

SAMPLE CONTENT



10 PRACTICE PAPER SET



IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST CUET (UG) PAPER CONDUCTED BY

CUET (UG)

COMMON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TEST

Section - II CODE: 314



HISTORY

Features:

- ▶ Created as per the latest CUET (UG) syllabus
- ▶ Created in accordance with the latest CUET (UG) NTA pattern
- ▶ Practice Papers with Hints and Explanation
- ▶ Exhaustive coverage of all types of questions based on the latest CUET (UG) question paper
- ▶ Includes Solved CUET (UG) 2022 and 2023 question papers with explanation
- ▶ Includes Timeline with Important Events

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

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SALIENT FEATURES:

- ☞ Created as per the latest CUET (UG) syllabus
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PREFACE

The Common University Entrance Test, CUET (UG) is a crucial milestone for students as they progress towards their undergraduate education. It is the sole opportunity for them to gain admission into premier undergraduate institutions and courses after the completion of Class XII.

Target Publications, with more than a decade of experience and expertise in the domain of competitive examination, offers '**CUET (UG) 10 Practice Paper Set –History**' for CUET (UG) aspirants, which is a meticulously designed book to assess the threshold of knowledge imbibed by students.

These practice papers have been created through 3 pronged approach:

- Comprehensive coverage** of History syllabus
- In depth analysis** of CUET(UG) previous years' question papers
- Variety of questions** to prepare students meticulously, bearing in mind a varying range of difficulty level.

Includes **Timeline with Important Events** that will help aspirants to solve chronological questions in an effective way.

This book charts out a compilation of 10 Practice Papers aimed at students appearing for the CUET (UG) examination.

Each paper covers various question types (**Passage/Case-Study Based Questions, Match the Columns, Statement Based Questions, Arrange in chronological order, Assertion and Reasons**) based on CUET (UG) - 2022 and 2023 question paper and touches upon all the conceptual nodes of History. The core objective of this book is to gauge the student's preparedness to appear for CUET (UG) examination.

Question paper of CUET (UG) 2022 and 2023 is provided along with hints and explanations to offer students a glimpse of the complexity of questions asked in entrance examination.

Apart from mastery on the subject content, we hope that this book will also help students to achieve objectives such as time-management and develop their ability to utilize the paper-pattern format (choice of questions to attempt) to their advantage in order to maximize their scores.

We hope that the book helps the learners as we have envisioned.

Publisher

Edition: First

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us on: mail@targetpublications.org

Disclaimer

This reference book is based on the CUET (UG) official syllabus prescribed by National Testing Agency (NTA). We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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Syllabus for CUET (UG) - History

Unit I: The Story of the First Cities Harappan Archaeology

- *Broad overview:* Early urban centres.
- *Story of discovery:* Harappan civilization.
- *Excerpt:* Archaeological report on a major site. *Discussion:* how it has been utilized by archaeologists/historians.

Unit II: Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story

- *Broad overview:* Political and economic history from the Mauryan to the Gupta period.
- *Story of discovery:* Inscriptions and the decipherment of the script. Shifts in the understanding of political and economic history.
- *Excerpt:* Asokan inscription and Gupta period land grant.
- *Discussion:* Interpretation of inscriptions by historians.

Unit III: Social Histories using the Mahabharata

- *Broad overview:* Issues in social history, including caste, class, kinship and gender.
- *Story of discovery:* Transmission and publications of the Mahabharata.
- *Excerpt:* From the Mahabharata, illustrating how it has been used by historians.

Unit IV: A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa

- *Broad overview:*
 - (a) A brief review of religious histories of Vedic religion, Jainism, Vaisnavism, Saivism.
 - (b) Focus on Buddhism.
- *Story of discovery:* Sanchi stupa.
- *Excerpt:* Reproduction of sculptures from Sanchi.
- *Discussion:* Ways in which sculpture has been interpreted by historians, other sources for reconstructing the history of Buddhism.

Unit V: Medieval society through Travellers' Accounts

- *Broad Overview:* Outline of social and cultural life as they appear in travellers' accounts.
- *Story of their writings:* A discussion of where they travelled, why they travelled, what they wrote, and for whom they wrote.
- *Excerpts:* from Alberuni, Ibn Batuta, Bernier.
- *Discussion:* What these travel accounts can tell us and how they have been interpreted by historians.

Unit VI: Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition

- *Broad Overview:*
 - (a) Outline of religious developments during this period.
 - (b) Ideas and practices of the Bhakti-Sufi saints.
- *Story of Transmission:* How Bhakti-Sufi compositions have been preserved.
- *Excerpt:* Extracts from selected Bhakti Sufi works.
- *Discussion:* Ways in which these have been interpreted by historians.

Unit VII: New Architecture: Hampi

- *Broad Overview:*
 - (a) Outline of new buildings during Vijayanagar period — temples, forts, irrigation facilities.
 - (b) Relationship between architecture and the political system.
- *Story of Discovery:* Account of how Hampi was found.
- *Excerpt:* Visuals of buildings at Hampi.
- *Discussion:* Ways in which historians have analysed and interpreted these structures.

Unit VIII: Agrarian Relations :The Ain-i- Akbari

- *Broad overview:*
 - (a) Structure of agrarian relations in the 16th and 17th centuries.
 - (b) Patterns of change over the period.
- *Story of Discovery:* Account of the compilation and translation of Ain-i-Akbari.
- *Excerpt:* From the Ain-i-Akbari
- *Discussion:* Ways in which historians have used the text to reconstruct history.

