) | Excavation at Bahawalpur |
| (D) | M.R. Mughal | (IV) | Excavation at Harappa |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
(2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
(3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
(4) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

Ans. Option 1 is Correct

37. What is the meaning of the word "Matriliny" ?

- (1) Tracing the descent from father.
(2) Tracing the descent from grandfather.
(3) Tracing the descent from mother.
(4) Tracing the descent from outside gotra.

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- Matriliny is a social system where descent and inheritance are traced through the female line. It involves passing down family lineage, property, and status from mothers to their children, shaping gender roles and family relationships in matrilineal societies.

38. Daman-i-Koh, in the foothills of Rajmahal hills, was declared to be the land of which of the following tribes ?

- (1) Gonds (2) Bhils
(3) Santhals (4) Paharia

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

39. Arrange the following dynasties which ruled over Vijayanagara Empire in a chronological order.

- (A) Saluva dynasty (B) Tuluva dynasty
(C) Sangama dynasty (D) Aravidu dynasty

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (C), (A), (B), (D) (2) (C), (B), (A), (D)
(3) (A), (C), (B), (D) (4) (B), (A), (C), (D)

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation:

Here is the chronological order of the dynasties that ruled over the Vijayanagara Empire:

- Sangama dynasty (1336-1485)
- Saluva dynasty (1485-1505)
- Tuluva dynasty (1505-1570)
- Aravidu dynasty (1542-1646)

40. Arrange the following religious teachers according to the timeline during which they lived in a chronological order.

- (A) Tondaradippodi (B) Lal Ded
(C) Raidas (D) Ramanujacharya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (D), (B), (C) (2) (D), (B), (A), (C)
(3) (D), (A), (C), (B) (4) (C), (A), (D), (B)

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation:

Here is the chronological order of the religious teachers you have mentioned:

- Tondaradippodi (7th century CE)
- Ramanujacharya (1017-1137 CE)
- Lal Ded (1320-1392 CE)
- Raidas (1414-1518 CE)

41. Read the passage and answer the question :

Who were these hill folks? Why were they so apprehensive of Buchanan's visit? Buchanan's journal gives us tantalising glimpses of these hill folks in the early nineteenth century. His journal was written as a diary of places he visited, people he encountered, and practices he saw. It raises questions in our mind, but does not always help us answer them. It tells us about a moment in time, but not about the longer history of people and places. For that, historians have to turn to other records.

Who were the 'hill folks' referred to in the passage above?

- (1) Paharias (2) Jotedars
(3) Santhals (4) Dikus

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

42. Buchanan's survey gives glimpses of hill folks during which century ?

- (1) Early nineteenth century
(2) Eighteenth century
(3) Sixteenth century
(4) Late nineteenth century

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

43. Which of the following is not true about Buchanan's account ?

- (1) It gives a glimpse of hill folks.
(2) It raises questions in our minds.
(3) Hill folks were paying a heavy revenue to the East India Company.
(4) Its about people he encountered.

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- According to the passage, Buchanan's account gives glimpses of hill folks, raises questions in our minds, and is about the people he encountered. However, there is no mention of hill folks paying a heavy revenue to the East India Company, so it is not true about Buchanan's account.

44. Which of the following is false ?

- (1) Hill folks were not sure about Francis Buchanan's visit.
(2) Francis Buchanan was a Governor-General of India from 1794-1815.
(3) Francis Buchanan was a British surveyor who travelled through Rajmahal hills.
(4) Francis Buchanan wrote a journal.

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- Francis Buchanan was not a Governor-General of India. Francis Buchanan was a Scottish physician who made significant contributions as a geographer, zoologist, and botanist while living in India.

45. Buchanan's survey provides us information about "hill folks" in the form of:

- (1) Diary (2) Bohikhata
(3) Chronicle (4) Revenue Record

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

Explanation:

- According to the passage, Buchanan's journal provides glimpses of the hill folk in the early nineteenth century. The journal is described as a diary of places he visited, people he encountered, and practices he saw. Therefore, the information about the hill folk is conveyed through Buchanan's diary.

46. Why did Buddhist teachers travel to faraway places ?

- (1) So that Buddhism does not spread from India.
- (2) To circulate the teachings of the Buddha.
- (3) To write texts in other countries.
- (4) To bring the Chinese to India.

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- Buddhist teachers travelled to various places in order to disseminate the teachings of the Buddha. They carried texts and manuscripts, which were later translated and preserved in different parts of Asia. Their aim was to spread Buddhism and share the teachings with people in different regions.

