

# CUET History Solved Paper-2022

Held on 22 May 2023 (Shift-II)

1. Who among the following were the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon?

A. Agni B. Vishnu  
C. Indra D. Shiva  
E. Soma

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(a) (B), (D), (A) Only (b) (B), (C), (D) Only  
(c) (A), (C), (E) Only (d) (C), (D), (E) Only

2. Match List-I with List-II

**List-I**

**List-II**

(A) Let the Quit India Movement as a young leader (I) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(B) Political Guru of Gandhi (II) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(C) Mahatma Gandhi's Biographer (III) Jai Prakash Narayana  
(D) Extremist leader (IV) D.G. Tendulkar

(a) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)  
(b) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
(c) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)  
(d) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

3. Adoption of 'sunset law' by the English East India Company meant:

(a) High revenue collection.  
(b) If there was default in revenue payments by sunset of the specified date, the zamindar was liable to be auctioned.  
(c) Rise of a class of Jotedars.  
(d) Emergence of collectorate

4. Name the Act which permitted the censorship of the press and detention without trial?

(a) Churchill Act (b) Sydney Act  
(c) Rowlatt Act (d) Wavell Act

5. The Power of Jotedars was more effective within the village than that of zamindars because:

(a) Jotedars were physically more strong and collaborated with the village people.  
(b) Jotedars were located in villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers  
(c) Jotedars had a close relationships with the officials of the English East India Company  
(d) Jotedars had a close relationship with the Nawabs.

6. Match List-I with List-II :-

**List-I**

**List-II**

(A) The Lucknow Pact (I) 1915  
(B) The Muslim League (II) 1940  
(C) The Hindu Mahasabha (III) 1906  
(D) The Pakistan Resolution (IV) 1916

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
(c) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)  
(d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

7. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

(A) Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Wellesley  
(B) Annexation of Awadh.  
(C) Mutiny starts in Meerut.  
(D) Shah Mal killed in battle  
(E) British suffer defeat is the battle of Chinhat

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(a) (D), (C), (B), (A), (E) (b) (B), (D), (A), (C), (E)  
(c) (A), (B), (C), (E), (D) (d) (C), (B), (D), (A), (E)

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of government where power is exercised by a group of men.

(a) Monarchy (b) Oligarchy  
(c) Dyarchy (d) Anarchy

9. Which region was known as the 'nursery of the Bengal Army' from 1840s onwards?

(a) Bombay (b) Punjab  
(c) Bengal (d) Awadh

10. Which of the following is NOT correct about the nationalist imageries of the Revolt of 1857?

(a) It was celebrated as the First War of Independence  
(b) Rebels did not find place in history writing  
(c) Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure  
(d) Nationalist imageries helped shape the nationalist imaginations

11. What is 'Aquatint'?

(a) A picture produced by cutting into a copper sheet with acid and then printing it.  
(b) A food item prepared by the Paharias  
(c) Traditional hunting practice of the Santhals  
(d) A method for catching the elephants



