

Unit I: The Story of the First Cities – Harappan Archaeology:

Section 1: Early Urban Centres

1. What is a distinguishing feature of early urban centres in the Harappan Civilization?
 - a) Nomadic lifestyle
 - b) Advanced drainage systems
 - c) Lack of trade networks
 - d) Absence of public architecture
 2. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of Harappan cities?
 - a) Grid-pattern town planning
 - b) Presence of citadel and lower town
 - c) Domestication of horses
 - d) Use of baked bricks in construction
 3. What was the primary function of the citadel in Harappan cities?
 - a) Residential area for common people
 - b) Administrative and religious activities
 - c) Marketplaces and shops
 - d) Storage of agricultural produce
 4. The granaries found at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro suggest:
 - a) A centralized economy
 - b) Absence of agricultural surplus
 - c) Harappans did not store grains
 - d) They were used as residential houses
 5. What material was commonly used for making tools in the Harappan Civilization?
 - a) Bronze
 - b) Iron
 - c) Steel
 - d) Aluminium
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Section 2: The Story of Discovery – Harappan Civilization

6. Who discovered the site of Harappa in 1921?
 - a) R.D. Banerji
 - b) John Marshall
 - c) Dayaram Sahni
 - d) Rakhaldas Banerji
7. Which archaeologist is credited with discovering Mohenjo-Daro in 1922?
 - a) R.D. Banerji
 - b) John Marshall

- c) Mortimer Wheeler
 - d) Alexander Cunningham
8. The first systematic excavation of the Indus Valley Civilization was conducted under:
- a) Mortimer Wheeler
 - b) John Marshall
 - c) James Burgess
 - d) Alexander Cunningham
9. What was a significant problem faced by early archaeologists while excavating Harappan sites?
- a) Difficulty in deciphering the script
 - b) Lack of material evidence
 - c) Unavailability of carbon dating
 - d) Absence of architectural remains
10. The term "**Indus Valley Civilization**" was first used by:
- a) Alexander Cunningham
 - b) John Marshall
 - c) Mortimer Wheeler
 - d) Dayaram Sahni
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Section 3: Archaeological Reports on Major Sites

11. Which of the following sites is located in present-day Pakistan?
- a) Lothal
 - b) Dholavira
 - c) Kalibangan
 - d) Harappa
12. Which Harappan site is famous for dockyards?
- a) Harappa
 - b) Lothal
 - c) Kalibangan
 - d) Banawali
13. Dholavira is unique among Harappan cities because of:
- a) A distinct water conservation system
 - b) The presence of horse remains
 - c) The largest citadel discovered
 - d) Extensive evidence of iron tools
14. What significant evidence of fire altars was found at:
- a) Mohenjo-Daro
 - b) Harappa

- c) Kalibangan
 - d) Dholavira
15. The Great Bath, an important public structure, was discovered at:
- a) Lothal
 - b) Harappa
 - c) Mohenjo-Daro
 - d) Kalibangan
16. Which Harappan site provides the earliest evidence of ploughed fields?
- a) Banawali
 - b) Rakhigarhi
 - c) Kalibangan
 - d) Lothal
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Section 4: Utilization of Archaeological Findings by Historians

17. What was the purpose of the seals found in Harappan sites?
- a) Currency for trade
 - b) Identification of property and trade goods
 - c) Religious rituals
 - d) Military insignia
18. Harappan weights and measures indicate:
- a) Lack of standardization
 - b) A well-developed trade system
 - c) Absence of mathematical knowledge
 - d) Random use of different measures
19. The script of the Harappan civilization is:
- a) Deciphered and related to Sanskrit
 - b) Completely undeciphered
 - c) Related to Tamil-Brahmi
 - d) Similar to Mesopotamian cuneiform
20. Which foreign civilization had trade links with the Harappans?
- a) Roman Civilization
 - b) Mesopotamian Civilization
 - c) Chinese Civilization
 - d) Egyptian Civilization
21. The presence of which type of pottery suggests interactions with Mesopotamia?
- a) Black and Red Ware
 - b) Grey Ware
 - c) Painted Grey Ware
 - d) Ocher Coloured Pottery

22. What was the primary mode of long-distance trade in the Harappan period?
- a) Barter system
 - b) Coinage
 - c) Credit-based transactions
 - d) Stock market system
23. Which method is used to determine the age of Harappan artifacts?
- a) Thermoluminescence dating
 - b) Carbon-14 dating
 - c) Potassium-argon dating
 - d) DNA analysis
24. What do the remains of large public granaries suggest?
- a) The presence of centralized storage and distribution
 - b) A lack of organized governance
 - c) Surplus food production was uncommon
 - d) They were only used for private storage
25. The disappearance of the Harappan Civilization is commonly attributed to:
- a) Persian invasions
 - b) Climate change and ecological degradation
 - c) Sudden volcanic eruption
 - d) Internal civil wars
26. Which modern country contains the maximum number of Harappan sites?
- a) India
 - b) Pakistan
 - c) Afghanistan
 - d) Iran
27. The bearded priest statue found at Mohenjo-Daro suggests:
- a) A democratic political system
 - b) The presence of religious leaders
 - c) The use of military rule
 - d) A hierarchical social order
28. What metal was **not** known to the Harappans?
- a) Copper
 - b) Bronze
 - c) Iron
 - d) Gold
29. Which of the following is the most significant challenge faced by archaeologists in understanding the socio-political structure of the Harappan Civilization?
- a) Lack of monumental architecture
 - b) The undeciphered Harappan script

- c) Inconsistent excavation reports
- d) Absence of burial practices

30. In the context of Harappan urban planning, what is the significance of the 'Great Bath' at Mohenjo-Daro?

- a) It was a religious site used for sacrifices.
- b) It reflects the highly organized municipal infrastructure and possible ritualistic importance.
- c) It was a military fortress.
- d) It was an administrative centre for trade regulation.

31. The Harappan civilization's relationship with its environment can best be described as:

- a) A balanced coexistence with nature, utilizing river systems for irrigation.
- b) Exploitative, leading to eventual environmental collapse.
- c) Dominated by the intensive cultivation of arid regions through artificial irrigation.
- d) Reliant on monsoon patterns without any significant water management strategies.

32. The discovery of which Harappan site in 1952-53 led to the realization of the full extent of the civilization's reach, and its focus on maritime trade?

- a) Kalibangan
- b) Harappa
- c) Lothal
- d) Dholavira

33. Which of the following was a key method of establishing the chronological framework of Harappan archaeology?

- a) Radiocarbon dating of organic material found at excavation sites
- b) Stratigraphic analysis combined with typological sequences of pottery
- c) Historical records from Mesopotamian and Persian sources
- c) Carbon isotope analysis of human remains

Unit II: Political and Economic History – How Inscriptions Tell a Story

Section 1: Political and Economic History (Mauryan to Gupta Period)

1. Who was the founder of the Mauryan Empire?
 - a) Ashoka
 - b) Bindusara
 - c) Chandragupta Maurya
 - d) Kanishka

Answer: c) Chandragupta Maurya

2. Which text provides detailed information about the Mauryan administration?
 - a) Arthashastra
 - b) Manusmriti
 - c) Mahabharata
 - d) Rajatarangini

Answer: a) Arthashastra

3. The Mauryan economy was primarily based on:
 - a) Industry and manufacturing
 - b) Pastoralism and cattle-rearing
 - c) Agriculture and trade
 - d) Heavy taxation on the peasantry

Answer: c) Agriculture and trade

4. Which of the following was a major economic feature of the Gupta period?
 - a) Decline of trade and commerce
 - b) Extensive use of barter system
 - c) Flourishing urban centers and trade networks
 - d) State-controlled economy

Answer: c) Flourishing urban centers and trade networks

5. The term ‘**Dharma Mahamatra**’, found in Ashokan inscriptions, refers to:
 - a) Tax collectors
 - b) Military generals
 - c) Officials appointed to promote Dhamma
 - d) Provincial governors

Answer: c) Officials appointed to promote Dhamma

6. The **Gupta period** is often referred to as the:
 - a) Bronze Age
 - b) Dark Age of Indian History

- c) Golden Age of Indian Culture
- d) Age of Conquests

Answer: c) Golden Age of Indian Culture

7. Which Mauryan ruler is credited with the expansion of the empire to its greatest extent?
- a) Chandragupta Maurya
 - b) Bindusara
 - c) Ashoka
 - d) Brihadratha

Answer: c) Ashoka

8. The main source of state revenue during the Mauryan period was:
- a) Trade and commerce
 - b) Land revenue
 - c) Loot from conquests
 - d) Maritime taxation

Answer: b) Land revenue

9. What was the significance of the ‘**Kumaramatyas**’ in the Gupta administration?
- a) They were provincial governors
 - b) They were village headmen
 - c) They controlled the military
 - d) They were chief merchants

Answer: a) They were provincial governors

10. The economic prosperity of the **Gupta Empire** was largely due to:
- a) State-controlled trade
 - b) Agricultural expansion and land grants
 - c) Decline in foreign invasions
 - d) Extensive use of iron tools

Answer: b) Agricultural expansion and land grants

Section 2: The Story of Discovery – Inscriptions and Script Decipherment

11. Who is credited with deciphering the Brahmi script?
- a) James Prinsep
 - b) Alexander Cunningham
 - c) Max Müller
 - d) John Marshall

Answer: a) James Prinsep

12. The **Kharosthi script**, found in Ashokan inscriptions, was influenced by:

- a) Chinese script
- b) Greek script
- c) Aramaic script
- d) Tamil-Brahmi script

Answer: c) Aramaic script

13. Which inscription was crucial in identifying Ashoka as **Devanampiya Piyadasi**?

- a) Maski inscription
- b) Bhabru inscription
- c) Junagadh inscription
- d) Rummindei inscription

Answer: a) Maski inscription

14. The earliest **Brahmi script inscriptions** date back to which period?

- a) Harappan Civilization
- b) Mauryan Period
- c) Gupta Period
- d) Vedic Period

Answer: b) Mauryan Period

15. Which ruler's inscriptions are written in both Greek and Aramaic?

- a) Ashoka
- b) Chandragupta Maurya
- c) Kanishka
- d) Samudragupta

Answer: a) Ashoka

Section 3: Shifts in the Understanding of Political and Economic History

16. The **Junagadh inscription** of Rudradaman is important because it:

- a) Mentions the repairs of the Sudarshana Lake
- b) Describes the military conquests of Kanishka
- c) Provides details about Harappan Civilization
- d) Records the spread of Buddhism in India

Answer: a) Mentions the repairs of the Sudarshana Lake

17. Which of the following inscriptions describes Samudragupta's military conquests?

- a) Nasik inscription
- b) Allahabad Pillar inscription
- c) Aihole inscription
- d) Hathigumpha inscription

Answer: b) Allahabad Pillar inscription

18. The **Hathigumpha inscription** provides historical insights into which dynasty?
- a) Maurya
 - b) Gupta
 - c) Satavahana
 - d) Kalinga

Answer: d) Kalinga

19. What important shift in political history is observed from Ashokan inscriptions?
- a) Emphasis on conquest and warfare
 - b) Promotion of Dhamma and non-violence
 - c) Establishment of a democratic system
 - d) Introduction of a federal government

Answer: b) Promotion of Dhamma and non-violence

Section 4: Excerpts – Ashokan Inscriptions and Gupta Land Grants

20. The **Rock Edicts of Ashoka** were primarily written in:
- a) Sanskrit
 - b) Prakrit
 - c) Tamil
 - d) Greek

Answer: b) Prakrit

21. Which Ashokan edict mentions the **Dhamma Vijaya** (victory of righteousness)?
- a) 1st Rock Edict
 - b) 13th Rock Edict
 - c) 5th Pillar Edict
 - d) 7th Rock Edict

Answer: b) 13th Rock Edict

22. The **Gupta period land grants** were mainly given to:
- a) Buddhist monks
 - b) Brahmins and temples
 - c) Traders and merchants
 - d) Foreign invaders

Answer: b) Brahmins and temples

23. What was the primary purpose of Gupta land grants?
- a) Religious donations
 - b) Revenue collection

- c) Expansion of agriculture
- d) Military conquests

Answer: c) Expansion of agriculture

Section 5: Interpretation of Inscriptions by Historians

24. Which inscription mentions the victory of **Pulakesin II** over Harsha?
- a) Nasik Inscription
 - b) Allahabad Pillar Inscription
 - c) Aihole Inscription
 - d) Junagadh Inscription

Answer: c) Aihole Inscription

25. What major economic change is reflected in Gupta inscriptions?
- a) Decline of trade routes
 - b) Increased dependence on land revenue
 - c) Heavy taxation on merchants
 - d) The rise of centralized markets

Answer: b) Increased dependence on land revenue

26. The use of inscriptions to legitimize kingship was common in:
- a) Vedic Period
 - b) Mauryan Period
 - c) Gupta Period
 - d) Mughal Period

Answer: c) Gupta Period

27. The **Manuscripts and inscriptions** of the Gupta period suggest:
- a) Decline in scientific advancements
 - b) A period of economic stagnation
 - c) The growth of Sanskrit literature
 - d) The end of temple-building activities

Answer: c) The growth of Sanskrit literature

28. **Which of the following inscriptions provides crucial insights into the Mauryan state's political organization and administrative framework?**

- A) The Edicts of Ashoka
 - B) The Pillar of Sarnath
 - C) The Allahabad Prashasti
 - D) The Hathigumpha Inscription
- Answer: A) The Edicts of Ashoka**

29. **The Kharosthi script, used in many inscriptions from the Gandhara region, is most significant for historians because it:**

- A) Offers evidence of the spread of Buddhism along the trade routes to Central Asia
- B) Provides a detailed record of early Mauryan taxation systems
- C) Includes the first mentions of Indo-Greek rulers in South Asia
- D) Helps identify the early administrative practices of the Gupta Empire

Answer: A) Offers evidence of the spread of Buddhism along the trade routes to Central Asia

30. **What role did inscriptions like the *Pillars of Ashoka* play in the dissemination of the Mauryan emperor's policies and religious views?**

- A) They primarily served as legal codes for regulating trade and commerce across the empire.
- B) They were used to communicate Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism and his emphasis on Dharma.
- C) They acted as proclamations of military victories and territorial expansion.
- D) They detailed the genealogies of Mauryan rulers to legitimize their rule.

Answer: B) They were used to communicate Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism and his emphasis on Dharma.

31. **The *Copper Plate Inscriptions* of South India, such as those from the Chola dynasty, are important for reconstructing the economic history of the period because they:**

- A) Record land grants and the establishment of agrarian settlements, highlighting the agrarian economy's role in state building.
- B) Include detailed accounts of military conquests and the expansion of the empire.
- C) Describe the social hierarchy within the caste system, with a focus on Brahmanical influence.
- D) Provide evidence of commercial transactions, including the import-export trade with Southeast Asia.

