

SEAL

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

Question Booklet No.

650579

Invigilator's signature

2018

PGT — PAPER - I : HISTORY

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

ROLL NO.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. This Question Booklet contains 50 optional questions. Each question comprises four responses (answers). You will select ONLY ONE response which you consider the best and darken the bubble on the OMR RESPONSE SHEET.
2. DO NOT write your Name or anything else except Roll No. and the actual answers to the question, anywhere on the OMR RESPONSE SHEET.
3. DO NOT handle your OMR RESPONSE SHEET in such a manner as to mutilate, fold, etc.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall **20 minutes** after commencement of distribution of the Test Booklet. The invigilator of the Examination Hall will be the time-keeper and his decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall any book, notebook or loose paper, calculator, mobile phone, etc., except his/her admit card and other things / paper permitted by the Commission.
6. Immediately after the final bell indicating the closure of the examination, stop bubbling. Be seated till the OMR RESPONSE SHEET is collected by the invigilator, thereafter you may leave the Examination Hall.
7. Violation of any of the above rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the examination and disqualification from the examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future examinations and interviews to be conducted by the Commission and other such organizations (i.e., UPSC, SSC and SPSCs).

**NB: CANDIDATES ARE ALLOWED TO TAKE THIS QUESTION BOOKLET ONLY AFTER COMPLETION OF 2 (TWO) HOURS OF EXAMINATION TIME.**

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1. Consider the following statements related to the ancient Indian literary sources :

- I. Vedas, Puranas, Kautilya's Arthashastra, and other literature besides foreign accounts are major available literary sources to reconstruct ancient Indian history.
- II. The archaeological sources like epigraphic, numismatic and architectural remains besides archaeological explorations and excavations also help in reconstructing ancient Indian history.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- (A) Only I  
(B) Only II  
(C) Both I and II  
(D) Neither I nor II

2. The Rig Vedic Aryans were pastoral people borne out by the fact that

- (A) there are many references to the cow in the Rig Veda  
(B) most of the wars were fought for the sake of cows  
(C) gifts made to priests were usually cows and not land  
(D) All of the above

3. Match the events of the Buddha's life with the place of their occurrence :

List-1	List-2
a. Birth	i. Kusinagar
b. Attainment of knowledge	ii. Sarnath
c. First Sermon	iii. Bodh-Gaya
d. Death	iv. Lumbini

Codes:

- |     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | i   | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (B) | ii  | i   | iv  | iii |
| (C) | iii | ii  | i   | iv  |
| (D) | iv  | iii | ii  | i   |

4. Champa was the capital of which one of the following *Mahajanapadas* in ancient India?

- (A) Anga  
(B) Magadha  
(C) Vajji  
(D) Kasi

5. Match the provinces that existed in the period of Ashoka with their respective capitals :

List-1	List-2
a. Uttarapath	i. Tosali
b. Avanti	ii. Patliputra
c. Kalinga	iii. Ujjayini
d. Prachi	iv. Takshila

Codes :

- |     | a  | b   | c   | d   |
|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | i  | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (B) | ii | i   | iv  | iii |
| (C) | iv | iii | i   | ii  |
| (D) | iv | iii | ii  | i   |

6. Among the Gupta rulers who was subscribed to the idea of *dharinibandha*?
- (A) Chandragupta II  
(B) Skandagupta  
(C) Chandragupta I  
(D) Samudragupta
7. Which King started organising Kumbh Fair at Allahabad?
- (A) Harshavardhana  
(B) Samudragupta  
(C) Narasimhavarman  
(D) Akbar
8. After the death of Harshavardhana, a tripartite struggle ensued between the three contemporary powers for the supremacy of Kannauj. Which of the following was *not* a party in the struggle?
- (A) Gurjara Pratiharas  
(B) Rashtrakutas  
(C) Palas  
(D) Paramaras
9. Which Chola ruler had conquered the northern part of Sri Lanka and made it a province of his empire?
- (A) Rajendra Chola I  
(B) Athirajendra Chola  
(C) Parantaka Chola I  
(D) Raja Raja Chola I
10. The Delhi Sultanate reached its maximum geographical limits during the reign of
- (A) Alauddin Khilji  
(B) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji  
(C) Muhammad bin Tughluq  
(D) Firuz Tughluq
11. Which of the following is *not* correctly matched?
- (A) Dev Raya II : Sangama  
(B) Vira Narasimha : Tuluva  
(C) Venkata II : Aravidu  
(D) Narsimha : Chalukya