Unit IX: The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles

- *Broad Overview:*
 - (a) Outline of political history c. 15th-17th centuries.
 - (b) Discussion of the Mughal court and politics.
- *Story of Discovery:* Account of the production of court chronicles, and their subsequent translation and transmission.
- *Excerpts:* from the *Akbarnama* and *Padshahnama*.
- *Discussion:* Ways in which historians have used the texts to reconstruct political histories.

Unit X: Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports

- *Broad overview:*
 - (a) Life of zamindars, peasants and artisans in the late 18th century.
 - (b) East India Company, revenue settlements and surveys.
 - (c) Changes over the nineteenth century.
- *Story of official records:* An account of why official investigations into rural societies were undertaken and the types of records and reports produced.
- *Excerpts:* From Firminger's *Fifth Report*, Accounts of Francis Buchanan-Hamilton, and Deccan Riots Report.
- *Discussion:* What the official records tell and do not tell, and how they have been used by historians.

Unit XI: Representations of 1857

- *Broad Overview:*
 - (a) The events of 1857-58.
 - (b) How these events were recorded and narrated.
- *Focus:* Lucknow.
- *Excerpts:* Pictures of 1857. Extracts from contemporary accounts.
- *Discussion:* How the pictures of 1857 shaped British opinion of what had happened.

Unit XII: Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports

- *Broad Overview:* The growth of Mumbai, Chennai, hill stations and cantonments in the 18th and 19th century.
- *Excerpts:* Photographs and paintings. Plans of cities. Extract from town plan reports. Focus on Kolkata town planning.
- *Discussion:* How the above sources can be used to reconstruct the history of towns. What these sources do not reveal.

Unit XIII: Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes

- *Broad Overview:*
 - (a) The nationalist movement 1918-48,
 - (b) The nature of Gandhian politics and leadership.
- *Focus:* Mahatma Gandhi in 1931.
- *Excerpts:* Reports from English and Indian language newspapers and other contemporary writings.
- *Discussion:* How newspapers can be a source of history.

Unit XIV: Partition through Oral Sources

- *Broad Overview:*
 - (a) The history of the 1940s;
 - (b) Nationalism, Communalism and Partition.
- *Focus:* Punjab and Bengal.
- *Excerpts:* Oral testimonies of those who experienced partition.
- *Discussion:* Ways in which these have been analysed to reconstruct the history of the event.

Unit XV: The Making of the Constitution

- *Broad Overview:*
 - (a) Independence and the new nation state.
 - (b) The making of the Constitution.
- *Focus:* The Constitutional Assembly debates.
- *Excerpts:* From the debates.
- *Discussion:* What such debates reveal and how they can be analyzed.

Broad features of CUET (UG)

Mode of Examination: Hybrid Mode (Pen & Paper + CBT)					
Sections	Subjects/ Tests	Questions to be Attempted	Marks per Question	Question Type	Duration
Section IA - Languages	There are 13 different languages. Any of these languages may be chosen.	40 questions out of 50 in each language	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language to be tested through Reading Comprehension based on different types of passages– Factual, Literary and Narrative, [Literary Aptitude and Vocabulary] MCQ Based Questions 	45 Minutes for each language
Section IB - Languages (Optional)	There are 20 Languages. Any other language apart from those offered in Section I A may be chosen.				
Section II - Domain	There are 27 Domains specific Subjects being offered under this Section. A candidate may choose a maximum of 4 or 5 Domains subjects as desired by the applicable University/ Universities.	40 Questions to be attempted out of 50	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCQs based on syllabus given on NTA website i.e NCERT Class XII syllabus only 	Duration for all test papers would be 45 minutes except for Mathematics/Applied Mathematics, Accountancy, Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Computer Science/Informatics Practices which would be 60 minutes
Section III General Test	For any such undergraduate programme/ programmes being offered by Universities where a General Test is being used for admission.	50 questions out of 60	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Knowledge, Current Affairs, General Mental Ability, Numerical Ability, Quantitative Reasoning (Simple application of basic mathematical arithmetic/algebra geometry/mensuration /stat taught till Grade 8), Logical and Analytical Reasoning 	60 Minutes

-Maximum 06 Test papers (04 or 05 domain subjects including General Test and 01 or 02 languages).
 -Candidates may choose a maximum 06 Subjects including languages (Indian and Foreign) and General Test Note:
 -It is advisable for candidates to select at least one language

Candidates are advised to visit the NTA CUET (UG) official website <https://cuet.samarth.ac.in/> for the latest updates regarding the Examination.

Important Tips to Crack CUET (UG)

& Get into the College of your DREAMS...

1

Understanding the Syllabus and Exam Pattern: To perform well and have effective exam preparation, candidates have to thoroughly go through the syllabus and exam pattern

2

Making a List of Important Topics: Make a list of topics, subject wise. Segregate the subjects and topics into easy and difficult as per personal convenience. List down topics that will carry maximum weightage as per previous years question papers.

3

Planning and Prioritizing: Plan your studies according to your needs and preferred method of learning. Ensure that you allot sufficient time to address every subject listed in the CUET syllabus.

4

Make notes of important points: While you are studying for the CUET exam, jot down key points. This will make it easier and faster for you to remember the key information.