Answer: A) Record land grants and the establishment of agrarian settlements, highlighting the agrarian economy's role in state building.

32. **The *Sanchi Inscriptions* associated with the Mauryan period are significant primarily because they:**

- A) Highlight the cultural and religious patronage of Ashoka through the construction of stupas and monasteries.
- B) Record the military exploits of Ashoka during his early reign, before his conversion to Buddhism.

- C) Focus on the economic reforms initiated by Ashoka in the form of taxation.
- D) Provide direct evidence of Ashoka's negotiations with foreign states in Southeast Asia.

Answer: A) Highlight the cultural and religious patronage of Ashoka through the construction of stupas and monasteries

Unit III: Social Histories using the Mahabharata

Section 1: Social History – Caste, Class, Kinship, and Gender

1. The Mahabharata provides insights into the **Varna system**. Which of the following is NOT one of the four Varnas?
 - a) Brahmins
 - b) Kshatriyas
 - c) Vaishyas
 - d) Shudras

Answer: d) Shudras

2. The Mahabharata portrays the relationship between different Varnas as:
 - a) Rigid and unchangeable
 - b) Completely flexible
 - c) Subject to certain modifications over time
 - d) Non-existent

Answer: c) Subject to certain modifications over time

3. The **epic's portrayal of women** primarily reflects:
 - a) Absolute gender equality
 - b) Patriarchal norms with some agency for women
 - c) Matriarchal control over society
 - d) A rejection of traditional gender roles

Answer: b) Patriarchal norms with some agency for women

4. The **practice of polyandry** in the Mahabharata is exemplified by:
 - a) Kunti's marriage to Pandu
 - b) Draupadi's marriage to the Pandavas
 - c) Gandhari's devotion to Dhritarashtra
 - d) Subhadra's marriage to Arjuna

Answer: b) Draupadi's marriage to the Pandavas

5. The **Mahabharata's discussion of kinship** focuses on:
 - a) The role of tribal communities
 - b) The tensions within dynastic families

- c) The abolition of social hierarchies
- d) Economic trade networks

Answer: b) The tensions within dynastic families

6. Which character in the Mahabharata is a **symbol of devotion and loyalty to her husband**?
- a) Draupadi
 - b) Gandhari
 - c) Kunti
 - d) Satyawati

Answer: b) Gandhari

7. The Mahabharata suggests that **caste mobility** was:
- a) Impossible under any circumstances
 - b) Allowed in exceptional cases
 - c) Encouraged by the ruling elite
 - d) A common phenomenon

Answer: b) Allowed in exceptional cases

8. **Ekalavya's story** in the Mahabharata highlights:
- a) The importance of kinship bonds
 - b) The rigidity of caste discrimination
 - c) The success of lower castes in society
 - d) The defeat of Adharma

Answer: b) The rigidity of caste discrimination

9. The **status of Kshatriya women** in the Mahabharata is best reflected through:
- a) Their complete subjugation
 - b) Their ability to exercise political influence
 - c) Their exclusion from royal courts
 - d) Their economic independence

Answer: b) Their ability to exercise political influence

10. The **institution of marriage** in the Mahabharata reflects:
- a) The dominance of Gandharva marriages
 - b) Multiple forms of marriage, including Swayamvara
 - c) Strict monogamy for both men and women
 - d) A rejection of marriage traditions

Answer: b) Multiple forms of marriage, including Swayamvara

Section 2: The Story of Discovery – Transmission and Publications of the Mahabharata

11. The Mahabharata was originally composed in:

- a) Tamil
- b) Sanskrit
- c) Pali
- d) Prakrit

Answer: b) Sanskrit

12. The **oral transmission** of the Mahabharata was primarily carried out by:

- a) Buddhist monks
- b) Court historians
- c) Sutas (bards)
- d) Jain scholars

Answer: c) Sutas (bards)

13. Who is traditionally credited with composing the Mahabharata?

- a) Valmiki
- b) Vedavyasa
- c) Kalidasa
- d) Panini

Answer: b) Vedavyasa

14. The **Mahabharata was first written down** during the:

- a) Mauryan Period
- b) Gupta Period
- c) Vedic Period
- d) Early Buddhist Period

Answer: b) Gupta Period

15. Which **modern scholar** was responsible for compiling a critical edition of the Mahabharata?

- a) Romila Thapar
- b) S. Radhakrishnan
- c) V.S. Sukthankar
- d) D.D. Kosambi

Answer: c) V.S. Sukthankar

16. The **Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (BORI)** is known for:

- a) Translating the Mahabharata into English
- b) Producing a critical edition of the Mahabharata
- c) Destroying non-Sanskrit versions of the text
- d) Writing a modern commentary on the Mahabharata

Answer: b) Producing a critical edition of the Mahabharata

17. The earliest **European translation** of the Mahabharata was undertaken by:

- a) William Jones
- b) Friedrich Max Müller
- c) Charles Wilkins
- d) H.T. Colebrooke

Answer: c) Charles Wilkins

Section 3: Excerpts from the Mahabharata and their Historical Usage

18. Which **Mahabharata episode** is most frequently cited by historians studying gender?

- a) Bhishma's vow of celibacy
- b) Draupadi's humiliation in the Kaurava court
- c) The Khandava forest fire
- d) Krishna's sermon to Arjuna

Answer: b) Draupadi's humiliation in the Kaurava court

19. The **Bhagavad Gita**, a part of the Mahabharata, is primarily concerned with:

- a) Ritualistic practices
- b) Philosophical discussions on duty and Dharma
- c) Economic policies of the time
- d) The history of the Pandavas

Answer: b) Philosophical discussions on duty and Dharma

20. Which **Mahabharata character** challenges traditional caste norms by excelling in warfare despite his social status?

- a) Bhima
- b) Karna
- c) Arjuna
- d) Duryodhana

Answer: b) Karna

21. The **Khandava forest episode** highlights:

- a) The destruction of nature for human expansion
- b) The superiority of the Pandavas
- c) The importance of vegetarianism
- d) The emergence of tribal resistance

Answer: a) The destruction of nature for human expansion

22. The **Dharma vs. Adharma debate** in the Mahabharata is best represented in:

- a) The exile of the Pandavas
- b) The war at Kurukshetra
- c) The marriage of Draupadi
- d) The rule of Yudhishtira

Answer: b) The war at Kurukshetra

Section 4: Historians' Interpretation of the Mahabharata

23. Historians use the Mahabharata to understand:

- a) Ancient trade routes
- b) Social structures and conflicts in early India
- c) The history of Mughal India
- d) The Greek invasion of India

Answer: b) Social structures and conflicts in early India

24. The **Dharma of a Kshatriya**, as portrayed in the Mahabharata, emphasized:

- a) Pacifism and renunciation
- b) Warfare and protection of subjects
- c) Economic trade management
- d) Religious asceticism

Answer: b) Warfare and protection of subjects

25. Some scholars argue that the **Mahabharata evolved over time** due to:

- a) Political influences from different dynasties
- b) A rigid unchanging text
- c) The rise of Buddhism
- d) The arrival of Persian invaders

Answer: a) Political influences from different dynasties

Unit IV: A History of Buddhism – Sanchi Stupa for the CUET (BA History) exam.

Religious Histories: Vedic Religion, Jainism, Vaishnavism, and Shaivism

1. The **Vedic religion** was primarily based on:

- a) Bhakti (devotion)
- b) Yajnas (sacrificial rituals)
- c) Idol worship
- d) Meditation

Answer: b) Yajnas (sacrificial rituals)

2. Jainism was founded by:

- a) Mahavira
- b) Buddha
- c) Ashoka
- d) Adi Shankaracharya

Answer: a) Mahavira

3. The **holy scripture of Jainism** is called:
- a) Tripitaka
 - b) Vedas
 - c) Agamas
 - d) Bhagavad Gita

Answer: c) Agamas

4. Vaishnavism is dedicated to the worship of:
- a) Shiva
 - b) Vishnu
 - c) Brahma
 - d) Indra

Answer: b) Vishnu

5. The **Shaiva tradition** regards which deity as the supreme god?
- a) Vishnu
 - b) Brahma
 - c) Shiva
 - d) Indra

Answer: c) Shiva

6. The **Bhagavad Gita**, an important text in Vaishnavism, is part of:
- a) Rigveda
 - b) Samaveda
 - c) Mahabharata
 - d) Ramayana

Answer: c) Mahabharata

7. Which Jain Tirthankara is considered the **first**?
- a) Mahavira
 - b) Parshvanatha
 - c) Rishabhanatha
 - d) Neminatha

Answer: c) Rishabhanatha

8. The sacred animal associated with Shaivism is:
- a) Elephant
 - b) Lion
 - c) Bull
 - d) Peacock

Answer: c) Bull

9. Which of the following is NOT a major Vaishnava avatar of Vishnu?

- a) Narasimha
- b) Vamana
- c) Parashurama
- d) Kartikeya

Answer: d) Kartikeya

10. The **Upanishads** are associated with which religious tradition?

- a) Jainism
- b) Vedic religion
- c) Buddhism
- d) Sikhism

Answer: b) Vedic religion

Focus on Buddhism

11. The **founder of Buddhism** was:

- a) Ashoka
- b) Mahavira
- c) Siddhartha Gautama
- d) Adi Shankaracharya

Answer: c) Siddhartha Gautama

12. The **three jewels of Buddhism** include:

- a) Ahimsa, Brahmacharya, Karma
- b) Dhamma, Sangha, Buddha
- c) Yoga, Bhakti, Jnana
- d) Karma, Moksha, Dharma

Answer: b) Dhamma, Sangha, Buddha

13. The **Buddhist monastic community** is known as:

- a) Sangha
- b) Mandala
- c) Matha
- d) Ashrama

Answer: a) Sangha

14. The **main Buddhist texts** are called:

- a) Upanishads
- b) Tripitaka
- c) Mahabharata
- d) Manusmriti

Answer: b) Tripitaka

15. The **first Buddhist council** was held at:

- a) Pataliputra
- b) Rajagriha
- c) Nalanda
- d) Taxila

Answer: b) Rajagriha

16. The **concept of Nirvana** in Buddhism means:

- a) Rebirth
- b) Eternal peace and liberation
- c) Ascetic practices
- d) Devotion to a deity

Answer: b) Eternal peace and liberation

17. Who was the first **patron king** of Buddhism?

- a) Chandragupta Maurya
- b) Ashoka
- c) Harsha
- d) Kanishka

Answer: b) Ashoka

18. The **Bodhi tree**, under which Buddha attained enlightenment, is located in:

- a) Lumbini
- b) Sarnath
- c) Bodh Gaya
- d) Kushinagar

Answer: c) Bodh Gaya

19. The **largest school of Buddhism** in the world today is:

- a) Theravada
- b) Mahayana
- c) Vajrayana
- d) Zen

Answer: b) Mahayana

20. **Hinayana Buddhism** primarily spread in:

- a) China and Japan
- b) Tibet and Mongolia
- c) Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia
- d) Persia and Arabia

Answer: c) Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia

Story of Discovery – Sanchi Stupa

21. The **Sanchi Stupa** was built by:

- a) Ashoka
- b) Kanishka
- c) Harsha
- d) Bimbisara

Answer: a) Ashoka

22. The **Sanchi Stupa** was discovered in the 19th century by:

- a) John Marshall
- b) Alexander Cunningham
- c) James Prinsep
- d) Colin Mackenzie

Answer: b) Alexander Cunningham

23. The **Sanchi Stupa** is significant because it contains:

- a) The ashes of the Buddha
- b) Relics of important Buddhist monks
- c) The first Buddhist text
- d) Ashoka's personal belongings

Answer: b) Relics of important Buddhist monks

24. The **four gateways (Toranas)** at Sanchi depict:

- a) Scenes from the Buddha's life and Jataka tales
- b) Hindu deities
- c) Jain cosmology
- d) Scenes from the Mahabharata

Answer: a) Scenes from the Buddha's life and Jataka tales

25. The **dome of the Sanchi Stupa** symbolizes:

- a) A palace
- b) The cosmic mountain (Meru)
- c) The Buddha's throne
- d) The cycle of birth and death

Answer: b) The cosmic mountain (Meru)

26. What material was primarily used in constructing the Sanchi Stupa?

- a) Marble
- b) Sandstone
- c) Brick and stone
- d) Granite

Answer: c) Brick and stone

Interpretation of Buddhist Sculptures and Sources

27. The **early Buddhist art** at Sanchi follows the:

- a) Greco-Buddhist style
- b) Gandhara style
- c) Amaravati school
- d) Aniconic tradition

Answer: d) Aniconic tradition

28. The **wheel (Dharmachakra) in Buddhist art** symbolizes:

- a) The power of kingship
- b) The Buddha's first sermon
- c) The moon and sun
- d) The cycle of karma

Answer: b) The Buddha's first sermon

29. The **Bodhisattva sculptures in later Buddhist art** represent:

- a) Enlightened beings who postpone Nirvana
- b) Kings who converted to Buddhism
- c) Deities in Hinduism
- d) Monastic disciples of Buddha

Answer: a) Enlightened beings who postpone Nirvana

30. The **primary sources for reconstructing Buddhist history** include:

- a) Puranas
- b) Vedas
- c) Inscriptions, stupas, and literary texts
- d) Epic poetry

Answer: c) Inscriptions, stupas, and literary texts

Unit V: Medieval Society through Travellers' Accounts for the CUET (BA History) exam.

1. **Alberuni**, the Persian scholar, visited India during the reign of:

- a) Akbar
- b) Mahmud of Ghazni
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) Babur

Answer: b) Mahmud of Ghazni

2. Ibn Battuta was originally from:

- a) Persia
- b) Morocco
- c) Arabia
- d) Spain

Answer: b) Morocco

3. François Bernier was a traveler from:

- a) England
- b) Portugal
- c) France
- d) Italy

Answer: c) France

4. Alberuni's book on India is called:

- a) Rihla
- b) Kitab-ul-Hind
- c) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi
- d) Ain-i-Akbari

Answer: b) Kitab-ul-Hind

5. Which medieval traveler extensively described the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Alberuni
- b) Ibn Battuta
- c) Bernier
- d) Marco Polo

Answer: b) Ibn Battuta

6. **Ibn Battuta** served as a qadi (judge) under which Delhi Sultan?