12. The gateways of Vijayanagra had distinctive architecture, which was based on \_\_\_\_\_ style.  
 (a) Indo-Greek (b) Indo-Roman  
 (c) Indo-Islamic (d) Indo-European
13. Arrange the following religious teacher in the Indian subcontinent in a chronological manner.  
 (A) Miyan Mir in the Punjab  
 (B) Basavanna in Karnataka  
 (C) Sundaramurti in Tamil Nadu  
 (D) Guru Nanak in the Punjab  
 (E) Ramananda in Uttar Pradesh  
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A),(C),(E),(B),(D) (b) (E),(D),(C),(B),(A)  
 (c) (C),(B),(E),(D),(A) (d) (A),(B),(C),(D),(E)
14. The military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya in the Vijayanagara Empire were called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Rayas (b) Zamindars  
 (c) Amara-Nayakas (d) Sultans
15. The non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis were known in the seventeenth century sources as:  
 (a) Khud-Kashta (b) Raiya  
 (c) Asami (d) Pahi-Kashta
16. Choose the statements which are true for Vijayanagara Empire.  
 (a) Krishnadeva Raya belonged to Saluva dynasty.  
 (b) The rulers of Vijayanagara called themselves 'Nayakas'  
 (c) Rama Raya led an army into a battle at Talikota.  
 (d) Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township called Nagalapuram.  
 (E) Krishnadeva Raya died in 1529  
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A),(B),(E) Only (b) (B),(C),(D) Only  
 (c) (A),(B),(D) Only (d) (C),(D),(E) Only
17. Who wrote "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali Rani thi" (Like a man she fought she was the Rani of Jhansi)?  
 (a) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
 (b) Shobha Kumari Chauhan  
 (c) Subhadra Kumari Shekhawat  
 (d) Shobha Kumari Rathore
18. Specialised centres for production of shell objects in Harappan civilisation were found in \_\_\_\_\_:  
 (a) Chanhudaro and Lothal  
 (b) Nageshwar and Balakot  
 (c) Cholistan and Banawali  
 (d) Kalibangan and Nageshwar
19. The Jotedars were most powerful in North Bengal. In some places they were also called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Zamindar (b) Taluqdar  
 (c) Adhiyar (d) Haoladar
20. Identify the two scripts deciphered in the 1830s by James Prinsep.  
 (a) Pali and Prakrit  
 (b) Brahmi and Kharosthi  
 (c) Urdu and Persian  
 (d) Sanskrit and Hindavi
21. In Harappan cities, roads and streets of the lower town were designed in a particular pattern.  
 What was the pattern?  
 (a) Vertical pattern (b) Grid pattern  
 (c) Road pattern (d) Circular pattern
22. Choose the correct statements about 'Virupaksha Temple' built during the Vijayanagata period.  
 (A) The temple was built over centuries  
 (B) The hall in front of the main shrine was built by the local Nayakas  
 (C) The eastern gopuram was built by the local Nayakas  
 (D) A large part of the temple complex is occupied by the central shrine  
 (E) The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes  
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A),(B),(C) Only (b) (A),(B),(D) Only  
 (c) (A),(B),(E) Only (d) (A),(C),(E) Only
23. Arrange the following Mughal chronicles and memories in a chronological order.  
 (A) Muhammad Kazim compiles the Alamgir Nama  
 (B) Babur's memoirs translated into Persian as Babur Nama  
 (C) Muhammad Waris begins to chronicle the third decade of Shah Jahan's reign  
 (D) Gulbadan Begum begins to write the Humayun Nama  
 (E) The first two daftars of the Badshah Nama composed by Lahori  
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (B),(D),(C),(E),(A)  
 (b) (D),(B),(E),(C),(A)  
 (c) (A),(C),(D),(B),(E)  
 (d) (B),(A),(D),(E),(C)
24. The name 'Hampi' is derived from the local mother goddess:  
 (a) Parvati devi (b) Pampa devi  
 (c) Lakshmi devi (d) Saraswati devi
25. Francis Buchanan worked as a surgeon to which Governor-General of India?  
 (a) Lord Bentinck (b) Lord Wellesely  
 (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Clive
26. Chronologically arrange the following foreign travellers according to their year of visit to India.  
 (A) Abd Al-Razzaq (B) Marco Polo  
 (C) Duarte Barbosa (D) Al-Biruni  
 (E) Peter Mundy  
 (a) (A), (C), (B), (D), (E)  
 (b) (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)  
 (c) (E), (B), (D), (C), (A)  
 (d) (D), (B), (A), (E), (C)



27. The sepoy mutiny broke out on 10 May 1857 at:  
 (a) Calcutta (b) Madras  
 (c) Delhi (d) Meerut
28. An account that traces development over time is known as:  
 (a) Synchronic (b) Epichronic  
 (c) Diachronic (d) Dialective
29. In "The Story of Indian Archaeology", who has noted that "Marshall left India three thousand years older than he had found her."  
 (a) S.N. ROY (b) Romila Thapar  
 (c) V.S. Sukthankar (d) R.E.M. Wheeler
30. Terracotta models of the plough have been found at Harappan sites in \_\_\_\_\_:  
 (a) Banawali and Lothal (b) Kalibangan  
 (c) Shortughai (d) Cholistan and Banawali
31. Match List-I with List-II :-