5

Attempting Maximum number of Mock tests and Analyzing: To acquire an understanding of the exam, take advantage of CUET mock exams. You may also use this to pinpoint your areas of weakness and strengthen them.

6

Revise, Revise and Revise....: Make sure to revise all the topics that you have studied, this will increase your confidence and aid in the retention of the knowledge.

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CUET (UG) - 2022 Question Paper

Instructions:

- Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions.
- Each question carries 5 marks.
- No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.
- Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.

- The Harappan procured lapis lazuli, a blue stone from
(A) Nageshwar (B) Shortughai
(C) Balakot (D) Lothal
- Identify the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India.
(A) REM Wheeler
(B) Alexander Cunningham
(C) John Marshall
(D) Daya Ram Sahni
- Which one of the following is not considered as a proof of agricultural technology of Harappan culture?
(A) Terracotta bull
(B) Teracotta Models of Plough
(C) Grid Patterned streets
(D) Traces of canals at Shortughai
- Archaeologist have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by
(A) Kushanas (B) Romans
(C) Yaudheyas (D) Mauryas
- Who among the following rulers adopted the title 'Devaputra' or 'Son of God'?
(A) Chola rulers (B) Maurya rulers
(C) Gupta rulers (D) Kushana rulers
- Name the Chinese traveller/scholar who visited the Pataliputra city in 7th century CE, he found it in ruins and with small population.
(A) Fia-Xian (B) Xuan Zang
(C) Q Sing (D) I-tsing
- According to Manusmriti, which among the following is not one of the means for men to acquire wealth?
(A) Conquest (B) Investment
(C) Stealing (D) Inheritance
- According to Manusmriti, endogamy refers to marriage
(A) Outside the kin or caste group.
(B) Within the kin and caste group.
(C) Practice of a man having several wives.
(D) Practice of women having several husbands.
- Select the strategies adopted by Brahmanas to enforce the norm of 'right' occupation.
i. They asserted through hymns in Rigveda that Varna was of divine origin.
ii. They advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms.
iii. They attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by their merit.
iv. They never attempted to enforce anything, it was just that people chose their occupation.
Choose the correct answer from the option given below.
(A) i and iii (B) ii and iii
(C) i and iv (D) i and ii
- Who among the following visited Amaravati and collected several sculpture panels and took them to Madras?
(A) Marco Polo (B) John Marshall
(C) Walter Elliot (D) John Robinson
- Match the following.

	List I (Sanchi Sculptures)		List II (Symbolic Meaning)
i.	Empty seat	a.	Auspicious Symbols
ii.	Wheel	b.	Strength and Wisdom
iii.	Shalabhanjika	c.	First Sermon of Buddha
iv.	Elephants	d.	Meditation of Buddha

(A) i. ii. iii. iv. (B) i. ii. iii. iv.
(C) a. c. b. d. (D) b. c. a. d.
(E) c. b. d. a. (F) d. c. a. b.
- Choose the correct statements regarding the survival of the Sanchi stupa complex.
i. The decisions of Shah Jehan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum.
ii. The good luck in escaping the eyes of railway contractors and builders.
iii. The good luck in escaping the eyes of those looking for finds to carry away to the museums of Europe.



- iv. The steps taken by the British government to conserve the Stupa.
v. The steps taken to demacrate it as a residential building.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (A) i, ii, iv and v (B) ii, iii, iv and v
(C) i, iii, iv and v (D) i, ii and iii

13. Who among the following has written in detail about the unique communication or about the postal system of Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Al-Biruni
(B) Abdul-Razzaq Samarqandi
(C) Ibn Battuta
(D) Peter Mundi

14. Match the following.

	List I (Titles)		List II (Sufi-Shaikh)
i.	Sultan-ul-Mashaikh	a.	Khwaja Muinuddin
ii.	Gharib Nawaz	b.	Shaikh Fariduddin
iii.	Ganj-i-Shakar	c.	Nizamuddin Auliya
iv.	Chiragh-i-Delhi	d.	Shaikh Nasiruddin

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

15. Andal, a women Alvar, saw herself as beloved of

- (A) Krishna (B) Vishnu
(C) Shiva (D) Ganesh

16. Match the following.

	List I		List II
i.	Shahada	a.	Fasting during the month of Ramzan
ii.	Salat	b.	Prophet Mohammad is messenger of Allah
iii.	Sawm	c.	Giving alms
iv.	Zakat	d.	Offering prayers five times a day

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

17. Match the following.

	List I		List II
i.	Domingo Paes	a.	Russia
ii.	Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi	b.	Italy
iii.	Afanasy Nikitin	c.	Persia
iv.	Niccolo di Conti	d.	Portugal

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

18. Arrange the following in ascending order.

- i. Aravidu dynasty
ii. Saluvas dynasty
iii. Tuluvas dynasty
iv. Sangama dynasty

Choose the correct answer from the options given

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv (B) iv, i, ii, iii
(C) iv, ii, iii, i (D) iv, iii, ii, i

19. Abdur Razzaq, was greatly impressed by the unique features of Vijayanagara's fortification. Choose the features of Vijayanagara's fort.