- a) Balban
- b) Alauddin Khilji
- c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq

7. François Bernier was a traveler and physician in the court of:

- a) Babur
- b) Akbar
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Aurangzeb

Answer: d) Aurangzeb

8. The travel account "**Rihla**", a famous book on medieval India, was written by:

- a) Marco Polo

- b) Alberuni
- c) Ibn Battuta
- d) Megasthenes

Answer: c) Ibn Battuta

9. Which traveler wrote about the **caste system** in India and compared it with Islamic society?

- a) Ibn Battuta
- b) Alberuni
- c) Bernier
- d) Niccolò Manucci

Answer: b) Alberuni

10. François Bernier was highly critical of:

- a) The Mughal army
- b) The caste system
- c) Mughal land revenue system
- d) The Delhi Sultanate

Answer: c) Mughal land revenue system

11. Which traveler described the extensive **postal system** under Muhammad bin Tughlaq?

- a) Ibn Battuta
- b) Alberuni
- c) Bernier
- d) Marco Polo

Answer: a) Ibn Battuta

12. Alberuni visited India primarily to:

- a) Serve as a court historian
- b) Convert Hindus to Islam
- c) Study Indian culture and traditions
- d) Trade with Indian merchants

Answer: c) Study Indian culture and traditions

13. The **concept of Hindustan** as a distinct cultural and geographical entity was discussed by:

- a) Alberuni
- b) Ibn Battuta
- c) Bernier
- d) Vasco da Gama

Answer: a) Alberuni

14. Ibn Battuta's travel to India was motivated by:

- a) Curiosity

- b) Pilgrimage
- c) Seeking employment
- d) Trade

Answer: c) Seeking employment

15. Which traveler documented Indian **marriage customs, trade practices, and social hierarchy**?

- a) Ibn Battuta
- b) Alberuni
- c) Bernier
- d) Vasco da Gama

Answer: a) Ibn Battuta

16. François Bernier compared Mughal India to:

- a) Ottoman Empire
- b) France
- c) Persia
- d) China

Answer: b) France

17. Ibn Battuta noted that Indian society was **highly hierarchical** and influenced by:

- a) Tribal customs
- b) Buddhist values
- c) The caste system
- d) Republican institutions

Answer: c) The caste system

18. Alberuni's analysis of Hinduism was:

- a) Entirely positive
- b) Hostile
- c) Objective and analytical
- d) Dismissive of Indian traditions

Answer: c) Objective and analytical

19. François Bernier's writings helped shape **European views of Mughal India** as:

- a) A prosperous and powerful empire
- b) A highly decentralized state
- c) A despotic and backward society
- d) A democratic kingdom

Answer: c) A despotic and backward society

20. Ibn Battuta's account of **Delhi during Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign** describes:

- a) An era of economic prosperity
- b) A well-organized and peaceful administration

- c) Frequent revolts and harsh punishments
- d) Expansion of Hindu rule

Answer: c) Frequent revolts and harsh punishments

21. Alberuni **criticized Indian knowledge systems** for their:

- a) Lack of scientific understanding
- b) Resistance to foreign influence
- c) Focus on logic over religion
- d) Emphasis on military expansion

Answer: b) Resistance to foreign influence

22. Which traveler **contrasted Indian despotism with European political structures?**

- a) Ibn Battuta
- b) Alberuni
- c) Bernier
- d) Manucci

Answer: c) Bernier

23. **Why did Bernier believe the Mughal Empire was economically weaker than Europe?**

- a) Mughal emperors wasted money on war
- b) Lack of private land ownership
- c) Excessive taxation
- d) Declining trade with Europe

Answer: b) Lack of private land ownership

24. Which traveler **recorded the conditions of Hindu widows?**

- a) Ibn Battuta
- b) Alberuni
- c) Bernier
- d) Niccolò Manucci

Answer: c) Bernier

25. What was a major limitation of **Ibn Battuta's travel account?**

- a) His focus on administration over daily life
- b) His biased perspective as a Muslim traveler
- c) His lack of knowledge about Hindu traditions
- d) His reliance on second-hand sources

Answer: b) His biased perspective as a Muslim traveler

26. François Bernier's descriptions of the Mughal Empire influenced:

- a) Indian resistance to British rule
- b) European ideas of Oriental despotism

- c) Mughal court reforms
- d) Trade agreements between France and India

Answer: b) European ideas of Oriental despotism

27. Which traveler was critical of Mughal taxation policies?

- a) Alberuni
- b) Ibn Battuta
- c) Bernier
- d) Vasco da Gama

Answer: c) Bernier

28. Ibn Battuta compared Indian trade networks to those of:

- a) China
- b) The Islamic world
- c) Africa
- d) Europe

Answer: b) The Islamic world

29. Alberuni's work on India included:

- a) Observations on the caste system
- b) Analysis of Sanskrit texts
- c) Comparison of Hindu and Greek philosophy
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

30. Ibn Battuta found that Indian rulers relied heavily on:

- a) Hindu officials
- b) Foreign mercenaries
- c) Religious institutions
- d) Buddhist monasteries

Answer: b) Foreign mercenaries

31. What was Ibn Battuta's assessment of Indian cities?

- a) Poor and underdeveloped
- b) Centers of commerce and trade
- c) Lacking infrastructure
- d) He did not describe them

Answer: b) Centers of commerce and trade

32. Which Mughal emperor's policies were analyzed in detail by Bernier?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Shah Jahan

Answer: c) Aurangzeb

33. The **primary limitation of medieval travel accounts** as historical sources is:

- a) Lack of detail
- b) Subjective biases
- c) No mention of politics
- d) Errors in translation

Answer: b) Subjective biases

Unit VI: Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition for the CUET (BA History) exam.

Section I: Religious Developments During the Bhakti-Sufi Period (1-10)

1. The Bhakti movement in North India gained momentum during the:

- a) 5th century BCE
- b) 7th century CE
- c) 10th century CE
- d) 15th century CE

Answer: d) 15th century CE

2. Which of the following was a key feature of the Bhakti movement?

- a) Ritual sacrifices
- b) Idol worship in strict Brahmanical traditions
- c) Emphasis on personal devotion to God
- d) Military expansion of religious sects

Answer: c) Emphasis on personal devotion to God

3. The Sufi movement in India was closely associated with:

- a) Hindu ascetics
- b) Buddhist monks
- c) Islamic mysticism
- d) Jain philosophers

Answer: c) Islamic mysticism

4. Bhakti saints often opposed:

- a) Monotheism
- b) The caste system
- c) The Mughal Empire
- d) Trade and commerce

Answer: b) The caste system

5. The **Chishti Sufi order** was most influential in:

- a) Gujarat
- b) Bengal
- c) Delhi and Ajmer
- d) Kashmir

Answer: c) Delhi and Ajmer

6. Which Bhakti saint composed "**Ramcharitmanas**"?

- a) Mirabai
- b) Kabir
- c) Tulsidas
- d) Guru Nanak

Answer: c) Tulsidas

7. The Sufi concept of "**Wahdat-al-Wujud**" (Unity of Being) was promoted by:

- a) Baba Farid
- b) Bulleh Shah
- c) Ibn Arabi
- d) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti

Answer: c) Ibn Arabi

8. The **Virashaiva movement** was led by:

- a) Basava
- b) Tukaram
- c) Namdev
- d) Guru Nanak

Answer: a) Basava

9. Bhakti poet-saint **Surdas** was devoted to:

- a) Shiva
- b) Vishnu
- c) Krishna
- d) Allah

Answer: c) Krishna

10. The **Qadiri** and **Suhrawardi** orders were related to:

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Sufism
- d) Bhakti movement

Answer: c) Sufism

Section II: Ideas and Practices of Bhakti-Sufi Saints (11-20)

11. **Kabir's teachings** were recorded in which of the following texts?

- a) Guru Granth Sahib
- b) Bijak
- c) Gita Govinda
- d) Upanishads

Answer: b) Bijak

12. Which **Sufi practice** involved listening to mystical music and poetry for spiritual elevation?

- a) Sama
- b) Zikr
- c) Fana
- d) Murshid

Answer: a) Sama

13. **Tukaram**, a saint-poet of the Bhakti movement, was associated with:

- a) Gujarat
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Punjab
- d) Rajasthan

Answer: b) Maharashtra

14. Which Bhakti saint **composed verses in both Hindi and Persian**?

- a) Namdev
- b) Kabir
- c) Mirabai
- d) Narsi Mehta

Answer: b) Kabir

15. The **Sufi concept of "Fana"** refers to:

- a) Union with God through self-annihilation
- b) The practice of austerity
- c) Devotion to saints
- d) Ritual fasting

Answer: a) Union with God through self-annihilation

16. Which Bhakti saint was a devotee of **Vithoba (a form of Krishna)**?

- a) Basava
- b) Namdev
- c) Mirabai
- d) Guru Nanak

Answer: b) Namdev

17. Who is considered the **founder of the Sikh faith**?

- a) Guru Arjan
- b) Guru Gobind Singh
- c) Guru Nanak
- d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Answer: c) Guru Nanak

18. Sufi saints were often referred to as:

- a) Siddhas
- b) Pirs
- c) Acharyas
- d) Gurus

Answer: b) Pirs

19. The Bhakti saint **Mirabai** was a devotee of:

- a) Rama
- b) Krishna
- c) Shiva
- d) Vishnu

Answer: b) Krishna

20. The **Sufi concept of Murid-Murshid** refers to the relationship between:

- a) A disciple and a spiritual guide
- b) A ruler and a saint
- c) A poet and a musician
- d) A merchant and a cleric

Answer: a) A disciple and a spiritual guide

Section III: Transmission and Interpretation of Bhakti-Sufi Works (21-33)

21. Bhakti and Sufi compositions were **mostly transmitted through**:

- a) Palm-leaf manuscripts
- b) Oral tradition
- c) Rock inscriptions
- d) Stone carvings

Answer: b) Oral tradition

22. The **Guru Granth Sahib** contains compositions from:

- a) Only Sikh Gurus
- b) Hindu poets
- c) Sufi saints and Bhakti saints
- d) Buddhist monks

Answer: c) Sufi saints and Bhakti saints

23. The **compilation of Sufi poetry** in Persian is called:

- a) Diwan
- b) Bijak
- c) Masnavi
- d) Chaupai

Answer: a) Diwan

24. The **earliest compilation of Bhakti poetry** in Tamil was:

- a) Tirukkural
- b) Tevaram
- c) Vachanas
- d) Bijak

Answer: b) Tevaram

25. Why is the **interpretation of Bhakti and Sufi texts** difficult for historians?

- a) They were written in different languages
- b) They contain mystical symbolism
- c) They were altered over time
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

26. **Which Mughal emperor supported Sufi practices** and was associated with the Chishti order?

- a) Babur
- b) Akbar
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Jahangir

Answer: b) Akbar

27. The **poems of Lal Ded (Lalleshwari)** are important sources of:

- a) Kashmiri Shaivism and Sufism
- b) Buddhist traditions
- c) Jain asceticism
- d) Tamil Bhakti

Answer: a) Kashmiri Shaivism and Sufism

28. The **main reason for the popularity of Bhakti-Sufi poetry** was:

- a) It was written in Sanskrit
- b) It appealed to common people
- c) It was patronized by kings
- d) It promoted strict religious orthodoxy

Answer: b) It appealed to common people

29. Bhakti and Sufi movements **helped spread literacy** by using:

- a) Temple inscriptions
- b) Vernacular languages
- c) Court literature
- d) Brahmanical scriptures

Answer: b) Vernacular languages

30. The Bhakti movement was influenced by:

- a) Buddhism
- b) Islamic teachings
- c) Alvars and Nayanars
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

31. The **sufi saint Bulleh Shah** belonged to which order?

- a) Chishti
- b) Qadiri
- c) Suhrawardi
- d) Naqshbandi

Answer: b) Qadiri

32. The **Sant tradition** included which of the following poets?

- a) Kabir
- b) Tulsidas
- c) Kalidasa
- d) Mirabai

Answer: a) Kabir

33. The **Bhakti-Sufi traditions** are historically significant because:

- a) They encouraged syncretism
- b) They were state-sponsored
- c) They opposed all religious authorities
- d) They declined after the medieval period

Answer: a) They encouraged syncretism

Unit VII: New Architecture – Hampi in the CUET (BA History) exam.

Section I: Vijayanagar Architecture – Temples, Forts, Irrigation (1-10)

1. The **Vijayanagar Empire** was established in:

- a) 1206 CE
- b) 1336 CE

- c) 1565 CE
- d) 1600 CE

Answer: b) 1336 CE

2. Hampi was the capital of which empire?
- a) Chola
 - b) Vijayanagar
 - c) Pandya
 - d) Rashtrakuta

Answer: b) Vijayanagar

3. The **Virupaksha Temple at Hampi** is dedicated to:
- a) Vishnu
 - b) Shiva
 - c) Brahma
 - d) Durga

Answer: b) Shiva

4. The **stone chariot** in Hampi is located inside which temple complex?
- a) Virupaksha Temple
 - b) Vijaya Vittala Temple
 - c) Hazara Rama Temple
 - d) Krishna Temple

Answer: b) Vijaya Vittala Temple

5. The architectural style of Vijayanagar temples is characterized by:
- a) Indo-Islamic influences
 - b) Dravidian style with tall gopurams
 - c) Nagara-style shikhara
 - d) Wooden structures

Answer: b) Dravidian style with tall gopurams

6. The **Mahanavami Dibba** in Hampi was used for:
- a) Water storage
 - b) Royal ceremonies
 - c) Military training
 - d) Religious sacrifices

Answer: b) Royal ceremonies

7. The fortification walls of Hampi were built using which technique?
- a) Mud bricks
 - b) Cyclopean masonry
 - c) Iron framework
 - d) Marble stones

Answer: b) Cyclopean masonry

8. The **Tungabhadra River** played a key role in Hampi's:
- a) Trade networks
 - b) Irrigation system
 - c) Religious pilgrimages
 - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

9. Which **irrigation feature** was developed at Hampi?
- a) Stepwells
 - b) Canals and reservoirs
 - c) Underground aqueducts
 - d) Rainwater harvesting tanks

Answer: b) Canals and reservoirs

10. The **Hazara Rama Temple** is famous for:
- a) Musical pillars
 - b) Frescoes of Vijayanagar battles
 - c) Sculpted narrative panels of the Ramayana
 - d) A massive monolithic Nandi

Answer: c) Sculpted narrative panels of the Ramayana

Section II: Architecture and Political System (11-20)

11. The **massive gateways (Gopurams)** in Vijayanagar architecture symbolized:
- a) Religious inclusivity
 - b) Political power and grandeur
 - c) Trade and commerce
 - d) Influence of European styles

Answer: b) Political power and grandeur

12. The **Lotus Mahal** in Hampi is noted for its:
- a) Persian and Indo-Islamic architectural elements
 - b) Massive gopuram structures
 - c) Underground passages
 - d) Extensive use of bronze

Answer: a) Persian and Indo-Islamic architectural elements

13. The **Queen's Bath in Hampi** reflects:
- a) Hindu temple architecture
 - b) Islamic and Indo-Saracenic influences

- c) Jain religious structures
- d) Buddhist cave architecture

Answer: b) Islamic and Indo-Saracenic influences

14. The city of Vijayanagar was divided into:
- a) Fortified military zones and urban centers
 - b) Agricultural lands and temple complexes
 - c) Administrative and religious quarters
 - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