**List-I****List-II**

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Nizamuddin Auliya     | (I) Maharashtra    |
| (B) Chokhamela            | (II) Uttar Pradesh |
| (C) Tulsidas              | (III) Delhi        |
| (D) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi | (IV) Haryana       |

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)  
 (b) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)  
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)  
 (d) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
32. Identify the **correct** statements related to 'Coins and Kings.'  
 (A) The first gold coins were issued by the Kushanas.  
 (B) Punch-marked coins were made of silver and copper.  
 (C) Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as that of the Yaundhey of Punjab and Harayana.  
 (D) From the 5th century CE on words, finds of gold coins taper off.  
 (E) The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Mauryas.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (D), (A), (E) Only (b) (A), (B), (C) Only  
 (c) (B), (C), (D) Only (d) (E), (A), (B) Only
33. Some Harappan graves contain pottery and ornaments. What does this indicate about the belief of the people of Harappan Civilisation?  
 (a) They were rich and prosperous people.  
 (b) They believed in not using the used things of their ancestors.  
 (c) They believed in the concept of after life.  
 (d) They were God-fearing people.

34. Match List-I with List-II :-

**List-I****List-II**

- |                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| (A) Supreme Court in Calcutta    | (I) 1853   |
| (B) Asiatic Society Founded      | (II) 1881  |
| (C) Railway from Bombay to Thane | (III) 1773 |
| (D) Madras harbour completed     | (IV) 1784  |

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)  
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
 (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)  
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
35. In which year the imperial capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Shahjahanabad?  
 (a) 1585 (b) 1631  
 (c) 1646 (d) 1648
36. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.  
 (A) Champaran Satyagraha.  
 (B) Dandi March.  
 (C) Quit India Movement  
 (D) Speech of Gandhiji at the inauguration of Benaras Hindu University.  
 (E) Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C) (b) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)  
 (c) (D), (C), (B), (A), (E) (d) (A), (E), (D), (B), (C)
37. According to the tradition, Ved Vyasa dictated the text of Mahabharata to which deity?  
 (a) Lord Shiva (b) Goddess Saraswati  
 (c) Lord Ganesha (d) Suttas
38. Consider the following statements about Gandhiji and choose the correct statement.  
 (A) Gandhiji represented the Indian National Congress at the second Round Table Conference.  
 (B) Quit India Movement was Gandhi's third major movement against British rule.  
 (C) Quit India Movement has been described by many scholars as Gandhiji's "finest hour".  
 (D) Gandhiji published his collection of letters as 'A Bunch of old Letters'.  
 (E) The time Magazine compared Gandhiji's martyrdom to that of Abraham Lincoln.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (C) Only (b) (A), (B), (D) Only  
 (c) (A), (C), (D) Only (d) (A), (B), (E) Only
39. The Chauri-Chaura incident in the United Provinces occurred in:  
 (a) February 1922 (b) March 1922  
 (c) April 1922 (d) May 1922



40. Match List-I with List-II :-

List-I	List-II
(A) Al-Biruni	(I) France
(B) Marco Polo	(II) Morocco
(C) Ibn Battuta	(III) Uzbekistan
(D) Francois Bernier	(IV) Italy

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
 (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)  
 (c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)  
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

**DIRECTION (Qs. 41-45):** Read the passage and answer the question:

One of the most influential teachers of the time was the Buddha. Over centuries, his message spread across the subcontinent and beyond-through Central Asia to China, Korea and Japan, and through Srilanka, across to Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia. Siddhartha, as the Buddha was named at birth, was the son of a chief of the Sakya clan. He came to be known as the Buddha or the Enlightened one. He taught 'dhamma' or 'the path of righteous living'.

