

Rayalaseema University Kurnool  
Govt. Degree College  
Nandikotkuru  
1B.A, Semester-I

**Course1: ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY & CULTURE (from Indus Valley Civilization to  
13th Cen A.D)**

**Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- Identify and define various kinds of sources and understand how history books are Shaped
- Compare and contrast various stages of progress from IVC to Vedic age and analyze the Jain, Buddhist and Vedic faiths
- Increase the awareness and appreciation of Transition from Territorial States to Emergence of Empires
- Analyze the emergence of the Mauryan and Gupta empires during the —classical age|| in India
- Evaluate the key facets of ancient society, polity and culture in South India—the feudalism, and the rise of technology and commerce.
- Critically examine the nature of monarchic rule and develop an comprehensive understanding of cultural evolution during ancient period
- Visualize where places are in relation to one another through map pointing

**Syllabus:**

Unit – 1

Ancient Indian Civilization (from Circa 3000 BC to 6th BC): Indus Valley Civilization Salient Features;  
Vedic Age - Society, Polity, Economy, Culture during early and Vedic period

Unit - II

Ancient Indian History & Culture (6th Century BC to 2nd Century AD): Doctrines and Impact of Jainism and Buddhism; Mauryan Administration, Society, Economy & Culture - Ashoka's Dhamma; Kanishka's Contribution to Indian Culture

### Unit -III

History & Culture of South India (2nd Century BC to 8th Century AD): Sangam Literature; Administration, Society, Economy and Culture under Satavahanas; Cultural contribution of Pallavas

### Unit -IV

India from 3rd century AD to 8th century AD: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature and Science & Technology under Guptas –Samudragupta; Cultural contribution of Harsha: Arab Conquest of Sind and its Impact

### Unit - V

History and Culture of South India (9th century AD to 13th century AD): Local Self Government of Cholas; Administration, Society, Economy and Culture under Kakatiyas – Rudram Devi

## List of Questions

### Unit-I :

#### Ancient Indian Civilization (from Circa 3000 B.C. to 6th Century B.C.)

#### Essay Questions:

- 1.Explain the origin, extent and town planning of Harappan Civilization?
- 2.State the characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization?
- 3.What do you know about Indus Seals? How far they help for the study about Indus civilization
- 4.Explain the characteristic features of early Aryan Civilization?
- 5.Give an account of changes brought in the socio-economic life of the Later Vedic Culture?
- 6.Outline the differences between Harappan and Vedic Civilizations?
7. What is the importance of Vedic literature?

#### Short Questions:

1. Religious practices of Indus people.
2. Script of Indus Civilization.
3. Great bath of Mohanjodaro.
4. Technology and crafts of Harappans
5. Mother Goddess.

6. Name and Chronology of Harappan sites.
7. Political organisation of Indus people.
8. Mohanjodaro and Harappa.
9. Original Home of Aryans.
10. Religion of Later Vedic People
11. Sabha and Samithi.
12. Indian Epics.
13. Upanishads.
- 14 Analyse the causes for the declining the Indus civilization.

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following Vedas deals with magic spells and witchcraft? (d)
  - a) Rigveda
  - b) Samaveda
  - c) Yajurveda
  - d) Atharvaveda
2. Which of the following contains the famous Gayatrimantra? (a)
  - a) Rigveda
  - b) Samaveda
  - c) Yajurveda
  - d) Atharvaveda
3. Two highest, gods in the vedic religion were? (c)
  - a) Agni and Savitri
  - b) Vishnu and Mitra
  - c) Indra and Varuna
  - d) Surya and Pushan
4. Division of the Vedic society into four classes is clearly mentioned? (b)
  - a) Yajurveda
  - b) Purusa-sukta of Rigveda
  - c) Upanishads
  - d) Shatapatha Brahmana
5. This Vedic God was 'a breaker of the forts' and also a 'war god' (a)
  - a) Indra

- b) Yama
- c) Marut
- d) Varuna

6.The Harappan or Indus Valley Civilisation flourished during the \_\_\_age (d)

- a) Megalithic
- b) Paleolithic
- c) Neolithic
- d) Chalcolithic

7.The first metal to be extensively used by the people in India was (b)

- a) Bronze
- b) Copper
- c) Iron
- d) Tin

8. Which of the following civilisations is not associated with the Harappan Civilisation(d)

- a) Mesopotamian
- b) Egyptian
- c) Sumerian
- d) Chinese

9.Who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilisation (d)

- a) Sir John Marshall
- b) RD Banerji
- c) A Cunningham
- d) Daya Ran Sahani

10.The Harappan Civilisation achieved far greater advancement than Sumer, Elam etc. on account of its (a)

- a) Town planning
- b) Metal working
- c) Weights and measures
- d) Seals and figures