15. The construction of **massive irrigation networks** in Vijayanagar was crucial because:
- a) The empire was primarily agrarian
 - b) It helped in the expansion of trade
 - c) It improved water storage for temples
 - d) It was mandated by religious texts

Answer: a) The empire was primarily agrarian

16. The **Vijayanagar rulers built forts using cyclopean masonry** to:
- a) Prevent erosion from river floods
 - b) Withstand military invasions
 - c) Enhance religious structures
 - d) Improve trade routes

Answer: b) Withstand military invasions

17. The Mahanavami Dibba was used by Vijayanagar rulers to:
- a) Conduct Hindu sacrifices
 - b) Observe military parades and ceremonies
 - c) Store weapons and war elephants
 - d) Train temple dancers

Answer: b) Observe military parades and ceremonies

18. Which **dynasty of Vijayanagar** was responsible for much of Hampi's architectural grandeur?
- a) Sangama
 - b) Saluva
 - c) Tuluva
 - d) Aravidu

Answer: c) Tuluva

19. The **massive urban planning** of Vijayanagar included:
- a) Broad roads and markets
 - b) Well-planned temple townships

- c) Fortified city walls
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

20. The defeat of Vijayanagar in **1565** at the Battle of Talikota led to:
- a) The destruction of Hampi
 - b) The expansion of its temples
 - c) The formation of the Maratha Empire
 - d) A shift in trade routes to the Western Ghats

Answer: a) The destruction of Hampi

Section III: Discovery, Interpretation, and Historical Analysis (21-33)

21. Hampi was rediscovered in the 19th century by:
- a) John Marshall
 - b) Robert Sewell
 - c) James Prinsep
 - d) Mortimer Wheeler

Answer: b) Robert Sewell

22. What was the title of Robert Sewell's book on Vijayanagar?
- a) A Forgotten Empire
 - b) Hampi: The Lost City
 - c) The Glory of Vijayanagar
 - d) The Empire of the South

Answer: a) A Forgotten Empire

23. Which **organization** took the lead in the archaeological study of Hampi?
- a) UNESCO
 - b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)
 - c) British Museum
 - d) National Archives of India

Answer: b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

24. The architectural features of Hampi **reveal influences** from:
- a) Indo-Islamic styles
 - b) South Indian temple traditions
 - c) Persian gardens
 - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

25. What **evidence supports the economic prosperity of Vijayanagar**?
- a) Large-scale temple construction

- b) Extensive market areas and trading centers
- c) Foreign traveler accounts
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

26. The **Musical Pillars** in Hampi are found in:

- a) Virupaksha Temple
- b) Vijaya Vittala Temple
- c) Krishna Temple
- d) Hazara Rama Temple

Answer: b) Vijaya Vittala Temple

27. What **epigraphic sources** provide insights into Vijayanagar administration?

- a) Copper plate inscriptions
- b) Palm-leaf manuscripts
- c) Temple inscriptions
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

28. Hampi was declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in:

- a) 1986
- b) 1990
- c) 2000
- d) 2010

Answer: a) 1986

29. The **monolithic statue of Narasimha** in Hampi is associated with:

- a) Krishnadevaraya
- b) Harihara I
- c) Bukka Raya
- d) Achyuta Deva Raya

Answer: a) Krishnadevaraya

30. Why is Hampi **significant in historical studies**?

- a) It provides insights into South Indian temple architecture
- b) It reflects a blend of political and religious architecture
- c) It reveals evidence of a prosperous medieval urban center
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Unit VIII: Agrarian Relations – The Ain-i-Akbari, including **subject-based MCQs** on historiography, sources, and agrarian history.

Section I: Agrarian Relations in the 16th and 17th Centuries (1-10)

1. The **Ain-i-Akbari** was compiled by:
 - a) Badauni
 - b) Abul Fazl
 - c) Amir Khusrau
 - d) Firishta

Answer: b) Abul Fazl

2. The **Ain-i-Akbari** is a part of:
 - a) Baburnama
 - b) Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
 - c) Akbarnama
 - d) Shahjahanama

Answer: c) Akbarnama

3. The **agrarian system** under Akbar was based on:
 - a) Feudal grants
 - b) Iqta system
 - c) Mansabdari system
 - d) Ryotwari system

Answer: c) Mansabdari system

4. The **Zabt system** under Akbar was:
 - a) A method of land revenue assessment
 - b) A military ranking system
 - c) A trade regulation policy
 - d) A religious taxation method

Answer: a) A method of land revenue assessment

5. Under the **Dahsala system**, land revenue was assessed based on:
 - a) The fertility of the land
 - b) The average produce of the last ten years
 - c) The number of cultivators
 - d) The proximity to urban centers

Answer: b) The average produce of the last ten years

6. The **revenue collectors under the Mughal Empire** were known as:
 - a) Amils
 - b) Muqtis
 - c) Zamindars
 - d) Mansabdars

Answer: a) Amils

7. The **chief feature of Akbar's agrarian policy** was:
- a) Fixed revenue demand
 - b) Revenue demand based on crop productivity
 - c) Revenue farming
 - d) Tax-free lands

Answer: b) Revenue demand based on crop productivity

8. Who among the following were the primary tax-paying peasants under the Mughal administration?
- a) Mansabdars
 - b) Jagirdars
 - c) Ryots
 - d) Zamindars

Answer: c) Ryots

9. The **kankut system** in Mughal India referred to:
- a) Land measurement for tax purposes
 - b) Forced labor for state projects
 - c) Military recruitment
 - d) Coinage reforms

Answer: a) Land measurement for tax purposes

10. The **Batai system** was a form of:
- a) Cash revenue collection
 - b) Crop-sharing revenue system
 - c) Jagir distribution
 - d) Religious taxation

Answer: b) Crop-sharing revenue system

Section II: Compilation and Translation of the Ain-i-Akbari (11-20)

11. The Ain-i-Akbari was written in:
- a) Sanskrit
 - b) Persian
 - c) Arabic
 - d) Turkish

Answer: b) Persian

12. Who translated the Ain-i-Akbari into English in the 19th century?
- a) James Prinsep
 - b) Henry Beveridge

- c) William Jones
- d) H. Blochmann

Answer: d) H. Blochmann

13. The Ain-i-Akbari was written during which phase of Akbar's reign?
- a) Early rule (1556-1575)
 - b) Middle rule (1575-1590)
 - c) Late rule (1590-1605)
 - d) Posthumously compiled

Answer: b) Middle rule (1575-1590)

14. The Ain-i-Akbari consists of how many books (daftars)?
- a) Three
 - b) Five
 - c) Seven
 - d) Nine

Answer: b) Five

15. Which **European traveler** extensively used the Ain-i-Akbari for his accounts?
- a) Bernier
 - b) Ibn Battuta
 - c) Marco Polo
 - d) Niccolao Manucci

Answer: a) Bernier

16. The **first book** of the Ain-i-Akbari deals with:
- a) Akbar's administration
 - b) Revenue system
 - c) Religious policies
 - d) Detailed biographies

Answer: a) Akbar's administration

17. The **third book** of the Ain-i-Akbari is known as:
- a) Manzil-Abadi
 - b) Mulk-Abadi
 - c) A'in-i-Daftar
 - d) A'in-i-Zabt

Answer: b) Mulk-Abadi

18. The **Ain-i-Akbari** provides information about:
- a) Mughal administration and revenue
 - b) Religious philosophy
 - c) Only Akbar's biography
 - d) Only military expeditions

Answer: a) Mughal administration and revenue

19. One major limitation of the Ain-i-Akbari as a source is:
- a) It focuses solely on the military system
 - b) It is written in Sanskrit
 - c) It presents an idealized version of Akbar's rule
 - d) It was compiled during Aurangzeb's reign

Answer: c) It presents an idealized version of Akbar's rule

20. The Ain-i-Akbari mentions how many provinces (subas) under the Mughal administration?
- a) 10
 - b) 12
 - c) 15
 - d) 18

Answer: b) 12

Section III: Historiography and Interpretation of the Ain-i-Akbari (21-33)

21. The **Mughal land revenue system** was inspired by which earlier dynasty?
- a) Delhi Sultanate
 - b) Cholas
 - c) Mauryas
 - d) Kushanas

Answer: a) Delhi Sultanate

22. Which historian argued that the Ain-i-Akbari shows "**bureaucratic centralization**" in Mughal governance?
- a) Irfan Habib
 - b) Satish Chandra
 - c) Jadunath Sarkar
 - d) R.C. Majumdar

Answer: a) Irfan Habib

23. The Ain-i-Akbari is primarily considered a:
- a) Legal code
 - b) Gazetteer of Akbar's administration
 - c) Biography
 - d) Military handbook

Answer: b) Gazetteer of Akbar's administration

24. The **Mansabdari system**, discussed in the Ain-i-Akbari, was introduced to:
- a) Strengthen military organization

- b) Collect religious taxes
- c) Maintain temple records
- d) Reduce the influence of nobility

Answer: a) Strengthen military organization

25. Historians have criticized the Ain-i-Akbari because:

- a) It was written in an exaggerated style
- b) It excludes peasant perspectives
- c) It overemphasizes Akbar's greatness
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

26. Who among the following **challenged the accuracy** of revenue data in the Ain-i-Akbari?

- a) Irfan Habib
- b) D.D. Kosambi
- c) Bipin Chandra
- d) R.S. Sharma

Answer: a) Irfan Habib

27. What does the Ain-i-Akbari **reveal about caste and social structure?**

- a) The dominance of the Rajputs
- b) Akbar's interest in caste classification
- c) The rise of new agricultural castes
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

28. The Ain-i-Akbari provides evidence that Akbar:

- a) Abolished Jizya permanently
- b) Introduced Persian as the official language
- c) Promoted revenue farming
- d) Followed a Hindu code of law

Answer: b) Introduced Persian as the official language

Unit IX: The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles

Section I: Political History from the 15th to 17th Century (1-10)

1. The **Mughal Empire** was founded in which year?
 - a) 1498
 - b) 1526
 - c) 1600
 - d) 1658

Answer: b) 1526

2. The Mughal dynasty was established by:
- a) Akbar
 - b) Babur
 - c) Humayun
 - d) Jahangir

Answer: b) Babur

3. The Mughal Empire reached its zenith under the rule of:
- a) Akbar
 - b) Jahangir
 - c) Shah Jahan
 - d) Aurangzeb

Answer: a) Akbar

4. The **Battle of Panipat (1526)** marked the beginning of:
- a) The Maratha Empire
 - b) The Mughal Empire
 - c) The Delhi Sultanate
 - d) The Rajput Confederacy

Answer: b) The Mughal Empire

5. The **Mughal court system** was largely based on:
- a) Feudalism
 - b) Persian administrative practices
 - c) Hindu traditions
 - d) Mongol military structures

Answer: b) Persian administrative practices

6. Akbar's **religious policy** is often described as:
- a) Orthodox Sunni
 - b) Secular and inclusive
 - c) Exclusively Hindu
 - d) Shia-friendly

Answer: b) Secular and inclusive

7. The Mughal court system was heavily influenced by the **Persian Empire's** court structure. Who was the Persian monarch during Akbar's reign?
- a) Shah Tahmasp
 - b) Shah Abbas
 - c) Ismail I
 - d) Nader Shah

Answer: a) Shah Tahmasp

8. The **Mughal Empire's relationship** with regional kingdoms was mainly characterized by:
- a) Isolationism
 - b) Military conquest and integration
 - c) Complete independence of the kingdoms
 - d) Religious alliances

Answer: b) Military conquest and integration

9. **Shah Jahan's reign** is most notable for:
- a) Expansion into the Deccan
 - b) Construction of the Taj Mahal
 - c) The consolidation of the empire in Bengal
 - d) Abolition of taxes

Answer: b) Construction of the Taj Mahal

10. The **Battle of Samugarh** in 1658 was a conflict between:
- a) Akbar and Humayun
 - b) Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh
 - c) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
 - d) Jahangir and Shah Jahan

Answer: b) Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh

Section II: The Mughal Court and Chronicles (11-20)

11. The **Akbarnama**, the court chronicle of Akbar, was written by:
- a) Abul Fazl
 - b) Ferishta
 - c) Babur
 - d) Abu'l-Fadl

Answer: a) Abul Fazl

12. The **Padshahnama**, a major Mughal court chronicle, was written by:
- a) Abul Fazl
 - b) Mohammad Qasim Firishta
 - c) Inayat Khan
 - d) Khwaja Nizam-ud-Din

Answer: c) Inayat Khan

13. The **Akbarnama** focuses on:
- a) The life of Babur
 - b) Akbar's reign and administration
 - c) The cultural life of the Mughal court
 - d) Jahangir's military campaigns

Answer: b) Akbar's reign and administration

14. The **Padshahnama** was a court chronicle dedicated to the reign of:

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Aurangzeb

Answer: c) Shah Jahan

15. The **Akbarnama** is divided into how many volumes?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Answer: c) Three

16. The **Padshahnama** was primarily written in:

- a) Persian
- b) Turkish
- c) Arabic
- d) Sanskrit

Answer: a) Persian

17. The Mughal **chronicles** are considered valuable sources for:

- a) Military history
- b) Political history and administration
- c) Religious doctrines
- d) Folk literature

Answer: b) Political history and administration

18. **Court chronicles** like the Akbarnama and Padshahnama were produced with the support of:

- a) The nobles
- b) The emperor's personal court officials
- c) Foreign emissaries
- d) Religious leaders

Answer: b) The emperor's personal court officials

19. The Akbarnama and Padshahnama give detailed accounts of:

- a) The lives of common people
- b) Administrative decisions and military expeditions
- c) Philosophical discussions and debates
- d) Foreign trade and diplomacy

Answer: b) Administrative decisions and military expeditions

20. The **chronicles** from the Mughal period were usually aimed at:
- a) Educating peasants
 - b) Promoting the emperor's image
 - c) Detailing everyday court life
 - d) Recording agricultural practices

Answer: b) Promoting the emperor's image

Section III: Historians and the Interpretation of Mughal Chronicles (21-33)

21. **Abul Fazl's Akbarnama** presents Akbar as:
- a) A tyrant ruler
 - b) A ruler with divine wisdom and justice
 - c) A weak monarch
 - d) A military genius

Answer: b) A ruler with divine wisdom and justice

22. The **Padshahnama** emphasizes which aspect of Shah Jahan's rule?
- a) His military conquests
 - b) His religious tolerance
 - c) His architectural achievements
 - d) His consolidation of the empire