12. Match List-1 with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

**List-1**

(*Bhakti Saint*)

- a. Namdev  
b. Kabir  
c. Ravidas  
d. Sena

**List-2**

(*Profession*)

- (i) Barber  
(ii) Weaver  
(iii) Tailor  
(iv) Cobbler

Codes:

- |     |     |     |    |    |
|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
|     | a   | b   | c  | d  |
| (A) | ii  | iii | i  | iv |
| (B) | iii | ii  | iv | i  |
| (C) | iii | ii  | i  | iv |
| (D) | ii  | iii | iv | i  |

13. Different Sufi schools or orders in India were known as
- (A) Khanqahs  
(B) Qalandars  
(C) Silsilas  
(D) Darveshs
14. Two women who, while conducting the affairs of their states faced Akbar's wars of conquest were Rani Durgawati and Chand Bibi (or Sultana), respectively of
- (A) Jaisalmer and Khandesh  
(B) Malwa and Gujarat  
(C) Gondwana and Ahmadnagar  
(D) Ranathambhor and Khandesh
15. Who built the famous Shalimar Bagh of Srinagar?
- (A) Humayun  
(B) Akbar  
(C) Jahangir  
(D) Shahjahan

16. What was Shivaji's objective in imposing *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi*?
- (A) He wanted to supplement his financial resources  
 (B) He aimed to create sphere of influences  
 (C) It was to maintain an army for the protection of his kingdoms  
 (D) All of the above
17. Which of the following are the causes of the Battle of Plassey?
- I. The English was hatching a plot to overthrow the Nawab of Bengal.  
 II. The fortification of Fort William by the English.  
 III. The 'Black Hole' episode in which many people died.  
 IV. Dispute over the trade policy of the English.
- (A) I, and II  
 (B) I, II and III  
 (C) I and IV  
 (D) I and III
18. After which treaty Dual System of Government was introduced in Bengal?
- (A) Treaty of Salbai  
 (B) Treaty of Yandaboo  
 (C) Treaty of Allahabad  
 (D) Treaty of Bassein
19. The *Ryotwari* System in India was introduced by
- (A) Thomas Monroe and Charles Reed  
 (B) Lord Cornwallis  
 (C) Sir John Shore  
 (D) None of them
20. Which of the following is considered as the main reason for division of Brahma Samaj?
- (A) Resolutely opposing Christian missionaries and their work against Hinduism  
 (B) Internal conflicts among Debendranath Tagore and Keshab Chandra Sen for including teachings of all religions  
 (C) Lack of strong propagator of views  
 (D) Opposition by people for disturbing traditional caste practices like abolition of sati, widow remarriage and women education
21. What was the contribution of Sayyid Ahmad Khan towards education of Muslims?
- I. Brought translation of books to Urdu.  
 II. Founded Aligarh Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College for spreading western sciences.  
 III. Encouraged people to send their children to schools.
- (A) Only II  
 (B) Only I and II  
 (C) Only I and III  
 (D) All of the above
22. Two famous socio-religious reformers of the 19th century who provided inspiration to the Indian National Movement were
- (A) Dayanand Saraswati and Vivekananda  
 (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Debendranath Tagore  
 (C) M. G. Ranade and D. K. Karve  
 (D) Keshab Chandra Sen and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

23. Indigo Revolt started from  
 (A) Merrut  
 (B) Nadia  
 (C) Allahabad  
 (D) Patna
24. The Mapillas of Malabar (Kerala) who were largely Muslim leaseholders and cultivators, indulged in a series of rebellions in Kerala between 1836-1919. Which of the following regarding these Mapillas uprisings is *not* true?  
 (A) They were mainly directed against the upper caste Hindu landlords  
 (B) These uprisings were a peculiar form of rural terrorism  
 (C) Most of the Mapillas martyrs were poor peasants of landless labourers  
 (D) A small band of Mapillas committed collective suicides in the belief of being called Shahids (martyrs)
25. The first signs of disturbance in 1857 occurred at  
 (A) Barrackpore  
 (B) Meerut  
 (C) Kanpur  
 (D) Lucknow
26. Which was the first tribal group to rise against the British?  
 (A) Khasi  
 (B) Kolarian  
 (C) Mundas  
 (D) Santhals
27. Among the following leaders who was moderate?  
 (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (B) Bipin Chandra Pal  
 (C) Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (D) Aurobindo Ghosh
28. The Swadeshi Movement drew the participation of all the following, *except*  
 (A) women  
 (B) students  
 (C) muslims  
 (D) peasants
29. Who had scrapped the Partition of Bengal?  
 (A) Lord Hardinge  
 (B) Lord Mountbatten  
 (C) Lord Lytton  
 (D) Lord Wellesley
30. The immediate cause of split in the INC at its Surat Session was  
 (A) election of the President of the INC  
 (B) expulsion of Tilak from the INC  
 (C) demand of Swaraj as the goal of the INC  
 (D) resolutions on Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education
31. The idea of starting a Home Rule League in 1915 was first propounded by  
 (A) B. G. Tilak  
 (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 (C) Annie Besant  
 (D) Both (A) and (B)

