

2018

(2nd Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-201

[**History of India (Post-Maurya to
Delhi Sultanate)**]

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. Who were the Satavahanas? Discuss the importance of their rule in South India.

2+7=9

Or.

Discuss the history of the Kushans rule in India with special reference to Kanishka. 9

2. Give an account of the administrative system of the Guptas. 9

Or

Examine the achievement of the Guptas in the field of literature and science. 9

3. What is meant by Sangam Age? Explain the development and importance of Sangam literature. 2+7=9

Or

Who were the Pallavas? Discuss their cultural contributions to the history of South India. 2+7=9

4. Trace the origin of the Bhakti Movement. Bring out its main teachings. $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

Or

Write a note on the Sufi Movement and its role in promoting social harmony in India. 9

5. Discuss the administrative reforms introduced by Ala-ud-din Khalji. 9

Or

Explain the factors responsible for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate. 9

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HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-201

[**History of India (Post-Maurya to Delhi Sultanate)**]

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The Gandhara School of Art flourished under the

(a) Satavahanas ()

(b) Kushans ()

(c) Pushyabhutis ()

2. The most powerful ruler of North India in the Seventh Century AD was

- (a) Sasanka ()
- (b) Pulakesin II ()
- (c) Harshavardhana ()

3. The Gupta dynasty was founded by

- (a) Srigupta ()
- (b) Chandragupta ()
- (c) Samudragupta ()

4. Which Chinese pilgrim visited India during the Gupta period?

- (a) Fa-Hien ()
- (b) Hiuen Tsang ()
- (c) I-tsing ()

5. The capital of the Cholas was

- (a) Madurai ()
- (b) Tanjore ()
- (c) Kanchipuram ()

6. The Tripartite Struggle comprised of the
- (a) Pallavas, Pratiharas and Palas ()
 - (b) Pratiharas, Palas and Chalukyas ()
 - (c) Palas, Rashtrakutas and Pratiharas ()
7. Bhakti Movement became popular under
- (a) Ramanuja ()
 - (b) Ramananda ()
 - (c) Kabir ()
8. Which language was the outcome of the Sufi Movement in India?
- (a) Hindi ()
 - (b) Sanskrit ()
 - (c) Urdu ()
9. The Khalji dynasty was founded by
- (a) Jalal-ud-din Khalji ()
 - (b) Ala-ud-din Khalji ()
 - (c) Qutb-ud-din Khalji ()
10. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) ended
- (a) Turkish rule in India ()
 - (b) Afghan rule in India ()
 - (c) Mughal rule in India ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

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

1. The Kushans were original inhabitants of India.

(T / F)

2. The Gupta rulers followed a liberal religious policy.

(T / F)

3. Local self-government was a unique feature of Chola administration.

(T / F)

4. Bhakti Movement originated in North India.

(T / F)

5. The Mughal empire was founded in 1526 AD.

(T / F)

(5)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Harshavardhana

Or

Mathura School of Art

2. Chandragupta II

Or

Invasion of the Hunas

3. Tripartite Struggle

Or

Ur and Sabha

4. Guru Nanak

Or

Muin-ud-din Chishti

5. Battles of Tarain (1191-1192)

Or

Ibrahim Lodi