- i. Eight lines of forts were constructed.
ii. No mortar was used in construction.
iii. The stone blocks were wedge shaped.
iv. Circular bastions and pyramids were there in forts.
v. The fortification did not enclose agricultural tracts.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (A) i, ii, iii and v (B) ii and iii
(C) ii, iii, iv and v (D) i, iv and v

20. Most peasants during the Mughal rule in India produced a minimum of _____ crops.

- (A) 7 (B) 4
(C) 3 (D) 2

21. Arrange the following capital cities of the Mughals according to the timeline. (from first to the last)

- i. Fatehpur Sikri
ii. Shahjahanabad
iii. Agra
iv. Lahore

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

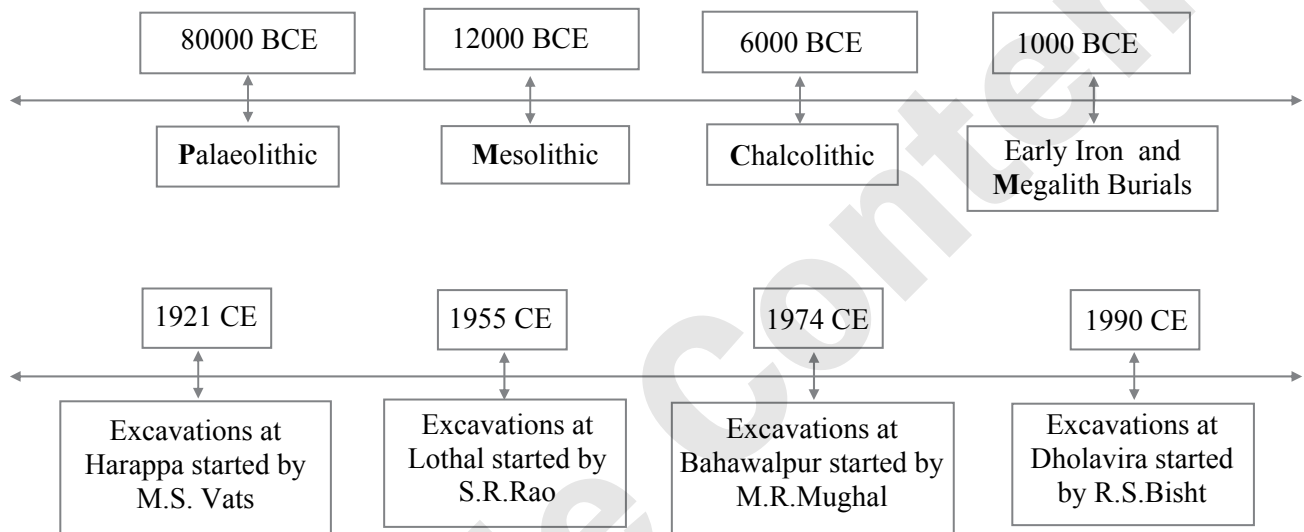
- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
(B) iv, iii, ii, i
(C) iii, i, iv, ii
(D) ii, iv, i, iii

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see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**

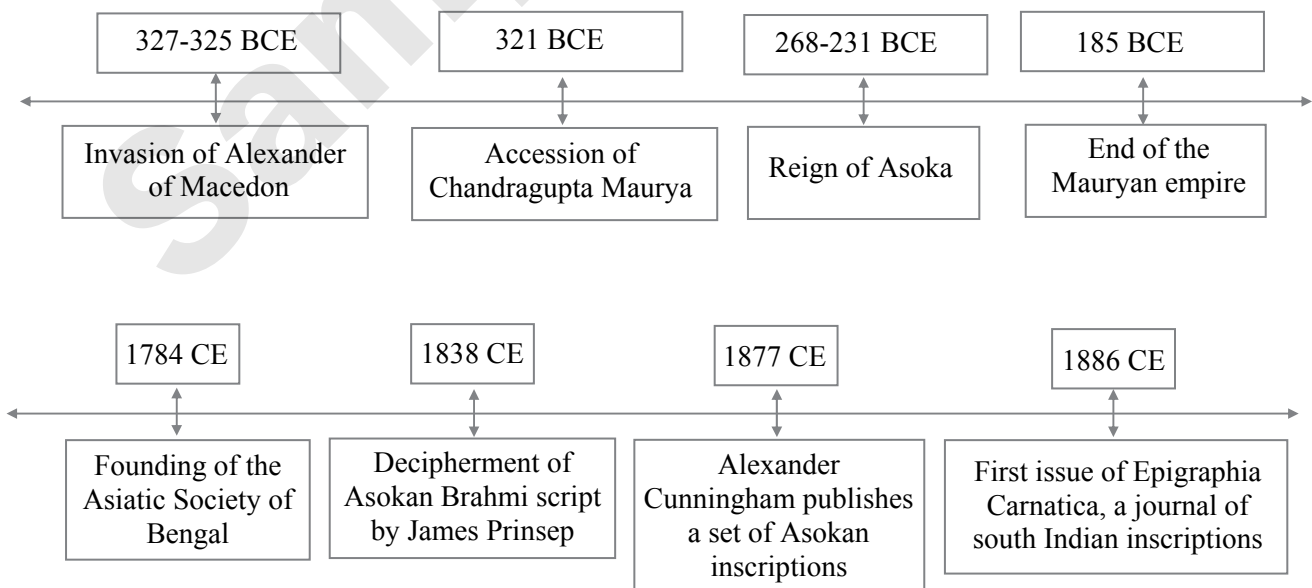
TIMELINE WITH IMPORTANT EVENTS

◆ THEME ONE – Bricks, Beads and Bones: The Harappan Civilisation

[Trick to remember- **PMCM**]