Answer: c) His architectural achievements

23. Which of the following is a key limitation of the Mughal court chronicles as historical sources?
- a) They were written by foreign travelers
 - b) They often omit criticism of the emperor
 - c) They focus primarily on military matters
 - d) They were written centuries after the events

Answer: b) They often omit criticism of the emperor

24. Historians have used the **Akbarnama** to reconstruct Akbar's:
- a) Military campaigns
 - b) Domestic policies and cultural life
 - c) Religious ideologies
 - d) Social reforms

Answer: b) Domestic policies and cultural life

25. **Mughal court chronicles** were often commissioned to:
- a) Record trade transactions
 - b) Critique the administration
 - c) Legitimize the ruler's authority
 - d) Document agricultural practices

Answer: c) Legitimize the ruler's authority

26. The **Padshahnama** includes a detailed description of:
- a) Shah Jahan's architectural patronage
 - b) Akbar's religious policies
 - c) The expansion of the Mughal Empire under Babur
 - d) Aurangzeb's military campaigns

Answer: a) Shah Jahan's architectural patronage

27. Historians have criticized the **Mughal chronicles** for:
- a) Over-emphasizing military victories
 - b) Providing a one-sided view of court politics
 - c) Ignoring the role of nobles
 - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

28. The **Padshahnama** includes extensive illustrations and:
- a) Political analysis
 - b) Descriptions of the emperor's court and military events
 - c) Religious debates
 - d) Trade records

Answer: b) Descriptions of the emperor's court and military events

29. The primary **purpose of the Mughal court chronicles** was to:
- a) Teach future rulers
 - b) Serve as propaganda for the emperor's legitimacy
 - c) Document cultural practices
 - d) Provide a history of agriculture

Answer: b) Serve as propaganda for the emperor's legitimacy

30. Historians studying the Mughal court chronicles focus on their:
- a) Political and military content
 - b) Depictions of everyday life
 - c) Religious instructions
 - d) Scientific innovations

Answer: a) Political and military content

31. **Shah Jahan's reign** is often portrayed in the Padshahnama as:
- a) A period of political instability
 - b) A golden age of architecture and art
 - c) A time of religious upheaval
 - d) A time of military conquest

Answer: b) A golden age of architecture and art

32. The **Akbarnama** gives special importance to the concept of:

- a) Military strength
- b) Religious orthodoxy
- c) Administrative reforms and justice
- d) Family lineage

Answer: c) Administrative reforms and justice

33. Which of the following **foreign travelers** used **Akbarnama** and **Padshahnama** as references?

- a) Marco Polo
- b) Ibn Battuta
- c) Bernier
- d) Niccolao Manucci

Answer: c) Bernier

Unit X: Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports in the **CUET (BA History)** exam.

Section I: Life of Zamindars, Peasants, and Artisans (1-10)

1. The **zamindars** during the colonial period were primarily responsible for:

- a) Trade and commerce
- b) Collecting taxes from peasants
- c) Administrative duties in the villages
- d) Religious leadership

Answer: b) Collecting taxes from peasants

2. The **East India Company** introduced the **Permanent Settlement** system in which year?

- a) 1720
- b) 1793
- c) 1801
- d) 1857

Answer: b) 1793

3. Under the **Permanent Settlement system**, the zamindars were required to pay a fixed amount to the British East India Company. This system led to:

- a) Increased agricultural productivity
- b) Consolidation of zamindar power
- c) Improved condition of peasants
- d) Abolition of feudalism

Answer: b) Consolidation of zamindar power

4. **Peasants** in rural India during the late 18th century primarily engaged in:
- a) Textile manufacturing
 - b) Agriculture and cultivation
 - c) Mining and metallurgy
 - d) Trade and commerce

Answer: b) Agriculture and cultivation

5. The **artisan class** in colonial India was heavily affected by:
- a) British industrial policies
 - b) Lack of education
 - c) Religious reforms
 - d) Agricultural advancements

Answer: a) British industrial policies

6. According to the **East India Company's revenue settlements**, peasants:
- a) Were guaranteed the right to own land
 - b) Had to pay a fixed tax, regardless of crop yield
 - c) Received subsidies for agricultural tools
 - d) Were encouraged to shift to cash crops

Answer: b) Had to pay a fixed tax, regardless of crop yield

7. In the late 18th century, the **zamindars** functioned as:
- a) Landless farmers
 - b) Middlemen between the British and peasants
 - c) Urban artisans
 - d) Local military commanders

Answer: b) Middlemen between the British and peasants

8. The **Deccan Riots Report** of 1875 was primarily concerned with:
- a) Urban revolts against colonial policies
 - b) Peasant uprisings and grievances against landlords
 - c) The failure of the British industrial policies
 - d) The decline of Mughal authority

Answer: b) Peasant uprisings and grievances against landlords

9. **Francis Buchanan-Hamilton's accounts** provided valuable insights into:
- a) The wealth of the Mughal court
 - b) The geographical features of India
 - c) Rural society and its economic conditions
 - d) The impact of European culture on India

Answer: c) Rural society and its economic conditions

10. The life of **peasants** in the late 18th century was characterized by:
- a) Increasing wages and prosperity

- b) A system of sharecropping and debt bondage
- c) High levels of agricultural mechanization
- d) Complete freedom from taxation

Answer: b) A system of sharecropping and debt bondage

Section II: East India Company, Revenue Settlements, and Surveys (11-20)

11. **The East India Company's main goal** for revenue settlements was to:

- a) Foster agricultural innovation
- b) Collect a steady flow of revenue for the Company
- c) Support local industries
- d) Encourage the growth of urban centers

Answer: b) Collect a steady flow of revenue for the Company

12. The **Permanent Settlement of 1793** was implemented in which region of India?

- a) Bengal
- b) Deccan
- c) Punjab
- d) Madras

Answer: a) Bengal

13. **Lord Cornwallis** is associated with the implementation of the **Permanent Settlement** system. What was its effect on the peasants?

- a) Peasants were allowed to retain ownership of the land
- b) Peasants' taxes were reduced
- c) Peasants were burdened with high taxes
- d) Peasants were given financial subsidies

Answer: c) Peasants were burdened with high taxes

14. The **Ryotwari System** introduced by the British in the 19th century was designed to:

- a) Empower zamindars over peasants
- b) Establish direct taxation of peasants
- c) Abolish the zamindari system entirely
- d) Encourage agricultural exports

Answer: b) Establish direct taxation of peasants

15. **The British introduced land surveys** to:

- a) Collect data on population
- b) Regulate agricultural production
- c) Ensure uniform land revenue collection
- d) Promote land reforms

Answer: c) Ensure uniform land revenue collection

16. **James Mill's work**, during the early 19th century, promoted the idea of:

- a) Establishing an independent peasant class
- b) British administrative superiority and colonial rule
- c) Supporting Indian kings and their rule
- d) Encouraging trade within India

Answer: b) British administrative superiority and colonial rule

17. **The Permanent Settlement system** introduced by the British had what impact on the **zamindars**?

- a) They gained control over the land
- b) They were eliminated as a class
- c) They became heavily indebted to the British
- d) They were granted extensive administrative powers

Answer: c) They became heavily indebted to the British

18. **William Adam's report on Indian education** provided a detailed account of:

- a) The condition of rural society and education in Bengal
- b) The infrastructure of British schools in India
- c) The Mughal educational systems
- d) The decline of village artisanship

Answer: a) The condition of rural society and education in Bengal

19. The **official surveys and records** conducted by the British in the 19th century were mainly aimed at:

- a) Improving agricultural techniques
- b) Mapping India's economic resources for better taxation
- c) Preserving local traditions and customs
- d) Fostering the growth of the rural economy

Answer: b) Mapping India's economic resources for better taxation

20. The **Saranjami system** was a feature of the British revenue system in which the responsibility for tax collection was given to:

- a) Local zamindars
- b) Village headmen
- c) Foreign merchants
- d) Independent landlords

Answer: b) Village headmen

Section III: Official Records, Reports, and Historical Interpretation (21-33)

21. **The Firminger's Fifth Report** of 1813 primarily dealt with:

- a) Urbanization in colonial India
- b) Revenue collection and its impact on rural society

- c) Conditions of colonial education
- d) The state of the Indian military

Answer: b) Revenue collection and its impact on rural society

22. **Buchanan-Hamilton's accounts** are most valued by historians because they:

- a) Focus on the urbanization process in colonial India
- b) Offer a detailed analysis of rural life and its economic conditions
- c) Discuss the religious practices of peasants
- d) Document the trade practices in British India

Answer: b) Offer a detailed analysis of rural life and its economic conditions

23. The **Deccan Riots Report of 1875** highlighted the causes of peasant unrest, particularly in:

- a) Bengal
- b) Punjab
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: c) Maharashtra

24. The **Deccan Riots Report** was significant because it:

- a) Focused on the causes of famine
- b) Examined the relationship between the British and Indian rulers
- c) Investigated the economic grievances of peasants
- d) Recorded the lives of artisans in rural areas

Answer: c) Investigated the economic grievances of peasants

25. The **official records** produced by the British were often criticized by historians for:

- a) Being too supportive of indigenous rulers
- b) Overemphasizing the exploitation of peasants
- c) Not accounting for the voices of peasants and artisans
- d) Providing inaccurate geographical details

Answer: c) Not accounting for the voices of peasants and artisans

26. One of the limitations of **Francis Buchanan-Hamilton's records** was that they:

- a) Focused only on urban society
- b) Were biased towards British policies
- c) Did not include information about the lives of women
- d) Were overly concerned with foreign trade

Answer: b) Were biased towards British policies

27. Historians have used **official records** to reconstruct the history of colonial India by:

- a) Focusing on the legal reforms during the British period
- b) Analyzing the socio-economic conditions of rural society

- c) Studying the daily lives of British officials
- d) Documenting the religious practices of the ruling elite

Answer: b) Analyzing the socio-economic conditions of rural society

28. **The Deccan Riots Report** gave particular importance to the role of:
- a) British merchants
 - b) Indian artisans
 - c) Zamindars and their role in exploitation
 - d) Peasant revolts against British taxation

Answer: c) Zamindars and their role in exploitation

29. The **official investigations** into rural India in the 18th and 19th centuries often overlooked:
- a) The lives of the zamindars
 - b) The impact of colonial policies on rural economy
 - c) The plight of rural women and children
 - d) The role of religious movements in the countryside

Answer: c) The plight of rural women and children

30. Historians often face challenges in interpreting **official records** due to:
- a) The absence of any data on rural communities
 - b) The inherent bias of British colonial officials
 - c) The lack of focus on taxation policies
 - d) The incomplete nature of available documents

Answer: b) The inherent bias of British colonial officials

31. **The reports of Buchanan-Hamilton** are significant because they provide insights into:
- a) The functioning of the Mughal administration
 - b) The development of the railways in colonial India
 - c) Rural India's agricultural practices and economy
 - d) The religious policies of the British East India Company

Answer: c) Rural India's agricultural practices and economy

32. **Official records** like the **Firminger's Fifth Report** and **Deccan Riots Report** were commissioned to:
- a) Document the religious practices of rural communities
 - b) Facilitate the economic exploitation of rural India
 - c) Study and improve the efficiency of revenue collection
 - d) Promote the welfare of the peasants

Answer: c) Study and improve the efficiency of revenue collection

33. **Francis Buchanan-Hamilton's reports** were instrumental in revealing:
- a) The flourishing textile industries in rural India

- b) The persistence of traditional agricultural methods in rural society
- c) The concentration of land in the hands of artisans
- d) The complete absence of indigenous industry

Answer: b) The persistence of traditional agricultural methods in rural society

Unit XI: Representations of 1857 These questions cover the **events of 1857-58**, how they were recorded, **focus on Lucknow**, and how the **pictures of 1857** shaped British opinion.

Section I: Events of 1857-58 (1-10)

1. The **Sepoy Mutiny of 1857** began with the mutiny of sepoys in which region?
 - a) Bengal
 - b) Punjab
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Lucknow

Answer: a) Bengal

2. The **British East India Company** faced a major uprising in 1857 primarily due to:
 - a) Economic policies that favored local rulers
 - b) Military grievances, including the use of new rifle cartridges
 - c) The introduction of new tax reforms
 - d) The declining influence of the Mughal emperors

Answer: b) Military grievances, including the use of new rifle cartridges

3. The **first major battle** of the 1857 uprising took place in:
 - a) Kanpur
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Lucknow
 - d) Meerut

Answer: d) Meerut

4. The **leader of the rebellion in Delhi** during the 1857 revolt was:
 - a) Rani Lakshmibai
 - b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 - c) Tantia Tope
 - d) Begum Hazrat Mahal

Answer: b) Bahadur Shah Zafar

5. The **siege of Lucknow** was a significant episode during the 1857 revolt, and it was led by:
 - a) Nana Saheb
 - b) Rani Lakshmibai

- c) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- d) General Havelock

Answer: c) Begum Hazrat Mahal

6. The British military's strategy during the **siege of Lucknow** involved:
- a) A direct assault on the city
 - b) Negotiations for surrender
 - c) The use of artillery bombardment
 - d) The deployment of local rebels to weaken the city

Answer: c) The use of artillery bombardment

7. The **Siege of Lucknow** ended with the relief of British forces in:
- a) 1858
 - b) 1857
 - c) 1860
 - d) 1856

Answer: b) 1857

8. **The Indian Rebellion of 1857** was characterized by:
- a) A unified revolt of all Indian classes
 - b) An organized political movement against the British
 - c) Military mutinies and civilian uprisings
 - d) A peaceful protest against British policies

Answer: c) Military mutinies and civilian uprisings

9. **Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi** played a prominent role in the 1857 uprising, especially in:
- a) Delhi
 - b) Kanpur
 - c) Lucknow
 - d) Jhansi

Answer: d) Jhansi

10. **The British response** to the uprising of 1857 included:
- a) Repealing the policy of annexation
 - b) Reforming the British East India Company
 - c) A massive military crackdown
 - d) Forming alliances with Indian rulers

Answer: c) A massive military crackdown

Section II: Recording and Narrating the Events (11-20)

11. **The British representation of the 1857 revolt** in official accounts generally depicted the uprising as:

- a) A national independence movement
- b) A barbaric and savage rebellion
- c) A civil war between Indian kingdoms
- d) A struggle for religious freedom

Answer: b) A barbaric and savage rebellion

12. The **British press** portrayed the events of 1857 primarily through:

- a) Interviews with rebel leaders
- b) Photographs and sketches
- c) Letters from British officials
- d) Historical novels

Answer: b) Photographs and sketches

13. The **impact of the mutiny** on British **public opinion** was shaped largely by:

- a) Reports from the British Parliament
- b) Paintings and engravings of the events
- c) First-hand accounts from Indian witnesses
- d) The reaction of the Indian royal families

Answer: b) Paintings and engravings of the events

14. The **role of Lucknow** in the 1857 rebellion is often depicted as:

- a) A site of British unity and resistance
- b) A center of rebellion and eventual British victory
- c) A peaceful region untouched by the revolt
- d) A minor battlefield

Answer: b) A center of rebellion and eventual British victory

15. **The British depiction of Indian rebels** often included which of the following stereotypes?

