

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 50 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) It comprises 50 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) These questions follow the CUET (UG) examination pattern.
- (iv) Each correct answer is awarded +5 marks, with -1 for an incorrect answer.
- (v) The time allotted for this paper is 60 minutes.
- (vi) Attempt every question; detailed solutions are provided in the companion solutions booklet.

1. Which of the following is the decadent phase of the Harappan Civilization?

- (A) 1900 BCE - 1300 BCE
- (B) 2600 BCE - 1900 BCE
- (C) 3000 BCE - 1300 BCE
- (D) 3500 BCE - 2600 BCE

2. Archaeo-botanists are specialised in .

- (A) Ancient animal remains
- (B) Ancient plant remains
- (C) Ancient aquatic-animal remains
- (D) Ancient human remains

3. Terracotta-models of the 'plough' have been found at which sites?

- (A) Manda and Shortughai
 - (B) Daimabad and Rangpur
 - (C) Cholistan and Banawali
 - (D) Lothal and Nageshwar
-

4. Who was the first professional archaeologist to bring his experience of working in Greece and Crete to the field in India?

- (A) R.E.M. Wheeler
 - (B) John Marshall
 - (C) G.F. Dales
 - (D) Alexander Cunningham
-

5. Identify the **correct** statements in terms of 'Mohenjodaro: as planned urban centre':

- A. The Lower Town at Mohenjodaro provides examples of residential buildings.
- B. There are no windows in the walls along the ground level.
- C. What is also interesting is an apparent no concern for privacy.
- D. Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks.

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

- (A) A, B and D only
 - (B) A, B and C only
 - (C) A, B, C and D
 - (D) B, C and D only
-

6. Match the **LIST-I** with **LIST-II**:

No.	LIST-I (Associations)	No.	LIST-II (Term/Name/Place)
A.	The study of DNA of ancient population	I.	Mohenjodaro
B.	The first Director-General of the ASI	II.	Shamans
C.	The stone statue of 'Priest-king'	III.	Alexander Cunningham
D.	Men and women who claim magical and healing powers	IV.	Archaeogenetics

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

- (A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
 - (B) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
 - (C) A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II
 - (D) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
-

7. Which of the following evidence shows that the Harappans believed in the afterlife?

- (A) Metal Figurines and Vessels
 - (B) Great Bath and Docks
 - (C) Pottery and Ornaments
 - (D) Massive Pyramids
-

8. Arrange the following early-states from **north to south**:

- A. Ashmaka
- B. Matsya
- C. Gandhara
- D. Avanti

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

- (A) A, B, C, D
 - (B) A, B, D, C
 - (C) B, A, C, D
 - (D) C, B, D, A
-

9. Which rulers issued the largest hoards of gold coins in the c.first-century CE?

- (A) Mauryas
 - (B) Guptas
 - (C) Shakas
 - (D) Kushanas
-

10. Identify the scripts which were deciphered by James Prinsep in 1830s?

- (A) Pali and Greek
 - (B) Prakrit and Gurumukhi
 - (C) Brahmi and Kharosthi
 - (D) Roman and Sanskrit
-

11. From c. _____, the most visible trend was the emergence of early states, empires and kingdoms.

- (A) Sixth-Century BCE
- (B) Seventh-Century CE
- (C) Fifth-Century BP
- (D) Fourth-Century BCE

12. Arrange the following textual traditions in chronological order:

- A. The works on astronomy and mathematics by Aryabhata and Varahamihira
- B. Early Buddhist texts including the *Tripitaka*
- C. *Ashtadhyayi* of Panini, a work on Sanskrit grammar
- D. *Natyashastra* of Bharata, a work on dramaturgy

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

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) A, B, D, C
- (C) B, D, C, A
- (D) C, B, D, A

13. Who provided money for the preservation of the ancient site of 'Sanchi'?

- (A) Sultan Jehan Begum
- (B) Sultana Jahanara Begum
- (C) Sultan Shahnur Begum
- (D) Sultan Rokeya Begum

14. According to the _____, the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the parents, with a special share for the eldest.

- (A) Manusmriti
- (B) Upanishads
- (C) Mahabharata
- (D) Puranas

15. Identify the **incorrect** match in terms of thinkers and their associative countries:

- (A) Zarathustra - Iran
- (B) Kong Zi - China
- (C) Socarates - Germany
- (D) Mahavira - India

16. 'Hagiography' is a _____ of a saint or a religious leader.