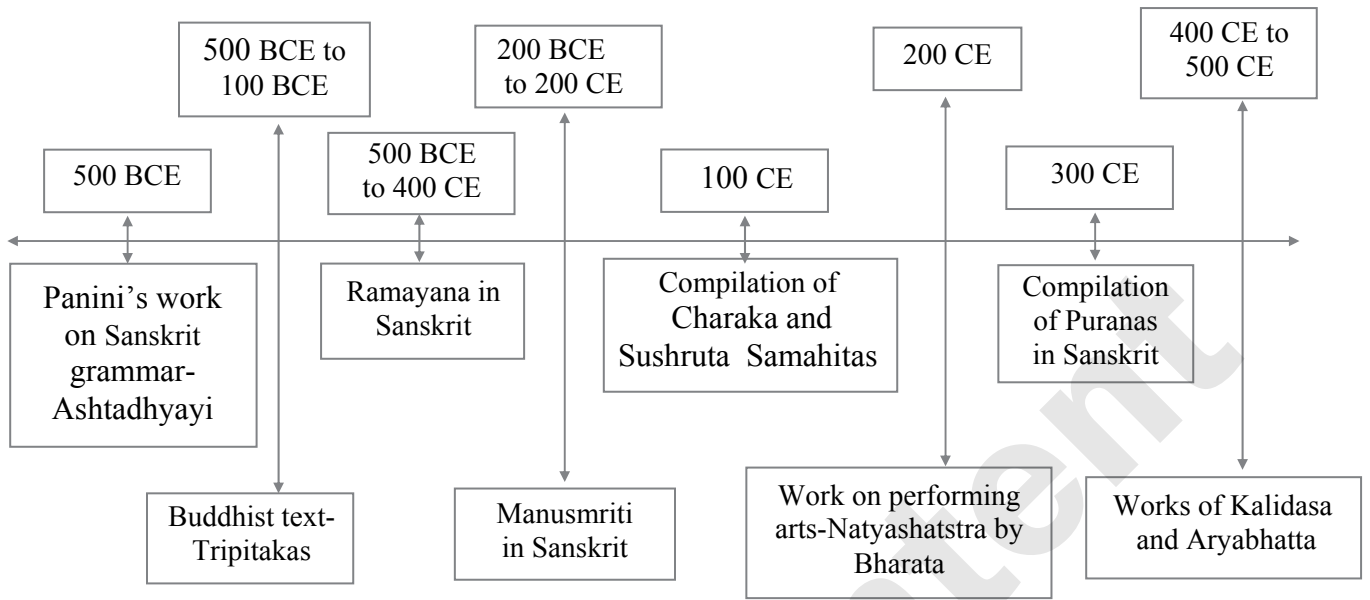


◆ THEME TWO – Kings, Farmers and Towns: Early States and Economics

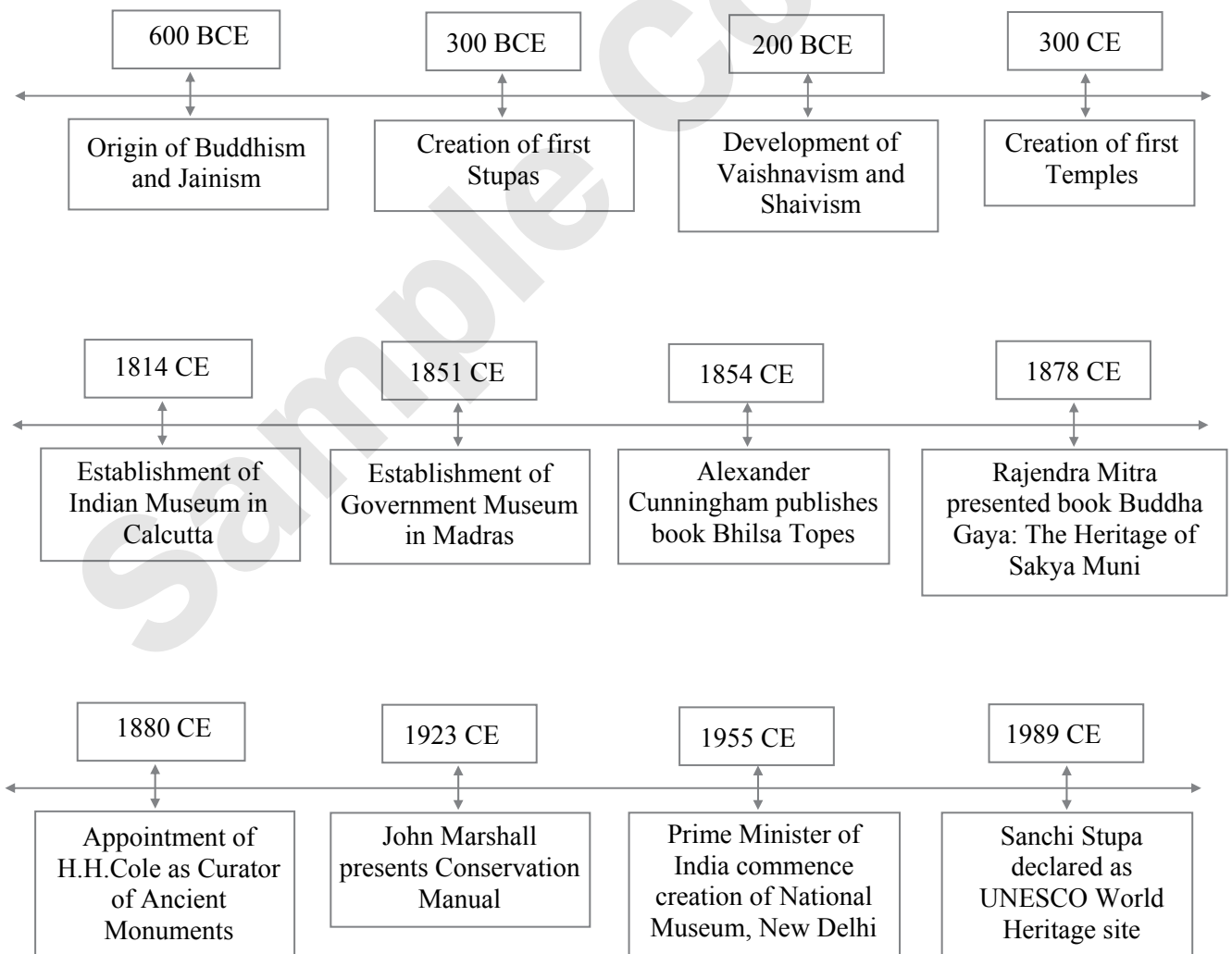




◆ **THEME THREE – Kinship, Caste and Class: Early Societies**



◆ **THEME FOUR – Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings: Cultural Developments**



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To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**

Instructions:

- Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions.
- Each question carries 5 marks.
- Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.
- No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.

- Which one of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization had remains of Terracotta models of plough?
(A) Lothal. (B) Banawali
(C) Kalibangan (D) Daimabad
- Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column I by matching them with respective terms in Column II.

Column I		Column II	
i.	Lumbini	a.	Death Place of Buddha
ii.	Bodh Gaya	b.	Birth Place of Buddha
iii.	Sarnath	c.	First Sermon
iv.	Kushinagara	d.	Enlightenment

- (A) (i – c), (ii – d), (iii – a), (iv – b)
 (B) (i – c), (ii – d), (iii – b), (iv – a)
 (C) (i – d), (ii – a), (iii – b), (iv – c)
 (D) (i – b), (ii – d), (iii – c), (iv – a)
- On whose advice did the lawyer and economist B.R. Ambedkar joined Union Cabinet as Law minister?
(A) Rajendra Prasad
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 - For how many days the sitting of Assembly took place for the formation of the Constitution?
(A) 364 days (B) 170 days
(C) 365 days (D) 165 days