## II.State True/False:

1. There are four vedas (True/False)
2. Aryans worshiped Mother Goddess (True/False)
3. Aryans script is Picto-Graphic script (True/False)
4. Great bath is in Harappa (True/False)
5. Aryans chief god is Indra (True/False)
6. Aryan assemblies are called Sabha Samithi (True/False)
7. Gramani is the head of the village (True/False)

8. Gargi Samhitha is a book on History (True/False)  
9. Indus people script is Pictographic script (True/False)  
10. Aryan people had urban life (True/False)

Ans:1.True 2.False 3.False 4.False 5.True  
6.True 7.True 8.False 9.True 10.False

### III .Matching:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Great Bath    | a. Port        |
| 2. Lothal        | b. Four        |
| 3. Vedas         | c. Mohanjodaro |
| 4. Black magic   | d. Rigveda     |
| 5. Gayatrimantra | e. Atharvaveda |

Ans: 1.(c) 2.(a) 3.(4) 4.(e) 5.(d)

### Unit-II :

#### Ancient Indian History & Culture (6th Century B.C. to 2nd Century A.D.)

#### Essay Questions :

1. State the career and teachings of Vardhamana Mahavira?
2. Describe the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha?
3. Describe the conditions of India in the 6th century B.C. ?
4. What was the greatness of Asoka?
5. Describe the Mauryan Administration?
6. Write an essay on the socio-economic and cultural aspects of Mauryan period.?
7. Analyse the causes for the downfall of Mauryas?
8. Analyse the socio-economic and religious conditions under Kushanas?

#### Short Answer Questions:

1. Parsvanatha.
2. Tripitikas.
3. Middle path.
4. Kautilya's Arthashastra
5. "Megasthenese" Indica
6. Asokan Edicts.

7. Chandra Gupta Maurya.
8. Bindusara
9. Kalinga war.
10. Gandhara Art.
11. Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism.
12. Jaina Theerthankaras.

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the 23<sup>rd</sup> Tirthankar of Jainism? (c)
  - a) Rishabhanatha
  - b) Mahavira
  - c) Parswanatha
  - d) Arsthanemi
2. Who is the 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankar of Jainism? (b)
  - a) Rishabhanatha
  - b) Mahavira
  - c) Parswanatha
  - d) Arsthanemi
3. What were the Tri Ratanas of Jainism? (d)
  - a) Right Faith
  - b) Right Knowledge
  - c) Right Conduct
  - d) All the above
4. 'Aryasatyas' enunciated by Buddha has (b)
  - a) 3 Truth
  - b) 4 Truth
  - c) 5 Truth
  - d) 6 Truth
5. Where did Buddha attain enlightenment (d)
  - a) Parayag
  - b) Saranath
  - c) Pattiputra
  - d) Bodh Gaya
6. The first Sermon of Buddha was called (c)
  - a) Mahaparinirvana

- b) Sambodi
- c) Dharmachakra Pravartana
- d) Mahabinishkramana

7. Which is the oldest dynasty in India (a)

- a) Mauryan Dynasty
- b) Gupta Dynasty
- c) Kusna Dynasty
- d) Shunga Dynasty

8. Which Greek Ambassador visited India during the period of Chandragupta Maurya (b)

- a) Alexandar
- b) Megasthenese
- c) Plato
- d) Aristotle

9. The capital of Maurya's was

- a) Saranath
- b) Pataliputra
- c) Kalinga
- d) Magadha

10. The last ruler of Mauryan Dynasty

- a) Bindusara
- b) Ashoka
- c) Kanishka
- d) Brihadratha

Ans: 1.C 2.B 3.D 4.B 5.D 6.C 7.A 8.B 9.B 10.D

**II.STATE TRUE/FALSE**

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Gautama Buddha was born at Lumbini               | (True/False)  |
| 2. Amarapali was the mother of Gautama Buddha       | (True/False)  |
| 3. There are 25 Thirankars in Jainism               | (True/False)  |
| 4. Mauryan dynasty was the oldest dynasty in India  | (True/False)  |
| 5. Gandhara Art was developed in Kanishka period    | (True/False)  |
| 6. In 260 BC Kalinga war took place                 | (True/False)  |
| 7. There are 16 Mahajanapadas                       | (True/False)  |
| 8. Kanishka's capital was Purushapura               | (True/False)  |
| 9. Chandragupta Maurya was the first ruler of India | (True/False)  |
| 10. Lumbini was the capital of Mauryan Empire       | (True /False) |

1.True 2. False 3.False 4.True 5.True  
6.False 7. True 8. True 9. True 10.False

### **III.MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |               |     |                             |
|---------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 1.Jainism     | ( ) | A.23 <sup>rd</sup> thinkara |
| 2.Buddhism    | ( ) | B.Ashoka                    |
| 3.Parshwanath | ( ) | C.Devanampriyadarshi        |
| 4.Ashoka      | ( ) | D.Goutama                   |
| 5.Dhamma      | ( ) | E.Vardamanamahavira         |

1.E    2.D    3.A    4.C    5.B

### **Unit-III:**

#### **History & Culture of South India (2nd Century B.C. to 8th Century A.D.)**

#### **Essay Questions:**

1. Write about military achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni.
2. Describe the socio-economic conditions under Satavahanas.
3. Describe the highlights of Satavahana Administration.
4. Describe the nature and character of Sangam literature.
5. What were the services of Pallavas to the Indian art and architecture.
6. What was the greatness of Pulakesi-II (Badami Chalukyas).