47. From which country Buddhism spread to East Asia?

- (1) Japan
- (2) China
- (3) India
- (4) Tibet

Ans. Option (3) is Correct

Explanation:

- When Buddhism spread to East Asia, pilgrims from countries like China (Fa Xian and Xuan Zang) travelled to India in search of texts.
- These texts were then taken back to their own country, where scholars translated them. This indicates that Buddhism spread to East Asia from India.

48. Fa Xian and Xuan Zang came from which country to India ?

- (1) Burma
- (2) China
- (3) Japan
- (4) Srilanka

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- Pilgrims such as Fa Xian and Xuan Zang travelled from China to India in search of Buddhist texts.

49. Modern translations of Buddhist manuscripts have been prepared from which of the following languages ?

- (A) Pali and Sanskrit
- (B) Chinese and Tibetan
- (C) Pali and Tamil
- (D) Tibetan and Hindu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) only
- (2) (B), (C) only
- (3) (A), (C) only
- (4) (C), (D) only

Ans. Option (1) is Correct

50. How were Buddhist texts popularised in China ?

- (1) Children read them.
- (2) The Buddhist texts were translated into Chinese.
- (3) Buddhist texts were modernised.
- (4) Buddhist texts were not translated.

Ans. Option (2) is Correct

Explanation:

- When Buddhism spread to East Asia, pilgrims travelled from China to India in search of texts, which they took back to China. These texts were then translated by scholars.

□□□

CUET Question Paper 2022

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY

19th July 2022—Slot-1

History

[This includes Questions pertaining to Domain Specific Subject]

SOLVED

Time Allowed: 45 Mins.

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions:

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
2. The test contains 50 Questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
 - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5)
 - b. Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given no mark (0).

1. The first Director - General of the Archaeological Survey of India was:

- (A) Jim Cook
- (B) Alexander Cunningham
- (C) Ernest Mackay
- (D) Lord Mountbatten

Sol. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Archeological Survey of India (ASI) was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham who also became its first Director General.

2. Identify the feature which is incorrect about the Harappan script:

- (A) Harappan script has been deciphered by Ernest Mackay.
- (B) Harappan scripts is pictographic and not alphabetical.
- (C) It has too many signs - somewhere between 375 - 400.
- (D) The Harappan script was written from right to left.

Sol. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Ernest Mackay has not deciphered Harappan Scripts they still remain undeciphered.

3. Arrange the following stages of human history in India in chronological order.

- (A) Mesolithic
- (B) Early iron, megalithic burials
- (C) Neolithic
- (D) Chalcolithic
- (E) Lower Paleolithic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. (E), (D), (A), (C), (B)
- B. (A), (E), (D), (C), (B)
- C. (E), (A), (D), (B), (C)
- D. (E), (A), (C), (D), (B)

Sol. Option (D) is correct

Explanation: (A) Lower Paleolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Chalcolithic
(E) Early iron, Megalithic burials

4. Select the correct information regarding the Mauryan Empire:

- (A) The name of the ruler, Ashok, is not mentioned in every inscriptions issued by him.
- (B) Information about Chandragupta can be found in the account of Megasthenes.
- (C) Most of the Ashokan inscriptions were written in the Pali language.
- (D) Taxila was the capital city of the Mauryan Empire.
- (E) Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarngiri were also important political centres in the empire. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 - A. (A), (B) and (E) only
 - B. (A), (C) and (D) only
 - C. (B), (D) and (E) only
 - D. (A), (C) and (E) only

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: A Greek Ambassador to the Court of Chandragupta Maurya, Megasthenes, wrote a lot about the work of Chandragupta in his account. In those days Taxila was the provincial capital city of the Mauryan Empire. Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarngiri were also important political centres in the empire.

5. During the ancient period, Indian spices were transported:

- (A) To the Roman Empire across the Arabian Sea and the Mediterranean.
 (B) To Britain, through the Cape of Good Hope and the Atlantic.
 (C) To Japan through the Pacific and the South China Sea.
 (D) To Australia, through the Pacific and the Botany Bay.

Sol. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Spices, especially Pepper were in high demand in the Roman Empire and these were all transported across on the Arabian Sea to the Mediterranean.

