

2018

(1st Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-101

(History of India up to the Mauryas)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

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

Or

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

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

Or

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

L9/9a

(Turn Over)

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

Or

Describe the religious life of the Vedic Aryans. 9

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

Or

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

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

Or

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

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HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-101

(History of India up to the Mauryas)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—1

(Marks : 10)

Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Importance of inscriptions

Or

Three phases of Palaeolithic

(2)

2. Harappan weights and measures

Or

Two reasons on the decline of Harappan Civilization

(3)

3. Sabha and Samiti

Or

Varna system

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Printed

(4)

4. Mahayana Buddhism
Or
Nirgrantha Movement

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5. Two reasons for the rise of Magadha

Or

Chandragupta Maurya

SECTION—2

(Marks : 10)

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

1×10=10

1. Epigraphy deals with the study of

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

2. The author of *Arthasastra* was

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

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

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

4. The Great Granary was discovered at

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

5. Harappan Civilization belongs to

(a) stone age ()

(b) bronze age ()

(c) iron age ()

6. The language of the Vedic Aryans was

(a) Sanskrit ()

(b) Prakrit ()

(c) Urdu ()

7. The term 'Janapada' became popular during

(a) early Vedic period ()

(b) later Vedic period ()

(c) post-Vedic period ()

8. Buddha delivered his first sermon at

(a) Bodh Gaya ()

(b) Kusinagara ()

(c) Sarnath ()

9. The first important dynasty to rule Magadha was

(a) Haryanka ()

(b) Sisunaga ()

(c) Nanda ()

10. The famous Sarnath Pillar is a product of

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

SECTION—3

(Marks : 5)

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

1. Archaeology is the study of ancient artifacts.

(T / F)

2. Harappan people were unaware of hygiene and sanitation.

(T / F)

3. Vedic Aryans were basically nature-worshippers.

(T / F)

4. Buddhism recognized the existence of God.

(T / F)

5. Ashoka was the founder of Mauryan dynasty.

(T / F)