#### **Short Answer Questions :**

1. Nanaghat Inscription of Naganika.
2. Nasik Inscription of Gautami Balasri (Gautamiputra Satakarni).
3. Junagadh Inscription of Rudradaman.
4. Gathasaptasathi.
5. Hatigumpha Inscription of Kharavele.
6. Nagarjunacharya.
7. Stupa of Amaravati.

#### **I.CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING**

1. Brihadeshwara Temple of Thanjavur was built during the reign of Chola Emperor
  - a) Parantaka-I
  - b) Rajaraja-I
  - c) Rajendra-I
  - d) Rajadhiraja-I
2. The capital of Cholas was
  - a) Kaveripattanam
  - b) Mahabalipuram



- c) Kanchi  
d) Tanjore
3. Which is the special Feature of Chola Administration  
a) Mandalam  
b) Local self government  
c) Ministers of state  
d) Tax collection method
4. The Sangam literature 'Tolkappiyam' is a text of  
a) Tamil poetry  
b) Tamil grammar  
c) Tamil architecture  
d) Tamil polity
5. Which of the following drama was not written by Kalidas  
a) Malavikagnimitram  
b) Abhigyan Shakuntalam  
c) Kumarsambjavam  
d) Janaki haranam
6. 'Rajatarangini' written by Kalhan is associated with which of the following  
a) Chandraguota's rdign  
b) Anthology of lyrics  
c) History of Kashmir  
d) Reign of Krishna Deva Raya
7. 'Ashtadhyayi' was written by  
a) Vedavyas  
b) Panini  
c) Shukhadeva  
d) Valmiki
8. Charak Samhita is related to which of the following subjects  
a) Arthashastra  
b) Politics  
c) Medicine  
d) Religion
9. Who is the author of 'Geet Govind'  
a) Jayadev  
b) Surdas  
c) Kesav  
d) Mira
10. Which ancient Indian book has been translated into 15 indian and 40 foreign languages  
a) Hitopadesha  
b) Panchatantra  
c) Katha Saritsagar  
d) Shakuntala

1.b    2.d    3.b    4.b    5.d    6.c    7.b    8.c    9.a    10.b

## **II.STATE TRUE/FALSE**

1. 'Panchatantra' was originally written by Vishnu Sharma (True/False)  
2. The Chola era was famous for Village Assemblies (True/False)  
3. Chalukyas Dynasty was famous efficient rural administration (True/False)  
4. Most famous sulpturs of Cholas age were Bronze sculptures of Nataraja Shiva (True/False)  
5. Chalukya Dynasty ,King declared their successor in own tenure (True/False)

6. Shimukha was the Founder of Satavahana dynasty (True/False)  
 7. Dhanya Katakam is the third capital of Satavahana Dynasty (True/False)  
 8. Prakrit is the official language of Satavahana Dynasty (True/False)  
 9. 4000 Satavahana coins were found in Kondapur (True/False)  
 10. The coins of Gautami Putra Satakarni were found at Ballari (True/False)  
 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. True 8. True 9. True 10. False

**III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |                            |     |                     |
|----------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. Gautami Putra Satakarni | ( ) | a. Nanagatt         |
| 2. Satakarni-I             | ( ) | b. Prakrita         |
| 3. Pulakeshi-II            | ( ) | c. Devaputra Ceasor |
| 4. Kanishka                | ( ) | d. Nasik Shastra    |
| 5. Shatavahana's language  | ( ) | e. Harshavardhana   |

- 1.d 2.a 3.e 4.c 5.b

**Unit-IV :**

**History & Culture of India (from 3rd Century A.D. to 8th Century A.D.)**

**Essay Questions:**

1. Describe the achievements of Samudra Gupta.
2. Why did the Gupta period called "The Golden Age" of the Indian History
3. Write about the salient features of Gupta Administration.
4. Write an essay on the socio-economic and religious conditions of the Gupta Age.
5. What were the causes for the downfall of the Gupta Empire.
6. Evaluate the greatness of Harshavardhana.
7. "The Arab conquest of Sindh was a victory having no valuable results".

**Short Answer Questions:**

1. Fahien.
2. Itsing.
3. Science and technology during Gupta period.
4. Kalidasa.
5. Ramagupta.
6. Skanda Gupta.

7. Aryabhatta.
8. Ajanta and Ellora.
9. Guilds in Gupta Economy.
10. Varahamihira.
11. Navaratnas.
12. Huna Invasions.
13. Nalanda Monastery.
14. Coins of Guptas.
15. Mohammad Bin Khasim.
16. Allahabad Pillar inscriptions of Samudragupta.
17. Hiuen-Tsang.