- a) Devout fighters for freedom
- b) Romanticized figures of nobility
- c) Savage, bloodthirsty, and uncivilized
- d) Courageous and loyal warriors

Answer: c) Savage, bloodthirsty, and uncivilized

16. **The Lucknow photographs** from the 1857 revolt were used by the British to:

- a) Justify their actions and suppress the rebellion
- b) Celebrate Indian independence
- c) Document the resilience of Indian rulers
- d) Report the humane treatment of Indian rebels

Answer: a) Justify their actions and suppress the rebellion

17. **British accounts of the 1857 revolt** were often characterized by:

- a) Objectivity and neutrality
- b) Criticism of British colonial policies
- c) Blaming Indian rulers for inciting violence
- d) Emotional and exaggerated narratives

Answer: d) Emotional and exaggerated narratives

18. **The writings of British officers like Major Robert Hamilton** about the rebellion often portrayed Indian rebels as:

- a) Organized revolutionaries fighting for independence
- b) Patriots defending their land
- c) Disorganized mobs bent on destruction
- d) Victims of British cruelty

Answer: c) Disorganized mobs bent on destruction

19. **The representation of 1857 in British literature** primarily emphasized:

- a) The cooperation between British and Indian forces
- b) The moral and cultural superiority of the British
- c) The unity of Indian society against colonialism
- d) The justice of the British response to rebellion

Answer: b) The moral and cultural superiority of the British

20. **Official British records** about the rebellion of 1857 included:

- a) Newspapers and journals written by Indian leaders
- b) Military reports and eyewitness accounts
- c) Historical novels and plays
- d) Oral traditions and folk songs

Answer: b) Military reports and eyewitness accounts

Section III: The Influence of Pictures and Narratives (21-33)

21. The **paintings and engravings** of the 1857 rebellion were mainly produced to:

- a) Show the bravery of Indian rebels
- b) Promote British triumph and control
- c) Document the culture of India
- d) Depict the horrors of war

Answer: b) Promote British triumph and control

22. The **visual representation of the rebellion** often showed:

- a) British officers as weak and ineffective
- b) Indian soldiers as heroic and dignified
- c) British soldiers as courageous and valiant
- d) Indian civilians as innocent victims

Answer: c) British soldiers as courageous and valiant

23. The **British perspective** of the 1857 revolt was heavily shaped by:
- a) The royal family's support for the rebellion
 - b) The Indian traders who sided with the British
 - c) The images of suffering and destruction in Delhi and Lucknow
 - d) The success of Indian leaders in rallying support

Answer: c) The images of suffering and destruction in Delhi and Lucknow

24. The **narratives** produced after the rebellion focused largely on:
- a) The failings of British colonial rule
 - b) The savagery of Indian rebels and their treatment of Europeans
 - c) The peaceful coexistence of different communities in India
 - d) The economic implications of the revolt

Answer: b) The savagery of Indian rebels and their treatment of Europeans

25. The **representation of the 1857 rebellion** in official British accounts often **excluded**:
- a) The Indian revolt leaders
 - b) The bravery of Indian soldiers
 - c) The role of Indian civilians in the rebellion
 - d) The peaceful resolution of the conflict

Answer: b) The bravery of Indian soldiers

26. The **pictures and sketches** made during the 1857 revolt were distributed to:
- a) Encourage Indian rebellion
 - b) Inform the Indian population of British military superiority
 - c) Generate sympathy for the British cause
 - d) Celebrate Indian cultural heritage

Answer: c) Generate sympathy for the British cause

27. **British officials' reports** after the rebellion described the **Indian rebels** as:
- a) Soldiers of a nationalist movement
 - b) Crusaders for justice
 - c) Inhuman and barbaric
 - d) Defenders of their land

Answer: c) Inhuman and barbaric

28. **British accounts** of the rebellion often highlighted the **savagery of rebels** through:
- a) Sympathy for the Indian cause
 - b) Dramatic representations of violence and destruction
 - c) Detailed analysis of the causes of the revolt
 - d) Accounts of successful British negotiations

Answer: b) Dramatic representations of violence and destruction

29. The **illustrations of Lucknow** during the siege are significant because they show:
- a) The destruction of the British colonial administration
 - b) The resistance and bravery of British forces
 - c) The peaceful end to the conflict
 - d) The cooperative efforts of both sides

Answer: b) The resistance and bravery of British forces

30. The **official British narrative** of the 1857 revolt:
- a) Focused on the failure of British rule in India
 - b) Offered an impartial analysis of events
 - c) Was designed to justify British actions as a necessary response
 - d) Depicted Indian society as united in the rebellion

Answer: c) Was designed to justify British actions as a necessary response

31. **Photographs of the aftermath** of the 1857 revolt were primarily used to:
- a) Demonstrate the horror of colonialism
 - b) Depict the mass violence of the rebellion
 - c) Promote Indian independence movements
 - d) Showcase British military strength

Answer: b) Depict the mass violence of the rebellion

32. The **artworks from the 1857 revolt** were used by the British to:
- a) Promote Indian culture and traditions
 - b) Document the victory and cultural superiority of the British
 - c) Encourage British soldiers to sympathize with rebels
 - d) Inspire rebellion against the British

Answer: b) Document the victory and cultural superiority of the British

33. **The British use of images** during the 1857 revolt helped to:
- a) Discredit the Indian rebellion
 - b) Promote Indian independence ideas
 - c) Document the brutality of the British response
 - d) Unite the Indian populace

Answer: a) Discredit the Indian rebellion

Unit XII: Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports. These questions cover the **growth of Mumbai, Chennai, hill stations, cantonments,** and the **focus on Kolkata town planning.**

Section I: Growth of Indian Towns under Colonialism (1-10)

1. The establishment of **British cantonments** in India during the 18th century was primarily aimed at:

- a) Promoting trade
- b) Protecting British interests from local rulers
- c) Encouraging Indian urbanization
- d) Supporting agricultural development

Answer: b) Protecting British interests from local rulers

2. The growth of **Mumbai** in the 18th and 19th centuries was primarily driven by:
- a) Religious pilgrimages
 - b) Industrialization and trade
 - c) British military establishments
 - d) Educational institutions

Answer: b) Industrialization and trade

3. The construction of **hill stations** by the British in the 19th century was meant to:
- a) Serve as centers for cultural exchange
 - b) Provide administrative hubs for local governance
 - c) Offer a respite from the tropical heat for colonial officials
 - d) Promote agricultural experiments

Answer: c) Offer a respite from the tropical heat for colonial officials

4. The development of **Chennai** during the colonial period was influenced by its role as:
- a) A religious center
 - b) A strategic naval port
 - c) An agricultural hub
 - d) A site for colonial military training

Answer: b) A strategic naval port

5. **Kolkata's** colonial urban planning in the 19th century was shaped by:
- a) British policies on economic self-sufficiency
 - b) The need for administrative and commercial space
 - c) Religious tolerance and architectural diversity
 - d) The promotion of indigenous culture and art

Answer: b) The need for administrative and commercial space

6. The establishment of **cantonments** in Indian cities during the British rule often led to:
- a) The construction of large agricultural fields
 - b) The displacement of local populations and changes in land use
 - c) The strengthening of local governance
 - d) The promotion of trade and commerce

Answer: b) The displacement of local populations and changes in land use

7. The British introduced **urban planning** in **Mumbai** and **Chennai** to:
- a) Accommodate the growing colonial workforce
 - b) Provide space for indigenous communities

- c) Support traditional Indian urban layouts
- d) Promote ecological sustainability

Answer: a) Accommodate the growing colonial workforce

8. The **infrastructure development** in colonial towns like **Mumbai** and **Chennai** was often characterized by:
- a) The prioritization of indigenous needs
 - b) Emphasis on European-style architecture and urban planning
 - c) Support for local crafts and traditions
 - d) The creation of extensive agricultural lands

Answer: b) Emphasis on European-style architecture and urban planning

9. The construction of **railway stations** in cities like **Mumbai** during the colonial period was aimed at:
- a) Supporting indigenous trade routes
 - b) Facilitating the transport of British goods and resources
 - c) Promoting agricultural exports
 - d) Enhancing the mobility of the Indian population

Answer: b) Facilitating the transport of British goods and resources

10. The **colonial urban centers** in India were often organized around:
- a) Religious structures
 - b) Indigenous marketplaces
 - c) British military and administrative needs
 - d) Local craftsmanship and trade routes

Answer: c) British military and administrative needs

Section II: Town Plans, Municipal Reports, and Kolkata (11-20)

11. **Kolkata's** town planning under the British was largely focused on:
- a) Promoting local Indian architecture
 - b) The separation of European and Indian populations
 - c) Maintaining indigenous traditions
 - d) Preserving the city's traditional layout

Answer: b) The separation of European and Indian populations

12. **The Municipal Reports** produced in the 19th century were used by the British to:
- a) Document local resistance movements
 - b) Assess the effectiveness of colonial administration and infrastructure
 - c) Promote Indian cultural practices
 - d) Advocate for Indian independence

Answer: b) Assess the effectiveness of colonial administration and infrastructure

13. The British **census reports** and **municipal reports** focused on:

- a) Agricultural productivity
- b) Population control and social structures
- c) The distribution of wealth among local artisans
- d) The preservation of Indian historical monuments

Answer: b) Population control and social structures

14. **Kolkata**'s urbanization was influenced by which of the following major colonial policies?

- a) The development of trade routes for local goods
- b) The establishment of railways and port facilities
- c) The introduction of local craft markets
- d) The relocation of Indian agricultural centers

Answer: b) The establishment of railways and port facilities

15. **British town plans** for cities like **Kolkata** emphasized:

- a) The integration of European and Indian cultures
- b) The organization of spaces for administrative and military purposes
- c) Indigenous marketplaces and trade practices
- d) The construction of palaces for Indian rulers

Answer: b) The organization of spaces for administrative and military purposes

16. **The urban growth of Kolkata** in the colonial era is linked to the city's role as:

- a) A religious center for Hinduism
- b) A key economic and administrative hub for the British in India
- c) A center for indigenous art and crafts
- d) A port for the export of Indian textiles

Answer: b) A key economic and administrative hub for the British in India

17. The **focus of colonial town planning in Indian cities** such as Kolkata and Chennai was primarily on:

- a) The integration of local customs and architecture
- b) Ensuring that the British administration and military had adequate space
- c) Protecting indigenous agricultural practices
- d) Promoting religious tolerance and diversity

Answer: b) Ensuring that the British administration and military had adequate space

18. **Town plans and municipal reports** were used by British authorities to:

- a) Reinforce indigenous cultural practices
- b) Supervise the labor and economic activities of Indian towns
- c) Document local festivals and events
- d) Promote environmental conservation

Answer: b) Supervise the labor and economic activities of Indian towns

19. The **town planning** in **Kolkata** led to the creation of:
- a) A mixed-use urban environment with significant Indian influence
 - b) A clear division between the British and Indian residential areas
 - c) A communal living space for all Indian communities
 - d) A sustainable and self-sufficient urban design

Answer: b) A clear division between the British and Indian residential areas

20. **Photographs** from the colonial era often showed **Kolkata** as:
- a) A bustling, mixed-use city
 - b) A center for indigenous culture and crafts
 - c) A modern city under British rule with European-style architecture
 - d) A quiet, isolated town with minimal British influence

Answer: c) A modern city under British rule with European-style architecture

Section III: Limitations of Sources and Reconstruction of Town History (21-33)

21. **Photographs** of colonial Indian towns were often:
- a) Used to highlight the vibrancy of Indian culture
 - b) Selected to portray the superiority of British urban planning
 - c) Created to document Indian traditional practices
 - d) Meant to promote the idea of local self-rule

Answer: b) Selected to portray the superiority of British urban planning

22. **Town plans** and **municipal reports** often excluded information about:
- a) The role of indigenous artisans and traders in town development
 - b) The impact of British military presence on local communities
 - c) The economic contributions of Indian labor
 - d) The architectural features of Indian residential areas

Answer: a) The role of indigenous artisans and traders in town development

23. **Colonial town plans** usually reflect the **British priority** of:
- a) Integrating local communities into urban development
 - b) Maintaining strict spatial segregation between the British and local populations
 - c) Ensuring agricultural self-sufficiency
 - d) Promoting sustainable urban practices

Answer: b) Maintaining strict spatial segregation between the British and local populations

24. The **limitations of photographs** taken during the colonial era include:
- a) They were rarely published and widely circulated
 - b) They focused only on Indian buildings and excluded European architecture
 - c) They provided a biased representation of British urban planning
 - d) They did not include representations of Indian traditions

Answer: c) They provided a biased representation of British urban planning

25. **Town planning documents** from the British era were often selective, as they:
- a) Highlighted the contributions of Indian communities
 - b) Focused primarily on the development of European-style infrastructure
 - c) Presented the full spectrum of colonial-era social life
 - d) Emphasized local agricultural activities

Answer: b) Focused primarily on the development of European-style infrastructure

26. **Municipal reports** from the colonial period were often:
- a) Detailed accounts of indigenous social structures
 - b) Focused on documenting British agricultural reforms
 - c) Tailored to justify colonial policies and actions in Indian towns
 - d) Advocated for the development of Indian industries

Answer: c) Tailored to justify colonial policies and actions in Indian towns

27. The **use of colonial town plans** to reconstruct urban history may omit:
- a) The role of indigenous rulers in shaping town layouts
 - b) The contributions of local artisans in the town economy
 - c) Detailed accounts of British colonialists' personal experiences
 - d) The environmental impact of colonial town building

Answer: b) The contributions of local artisans in the town economy

28. **Town planning reports** often prioritized:
- a) Promoting the welfare of local populations
 - b) The spatial organization that best served colonial administrative functions
 - c) The integration of Indian architectural styles
 - d) The protection of indigenous culture

Answer: b) The spatial organization that best served colonial administrative functions

29. One limitation of using **municipal reports** from the colonial period to study urban history is that they:
- a) Provide insight into the daily lives of Indian peasants
 - b) Offer an understanding of the local resistance movements
 - c) Focus predominantly on the interests and needs of colonial officials
 - d) Document the contributions of local Indian leaders

Answer: c) Focus predominantly on the interests and needs of colonial officials

30. **Photographs** of colonial **Indian towns** were often crafted to:
- a) Highlight the resistance of Indian communities
 - b) Showcase the modern, Europeanized nature of British urban planning
 - c) Illustrate the cultural diversity of Indian society
 - d) Promote traditional Indian architectural styles