- (A) Biography
 - (B) Autobiography
 - (C) Excerpt
 - (D) Poem
-

17. Jaina monks and nuns took five vows. Identify the **correct** statements from below:

- A. Abstain from killing
- B. Abstain from stealing and lying
- C. Renounce monastic existence and embrace the world
- D. Abstain from possessing property

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

- (A) A, B and C only
 - (B) A, B and D only
 - (C) A, B, C and D
 - (D) B, C and D only
-

18. According to which tradition, "Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation"?

- (A) Buddhist
 - (B) Jainism
 - (C) Ajivikas
 - (D) Lokayatas
-

19. Who appointed Ibn Battuta the *qazi* or judge of Delhi?

- (A) Balban
 - (B) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - (C) Mahmud of Ghazni
 - (D) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
-

20. Match the **LIST-I** with **LIST-II**:

LIST-I	LIST-II
Traveller	Origin-Country
A. Marco Polo	I. Portugal
B. Duarte Barbosa	II. Italy
C. Peter Mundy	III. Russia
D. Afanasii Nikitich Nikitin	IV. England

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

- (A) A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III
 - (B) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
 - (C) A - II, B - I, C - III, D - IV
 - (D) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
-

21. Sculpture of a Buddhist goddess 'Marichi' was found in .

- (A) Bihar
 - (B) United Provinces
 - (C) Maharashtra
 - (D) Bengal
-

22. According to the historians of religion, 'Saguna bhakti' included which type of traditions?

- (A) Worship of an abstract form of god
 - (B) Worship of non-specific deities
 - (C) Worship of gods often conceptualised in anthropomorphic forms
 - (D) No worship of any form of god
-

23. Which woman 'Alvar' saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu?

- (A) Appar
 - (B) Andal
 - (C) Karaikkal Ammaiyar
 - (D) Nalayira Andala
-

24. Arrange the following major religious teachers in chronological order:

- A. Sambandar in Tamil Nadu
- B. Basavanna in Karnataka
- C. Lal Shahbaz Qalandar in Sind
- D. Sri Chaitanya in Bengal

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

- (A) A, B, C, D
 - (B) A, B, D, C
 - (C) B, A, D, C
 - (D) C, B, D, A
-

25. The Vijayanagara Empire, was described by the contemporaries as the

.

- (A) Tamilkam Samrajyamu
 - (B) Karnataka Samrajyamu
 - (C) Vijayanagara Samrajyamu
 - (D) Kerala Samrajyamu
-

26. Which Vijayanagara ruler took pride in the title, "establisher of the Yavana kingdom"?

- (A) Harihara Raya
 - (B) Rama Raya
 - (C) Krishnadeva Raya
 - (D) Bukka Raya
-

27. Match the **LIST-I** with **LIST-II**:

LIST-I	LIST-II
Structures	Use/Purpose/ Characteristics
A. Mahanavami Dibba	I. Made to store rainwater
B. Kamalapuram tank	II. Chariot streets
C. Vitthala temple	III. Massive platform
D. Hazara Rama temple	IV. Used only by the king and his family

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

- (A) A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
 - (B) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
 - (C) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
 - (D) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
-

28. Identify the **correct** statements in relation to 'Vijayanagara Empire':

- A. The first dynasty, Sangama dynasty exercised control till 1488.
- B. They were supplanted by the Saluvas.
- C. The Saluvas remained in power till 1503.
- D. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

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

- (A) A, B and D only
 - (B) B, C and D only
 - (C) A, B and C only
 - (D) A, B, C and D
-

29. Which dynasty ruled from 'Penukonda'?

- (A) Tuluvas
 - (B) Gajapatis
 - (C) Deccan Sultans
 - (D) Aravidu
-

30. Which crop was introduced into India via Africa and Spain by the seventeenth-century?

- (A) Tobacco
 - (B) Maize
 - (C) Cotton
 - (D) Sugarcane
-

31. In the Indo-Persian sources of the Mughal period, the term 'pahi-kashta' refers to:

- (A) Non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis
 - (B) Non-resident cultivators who produced artefacts on a contractual basis
 - (C) Permanent resident cultivators who belonged to some other village and cultivated lands
 - (D) Residents of the village in which they held their lands
-

32. documents and village surveys made in the early years of British rule have revealed the existence of artisans, sometimes as high as 25 per cent of total village households.