**I. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING**

1. Gupta Period is also known as the
  - a) Golden age of India
  - b) Stone age of India
  - c) Iron age of India
  - d) Copper age of India
2. The Capital of Gupta period was
  - a) Pataliputra
  - b) Ujjain
  - c) Nalanda
  - d) Ayodhya
3. Who was the founder of Gupta Dyansty
  - a) Chandragupta-I
  - b) Srigupta
  - c) Kumargupta
  - d) Samudragupta
4. Who was considered as the greatest king of Gupta Period
  - a) Ramagupta
  - b) Kumargupta
  - c) Samudragupta
  - d) Chandragupta-I
5. Which Gupta kinga was good player of Musical Instrument Veena
  - a) Chandragupta
  - b) Samudragupta
  - c) Ramagupta
  - d) Chandragupta-II
6. Who is known as the 'Nepoleon of India'
  - a) Samudragupta
  - b) Bindusara
  - c) Ashoka
  - d) Harsabardhana
7. The story of Samudragupta is found in which Prasasti

- a) Allakabad Prasasti
  - b) Nasik Prasasti
  - c) Aihole Prasasti
  - d) None of the above
8. Who wrote "Allahabad Prasasti"
- a) Ravikirti
  - b) Sudraka
  - c) Harisena
  - d) Kalidasa
9. Chandragupta-II is known as
- a) Vikramanka
  - b) Vikramaditya
  - c) Maharajadhiraja
  - d) Kumaramtya
10. The council of 9 Gems (Navaratna) is associated with
- a) Chandragupta-II
  - b) Ashoka
  - c) Srigupta
  - d) Bindusara

1.a    2.a    3.a    4.c    5.b    6.a    7.a    8.c    9.b    10.a

**II.STATE TRUE/FALSE**

- 1. Somnath temple was plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1025 A.D. (True/False)
- 2. Mahmud of Ghazni defeated Jaipala the ruler of Hindu Shahi dynasty (True/False)
- 3. Muhammad bin Qasim, was the commander of Umayyad Caliphate (True/False)
- 4. The Arab conquest of Sindh was led by Muhammad gori (True/False)
- 5. Muhammad ghazni was the founder of Ghazni dynasty (True/False)
- 6. The battle of Rewar was fought Muhammad bin Qasim and Dahir (True/False)
- 7. Shahnama was written by Firdausi (True/False)
- 8. Qutub-ud-din-aibak was the commander of Muhammad gori (True/False)
- 9. Jaipal was the ruler of Gujarat when Muhammad invaded the Somnath Temple (True/False)
- 10. Ghazi was the Title assumed by Mahmud ghazni` (True/False)

1.True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. True 7. True 8. True 9.False 10. True

**III.MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- 1. Invasion on Somnath ( ) a.1018-1019 A.D.
- 2. Invasion on Kalinjar ( ) b.1014 A.D.
- 3. Invasion on Mathura and Kannauj ( ) c.1008 A.D.
- 4. Invasion on Thaneshwar ( ) d.1025 A.D.
- 5. Battle with Anandpal ( ) e.1021 A.D.

1.d    2.e    3.a    4.b    5.c

Unit-V:

## History & Culture of South India (9th Century A.D. to 13th Century A.D.)

### Essay Questions :

1. Write a brief political history of Chola Empire.
2. Describe the salient features of Chola Administration.
3. What were the contributions of Cholas to the South Indian arts and culture.
4. Describe the achievements of Ganapathideva.
5. Write about the greatness of "Rudramamba" of Kakatiyas.
6. Describe the socio-economic and religious conditions under Kakatiyas.
7. Write about the contribution of Kakatiyas to Deccan culture.

### Short Answer Questions:

1. Raja Raja, the great.
2. Rajendra Chola.
3. Parantaka Chola (Or) Chola Parantaka.
4. Kulottunga Chola.
5. Brihadeeswara Temple at Tanjore..
6. Alwars and Nayanars.
7. Ramappa Temple.
8. Thousand pillared Temple.
9. Rudradeva.
10. Marco Polo.
11. Motupalli.
12. Nayankara system under Kakatiyas.