41. What did Buddha teach?  
 (a) Path of righteous living  
 (b) Path of unlawful living  
 (c) path of unethical living  
 (d) Path of elite living
42. To which clan did Buddha belong?  
 (a) Maurya (b) Kushana  
 (c) Sakya (d) Lichhvi
43. Identify the place where Buddha attained 'nibbana' (end of ego and desire).  
 (a) Sarnath  
 (b) Rajgriha  
 (c) Lumbini  
 (d) Kusinagara
44. Arrange the following 'Buddhist sites' from North to South.  
 (A) Sanchi (B) Amravati  
 (C) Sarnath (D) Nasik  
 (E) Lumbini  
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)  
 (b) (E), (C), (A), (D), (B)  
 (c) (A), (C), (B), (D), (E)  
 (d) (E), (A), (C), (B), (D)
45. Choose the statements which are **true** in the context of Buddhism.  
 (A) Buddha attained enlightenment at Sarnath.  
 (B) Mahaprajapati Gotami was first woman ordered as a 'Bhikkuni'.  
 (C) 'Hagiography' is a biography of a ruler of a kingdom.  
 (D) Relics of Buddha are kept in mounds known as 'Stupa'.

(E) 'Sangha' is an organisation of monks who too became teachers of 'Dhamma'.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (C), (D) Only  
 (b) (B), (C), (D) Only  
 (c) (B), (D), (E) Only  
 (d) (A), (B), (E) Only

**DIRECTION (Qs. 46-50):** Read the passage and answer the question:

**"The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind":**

**Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said**

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

46. Name the Constituent Assembly member who made a powerful plea for the continuation of separate electorate?  
 (a) B. Pocker Bahadur  
 (b) Govind Ballabh Pant  
 (c) R. V. Dhulekar  
 (d) Begum Aizas Rashul
47. Which one of the following fact is **NOT correct** about Vallabh Bhai Patel?  
 (a) He was one of the dominant voices in the Constituent Assembly.  
 (b) He played a key role in drafting of several reports.  
 (c) He was against separate electorate.  
 (d) He wanted minorities should leave the country.
48. The provision of separate electorate introduced by the British resulted in:  
 (a) Democratic nation  
 (b) Division of nation  
 (c) Unity among the nations  
 (d) Unity among the people
49. What was the legacy left behind by the British?  
 (a) Policy of revenue  
 (b) Policy of divide and rule  
 (c) Policy of inclusive growth  
 (d) Policy of unifying India
50. Separate electorate is referred to as :  
 (a) Mischief (b) Blessing  
 (c) Boon (d) Gift



## Hints & Explanations

1. (c) The Vedic period is divided into the Early Vedic period and the Later Vedic period. During the early Vedic period, there were mainly 33 Gods. They were Prithvi, Agni, Soma, Brahaspati, Rivers, Indra, Rudra, Surya, Varuna, Aditi, Usha, and Ashvin.
2. (b) Jai Prakash Narayan: - Led the Quit India Movement as a young leader.  
Gopal Krishna Gokhale: - Political Guru of Gandhiji.  
Lala Lajpat Rai: - Extremist Leader.  
D.G Tendulkar: - Mahatma Gandhiji's Biographer.
3. (b) **The key features of permanent settlement:**
  - The owners of the land were known as landlords or Zamindars. Hereditary rights of succession of the lands under them were granted to them.
  - The sum which the landlords had to pay was fixed. The Zamindars could sell or transfer the land as they wished.
  - The amount to be paid by the landlords was fixed. It was agreed that this would not increase in future.
  - For the government, the fixed sum was 10/11th of the revenue and 1/10th was for the Zamindar.
  - There was a sense of protection for everybody because of the system's permanent existence.
  - According to the Permanent Land revenue settlement the Zamindars were recognised as the permanent owners of the land.
  - According to the Sunset Law, if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.
4. (b) The Act was passed by the Rowlatt Committee, presided by Sir Sydney Rowlatt. It authorized the arrest, for 2 years without trial, of any person suspected of terrorism living in British India. It also placed severe restrictions on the freedom of the press.
5. (b) Within the villages, the power of jotedars was more effective than that of zamindars. Unlike zamindars who often lived in urban areas, jotedars were located in the villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers. They fiercely resisted efforts by zamindars to increase the jama of the village, prevented zamindari officials from executing their duties, mobilised ryots who were dependent on them, and deliberately delayed payments of revenue to the zamindar. In fact, when the estates of the zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment, jotedars were often amongst the purchasers.
6. (d) **The Lucknow Pact** was an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League (AIML) at a joint session of both the parties held in Lucknow in December 1916. Through the pact, the two parties agreed to allow representation to religious minorities in the provincial legislatures. The Muslim League leaders agreed to join the Congress movement demanding Indian autonomy.  
**The All-India Muslim League** was a political party established in Dhaka in 1906 when some well-known Muslim politicians met the Viceroy of British India, Lord Minto, with the goal of securing Muslim interests on the Indian subcontinent.  
**Hindu Mahasabha**, politico- religious was formed by Madan Mohan Malviya in the year 1915 to protect the rights of the Hindu community in British India. The first All India Hindu Mahasabha Conference was organized at Haridwar in 1915.  
The All India Muslim League met in Lahore in March 1940 and adopted a resolution that came to be known as the Lahore Resolution or **Pakistan Resolution**. It's the first hand demand was partition of the country and creation of Muslim nation named Pakistan.
7. (c) Lord Wellesley introduced the policy of Subsidiary Alliance 1798. Annexation of Awadh on 7th February 1856. The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut. The Battle of Chinhat was fought on the morning of 30 June 1857, between British forces and Indian rebels, at Ismailganj, near Chinhat, Oude. Shah Mal was killed in battle in July 1857.
8. (b) Oligarchy is a form of government in which a small group of people hold most or all political power.
9. (d) Awadh was called the "nursery of the Bengal army". Awadh known in British historical texts as Avadh or Oudh is a region and proposed state in the modern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.
10. (b) **Nationalist imageries**  
The national movement in the twentieth century drew its inspiration from the events of 1857. A whole world of nationalist imagination was woven around the revolt. It was celebrated as the First War of Independence in which all sections of the people of India came together to fight against imperial rule. Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure chasing the enemy, slaying British soldiers