 - Which one of the following movement greatly broadened the appeal of Indian National Congress among the middle classes?
(A) Partition of Bengal
(B) Swadeshi Movement
(C) Non Co-operation Movement
(D) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Who among the following was the Kotwal of Delhi before the Revolt of 1857?
(A) Nandlal Nehru
(B) Ganga Dhar Nehru
(C) Motilal Nehru
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

- Assertion (A):** Al-Biruni received best education available and he is proficient in different language.
Reason (R): Khwarizm was an important learning centre.
(A) Assertion (A) is true, but Reasoning (R) is false.
(B) Assertion (A) is false, but Reasoning (R) is true.
(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R) are true and Reasoning (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(D) Both Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R) are true and Reasoning (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Which one of the following books was translated by H.D.Barstow?
(A) Tarikh-ul Bhopal
(B) Kashf-ul-Haqaiq Bhopal
(C) Taj-ul Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal
(D) Tarikh Falsafa-e-Siyasat Bhopal
- Which one of the following deciphered Kharoshti and Brahmi Script?
(A) John Marshall
(B) Alexander Cunningham
(C) James Prinsep
(D) Alfred Smith
- Identify the following picture and choose the correct alternative.



- (A) Shakas Coin
 (B) Indo Greek Coin
 (C) Satvahanas Coin
 (C) Pratiharas Coin
- In which of the following languages was the Al-Biruni proficient?
 (i) Sanskrit (ii) Greek
 (iii) Persian
 (A) Only i (B) Only i and ii
 (C) Only ii and iii (D) Only i and iii