### **I.CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING**

1. Dahaladesa is located between which two rivers
  - a) Krishna & Godavari
  - b) Ganga & Yamuna
  - c) Ganga & Narmada
  - d) Alakananda & Bhagirathi
2. 'Lrnkalu' during Kakatiyas is the term associated with
  - a) Coast guards near Motupalli
  - b) One who guards highways
  - c) One who guards cities during night

- d) Body guards of the Kings
- 3.'Hariharalu Okarae' philosophy is started by
- Manchena
  - Marena
  - Krishnamacharya
  - Tikkanna
- 4.'Rao Laddar Dev' is the name
- Juna Khan
  - Malik Kafur
  - Amir Khusru
  - Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- 5.Which of the following battle made 'Nellore' part of Pandya dynasty
- Battle of Atnakuru
  - Battle of Mutukuru
  - Battle of Utkuru
  - Battle of Vellore
- 6.'Annala Deva' is the Prime Minister of which of the following Kakatiya ruler
- Prathaparudra-I
  - Rudramma Devi
  - Ganapathi Deva
  - Prathaparudra-II
- 7.Which of the following book explains the revolt of foster brother Harihara Deva and Murari Deva against Rudramma Devi
- Prathapa Rudriyam
  - Prathapa Charithra
  - Purusharthasaram
  - Palnati Veera Charithra
- 8.Which of the following inscription says Islamic invasions on Kakatiyas
- Salakalavidu Inscription
  - Kaluvacheru Inscription
  - Bidarkota Inscription
  - Vilasa copper plate Inscription
- 9.Tikkanna Somayaji is the court poet of
- Manam Siddhi
  - Vishama Siddhi
  - Ganapathi Deva
  - Rudramma Deva
11. Which of the following inscription talks about Visheshwara Shivacharya
- Kolusupalli Inscription
  - Tripuranathaka Inscription
  - Malkapuram Inscription
  - Draksharamam Inscription

1.c    2.d    3.d    4.c    5.b    6.b    7.a    8.d    9.a    10.c

## **II.STATE TRUE/FALSE**

- Among the Kakatiya rulers Ganapatideva ruled for a longest time (True/False)
- Rudradeva built thousand pillar temple at umakonda (True/False)
- Mahadeva was the greatest among Kakatiya rulers (True/False)
- Prataparudra divided his empire into 77 nayankaras (True/False)

5. Rudradeva was also called as Prataparudra1 (True/False)  
6. Prolaraja2 built swayambhudevalayam in hanumakonda (True/False)  
7. Prolaraja1 shifted the from hanumakonda to Warangal (True/False)  
8. The gold coins during the period of Kakatiya was called as Gadvanam (True/False)  
9. Mahadeva completed the construction of Orugallu (True/False)  
10. The first Muslim Invasion against Kakatiyas took place in 1304 (True/False)

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. True 7. False 8. True 9. True 10. False

### **III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

1. Mohammad Gazani ( ) a. Hanumakonda Inscription  
2. Rudrama Devi ( ) b. Lenkas  
3. Amir Kushuru ( ) c. Junakhan  
4. Kakatiyas ( ) d. Annala Deva  
5. Pratapa Rudra-I ( ) e. Rao Laddar Dev

1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a

**Rayalaseema University Kurnool**  
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**2B.A, Semester -III**

**MODERN INDIAN HISTORY & CULTURE (1764- 1947 A. D)**

**UNIT I: POLICIES OF EXPANSION**

Policies of Expansion -Warren Hastings, Cornwallis -Subsidiary Alliance & Doctrine of Lapse - Causes & Results of 1857 Revolt - Lytton, Rippon, Curzon

**UNIT II: SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND SELF-RESPECT MOVEMENTS**

Social, Religious & Self-Respect Movements - Raja Rammohan Roy, Dayananda Saraswathi, Swami Vivekananda, Jyotiba Phule, Narayana Guru, Periyar, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

**UNIT-III: CAUSES FOR THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM**

Causes for the growth of Nationalism Freedom - Struggle from 1885 to 1920: Moderate Phase Militant Phase: Vande Mataram Movement - Home Rule Movement

**UNIT IV: FREEDOM STRUGGLE FROM 1920 TO 1947**

Freedom Struggle from 1920 to 1947: Gandhiji's Role in the National Movement - Revolutionary Movement - Subhas Chandra Bose

**UNIT V: MUSLIM LEAGUE & THE GROWTH OF COMMUNALISM**

Muslim League & the Growth of Communalism - Partition of India - Advent of Freedom - Integration of Princely States into Indian Union - Sardar Vallabhai Patel

**List of Questions**

**UNIT-I: Policies Of Expansion**

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Define Policies of Expansion?
2. Discuss about reforms of Warren Hastings?
3. Write few words about Cornwallis and his code?
4. Discuss about various reforms introduced by Cornwallis?
5. Briefly explain Subsidiary Alliance.
6. Short Notes On Doctrine Of Lapse?
7. Discuss about revolt of 1857?
8. Mention the causes of revolt of 1857?
9. What are the results of Revolt of 1857?
10. Determine the failure of Revolt of 1857?
11. Describe about Lord Lytton?
12. Mention the Lord Ripon Reforms?
13. Briefly explain Lord Curzon reforms.

