

2020**HISTORY***Full Marks : 100**Time : 3 hours**General Instructions :*

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part — A Objective Questions serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of questions together at one place.

(PART : A — OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION —I

(Marks : 30)

1. Choose the correct answer (*any twenty*) : 1 x 20 = 20

(a) Increase in brain size of the early man occurred between :

- (i) 3 and 2 million years ago
- (ii) 4 and 3 million years ago
- (iii) 2 and 1 million years ago.

(b) Homo-erectus began using fire about:

- (i) 34,000 years
- (ii) 50,000 years
- (iii) 7,00,000 years.

(c) The two great rivers that flow through Mesopotamia are:

- (i) Euphrates and Nile
- (ii) Nile and Tigris
- (iii) Tigris and Euphrates.

(d) The most important impetus for the rise, growth and survival of urbanisation in the long run is :

- (i) Wheel
- (ii) Plough
- (iii) Writing.

(e) Alexander's military campaigns opened up new avenues for:

- (i) Political interaction
- (ii) Cultural interaction
- (iii) Economic interaction.

(f) The Roman Emperor who established a permanent dictatorship in Rome was :

- (i) Julius Caesar
- (ii) Augustus Caesar
- (iii) Tiberius.

(3)

(g) The Islamic Calendar was established during the Caliphate of :

- (i) Abu Bakr
- (ii) Abdal Malik
- (iii) Umar.

(h) A new tradition of Arab medicine that flourished was called :

- (i) Unani
- (ii) Siddha
- (iii) Ayurveda.

(i) The Steppe-dwellers were mainly :

- (i) Pastoralists
- (ii) Agriculturalists
- (iii) Warriors.

(j) Genghis Khan's first target was:

- (i) Japan
- (ii) China
- (iii) Korea.

(4)

(k) The biggest land-owners of medieval Europe were :

- (i) church
- (ii) landlords
- (iii) traders.

(l) Free peasants had to pay a direct tax called :

- (i) taille
- (ii) tithe
- (iii) labour rent.

(m) Historians called the new approach to the knowledge of man and nature the :

- (i) Modern Revolution
- (ii) Industrial Revolution
- (iii) Scientific Revolution.

(n) Madonna, the mother of Jesus, is the greatest work of :

- (i) Giotto
- (ii) Dante
- (iii) Raphael.

(5)

- (o) The Shamans played an important role as healers in the :
- (i) Aztec society
 - (ii) Inca society
 - (iii) Arawaks society.
- (p) The artificial islands or Chinampas were developed by which society ?
- (i) Arawaks
 - (ii) Aztecs
 - (iii) Incas.
- (q) Eldorado, the land of silver and gold belonged to the :
- (i) Inca Kingdom
 - (ii) Aztec Kingdom
 - (iii) Mayan Kingdom.
- (r) The name 'Indian' was first applied to the natives of America by :
- (i) Christopher Columbus
 - (ii) Captain Cook
 - (iii) Tasman.

(6)

- (s) The Aborigines arrived in Australia from :
- (i) Kenya
 - (ii) New Guinea
 - (iii) Ghana
- (t) Which among the following symbolised British Industrialisation?
- (i) Iron industry
 - (ii) Coal industry
 - (iii) Textile industry.
- (u) The French engineer who constructed the Suez Canal in 1869 was :
- (i) Clermont
 - (ii) James Brindley
 - (iii) Ferdinand-de-Lessepes.
- (v) Luddism was a movement against the :
- (i) Kings
 - (ii) Machines
 - (iii) Employment of women and children.

(7)

- (w) The greatest historian of early China was :
- (i) Lian Qichao
 - (ii) Sima Qian
 - (iii) Naito Konan.
- (x) Japan was opened to the outside world after the treaty with :
- (i) Commodore Perry
 - (ii) Marco Polo
 - (iii) Luis Frots.
- (y) The Manchu Monarchy of China was overthrown by the Republic under the leadership of :
- (i) Mao Zedong
 - (ii) Chiang Kaishek
 - (iii) Sun-Yat-Sen.

2. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' (any ten). 1x10=10

- (a) Researchers have come to the conclusion that the humans have descended from the Asian apes.

(8)

- (b) The script evolved by the Sumerians is known as the Pictographic script.
- (c) The Roman woman enjoyed considerable legal rights.
- (d) The Arabian Peninsula became the centre of a new religious movement- Islam.
- (e) The defeat in Egypt put an end to the western expansion of the Mongols.
- (f) The term 'serfs' is a word commonly used for nobles in the Roman Empire.
- (g) Secularism was the keynote of Humanism.
- (h) Human sacrifice was an important part of Aztec religion.
- (i) British East India Company was formed in 1700.
- (j) After 1861-65 Civil war, the northern states won and slavery was abolished.
- (k) U. S. President, Andrew Jackson was kind to the Cherokees, the native people of America.
- (l) Richard Arkwright invented the Water Frame in 1769.

(9)

- (m) Industrial Revolution did not bring any change in the position of women.
- (n) Japan was the first country to introduce compulsory education.
- (o) Mao Zedong fled to Taiwan in 1949 and established the Republic of China.

SECTION – II

(Marks : 20)

3. Answer any *ten* questions in 2 or 3 sentences. 2x10=20

- (a) Who was Charles Darwin?
- (b) What are mammals?
- (c) Who was Gilgamesh?
- (d) What is Pax Romana?
- (e) What is meant by Abbasid Revolution?
- (f) What were the reasons for the success of Genghis Khan?

(10)

- (g) Who were called the ‘three orders’?
- (h) What was the ‘Black Death’?
- (i) Who was Martin Luther?
- (j) Name the two schools established by the Aztecs.
- (k) What was the Notational system of the Mayans?
- (l) Define the term ‘Settlers’.
- (m) Give two reasons why Industrial Revolution began first in England.
- (n) Who were the Samurai?
- (o) Name the ‘four great needs’ of the people identified by the Kuomintang Party.

(PART : B —DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer question No. 8 and *any* 3 from the rest.

- 1. Who were the *Homo sapiens*? Describe the various ways how the early humans obtained food. 4 + 8 = 12

2. Describe the position and role of slaves in Roman society and economy. Mention the factors which led to the decline of slavery. $6 + 6 = 12$
3. Discuss the scientific and cultural achievements of the Abbasid dynasty? 12
4. What were the Crusades? Explain the effects. $6 + 6 = 12$
5. Examine the salient features of art and architecture during the Renaissance period. 12
6. Who were the Aborigines? What happened to them after the Europeans established their settlements in Australia. $4 + 8 = 12$
7. What led to the rise of Modern China? 12
8. Write short notes on *any two* of the following : $7 \times 2 = 14$
- (a) Upper Palaeolithic Art.
 - (b) Urbanisation in Mesopotamia.
 - (c) Augustus Caesar.
 - (d) Causes of success of Genghis Khan.
 - (e) Features of Feudalism.
 - (f) Impact of Industrial Revolution.
 - (g) New Education system under the Meijis of Japan.

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