12. With reference to principal deity at Puri, Odisha, the word Jagannath means _____.
- (A) Lord of the Galaxy
(B) Lord of the Universe
(C) Lord of the World
(D) Lord of the Cosmos
13. The term Hampi has been derived from _____.
- (A) Local god Kalpusami
(B) Goddess Pochamma
(C) Local goddess Pampadevi
(D) Hindu goddess Mariamman
14. Identify the personality with the help of following information given below.
- A Congressman from the United Provinces.
 - His speech on the language of the nation once again sparked off a huge storm.
 - Made a plea that Hindi be used as language of Constitution-making.
- (A) K. M. Munshi (B) G. B. Pant
(C) N. G. Ranga (D) R. V. Dhulekar
15. Where was Al-Biruni taken when Sultan Mahmud invaded Khwarazm?
- (A) Herat (B) Ghazni
(C) Kabul (D) Kandahar
16. Which one of the following is institutions in India looks after the restoration and preservation of important monuments and heritage sites?
- (A) Centre for Heritage Conservation
(B) Indian National trust for Culture Heritage
(C) Archaeological Survey of India
(D) National Museum Institute
17. Which was the month when Sepoys arrived at gates of Red Fort?
- (A) Muharram (B) Ramzan
(C) Rabi-al-Awwal (D) Dhu-al-Hijjah
18. Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column I by matching them with respective terms in Column II.
- | Column I | | Column II | |
|----------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| i. | Marco Polo | a. | Uzbekistan |
| ii. | Francois Bernier | b. | Italy |
| iii. | Ibn Batuta | c. | Morroco |
| iv. | Al-Biruni | d. | France |
- (A) (i – c), (ii – d), (iii – a), (iv – b)
(B) (i – c), (ii – d), (iii – b), (iv – a)
(C) (i – d), (ii – a), (iii – b), (iv – c)
(D) (i – b), (ii – d), (iii – c), (iv – a)
19. What was the principal focus of towns in South India?
- (A) Market (B) Architecture
(C) Temples (D) Industry
20. Piyadassi which means pleasant to behold, is referred to which one of the following kings?
- (A) Bimbisara
(B) Bindusara
(C) Chandragupta I
(D) Asoka
21. Which one of the following person brought ruins of Hampi to light?
- (A) Alfred Marshall
(B) Colin Mackenzie
(C) John Marshall
(D) Alexander Hess
22. Arrange the following in the chronological order according to the timeline.
- Wellesley introduced Subsidiary Alliance System in Awadh
 - Meerut Mutiny started
 - Summary revenue settlements introduced in Awadh by the British
 - Annexation of Awadh
- (A) i, ii, iii, iv (B) iii, ii, iv, i
(C) ii, iii, iv, i (D) i, iv, iii, ii
23. What was the central purpose of Ain?
- (A) Present vision of Shahjahan's empire
(B) Present vision of Humayun's empire
(C) Present vision of Babur's empire
(D) Present vision of Akbar's empire
24. Identify the personality with the help of following information given below.
- He was the Commissioner of Lucknow.
 - He collected the Christian population and took refuge in the heavily fortified Residency.
 - He was killed but the Residency continued to be defended under the command of Colonel Inglis.
- (A) Colin Campbell
(B) Henry Lawrence
(C) Thomas Outram
(D) Henry Havelock
25. Which one of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization was first to be discovered?
- (A) Manda
(B) Chanhudaro
(C) Amrit
(D) Harappa
26. Which kind of worship is associated generally with goddess?
- (A) Bhakti (B) Tantric
(C) Yajna (D) Darshan
27. Ain-I-Akbari was authored by _____.
- (A) Raja Mansingh (B) Abu'l Fazl
(C) Tansen (D) Birbal

Page no. **19** to **57** are purposely left blank.

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(Solved Paper – 2022)

Solution

1. (B)
Harappan Civilization procured lapis lazuli, a blue stone, through trade routes from the mines of Shortughai in Afghanistan.
2. (B)
Sir Alexander Cunningham, a British archaeologist, served as the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India.
3. (C)
4. (C)
Archaeologists have unearthed several thousands of copper coins issued by Yaudheyas which were pointing to their interest in economic exchanges.
5. (D)
Kushana rulers also adopted the title devaputra, or “son of god”, possibly inspired by Chinese rulers who called themselves sons of heaven.
6. (B)
Hiuen Tsang or Xuan Zang was the Chinese traveller/ scholar who visited the Pataliputra city in 7th century CE and found it in ruins and with small population.
7. (C)
According to Manusmriti, men could acquire wealth only by inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work and acceptance of gifts from good people, etc.
8. (B)
Endogamy or marriage within the kin group, which was prevalent amongst several communities in south India.
9. (D)
The Brahmanas evolved many strategies for enforcing right occupation norms. One was to assert that the Varna order was of divine origin. They advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms. They attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth. They also reinforced these norms by stories like Mahabharata and other texts.
10. (C)
In 1854, Walter Elliot, the commissioner of Guntur-Andhra Pradesh, visited Amaravati and collected several sculpture panels and took them away to Madras. These came to be called the Elliot marbles after him.
11. (D)
12. (D)
The Sanchi Stupa complex has survived due to the decisions of Shah Jahan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum. Shah Jehan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum provided financial aids maintenance of Sanchi Stupa complex. They had also funded for publication of books on sanchi and other major archaeological sites.
13. (C)
Ibn Battuta has given a detailed account of the postal system during the Delhi Sultanate. He was also amazed by the efficiency of the postal system which allowed merchants to not only send information and remit credit across long distances, but also to dispatch goods required at short notice.
14. (A)
15. (B)
Andal, a woman Alvar, saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu, expressing her devotion through poetry and religious hymns in the Tamil traditions.
16. (A)
17. (D)
18. (C)
 - Sangama dynasty ruled from 1336 to 1485 AD.
 - Saluva dynasty ruled from 1485 to 1505 AD.
 - Tuluva dynasty ruled from 1491 to 1570 AD.
 - Aravidu dynasty ruled from 1542 to 1652 AD.
19. (B)
Abdur Razzaq, was greatly impressed by key features of Vijayanagara's fort which are Seven lines of forts were constructed. No mortar was used in construction. The stone blocks were wedge shaped which helped in holding the fort in place.
20. (D)
Most peasants during the Mughal rule in India produced a minimum of two crops in a year.
21. (C)
 - Agra was established as the capital of the Mughal Empire by Emperor Babur: 1526.
 - Emperor Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri and made it the capital: 1571 to 1585.
 - Lahore served as a temporary capital during the reign of Emperor Akbar.
 - Shahjahanabad became the capital of the Mughal Empire under Emperor Shah Jahan : 1638.