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Policies of Expansion?
2. Warren Hastings



3. In which fields Warren Hastings introduced Reforms
4. Warren Hastings - Revenue Reforms
5. Warren Hastings - Judicial Reforms
6. Cornwallis
7. Cornwallis Code
8. Permanent Settlement
9. Subsidiary Alliance.
10. Doctrine of Lapse
11. Revolt of 1857
12. Causes of revolt of 1857
13. Lord Lytton
14. Lord Ripon
15. Lord Curzon

**I.CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING**

1.The regulating Act was made by the British Parliament in No.

- a) 1700-1772 AD
- b) 1772-1773 AD
- c) 1774-1775 AD
- d) 1776-1778 AD

2. Battle of Plassey took place in which year?

- a) 23-06-1757
- b) 25-07-1758
- c) 28-09-1750
- d) 01-10-1751

3. Battle of Buxar took place in which year.

[ ]

- a) 20-10-1760
- b) 21-10-1765
- c) 22-10-1764
- d) 26-10-1768

4. Karnataka war took place in which year.

- a) 1730-1734
- b) 1735-1738
- c) 1740-1744
- d) 1744-1763

5. Mysore war was fought in which year.

- a) 1765-1799
- b) 1760-1764
- c) 1767-1768
- d) 1768-1770

6.When did the Maratha war take place?

- a) 1780-1819
- b) 1775-1819
- c) 1760-1769
- d) 1781-178530

7. Sepoys revolted in which year

- a) 1858
  - b) 1850
  - c) 1857
  - d) 1859
8. Karnataka Nawab Sadullah Khan ruled in which year.
- a) 1710-1732 AD
  - b) 1734-1740 AD
  - c) 1740-1750 AD
  - d) 1750-1755 AD
9. In which year was the East India Company's authority established in Bengal?
- a) 1750-60
  - b) 1757-64
  - c) 1758-62
  - d) 1759-65
10. Pitts India Act was framed in which year?
- a) 1776 AD
  - b) 1775 AD
  - c) 1786 AD
  - d) 1784 AD

1.B    2.A    3.C    4.C    5.A    6.B    7.C    8.A    9.B    10.D

### **III.MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |  |     |                          |
|--|-----|--------------------------|
| 1. Nawab of Karnataka                          | ( ) | A. Dost Ali              |
| 2. Nawab of Bengal                             | ( ) | B. Alivardhikhan         |
| 3. Deccan Suba                                 | ( ) | C. . Nizam ul Mulk       |
| 4. Ruler of Hyderabad                          | ( ) | D. Joseph-Francois Duple |
| 5. French East India Company Territories Chief | ( ) | E. Nizam ul Mulk         |

1.B    2.A    3.E    4.C    5.D

## **UNIT-II: Social, Religious & Self Respect Movements**

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. What is meant by Social Movements?
2. Define the term Religious Movements?
3. Discuss about Self-Respect Movements?
4. Write an essay about Raja Rammohan Roy?
5. Short notes on Brahmo Samaj Movement.
6. Briefly explain the biography of Swami Dayananda Saraswati.
7. Elaborate the Arya Samaj Movement?
8. Write an essay on Swami Vivekananda?
9. Mention social reforms in the social reforms introduced by Jyotiba Phule?
10. Describe about Narayana Guru?
11. Discuss about India Social Activist and Politician Periyar?

12. Explain the role played by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?
13. Enumerate the relevance of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in present times.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Social Movements?
2. Religious Movements MU
3. Self-Respect Movements Teadl
4. Raja Rammohan Roy
5. Swami Dayananda Saraswati.
6. Arya Samaj.
7. Brahmo Samaj.
8. Swami Vivekananda.
9. Jyotiba Phule.
10. Narayana Guru.
11. Periyar. Lim
12. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Causes for the Growth of

### **I. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING**

1. The Mohemmadan Anglo-Oriented College of Aligarh was founded by
  - a) Md. Ali Jinnah
  - b) Mohammad Ali
  - c) Shaukat Ali
  - d) Sir syed Ahmed Khan
2. The Arya Samaj was founded by
  - a) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
  - b) Swami Vivekanand
  - c) Keshav Chandra Sen
  - d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
3. Which of the following reform movements was the first to be started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - a) Prarthana Samaj
  - b) Brahmo Samaj
  - c) Arya Samaj
  - d) Ram Krishna Mission
4. Who was the founder of Aligarh Movement
  - a) Sir Agha Khan
  - b) Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali
  - c) Maulana Shibli Numani
  - d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
5. The original name of Swami Dayanand Saraswati was
  - a) Mula Shankar
  - b) Abhi Shankar
  - c) Gauri Shankar
  - d) Daya Shankar
6. Who among the following set up the Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta in the first half of the nineteenth century
  - a) Radhakant Dev
  - b) Ram Mohan Roy
  - c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
  - d) Debendranath Tagore
7. Who among the following was the founder of the Servants of India Society

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Dadabhai Noroji
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