and valiantly fighting till her last. Children in many parts of India grow up reading the lines of Subhadra Kumari Chauhan: "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi" (Like a man she fought, she was the Rani of Jhansi).

11. (a) Aquatint, a variety of etching widely used by printmakers to achieve a broad range of tonal values. The process is called aquatint because finished prints often resemble watercolour drawings or wash drawings. The technique consists of exposing a copperplate to acid through a layer of melted granulated resin.
12. (c) The domed gateway is designed in the Islamic style of architecture. This sets the structure apart from most other structures in Hampi, as almost all of them represent the Vijayanagara style of architecture. The sculptured doorway has well-crafted arches and a lovely huge dome.
13. (c) Timeline Some Major Religious Teachers in the Subcontinent:  
 c. 500-800 CE: - Appar, Sambandar, Sundaramurti in Tamil Nadu  
 c. 1100-1200 : - Basavanna in Karnataka  
 c. 1300-1400 : - Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi; Ramananda in Uttar Pradesh  
 c. 1400-1500 : - Kabir, Raidas, Surdas in Uttar Pradesh; Baba Guru Nanak in the Punjab
14. (c) The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the raya. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craftspersons and traders in the area.
15. (d) Sources of the seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants – khud-kashta and pahi-kashta. The former were residents of the village in which they held their lands. The latter were non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis. People became pahi-kashta either out of choice – for example, when terms of revenue in a distant village were more favourable – or out of compulsion – for example, forced by economic distress after a famine.
16. (d) Krishnadeva Raya of the Tuluva dynasty was the most famous king of the Vijayanagar Empire (1509-1529 A.D.). The combined forces of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golconda and Bidar declared war on Vijayanagar during the rule of Aliya Rama Raya in battle of Talikota. Krishnadevaraya wrote Amuktamalyada in Telugu and Usha Parinayam and Jambavathi Kalyanam in Sanskrit. He founded a town named Nagalapura situated near Vijaynagar in memory of his mother Nagla Devi.
17. (a) Children in many parts of India grow up reading the lines of Subhadra Kumari Chauhan: "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi" (Like a man she fought, she was the Rani of Jhansi).
18. (b) Nageshwar and Balakot, both settlements are near the coast. These were specialised centres for making shell objects – including bangles, ladles and inlay – which were taken to other settlements.
19. (d) Jotedars, also known as Haoladars, Ganitdars or Mandals, were "wealthy peasants" who comprised one layer of social strata in agrarian Bengal during Company rule in India. Jotedars owned relatively extensive tracts of land; their land tenure status stood in contrast to those of under-ryots and bargadars (sharecroppers), who were landless or land-poor.
20. (b) Brahmi and Kharosti the two scripts deciphered in the 1830s by James Prinsep.
21. (b) The towns were planned in a rectangular grid pattern during the Harappan civilisation. Town planning was the unique feature of the Indus valley civilisation. Harappan cities were planned with chessboard system or grid pattern. A grid pattern is a network of intersecting parallel lines.
22. (c) The 'Virupaksha Temple' was built over centuries. The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya. The eastern gopuram was also built by Krishnadeva Raya. The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes. Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha. All royal orders were signed "Shri Virupaksha", usually in the Kannada script.
23. (b) Some Major Mughal Chronicles and Memoirs:-
  - c. 1587- Gulbadan Begum begins to write the Humayun Nama.
  - 1589 - Babur's memoirs translated into Persian as Babur Nama.
  - 1639-47 - Lahori composes the first two daftars of the Badshah Nama.
  - c. 1650 - Muhammad Waris begins to chronicle the third decade of Shah Jahan's reign.
  - 1668 - Alamgir Nama, a history of the first ten years of Aurangzeb's reign compiled by Muhammad Kazim.
24. (b) The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie. The name 'Hampi' is derived from the local mother goddess "Pampadevi".
25. (b) Francis Buchanan was a physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service (from 1794 to 1815). For a few years he was surgeon to the Governor-General of India, Lord Wellesley.