Answer: b) Showcase the modern, Europeanized nature of British urban planning

31. **Municipal documents** created during colonial rule can be problematic because they:
- a) Rarely include details on the British military presence
 - b) Overemphasize the importance of European influence in town development
 - c) Document too much of the Indian influence on town planning
 - d) Emphasize sustainable practices that were not actually implemented

Answer: b) Overemphasize the importance of European influence in town development

32. The **British urban planning** in towns like **Kolkata** was shaped by:
- a) The desire to preserve Indian traditions
 - b) The need for commercial and administrative convenience
 - c) The aim to encourage agricultural growth
 - d) The promotion of local crafts and industries

Answer: b) The need for commercial and administrative convenience

33. **The photographs and plans of colonial towns** provide a limited view of:
- a) The integration of local and European populations
 - b) The political and social history of the towns
 - c) The cultural exchange between Britain and India
 - d) The effects of British policies on local communities

Answer: d) The effects of British policies on local communities

Unit XIII: Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes

Section I: The Nationalist Movement and Gandhi's Leadership (1-10)

1. **The period of 1918-48** in Indian history is primarily associated with:
- a) The expansion of British colonial rule
 - b) The rise of the Indian National Congress (INC) as a powerful political force
 - c) Gandhian nationalism and struggles for independence
 - d) The establishment of communal politics

Answer: c) Gandhian nationalism and struggles for independence

2. Mahatma Gandhi's leadership during the **1918-48** period can be best described as:
- a) Focused on violent revolution against British rule
 - b) Rooted in nonviolent civil disobedience and mass mobilization
 - c) Dependent solely on the support of the British government
 - d) Centered on economic reforms and industrialization

Answer: b) Rooted in nonviolent civil disobedience and mass mobilization

3. The **Salt March** of 1930 was a pivotal event in Gandhian politics. Its primary goal was to:
- a) Demand equal rights for women
 - b) Protest against the British monopoly on salt production and taxation

- c) Establish a unified front with Muslim leaders
- d) Promote the use of khadi (handwoven cloth)

Answer: b) Protest against the British monopoly on salt production and taxation

4. In **1931**, Mahatma Gandhi represented the **Indian National Congress** at:
- a) The **Chandigarh Session** of the INC
 - b) The **Round Table Conference** in London
 - c) The **Lucknow Pact**
 - d) The **Simon Commission**

Answer: b) The Round Table Conference in London

5. Gandhi's emphasis on **Satyagraha** was primarily aimed at:
- a) Securing political power through force
 - b) Gaining social equality for all communities
 - c) Challenging colonial laws through nonviolent resistance
 - d) Promoting economic self-sufficiency through industrialization

Answer: c) Challenging colonial laws through nonviolent resistance

6. **Gandhi's political philosophy** was grounded in:
- a) Radical nationalism
 - b) Socialism and Marxism
 - c) Nonviolent civil disobedience and self-reliance
 - d) Alliance with the British government

Answer: c) Nonviolent civil disobedience and self-reliance

7. The **Gandhian concept of Swaraj** (self-rule) in 1931 advocated for:
- a) Complete political independence from Britain
 - b) Immediate nationalization of all industries
 - c) Regional autonomy for princely states
 - d) Cooperative alliances with Britain for gradual reform

Answer: a) Complete political independence from Britain

8. During the **1931 Round Table Conference**, Gandhi's focus was mainly on:
- a) Negotiating economic deals with the British government
 - b) Discussing the future political structure of India
 - c) Reaching an agreement on religious unity
 - d) Proposing social and economic reforms

Answer: b) Discussing the future political structure of India

9. The **Indian National Congress** under Gandhi's leadership in the **1930s** was characterized by:
- a) A focus on military resistance against British forces
 - b) A moderate approach to negotiating with the British authorities

- c) A commitment to nonviolent civil disobedience
- d) Support for regional political autonomy

Answer: c) A commitment to nonviolent civil disobedience

10. Gandhi's philosophy in 1931 focused on:
- a) Maintaining peaceful cooperation with the British
 - b) Promoting revolutionary violence to gain independence
 - c) Building a nation based on principles of justice, equality, and self-reliance
 - d) Seeking international support to overthrow colonial rule

Answer: c) Building a nation based on principles of justice, equality, and self-reliance

Section II: Gandhian Politics and the Role of Newspapers (11-20)

11. In **1931**, Mahatma Gandhi's presence in the **Indian press** was:
- a) Limited, as he avoided media interactions
 - b) Widely covered, with various newspapers reporting his actions during the Round Table Conference
 - c) Focused on reporting his views on economic policies
 - d) Nonexistent, as Gandhi preferred face-to-face interactions over written communication

Answer: b) Widely covered, with various newspapers reporting his actions during the Round Table Conference

12. Gandhi's writing in newspapers during 1931 often reflected:
- a) His desire for military confrontation with the British
 - b) A call for violent revolution to overthrow British rule
 - c) His commitment to peaceful negotiations and nonviolence
 - d) Support for the suppression of regional autonomy movements

Answer: c) His commitment to peaceful negotiations and nonviolence

13. Newspapers in **1931** played a crucial role in shaping public opinion by:
- a) Supporting the British government's policies
 - b) Documenting the increasing tensions between Indians and the British
 - c) Promoting Gandhian nonviolence and social reform efforts
 - d) Ignoring the nationalist movement altogether

Answer: c) Promoting Gandhian nonviolence and social reform efforts

14. Gandhi's **writing in Indian newspapers** often focused on:
- a) Encouraging a military solution to the British problem
 - b) Building a unified approach to social, political, and economic independence
 - c) Promoting the British Empire and its cultural superiority
 - d) Fostering divisions between different religious communities

Answer: b) Building a unified approach to social, political, and economic independence

15. The role of **newspapers** in the Indian independence movement during the 1930s was:
- a) Limited to gossip and personal opinions
 - b) Important in spreading Gandhi's messages and ideas
 - c) Focused only on reporting on British colonial policies
 - d) Restricted by the British government's censorship

Answer: b) Important in spreading Gandhi's messages and ideas

16. **Contemporary newspapers** in the 1930s often portrayed Gandhi as:
- a) A radical who called for violence against the British
 - b) A charismatic leader advocating for nonviolent resistance
 - c) A mere negotiator with no mass following
 - d) A puppet of the British political system

Answer: b) A charismatic leader advocating for nonviolent resistance

17. **Gandhi's reports in newspapers** during 1931 largely addressed:
- a) The economic impacts of British colonial rule
 - b) Religious differences among Indian communities
 - c) Strategies for nonviolent protest and political negotiations
 - d) The importance of military action in the freedom struggle

Answer: c) Strategies for nonviolent protest and political negotiations

18. In **Indian-language newspapers**, Gandhi's messages were often:
- a) Focused on economic theories and industrialization
 - b) Centered on moral and ethical principles, including nonviolence
 - c) Political critiques of British imperialism alone
 - d) Focused on local village development and self-reliance

Answer: b) Centered on moral and ethical principles, including nonviolence

19. **English-language newspapers** in colonial India often depicted Gandhi's actions as:
- a) A threat to British sovereignty
 - b) An irrelevant local movement
 - c) A peaceful attempt to negotiate with the British
 - d) A challenge to British commercial interests

Answer: c) A peaceful attempt to negotiate with the British

20. Gandhi's influence on **Indian-language newspapers** was significant because it:
- a) Helped build mass support for nonviolent resistance
 - b) Focused only on social reform, neglecting politics
 - c) Limited the role of women in the freedom movement
 - d) Ignored the social issues facing the Indian population

Answer: a) Helped build mass support for nonviolent resistance

Section III: Interpretation of Gandhi through Newspapers and Other Writings (21-33)

21. Newspapers from 1931 often portrayed Gandhi as:
- a) A proponent of aggressive rebellion
 - b) An advocate for social unity and nonviolent resistance
 - c) A leader who collaborated with the British for reform
 - d) A passive observer of political changes

Answer: b) An advocate for social unity and nonviolent resistance

22. The main challenge of using newspapers as a source for history is:
- a) Their lack of political relevance
 - b) Their selective portrayal of events and biases
 - c) Their complete documentation of all events without bias
 - d) Their focus on irrelevant issues

Answer: b) Their selective portrayal of events and biases

23. In the context of the 1931 reports, the Indian press often:
- a) Supported British rule over India
 - b) Expressed discontent with Gandhi's leadership
 - c) Highlighted Gandhi's efforts to unite various religious and social groups
 - d) Ignored Gandhi's actions and focused on local issues

Answer: c) Highlighted Gandhi's efforts to unite various religious and social groups

24. Gandhi's views were often misrepresented in the English press in 1931 due to:
- a) The British press's support for Indian self-rule
 - b) The bias of colonial newspapers towards British interests
 - c) The misinterpretation of Gandhian philosophy by local elites
 - d) The censorship imposed by Gandhi himself

Answer: b) The bias of colonial newspapers towards British interests

25. The press in 1931 played a crucial role in spreading Gandhi's message to:
- a) Only the elite
 - b) The entire population, including rural India
 - c) The British government
 - d) Local artisans and farmers only

Answer: b) The entire population, including rural India

26. Gandhi's political philosophy, as reflected in newspapers during 1931, included:
- a) Promotion of violence against the British
 - b) Emphasis on economic independence and self-reliance
 - c) Support for the continuation of British rule
 - d) Focus on religious conversion

Answer: b) Emphasis on economic independence and self-reliance

27. The **English press's** portrayal of Gandhi during the **Round Table Conference** was:

- a) Highly favorable and supportive
- b) Focused on his negotiations and concessions
- c) Critical and often dismissive of his political stance
- d) Centered on his personal life rather than political actions

Answer: c) Critical and often dismissive of his political stance

28. **Newspapers** as a historical source provide insights into:

- a) Only political events
- b) Public sentiment and political ideologies of the time
- c) Economic policies of the British government
- d) Detailed records of Gandhian philosophy

Answer: b) Public sentiment and political ideologies of the time

29. One of the advantages of using **newspapers** to understand **Gandhi's impact** is:

- a) Their ability to reflect the mass response to Gandhian movements
- b) Their tendency to report on insignificant local events
- c) Their focus on industrial developments in India
- d) Their documentation of only the elites' views on Gandhian politics

Answer: a) Their ability to reflect the mass response to Gandhian movements

30. **Newspapers during 1931** played a role in:

- a) Reporting only the military actions in the freedom struggle
- b) Fostering unity among various segments of Indian society
- c) Keeping the British authorities informed of local protests
- d) Supporting the views of the British colonial administration

Answer: b) Fostering unity among various segments of Indian society

31. Gandhi's portrayal in the **1931 media** was often influenced by:

- a) His focus on military warfare
- b) The need for mass communication across regions
- c) His dependence on traditional hierarchical structures
- d) His individualist approach to politics

Answer: b) The need for mass communication across regions

32. The role of **local language newspapers** in 1931 was:

- a) To promote Gandhian ideals in their own regional contexts
- b) To follow British colonial reporting standards
- c) Focused on business and trade news rather than political issues
- d) To suppress news related to the independence movement

Answer: a) To promote Gandhian ideals in their own regional contexts

33. The **1931 Round Table Conference** was an important historical moment because it:
- Established a new British colony in India
 - Represented a failed attempt by Gandhi to negotiate directly with the British
 - Marked the formal start of India's independence movement
 - Led to the establishment of the Indian national army

Answer: b) Represented a failed attempt by Gandhi to negotiate directly with the British

Unit XIV: Partition through Oral Sources

Section I: The History of the 1940s and Nationalism (1-10)

1. The **1940s** in Indian history were marked by:
- The flourishing of British colonial rule
 - The rise of communalism and the division of the country
 - Complete independence and the formation of a unified nation
 - The fall of the Mughal Empire

Answer: b) The rise of communalism and the division of the country

2. The major event that led to the **Partition of India** was:
- The defeat of the British forces during World War II
 - The direct action movement initiated by the Muslim League
 - The independence struggle led by the Indian National Congress
 - The rise of regional political demands

Answer: b) The direct action movement initiated by the Muslim League

3. The **1947 Partition of India** created the independent states of:
- India and Pakistan
 - India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh
 - India and Sri Lanka
 - India, Pakistan, and Nepal

Answer: a) India and Pakistan

4. The **Muslim League** under **Jinnah** pushed for the creation of Pakistan based on:
- Language differences between North and South India
 - Religious identity and the concept of two-nation theory
 - Economic disparities between regions
 - The desire to control the rich agricultural land of Punjab

Answer: b) Religious identity and the concept of two-nation theory

5. The main focus of **Indian nationalism** in the 1940s was to:
- Promote regional languages and cultures
 - Secure economic independence

- c) Achieve complete independence from British rule
- d) Pursue alliances with other European nations

Answer: c) Achieve complete independence from British rule

6. The **direct action** called by the **Muslim League** in 1946 led to:
- a) The acceptance of the demand for Pakistan
 - b) Increased communal violence in Bengal and Punjab
 - c) A peace agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League
 - d) The immediate end of British colonial rule

Answer: b) Increased communal violence in Bengal and Punjab

7. The **Partition of Bengal** in 1947 was particularly significant because it:
- a) Divided the rich agricultural resources between India and Pakistan
 - b) Split the region along religious lines, with Bengal divided between East and West
 - c) Marked the end of British rule in the subcontinent
 - d) Led to the mass migration of Muslims from Gujarat

Answer: b) Split the region along religious lines, with Bengal divided between East and West

8. **The partition of Punjab** in 1947:
- a) Led to the displacement of millions of Muslims to India
 - b) Was relatively peaceful with minimal violence
 - c) Divided Punjab into separate linguistic states
 - d) Was characterized by the mass migration of people across the newly drawn borders

Answer: d) Was characterized by the mass migration of people across the newly drawn borders

9. The violence and **mass migration** during **Partition** primarily occurred in:
- a) Southern India
 - b) Bengal and Punjab
 - c) Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Answer: b) Bengal and Punjab

10. The **Indian National Congress** response to the **Partition** was primarily focused on:
- a) Ensuring the creation of a separate Hindu state
 - b) Preventing the division of the country and advocating for unity
 - c) Supporting the creation of Pakistan
 - d) Promoting socialist policies within the newly formed nation

Answer: b) Preventing the division of the country and advocating for unity

Section II: Communalism and Partition (11-20)

11. **Communalism** in the context of the **1947 Partition** refers to:
- a) The support for democratic principles
 - b) The ideological division between urban and rural populations
 - c) The conflict and tensions between religious communities, particularly Hindus and Muslims
 - d) The alignment of Indian society based on language and caste

Answer: c) The conflict and tensions between religious communities, particularly Hindus and Muslims

12. The **Partition of Bengal** in 1947 involved the separation of:
- a) The Muslim majority from the Hindu majority
 - b) The linguistic groups of Bengali and Urdu speakers
 - c) The agricultural and industrial zones
 - d) The Christian and Muslim populations