8. Who was the founder of Fort William College at Calcutta

- a) Lord Cornwallis
- b) Lord Ellenborough
- c) Lord Macalay
- d) Lord Wellesely

9. Sati was declared illegal and punishable by the Regulation XVII during the Governor Generalship of

- a) Lord William Brntick
- b) Lord Canning
- c) Lord Ripon
- d) Lord Dalhousie

10. Who among the following founded the Theosophical Society in India in 1879

- a) Madam Blavatsky and H.S.Olcott
- b) Madam Blavatsky and Annie Besant
- c) H.S.Olcott and Annie Besant
- d) A.O.Hume and Annie Besant

1.d    2.a    3.b    4.d    5.a    6.b    7.c    8.c    9.a    10.a

### **II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |                        |     |                       |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. Brahma Samaj        | ( ) | a.1867                |
| 2. Arya Samaj          | ( ) | b.1897                |
| 3. Prarthana Samaj     | ( ) | c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| 4. Ramakrishna Mission | ( ) | d.1828                |
| 5. Atmiya Sabha        | ( ) | e.1875                |

1.d    2.e    3.a    4.b    5.c

## **UNIT-III: Causes for the Growth of Nationalism**

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the term nationalism?
2. Describe the causes for the growth of nationalism....
3. Elucidate the timeline of freedom struggle from the year 1885 to 1920.
4. Discuss about Moderate Phase.
5. Briefly explain the Moderate Phase.
6. Elaborate Vande Mataram Movement?
7. Mention the problems of Swadeshi Movement?.
8. Discuss about Home Rule Movement?
9. What are the reasons for failure and decline of Home Rule Movement?

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Short notes on goal of Extremists?
2. Nationalism

3. Causes for the growth of nationalism.
4. Moderate Phase.
5. Reasons for rise of Extremism
6. Vandemataram Movement.
7. Swadeshi Movement,
8. Home Rule Movement.
9. Objectives of Home Rule Movement.
10. Mention important events during extremist phase.
11. 1909,1919 and 1920's freedom struggle movements.

**I.CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING**

- 1.Which book was written by Dadabhai Naoroji on Indian poverty and economy under British rule?
  - a) Indian Economy under British Raj
  - b) British Rule and Economic Drain of India
  - c) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
  - d) Economic Drain and Poverty of India [RRB 2006]
- 2.The partition of Bengal (1905) was annulled by the-
  - a) Indian Councils Act of 1909
  - b) Chelmsford-Montague Report, 1919
  - c) Proclamation of Delhi Durbar in 1911
  - d) Government of India Act, 1935 [UGC JRF/NET 2007]
- 3.Who of the following founded the East India Association?
  - a) C.R. Das
  - b) Debendranath Tagore
  - c) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - d) VD Savarkar
4. At which congress session did Dadabhai Naoroji announce that Swaraj was the goal of India's political efforts?
  - a) 1886 Calcutta session
  - b) 1905 Benaras session
  - c) 1893 Lahore session
  - d) 1906 Calcutta session
5. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, who among the following was labelled as 'Moderate' leader in the Congress ?
  - a) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
  - b) Lala Lajpat Rai
  - c) Bipin Chandra Pal
  - d) Aurobindo Ghosh
- 6.Who among the following was thrice elected preside of the Indian National Congress?
  - a) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - b) Surendranath Banerjei
  - c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
  - d) Shankar Nair
7. Where was the first session of Indian National Congress held?
  - a) Calcutta
  - b) Bombay
  - c) Ahmedabad
  - d) Allahabad
8. Indian National Congress was founded by-
  - a) Womesh Chandra Banerjee

- b) Michal Hume
  - c) Allon Octavian Hume
  - d) Mahatma Gandhi
9. Who was the founder of the Indian Association?
- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - b) A.O. Hume
  - c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - d) Surendranath Banerje
10. The partition of Bengal came into effect on-
- a) 15th August, 1905
  - b) 15th October, 1905
  - c) 15th September, 1905
  - d) 15th November, 1905

1.c    2.c    3.b    4.d    5.a    6.a    7.b    8.c    9.d    10.c

### **III.MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |                            |     |                              |
|----------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1. Indian Association      | ( ) | a.Dadabai Nauroji            |
| 2.Jyothiba Phule           | ( ) | b.1885                       |
| 3.Swaraj                   | ( ) | c.W.C.Benareji               |
| 4.Grand oldman of India    | ( ) | d. Gulangiri                 |
| 5.Indian National Congress | ( ) | e.Swamyi Dayananda Saraswati |
- 1.c    2.d    3.e    4.a    5.b

## **UNIT-IV: Freedom Struggle from 1920 To 1947**

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Discuss about freedom struggle from 1920 to 1947?
2. What is the role of Mahatma Gandhi in national movement?
3. Briefly explain revolutionary movements.
4. Mention the revolutionary movement outside India.
5. Overview of life of Subhas Chandra Bose.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. 'Gandhian era in Indian History
2. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922).
3. Swadeshi Movement.
4. Swaraj Party.
5. Satyagraha Movement
6. Khilafat Movement
7. Quit India Movement
8. Goals of Revolutionary Movement
9. Subhas Chandra Bose.
10. Dandi March.