6. Match List-I with List-II

| List-I (Texts) | List-II (Authors) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Arthashastra | (I) Harishena |
| (B) Prayaga Prashasti | (II) Unknown author |
| (C) Harshacharita | (III) Kautilya |
| (D) Periplus of the Erythraean sea | (IV) Banabhatta |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A. (A)-(III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 B. (B) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
 C. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
 D. (D) (III), (B) (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation:

- (A) Arthashastra - (III) Kautilya
 (B) Prayaga Prashasti - (I) Harishena
 (C) Harshacharita - (IV) Banabhatta
 (D) Periplus of the Erythraean sea - (II) Unknown author

7. Match List-I with List-II

| List-I (Texts) | List-II (Authors) |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Suvarnakara | (I) Charioteer - bards |
| (B) Maha Sammata | (II) Guilds |
| (C) Sutas | (III) Goldsmith |
| (D) Shrenis | (IV) Great Elect |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 B. (A) (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
 C. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 D. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Sol. Option (B) is correct

Explanation:

- (A) Suvarnakara (III) Goldsmith
 (B) Maha Sammata (IV) Great Elect
 (C) Sutas (I) Charioteer - bards
 (D) Shrenis (II) Guilds

8. Which of the following rulers followed endogamy?

- (A) Pandavas (B) Satavahanas
 (C) Mauryas (D) Guptas

Sol. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Endogamy means marriage within a specific group as required by custom or law. Satavahana rulers had marriages within the Kin group, which ensures a close-knit community.

9. Ekalavya, an important character in the Mahabharata, belonged to the following caste :

- (A) Chandala (B) Sutradhara
 (C) Nishada (D) Sarthavaha

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: Eklavya was forest-dwelling Nishada, he belonged to a hunting community.

10. Rajasuya and Ashvamedha were:

- (A) Elaborate sacrificial traditions performed by chiefs and kings.
 (B) The rituals performed by the military chief at the battlefield.
 (C) The rituals performed by the queen longing for a male child.
 (D) Rituals performed when the princess reached adulthood.

Sol. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Rajasuya and Ashvamedha sacrifices were performed by chiefs and kings who depended on Brahmana Priests to conduct the rituals.

11. One can find the conversation between Ajatasattu and the Buddha in:

- (A) Jatakas
 (B) Vinaya Pitaka
 (C) Sutta Pitaka
 (D) Abhidhamma Pitaka Solution of the differential equation

Sol. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: In Sutta Pitaka, there is a conversation between King Ajatasattu, the Rulers of Magadha and the Buddha related to Fatalists and Materialists.

12. Match List-I with List-II

| List-I (Thinkers) | List-II (Their Country) |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Zarathustra | (I) Greece |
| (B) Kong zi | (II) Iran |
| (C) Plato | (III) China |
| (D) Mahavira | (IV) India |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- A. (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(1), (D) - (IV)
 B. (A)-(1), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D) (IV)
 C. (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 D. (A)-(III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) (II)

Sol. Option (A) is correct

Explanation:

- (A) Zarathustra (II) Iran
 (B) Kong zi (III) China
 (C) Plato (I) Greece
 (D) Mahavira (IV) India

13. Rihla was authored by _____.

- (A) Ibn Battuta (B) Al-Biruni
 (C) Abul Fazl (D) Seydi Ali Reis

Sol. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Ibn Battuta's book of travels, called Rihla was written in Arabic. It provides rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the Subcontinent in the fourteenth century.

14. Lingayats believe that after death, the devotee will be united with.....and will not return to this world.

- (A) Shiva (B) Vishnu
 (C) Durga (D) Lord Rama

Sol. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Lingayats believed that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return back to this World. Therefore they did not practice funerary rites such as cremation etc.

15. Identify the correct feature associated with Tantric practices during eighth to eighteenth century:

- (A) The source of knowledge was the Indian Vedas.
 (B) Many ideas of Tantricism influenced Shaivism as well as Buddhism.
 (C) Close association with Jainism and Buddhism.
 (D) Tantric practices were not open to women and lower caste people.

Sol. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: Many of these ideas influenced Shaivism as well as Buddhism, especially in the Eastern, Northern and Southern parts of the Subcontinent.

16. Read the given information and identify the personality:

- (A) He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship and austerities.
 (B) He organised his followers into a community.
 (C) He advocated nirguna bhakti.
 (D) He proposed a simple way to connect to the Divine through "shabad".
 A. Guru Nanak
 B. Guru Arjan Dev
 C. Chaitanya
 D. Tulsidas

Sol. Option (A) is correct

Explanation: Guru Nanak Dev advocated Nirguna Bhakti. He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship and austerities. He proposed a simple way to connect to the Divine through "Shabad" in Punjabi language and He organised his followers into a community.

17. Select the correct information on Sufism from:

- (A) Sufism evolved into a well-developed movement by the eleventh century.
 (B) The word silsila means the lineage of spiritual leader to whom the sufis show loyalty.
 (C) Ziyarat means pilgrimage to the grave of the shaikh.
 (D) The Sufis devoutly followed all the rituals of Islam.
 (E) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya lived during the rule of Gayasuddin Tuglaq