Answer: a) The Muslim majority from the Hindu majority

13. The **direct action** campaign initiated by the **Muslim League** in 1946 was aimed at:
- a) Gaining autonomy for provinces
 - b) Securing independence for India under British rule
 - c) Creating a separate Muslim state, Pakistan
 - d) Establishing a federal India

Answer: c) Creating a separate Muslim state, Pakistan

14. The main reason behind the **violence during Partition** was:
- a) Religious conflicts fueled by the division of communities
 - b) Economic disparities exacerbated by colonial rule
 - c) A lack of effective governance and law enforcement
 - d) The resistance to the independence movement

Answer: a) Religious conflicts fueled by the division of communities

15. **Partition violence** during **1947** primarily targeted:
- a) Political leaders and bureaucrats
 - b) Religious minorities and refugees
 - c) The British colonial administrators
 - d) Farmers and traders

Answer: b) Religious minorities and refugees

16. **Communal riots** during **Partition** were especially intense in:
- a) The southern states
 - b) Punjab and Bengal
 - c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
 - d) The northeastern states

Answer: b) Punjab and Bengal

17. The **historical impact of Partition** on Indian society included:
- a) The creation of a unified, secular nation
 - b) The displacement of millions and the long-lasting trauma of violence
 - c) The immediate establishment of a democratic government
 - d) The peaceful integration of princely states

Answer: b) The displacement of millions and the long-lasting trauma of violence

18. The **mass migration** of people after the **Partition** resulted in:
- a) A more diversified population in each region
 - b) The destruction of cultural heritage in both Pakistan and India
 - c) The peaceful resettling of refugees
 - d) A shift in regional power dynamics between North and South India

Answer: b) The destruction of cultural heritage in both Pakistan and India

19. The **Muslim League's** demand for Pakistan in the **1940s** was based on:
- a) Economic demands for resource control
 - b) Religious identity and the need for separate political representation
 - c) The desire for an independent kingdom in the subcontinent
 - d) Support for land reforms

Answer: b) Religious identity and the need for separate political representation

20. The **role of the British** during the **Partition** was:
- a) Actively mediating between Hindu and Muslim communities
 - b) Encouraging peaceful negotiations and coexistence
 - c) Facilitating the division of the country along religious lines
 - d) Leading military operations to maintain order

Answer: c) Facilitating the division of the country along religious lines

Section III: Oral Testimonies and Historical Reconstruction (21-33)

21. Oral sources in the context of **Partition** provide:
- a) A strictly political narrative of the event
 - b) A personal and human perspective on the experiences of those who lived through it
 - c) Only the views of political leaders
 - d) A sanitized version of the events

Answer: b) A personal and human perspective on the experiences of those who lived through it

22. Oral testimonies of **Partition survivors** often highlight:
- a) The peaceful integration of communities
 - b) The emotional and physical trauma of displacement and violence
 - c) The socio-economic benefits of partition for the people
 - d) The unity between different religious groups

Answer: b) The emotional and physical trauma of displacement and violence

23. The **main challenge in using oral sources** for historical research is:
- a) Their reliance on written records
 - b) The subjective and often biased nature of personal recollections
 - c) Their focus on national politics rather than local events
 - d) Their lack of detailed information on economic impacts

Answer: b) The subjective and often biased nature of personal recollections

24. **Oral testimonies of Partition survivors** are important because they:
- a) Offer a glimpse into the personal impact of large-scale political events
 - b) Are exclusively focused on economic conditions
 - c) Provide only factual and objective accounts of events
 - d) Ignore the emotional aspect of historical events

Answer: a) Offer a glimpse into the personal impact of large-scale political events

25. Oral sources provide historians with:
- a) Only factual, verifiable information
 - b) Insights into the physical and emotional experiences of individuals during Partition
 - c) A clear, unbiased narrative of historical events
 - d) Data on economic conditions of the time

Answer: b) Insights into the physical and emotional experiences of individuals during Partition

26. The **massive displacement** during Partition is best understood through:
- a) Newspaper reports
 - b) Oral testimonies of survivors
 - c) Official colonial records
 - d) Census data

Answer: b) Oral testimonies of survivors

27. Historians have used **oral sources** to:
- a) Construct a national narrative of the Partition
 - b) Examine the causes of violence without emotional bias
 - c) Understand the socio-economic policies behind Partition
 - d) Analyze the regional differences in religious conflict

Answer: a) Construct a national narrative of the Partition

28. Oral testimonies often reveal the **human cost of Partition** through:
- a) Political analysis of the independence movement
 - b) Stories of family separations, violence, and trauma
 - c) Economic policies implemented by the new governments
 - d) The administrative challenges faced by the British

Answer: b) Stories of family separations, violence, and trauma

29. The **reconstruction of Partition history** through oral sources is challenging because:
- a) It provides a one-sided view of the event
 - b) It relies on individuals' memories, which may be unreliable or selective
 - c) It only captures political perspectives
 - d) It excludes important political data

Answer: **b) It

relies on individuals' memories, which may be unreliable or selective**

30. **Testimonies from refugees** during Partition are valuable for understanding:
- a) The economic impact of the migration
 - b) The cultural assimilation post-Partition
 - c) The human experiences of suffering, loss, and survival
 - d) The peaceful coexistence of the divided populations

Answer: c) The human experiences of suffering, loss, and survival

31. Historians view **oral testimonies** of Partition survivors as:
- a) Secondary and unimportant sources
 - b) Key in offering personal perspectives on historical events
 - c) Repetitive and offering no new insights
 - d) Only valid if corroborated with official documents

Answer: b) Key in offering personal perspectives on historical events

32. **The oral histories of Partition** have often been shaped by:
- a) Nationalist political agendas
 - b) The desire to forget the trauma of the event
 - c) The formal history of post-colonial states
 - d) The experiences and memories of survivors, often diverse and contradictory

Answer: d) The experiences and memories of survivors, often diverse and contradictory

33. The **study of oral sources** helps historians address:
- a) The global context of colonialism
 - b) The individual experiences behind major historical events like Partition
 - c) The legal framework of Partition agreements
 - d) The role of British imperial policies

Answer: b) The individual experiences behind major historical events like Partition

Unit XV: The Making of the Constitution

Section I: Independence and the New Nation-State (1-10)

1. **India's independence** in 1947 resulted in the creation of:
- a) A federal monarchy
 - b) A democratic republic

- c) A colonial protectorate
- d) A theocratic state

Answer: b) A democratic republic

2. The **Indian Independence Act of 1947** was passed by the:
- a) Indian National Congress
 - b) British Parliament
 - c) Constituent Assembly of India
 - d) All-India Muslim League

Answer: b) British Parliament

3. The creation of **India's nation-state** in 1947 was accompanied by:
- a) The establishment of a communist government
 - b) The partition of the country into India and Pakistan
 - c) The formation of regional autonomous states
 - d) The annexation of princely states

Answer: b) The partition of the country into India and Pakistan

4. The **Indian National Congress** played a key role in:
- a) Securing independence through negotiations with the British
 - b) Facilitating the peaceful partition of India
 - c) Promoting the creation of a Muslim-majority state
 - d) Ensuring the constitutional monarchy in India

Answer: a) Securing independence through negotiations with the British

5. After independence, **India's first government** was formed under:
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: a) Jawaharlal Nehru

6. The **Constituent Assembly** was formed in 1946 with the purpose of:
- a) Drafting the Constitution of India
 - b) Discussing the terms of Partition
 - c) Deciding the future of princely states
 - d) Forming the first government of India

Answer: a) Drafting the Constitution of India

7. The **Constitutional Assembly** in India was unique in its:
- a) Focus on economic policies
 - b) Composition, which included representatives from all major communities
 - c) Incorporation of religious law in the Constitution
 - d) Efforts to maintain the monarchy

Answer: b) Composition, which included representatives from all major communities

8. **Jawaharlal Nehru's vision** for India's future included:
- a) A theocratic state based on Hindu principles
 - b) A socialist economy with industrial development
 - c) The division of the country into smaller states
 - d) A return to traditional village self-sufficiency

Answer: b) A socialist economy with industrial development

9. The **Indian Constitution** was adopted on:
- a) 15 August 1947
 - b) 26 January 1950
 - c) 26 November 1949
 - d) 15 August 1950

Answer: c) 26 November 1949

10. The **making of the Constitution** aimed to:
- a) Establish a new monarchy under British rule
 - b) Maintain the caste-based social structure
 - c) Create a secular, democratic, and republican state
 - d) Preserve the princely states' autonomy

Answer: c) Create a secular, democratic, and republican state

Section II: The Making of the Constitution (11-20)

11. The **Drafting Committee** of the **Indian Constitution** was chaired by:
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - c) B.R. Ambedkar
 - d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Answer: c) B.R. Ambedkar

12. The **Constitution of India** is primarily based on the concept of:
- a) A theocratic government
 - b) A federal parliamentary democracy
 - c) A unitary monarchy
 - d) A socialist totalitarian state

Answer: b) A federal parliamentary democracy

13. The **Preamble of the Constitution** declares India to be a:
- a) Federal republic
 - b) Secular, democratic republic

- c) Socialist, capitalist state
- d) Constitutional monarchy

Answer: b) Secular, democratic republic

14. The **Constitutional Assembly debates** reveal the deep concern of its members for:
- a) Establishing a monarchy
 - b) Preserving India's traditional caste structures
 - c) Ensuring a just, equal, and democratic society
 - d) Creating a military dictatorship

Answer: c) Ensuring a just, equal, and democratic society

15. **B.R. Ambedkar** is often considered the chief architect of the Constitution because of his role in:
- a) Establishing the first economic policies
 - b) Championing the rights of Scheduled Castes and drafting the Constitution
 - c) Leading the movement for Partition
 - d) Managing relations with the British Crown

Answer: b) Championing the rights of Scheduled Castes and drafting the Constitution

16. The **Constitutional Assembly debates** included discussions on:
- a) The role of monarchy in India
 - b) Religious laws in governance
 - c) The balance between individual rights and collective welfare
 - d) The establishment of colonial practices

Answer: c) The balance between individual rights and collective welfare

17. The **debates over fundamental rights** were particularly contentious because they dealt with:
- a) Religious freedoms
 - b) The status of the princely states
 - c) The rights of minorities and women
 - d) The military's control over the government

Answer: c) The rights of minorities and women

18. The **language question** in the **Constitutional debates** centered around:
- a) Whether to use English or Hindi as the sole national language
 - b) The role of regional languages and the need for a common language
 - c) Banning all non-Indo-Aryan languages
 - d) The imposition of Sanskrit across India

Answer: b) The role of regional languages and the need for a common language

19. The **Constitutional Assembly's debates on minority rights** focused on:
- a) Creating separate electorates
 - b) Securing equal representation for all communities and religious groups

- c) Establishing a system of religious quotas
- d) Banning religious conversions

Answer: b) Securing equal representation for all communities and religious groups

20. **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** contributed to the **Constitutional debates** by focusing on:

- a) Socialism and economic policies
- b) The integration of princely states into India
- c) The role of women in governance
- d) The development of agriculture

Answer: b) The integration of princely states into India

Section III: Constitutional Assembly Debates and Their Analysis (21-33)

21. The **Constitutional Assembly debates** were conducted in a context of:

- a) Political consolidation after independence
- b) Economic growth and industrialization
- c) Sectarian conflict and religious disintegration
- d) The establishment of military rule

Answer: a) Political consolidation after independence

22. The **debate on the nature of democracy** focused on whether India should be:

- a) A unitary state with strong central control
- b) A secular, multi-party democracy
- c) A socialist dictatorship
- d) A federal state with no central authority

Answer: b) A secular, multi-party democracy

23. The **debates on secularism** in the Constitutional Assembly centered around:

- a) The abolition of religious groups in India
- b) The separation of religion from the state
- c) Establishing a Hindu-majority state
- d) The promotion of religious festivals in governance

Answer: b) The separation of religion from the state

24. The **debates on social justice** focused on ensuring:

- a) Equal rights for all citizens regardless of caste or religion
- b) Religious laws determining legal principles
- c) The preservation of caste-based privileges
- d) The supremacy of the land-owning class

Answer: a) Equal rights for all citizens regardless of caste or religion

25. The **debate on the right to property** was significant because it questioned:

- a) The role of the military in land distribution

- b) Whether property rights should be fundamental or not
- c) The centralization of land ownership
- d) The taxation of royal families

Answer: b) Whether property rights should be fundamental or not

26. The **debates on the official language** of India concluded that:
- a) Hindi would be the sole national language
 - b) English would remain an official language alongside Hindi
 - c) All regional languages would be abolished
 - d) Sanskrit would be declared the national language

Answer: b) English would remain an official language alongside Hindi

27. The **role of women** in the **Constitutional debates** was central to the discussions on:
- a) Limiting women's participation in politics
 - b) Ensuring women's equality in all spheres of life
 - c) Protecting women from foreign influences
 - d) Establishing gender-specific quotas

Answer: b) Ensuring women's equality in all spheres of life

28. The **Constitutional debates on the Indian Army** focused on:
- a) The role of the military in civilian governance
 - b) The reduction of military power in a democratic state
 - c) Establishing a strong military to protect against external threats
 - d)

) The promotion of paramilitary forces over the army

Answer: c) Establishing a strong military to protect against external threats

29. The **debates over fundamental rights** revealed a tension between:
- a) National security and individual freedoms
 - b) The need for a monarchy and a democratic republic
 - c) Economic development and environmental protection
 - d) Secularism and religious freedom

Answer: a) National security and individual freedoms

30. The **Constitutional Assembly debates** provide insights into:
- a) The dynamics of the freedom struggle
 - b) How post-independence leaders viewed the future of India
 - c) The demand for a monarchy in India
 - d) The preservation of colonial laws

Answer: b) How post-independence leaders viewed the future of India

31. **Historical analysis of the Constitutional debates** helps understand:
- a) The importance of economic policies in governance

- b) How political ideologies shaped India's future state structure
- c) The role of foreign powers in drafting the Constitution
- d) The dominance of Hindu nationalist movements

Answer: b) How political ideologies shaped India's future state structure

32. The **debates over the **role of the President** of India focused on:
- a) Limiting presidential powers
 - b) Giving the president absolute powers in governance
 - c) Establishing a parliamentary monarchy
 - d) Making the President a ceremonial figurehead

Answer: a) Limiting presidential powers

33. The **Constitutional Assembly debates** can be analyzed by:
- a) Focusing only on the political views of the British government
 - b) Examining the sociopolitical context and visions of the framers
 - c) Ignoring the role of minority groups in the debates
 - d) Looking only at the final outcomes without considering the discussions

Answer: b) Examining the sociopolitical context and visions of the framers