

2018

( 1st Semester )

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-101

( History of India up to the Mauryas )

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

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

1. Discuss how archaeological sources help in the reconstruction of ancient Indian history. 9

Or

Describe the importance of Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures in India.  $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

2. Examine the origin and extent of Harappan Civilization. 9

Or

Write a note on the town planning of Harappan Civilization. 9

3. Discuss the economic life of early Vedic. What changes do you notice in the later period? 9

Or

Describe the religious life of the Vedic Aryans. 9

4. Give an account of the early life and career of Vardhamana Mahavira. What were his main teachings? 5+4=9

Or

Bring out the various points of similarities and differences between Buddhism and Jainism. 9

5. What do you understand by Ashoka's Dhamma? What measures did he adopt to propagate it? 5+4=9

Or

Discuss the various factors that led to the decline of Mauryan empire. 9

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**HISTORY**

Paper No. : HIS-101

**( History of India up to the Mauryas )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

SECTION—1

( Marks : 10 )

Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Importance of inscriptions

Or

Three phases of Palaeolithic

**2. Harappan weights and measures***Or***Two reasons on the decline of Harappan Civilization**

3. Sabha and Samiti

Or

Varna system

4. Mahayana Buddhism  
Or  
Nirgrantha Movement

## 5. Two reasons for the rise of Magadha

Or

## Chandragupta Maurya

1. Epigraphy deals with the study of
- coins
  - inscriptions
  - willows
  - the author of Arrian's work
2. The first Japanese emperor was
- Kangxi
  - Koban
  - Kamoharui
  - The period when man first appeared on the earth
3. The period when man first appeared on the earth is called
- Paleolithic
  - Mesolithic
  - Neolithic
  - The Great Schism
4. The Great Schism was between
- Christians
  - Stoicists and Epicureans
  - Hindus

## SECTION—2

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Epigraphy deals with the study of

- (a) coins ( )
- (b) inscriptions ( )
- (c) artifacts ( )

2. The author of *Arthashastra* was

- (a) Kautilya ( )
- (b) Kalidasa ( )
- (c) Banabhatta ( )

3. The period when man lived a nomadic way of life is called

- (a) Palaeolithic ( )
- (b) Mesolithic ( )
- (c) Neolithic ( )

4. The Great Granary was discovered at

- (a) Dholavira ( )
- (b) Mohenjo-Daro ( )
- (c) Harappa ( )



5. Harappan Civilization belongs to

- (a) stone age ( )  
 (b) bronze age ( )  
 (c) iron age ( )

6. The language of the Vedic Aryans was

- (a) Sanskrit ( )  
 (b) Prakrit ( )  
 (c) Urdu ( )

7. The term 'Janapada' became popular during

- (a) early Vedic period ( )  
 (b) later Vedic period ( )  
 (c) post-Vedic period ( )

8. Buddha delivered his first sermon at

- (a) Bodh Gaya ( )  
 (b) Kusinagara ( )  
 (c) Sarnath ( )

9. The first important dynasty to rule Magadha was

- (a) Haryanka ( )  
 (b) Sisunaga ( )  
 (c) Nanda ( )

10. The famous Sarnath Pillar is a product of

- (a) Kushan art ( )  
 (b) Mauryan art ( )  
 (c) Pallava art ( )

SECTION—3

( Marks : 5 )

State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. Archaeology is the study of ancient artifacts.

( T / F )

2. Harappan people were unaware of hygiene and sanitation.

( T / F )

3. Vedic Aryans were basically nature-worshippers.

( T / F )

4. Buddhism recognized the existence of God.

( T / F )

5. Ashoka was the founder of Mauryan dynasty.

( T / F )

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