- (A) Persian
 - (B) Bengali
 - (C) Marathi
 - (D) Marwari
-

33. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order:

- A. Nadir Shah invades India and sacks Delhi
- B. The 'diwani' of Bengal transferred to the East India Company
- C. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeats the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat
- D. Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodi, the Delhi Sultan, at Panipat

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

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) D, A, C, B
- (C) B, A, D, C
- (D) D, B, C, A

34. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II:

LIST-I Meanings	LIST-II Terms
A. Responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire	I. Daftar of the Diwan
B. Responsible for collection of revenue	II. Amil-guzar
C. The amount assessed as tax from a land	III. Jama
D. The amount collected as tax from a land	IV. Hasil

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

- (A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
- (C) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
- (D) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

35. In late eighteenth-century revenue records, the hill folks living around Rajmahal hills were known as ____.

- (A) Manjhis
- (B) Santhals
- (C) Paharias
- (D) Kaduyas

36. Who wrote a petition to the Collector of Ahmednagar, Deccan Riots Commission, from the village of Mirajgaon?

- (A) Sahukars
- (B) Zamindars
- (C) Taluqdars
- (D) Ryots

37. Identify the meaning of the term 'Rentier'?

- (A) People who took a property on rent
- (B) People who help others to take a property on rent
- (C) People who collect the rent of a property
- (D) People who live on rental income from property

38. On which occasion, the first public announcement was made regarding Gandhiji's own desire to make Indian nationalism more properly representative of the Indian people as a whole?

- (A) During a public rally in South-Africa
 - (B) During speech at the opening of Banaras Hindu University
 - (C) During a public meeting of Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (D) During speech at the Salt-March at Dandi
-

39. A series of _____ was established to promote nationalist creed in the princely states.

- (A) Swadeshi-Mandals
 - (B) Swaraj-Sabhas
 - (C) Prati-Sarkars
 - (D) Praja-Mandals
-

40. Identify the **correct** statements regarding the 'Salt-March':

- A. On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean.
- B. Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India during the famous 'Salt March' of 1930.
- C. The progress of 'Salt March' can be traced from an important source: the London newsmagazine, *London News*.
- D. The progress of Gandhiji's march can also be traced from the secret-reports filed by the police officials.

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

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

41.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

1857: Shah Mal

Shah Mal lived in a large village in Uttar Pradesh. He belonged to a clan of Jat cultivators whose kinship ties extended over chaurasee des. The lands in the region were irrigated and fertile, with rich dark loam soil. Many of the villagers were prosperous and saw the British land revenue system as oppressive: the revenue demand was high and its collection inflexible. Consequently cultivators were losing land to outsiders, to traders and moneylenders who were coming into the area. Shah Mal mobilised the headmen and cultivators of chaurasee des, moving at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British. As in many other places, the revolt against the British turned into a general rebellion against all signs of oppression and injustice. Cultivators left their fields and plundered the houses of moneylenders and traders. Displaced proprietors took possession of the lands they had lost. Shah Mal's men attacked government buildings, destroyed the bridge over the river, and dug up metalled roads – partly to prevent government forces from coming into the area, and partly because bridges and roads were seen as symbols of British rule. They sent supplies to the sepoys who had mutinied in Delhi and stopped all official communication between British headquarters and Meerut. Locally acknowledged as the Raja, Shah Mal took over the bungalow of an English officer, turned it into a "hall of justice", settling disputes and dispensing judgments. He also set up an amazingly effective network of intelligence. For a period the people of the area felt that firangi raj was over, and their raj had come. Shah Mal was killed in battle in July 1857.

Shah Mal belonged to which *pargana* in Uttar Pradesh?

- (A) Barout
- (B) Chinhhat
- (C) Bardoli
- (D) Awadh

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Cultivators revolted against the British because:

- (A) The lands in the region were not fertile
- (B) British land revenue system was considered just and based on correct revenue demands
- (C) Villagers were poor and drought-stricken
- (D) British land revenue system was considered oppressive due to high revenue demands

43.

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Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- A. Shah Mal was killed in battle in July 1857
- B. Cultivators left their fields and plundered the houses of moneylenders and traders
- C. Shah Mal moved at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British
- D. Shah Mal's men stopped all official communication between British headquarters and Meerut

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

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) A, C, D, B
- (C) B, A, D, C
- (D) C, B, D, A

44.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

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For what purpose was the “hall of justice” used by Shah Mal?