### **I.CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING**

1. Book 'Hind Swaraj' was written by
  - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b) B.R. Ambedkar
  - c) Mahatma Gandhi
  - d) Tilak
2. Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in the city
  - a) Bombay
  - b) Amritsar
  - c) Lahore
  - d) Lucknow
3. In which year Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January
  - a) 1915
  - b) 1916
  - c) 1917
  - d) 1918
4. In which year Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar
  - a) 1914
  - b) 1915
  - c) 1916
  - d) 1917
5. Gandhi organised Satyagraha in 1917 at Kheda district of Gujarat so as
  - a) To support the plantation workers
  - b) To protest against high revenue demand
  - c) To support the mill workers
  - d) To demand loans for the farmers
6. Mountbatten plan is related to which year?
  - a) 1946
  - b) 1947
  - c) 1949
  - d) 1950
7. When did the Poona Pact happen?
  - a) 1930
  - b) 1931
  - c) 1932
  - d) 1942
8. When was the first Round Table Conference held?
  - a) 1930
  - b) 1931
  - c) 1932
  - d) 1942
9. When was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact done
  - a) 1930
  - b) 1931
  - c) 1932
  - d) 1942
10. When did the Bardoli Movement happen

- a) 1946
- b) 1947
- c) 1948
- d) 1951

1.C 2.A 3.A 4.D 5.B 6.b 7.c 8.a 9.b 10.

## **II.MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- 1.Non Co-operation movement ( ) a.1946
- 2.Civil Disobedience movement ( )b.Do or Die
- 3.Quit India movement ( )c.1920
- 4.Mahatma Gandhi ( )d.1930
- 5.Cabinet Mission ( )e.1942

1.c 2.d 3.e 4.b 5.a

## **UNIT-V: Muslim League & the Growth of Communalism**

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

- 1. Discuss about Muslim league and growth of communalism?
- 2. Briefly explain Partition of India?
- 3. Discuss about advent of freedom?
- 4. Elaborate integration of Princely States into Indian Union?
- 5. Discuss about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

- 1. Short notes on Statue of Unity?
- 2. Muslim league.
- 3. Growth of Communalism.
- 4. The Partition of India:
- 5. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

### **I.CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FROM THE FOLLOWING**

- 1. Who made the Urdu Language symbol for Muslims?
  - a) Lord Dalhousie.
  - b) Lord Mayo.
  - c) Lord Curzon
  - d) None of these
- 2. Who Founded Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College?
  - a) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
  - b) Shaukat Ali.
  - c) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan
  - d) Mohammed Ali
- 3. What Sir Sayyid formed in 1888 to oppose INC?



- a) United Muslim Association.
  - b) Muslims Congress
  - c) United Indian Patriotic Association
  - d) None of these
4. To create a rift among Muslims and Congress which Committee was formed by Lord Minto?
- a) Arundale Committee.
  - b) Muslims Committee.
  - c) Minto Committee
  - d) None of these
5. With whom and why Agha Khan with 35 delegates met in Shimla on October 1, 1906?
- a) Lord Dufferin for Self Governance
  - b) Lord Minto for putting Muslims demands
  - c) Lord Mayo to Remove Congress from Country
  - d) None of these
6. Who was the head of Ismaili Sect?
- a) Sir Sayyid.
  - b) Agha Khan
  - c) Nawab Mulk.
  - d) Shaukat Ali
7. Who once remarked "Nehru is a patriot while Jinnah is a politician"?
- a) Maulana Azad
  - b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - c) Sir Muhammad Iqbal
  - d) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
8. Who among the following led the movement for the separate state of Pakistan?
- a) Agha Khan of Aliwadh
  - b) Nawab Salim Ullah
  - c) Liaquat Ali Khan
  - d) Md. Ali Jinnah
9. Who established Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh? 28
- a) Hedgewar
  - b) Govalkar
  - c) Veer Savarkar
  - d) Deen Dayal Upadhyay
10. In which year the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was founded?
- a) 1925
  - b) 1927
  - c) 1926
  - d) 1928

1.c    2.b    3.c    4.a    5.b    6.b    7.c    8.d    9.a    10.a

## II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- |                                   |     |                        |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 1. Gadhar party                   | ( ) | a. 1906                |
| 2. Lucknow pact                   | ( ) | b. 1909                |
| 3. Muslim league                  | ( ) | c. Mohammad Ali Jinnah |
| 4. Morley-Minto reforms           | ( ) | d. 1916                |
| 5. All India Muslim League leader | ( ) | e. Lala Lajpat Rai     |

1.e 2.d 3.a 4.b 5.c