26. (b)
- 973-1048 - Muhammad ibn Ahmad Abu Raihan al-Biruni (from Uzbekistan).
  - 1254-1323 - Marco Polo (from Italy).
  - 1413-82- Abd al-Razzaq Kamal al-Din ibn Ishaq al-Samarqandi (from Samarqand).
  - 1518 - Duarte Barbosa, d.1521 (from Portugal).
  - 1600-67 - Peter Mundy (from England).
27. (b) The revolt began on May 10, 1857, at Meerut as a sepoy mutiny. It was initiated by sepoys in the Bengal Presidency against the British officers.
28. (c) A diachronic account traces developments over time, whereas a synchronic account depicts one or several situations at one particular moment or point of time.
29. (a) In 1924, John Marshall, Director-General of the ASI, announced the discovery of a new civilisation in the Indus valley to the world. As S.N. Roy noted in *The Story of Indian Archaeology*, "Marshall left India three thousand years older than he had found her."
30. (d) Terracotta models of the plough have been found at Harappan sites in Cholistan and Banawali.
31. (a)
- Nizamuddin Auliya - Delhi  
Chokhamela - Maharashtra  
Tulsidas - Uttar Pradesh  
Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi - Haryana
32. (b) Punch-marked coins made of silver and copper (c. sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. The Kushanas, however, issued the largest hoards of gold coins first gold coins c. first century CE. These were virtually identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran, and have been found from several sites in north India and Central Asia. Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as that of the Yaudheyas of Punjab and Haryana (c. first century CE). Archaeologists have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by the Yaudheyas, pointing to the latter's interest and participation in economic exchanges.
33. (c) The people of Harappan Civilization probably believed in life after death, as they offered materials as grave offerings. The offerings buried with the dead usually included pottery and grain. Look at the skeleton of a woman that was found wearing ornaments like bangles, necklaces and others.
34. (c) Supreme Court in Calcutta - 1773  
Asiatic Society Founded - 1784  
Railway from Bombay to Thane - 1853  
Madras harbor completed - 1881
35. (d) In 1648 the imperial capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Shahjahanabad.
36. (a)
- Speech of Gandhiji at the inauguration of Benaras Hindu University in 1916.
  - Champaran Satyagraha in 1917.
  - Calling of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
  - Dandi March 1930.
  - Quit India Movement in 1942.
37. (c) According to the tradition, Ved Vyasa dictated the text of Mahabharata to Lord Ganesha.
38. (d) A second Round Table Conference was held in London in the latter part of 1931. Here, Gandhiji represented the Congress. However, his claims that his party represented all of India came under challenge from three parties: from the Muslim League, which claimed to stand for the interests of the Muslim minority; from the Princes, who claimed that the Congress had no stake in their territories; and from the brilliant lawyer and thinker B.R. Ambedkar, who argued that Gandhiji and the Congress did not really represent the lowest castes. Quit India Movement was Gandhiji's third major movement against British Rule. Time magazine, which had once mocked Gandhiji's physical size and seemingly non-rational ideas, now compared his martyrdom to that of Abraham Lincoln: it was a bigoted American who had killed Lincoln for believing that human beings were equal regardless of their race or skin colour; and it was a bigoted Hindu who had killed Gandhiji for believing that friendship was possible, indeed necessary, between Indians of different faiths. In this respect, as Time wrote, "The world knew that it had, in a sense too deep, too simple for the world to understand, connived at his (Gandhiji's) death as it had connived at Lincoln's."
39. (a) The Chauri Chaura Incident took place on 4 February 1922 at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) in British India. The police there fired upon a large group of protesters participating in the Non-cooperation movement. In retaliation, the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, which killed all of its occupants. The incident led to the death of three civilians and 22 policemen. Mahatma Gandhi halted the Non-Cooperation Movement on the national level on 12 February 1922 as a direct result of the incident.
40. (b) Al-Biruni - Uzbekistan  
Marco Polo - Italy  
Ibn Battuta - Morocco  
Francois - France