32. The Lucknow Session of INC and the Lucknow Pact (1916) were significant on account of
- unity between the Moderates and the Extremists with the return of the Extremists to the Congress
  - the Pact between the Congress and Muslim League
  - Both (A) and (B)
  - the beginning of the tide of Indian Nationalism
33. Identify the revolutionary among the following who was not active in London.
- Shyamji Krishna Varma
  - Ashfaqulla
  - Lala Hardayal
  - V. D. Savarkar
34. The famous resolution on Non-Cooperation under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi was adopted in a special Session of Congress held at Calcutta in
- September, 1920
  - December, 1922
  - October, 1924
  - November, 1925
35. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement on March 12, 1930 by
- asking the Viceroy through a letter containing Eleven Points Programme to remove the evils of the British rule
  - Dandi March to break the Salt Laws
  - asking the people to take Poorna Swaraj Pledge
  - launching the non-payment of taxes campaign

36. Match the dates of the following events :

**List-1**

**List-2**

- |                                                     |                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Publication of the Simon Commission Report       | i. March 23, 1931      |
| b. First Round Table Conference inaugurated         | ii. March 5, 1931      |
| c. Signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact                 | iii. November 12, 1930 |
| d. Execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru | iv. June 7, 1930       |

**Codes :**

- |     | a  | b   | c   | d   |
|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | i  | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (B) | iv | iii | i   | ii  |
| (C) | iv | iii | ii  | i   |
| (D) | ii | i   | iv  | iii |

37. Who led the revolt against Church in Switzerland?
- Zwingli
  - Martin Luther
  - Tetzel
  - Erasmus
38. Members of the Third Estate in France were led by
- Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
  - Lenin and Kerensky
  - Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes
  - Rousseau and Voltaire
39. The Treaty of Versailles was signed between the Allies and Germany on
- 21st April, 1919
  - 10th September, 1919
  - 28th June, 1919
  - 18th January, 1919

40. The Holocaust is the name given to the mass slaughter of
- (A) Indians  
(B) Jews  
(C) Nordic  
(D) American
41. Non Alignment Movement was closer to
- (A) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation  
(B) United Soviet Socialist Republic  
(C) South Atlantic Treaty Organisation  
(D) None of the above
42. Jayapala was succeeded by which of the following Pala rulers?
- (A) Gopala  
(B) Harsha Pala  
(C) Dharmapala  
(D) None of them
43. Pratap Singha ruled over Assam in the
- (A) Fifteenth Century  
(B) Sixteenth Century  
(C) Seventeenth Century  
(D) None of the above
44. The Moamoria Revolt was against the
- (A) Ahoms  
(B) Meiteis  
(C) Kacharis  
(D) Nyishis
45. Which was the system introduced by the Ahoms in relation to the Noctes?
- (A) Khat system  
(B) Posa system  
(C) Paik system  
(D) Khel system
46. The making of salt was practiced by
- (A) Nocte  
(B) Mishmi  
(C) Galo  
(D) Nyishi
47. Which of the tribes follows the Theravada form of Buddhism?
- (A) Monpa  
(B) Sherdukpen  
(C) Memba  
(D) Singpho
48. The concept of Inner Line was the outcome of the
- (A) Ahom rulers  
(B) Bhutan rulers  
(C) British  
(D) French
49. The McMahon Line was the outcome of the agreement reached in the year
- (A) 1911  
(B) 1912  
(C) 1913  
(D) 1914
50. The direct result of the murder of Williamson in Komsing was the Adi (Abor) expedition of
- (A) 1894  
(B) 1910  
(C) 1911  
(D) 1912