22. (C)
23. (A)
Nur Jahan, Shah Jahan's daughters Jahanara and Roshanara are the Mughal queens and princesses who controlled financial resources.
24. (C)
The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad was designed by Jahanara who was daughter of Emperor Shah Jahan was renowned for her intelligence, beauty and patronage of the arts.
25. (C)
26. (C)
Lucknow was represented by Birjis Qadr after the death of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.
27. (A)
28. (A)
The experience of François Sisten, a native Christian police inspector in Sitapur is important in the context of the communication of the message of revolt and mutiny.
29. (A)
Forsyth, a British official estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion in 1857.
30. (A)
Thomas Jones Barker an English artist was the painter of the famous painting 'Relief of Lucknow', which celebrates the British saviours and shows the Indian rebels in poor light.
31. (C)
Subsidiary Alliance was devised by Lord Wellesley in Awadh in 1801. Subsidiary alliance stated that the British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats. The ally could enter into war without taking permission from the British.
32. (A)
- British set up trading post in Madras: 1639.
- Lottery Committee was established :1817.
- Railways in India were established by the British: 1853.
- First All India Census:1881.
- Capital was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi:1911.
33. (A)
The factors which made Gandhiji people's leader of mass struggle were he began to live in a very simple lifestyle, he spoke the language of local people, he wore simple clothes which a poor Indian would wear, he spent each day working on Charkha.
34. (B)
New branches of Congress were set up in various India. A series of 'Praja Mandals' were established to promote nationalist creed in the Princely States. Gandhiji encouraged communication of nationalist message in the mother tongue.
35. (C)
- Lahore Session and the demand for Purna Swaraj: 26th December, 1929.
- Gandhi promoted to celebrate Independence Day in a traditional way: 26th January, 1930
- Salt March begins: 12th March, 1930.
- Salt was made by Gandhiji and salt law was broken at Dandi: 6th April, 1930.
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed: 5th March, 1931.
36. (D)
- Champaran Satyagraha: 1917
- Kheda Satyagraha: 1918
- Rowlatt Satyagraha: 1919.
- Bardoli Satyagraha: 1928
- Quit India Movement: 18th August, 1942.
37. (C)
38. (D)
In Champaran Satyagraha Movement of 1917, Mahatma Gandhi tried to obtain for the peasants security of tenure and freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice. It was the first Civil Disobedience Movement of India.
39. (C)
The Pakistan Resolution was drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan and presented on 23rd March, 1940 by Fazl-ul-Haque.
40. (C)
41. (B)
42. (A)
43. (B)
44. (A)
45. (A)
46. (B)
47. (C)
48. (B)
49. (B)
50. (A)

Page no. **60** to **61** are purposely left blank.

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Practice Paper – 01

1. (B)
Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali-Haryana. Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan-Rajasthan.
2. (D)
3. (C)
On the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, lawyer and economist B.R. Ambedkar joined the Union Cabinet as law minister and he served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.
4. (D)
5. (B)
Through the Swadeshi movement of 1905-07, the Indian National Congress had greatly broadened its appeal among the middle classes.
6. (B)
Ganga Dhar Nehru who was grandfather of the first Prime Minister of India i.e Jawaharlal Nehru was the Kotwal of Delhi before the Revolt of 1857.
7. (C)
Al-Biruni received best education available and he is proficient in different languages like Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew and Sanskrit because Khwarizm, his birth place was an important learning centre.
8. (C)
Taj-ul Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal which is also called as History of Bhopal was translated by H.D.Barstow in 1876.
9. (C)
James Prinsep was founding editor of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal is known for deciphering the Kharosthi and Brahmi scripts of ancient India.
10. (B)
Indo Greek coin with King Menander inscribed on it.
11. (D)
Al-Biruni was proficient in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew and Syriac.
12. (C)
The word Jagannath means Lord of the world which is considered as an avatar of Vishnu.
13. (C)
14. (D)
15. (B)
Al-Biruni was taken to the capital city of Ghazni by Sultan Mahmud as a hostage.
16. (C)
17. (B)
On May 11, the sepoys reached the Red Fort's gates in the early hours of the morning. It was the start of Ramzan, a month of fasting and prayer in the Muslim faith.
18. (D)
19. (C)
In the towns of South India like Madurai and Kanchipuram the principal focus was the temple. Religious festivals, fairs, pilgrimage were also conducted.
20. (D)
21. (B)
The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an surveyor and cartographer, engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
22. (D)
- Wellesley introduced Subsidiary Alliance System in Awadh: 1801
- Annexation of Awadh: 1856
- Summary revenue settlements introduced in Awadh by the British: 1856-1857
- Meerut Mutiny started: 10May, 1857
23. (D)
The central purpose of Ain was to present vision of Akbar's empire where social harmony was provide by a powerfull ruling class.
24. (B)
25. (D)
26. (B)
Tantric is a kind of worship often associated with goddess which is generally open to all men, women and people of different caste and class.
27. (B)
Ain-I-Akbari was authored by Akbar's court famous historian Abu'l Fazl.
28. (D)
29. (B)
30. (C)
Permanent Settlement had started functioning in Bengal in 1793 under which East India Company had fixed revenue for each Zamindar to pay.



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