41. (a) The path of righteous living.

The Eightfold Path consists of eight practices: right view, right resolve, right speech, right conduct, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right samadhi ('meditative absorption or union'; alternatively, equanimous meditative awareness).

42. (c) **Sakya**

The earliest Buddhist sources state that the Buddha was born to an aristocratic Kshatriya (Pali: khattiya) family called Gotama (Sanskrit: Gautama), who were part of the Shakyas, a tribe of rice-farmers living near the modern border of India and Nepal.

43. (d) Buddha's life – where he was born (Lumbini), where he attained enlightenment (Bodhi Gaya), where he gave his first sermon (Sarnath) and where he attained nibbana (Kusinagara).

44. (b) Buddhist sites from North to South

Lumbini

Sarnath

Sanchi

Nashik

Amravati

45. (c) Mahaprajapati Gotami was first women ordered as 'Bikhuni'. Relics of Buddha are kept in mounds known as 'Stupa'. Sangha is an organisation of monks who too became teachers of 'Dhamma'.

46. (a) B. Pocker Bahadur was a member of Constituent Assembly member who made a powerful plea for the continuation of separate electorate.

47. (d) He wanted minorities should leave the country is not correct about Vallabhbhai Patel.

48. (b) The provision of separate electorate introduced by the British resulted in Division of nation.

49. (b) Policy of divide and rule was the legacy left behind by the British.

50. (a) Separate electorate is referred to as Mischief.

30. (b) Terracotta models of the plough have been found at Harappan sites in Cholistan and Rawar.

31. (a) Nizamuddin Auliya - Delhi

Chokhanda - Maharashtra

Talash - Uttar Pradesh

Shah Ahmad Sirhindi - Haryana

32. (b) Punch-marked coins made of silver and copper (c. sixth century BCE onwards) were among the earliest to be minted and used. The Kushans, however, issued the largest hoards of gold coins first gold coins c. first century CE. These were virtually identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran, and have been found from several sites in north India and Central Asia. Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as that of the Yaudheya of Punjab and Haryana (c. first century CE). Archaeologists have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by the Yaudheya, pointing to the latter's interest and participation in economic exchange.

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34. (c) Supreme Court in Calcutta - 1773

Asiatic Society Founded - 1784

Railway from Bombay to Thane - 1853

Madrass harbor completed - 1881

35. (b) In 1848 the imperial capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Shahjahanabad.

39. (a) The Chauri Chaura Incident took place on 4 February 1931 at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) in British India. The police there fired upon a large group of protesters participating in the Non-cooperation movement. In retaliation, the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, which killed all of its occupants. The incident led to the death of three civilians and 22 policemen. Mahatma Gandhi halted the Non-Cooperation Movement at the national level on 12 February 1931 as a direct result of the incident.

40. (b) Al-Biruni - Uzbekistan

Marco Polo - Italy

The Battle of Morocco

Francis - France