- (A) Used as an uprising headquarters
 - (B) Used for storing arms and ammunitions
 - (C) Used for conducting official meetings
 - (D) Used for settling disputes and dispensing judgments
-

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Match the **LIST-I** with **LIST-II**:

LIST-I Leaders

LIST-II Associations

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Danka Shah | I. Successor to Peshwa Baji Rao II |
| B. Nana Sahib | II. Local zamindar in Arrah |
| C. Kunwar Singh | III. Battle of Chinhat |
| D. Rani Lakshmi Bai | IV. Killed in the battle in June 1858 |

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

- (A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (B) A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
- (C) A - IV, B - II, C - III, D - I
- (D) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

46.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Constitution: Welcoming the Objectives Resolution

"...As an Adivasi, I am not expected to understand the legal intricacies of the Resolution. But my common sense tells me that every one of us should march in that road to freedom and fight together. Sir, if there is any group of Indian people that has been shabbily treated it is my people. They have been disgracefully treated, neglected for the last 6,000 years. ... The whole history of my people is one of continuous exploitation and dispossession by the non-aboriginals of India punctuated by rebellions and disorder, and yet I take Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at his word. I take you all at your word that now we are going to start a new chapter, a new chapter of independent India where there is equality of opportunity, where no one would be neglected." Singh spoke eloquently on the need to protect the tribes, and ensure conditions that could help them come up to the level of the general population. Tribes were not a numerical minority, he argued, but they needed protection. They had been dispossessed of the land they had settled, deprived of their forests and pastures, and forced to move in search of new homes. Perceiving them as primitive and backward, the rest of society had turned away from them, spurned them. He made a moving plea for breaking the emotional and physical distance that separated the tribals from the rest of society: "Our point is that you have got to mix with us. We are willing to mix with you ...". Singh was not asking for separate electorates, but he felt that reservation of seats in the legislature was essential to allow tribals to represent themselves. It would be a way, he said, of compelling others to hear the voice of tribals, and come near them.

Identify the speaker of this passage:

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Jaipal Singh
- (D) Govind Ballabh Pant

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Which social group is the subject of concern to the speaker?

- (A) Working Class
- (B) Religious Minorities
- (C) Tribal People
- (D) Farmers

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According to the speaker, the whole history of his people is one of _____.

- (A) Prosperity and development by the aboriginals of India
 - (B) Continuous exploitation and dispossession by the non-aboriginals of India
 - (C) Ignorance and isolation from the global network
 - (D) Modern education and social advancement in all sectors
-

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Constitution: Welcoming the Objectives Resolution

"...As an Adibasi, I am not expected to understand the legal intricacies of the Resolution. But my common sense tells me that every one of us should march in that road to freedom and fight together. Sir, if there is any group of Indian people that has been shabbily treated it is my people. They have been disgracefully treated, neglected for the last 6,000 years. ... The whole history of my people is one of continuous exploitation and dispossession by the non-aboriginals of India punctuated by rebellions and disorder, and yet I take Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at his word. I take you all at your word that now we are going to start a new chapter, a new chapter of independent India where there is equality of opportunity, where no one would be neglected." Singh spoke eloquently on the need to protect the tribes, and ensure conditions that could help them come up to the level of the general population. Tribes were not a numerical minority, he argued, but they needed protection. They had been dispossessed of the land they had settled, deprived of their forests and pastures, and forced to move in search of new homes. Perceiving them as primitive and backward, the rest of society had turned away from them, spurned them. He made a moving plea for breaking the emotional and physical distance that separated the tribals from the rest of society: "Our point is that you have got to mix with us. We are willing to mix with you ... ". Singh was not asking for separate electorates, but he felt that reservation of seats in the legislature was essential to allow tribals to represent themselves. It would be a way, he said, of compelling others to hear the voice of tribals, and come near them.

The need for protection of the 'forest dwellers' is necessitated by which reasons? Identify the **correct** statements:

- A. They had been dispossessed of the land they had settled
- B. Perceiving them as primitive and backward
- C. The rest of society had turned away from them
- D. Deprive of their forest and pastures

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

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only



50.

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What measure was suggested by the speaker for breaking the emotional and physical distance that separated the tribals from the rest of society?

- (A) Reservation of seats in the legislature for the tribals
- (B) Separate electorates for the tribals
- (C) Development of modern education
- (D) Establishment of special department for tribals