

CUET UG History (314) - 2025 Question Paper

Time Allowed :1 Hour	Maximum Marks :250	Total Questions :50
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test is of 1 hour duration.
2. The question paper consists of 50 questions. The maximum marks are 250.
3. 5 marks are awarded for every correct answer, and 1 mark is deducted for every wrong answer.

1. Arrange the major developments in Harappan Archaeology in a chronological order:

- (A) Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan seal.
- (B) S.R. Rao begins excavations at Lothal.
- (C) Daya Ram Sahni begins excavations at Harappa.
- (D) Vasant Shinde begins archaeogenetic research at Rakhigarhi.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

2. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of _____.

- (1) Shortughai in Afghanistan
- (2) Banawali in Haryana
- (3) Harappa
- (4) Mohenjodaro

3. Which of the following rulers adopted the title devaputra, or "son of god"?

- (1) Kushanas
- (2) Sakas
- (3) Mauryas
- (4) Satavahanas

4. The Gandatindu Jataka describes:

- (A) Cordial relationship between a king and his subjects.
(B) The plight of the subjects of a wicked king.
(C) The strained relationship, especially with the rural population.
(D) That, kings frequently fill their coffers by demanding high and oppressive taxes.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
(2) (A), (B) and (C) only
(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

5. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I Meanings	List-II Terms
(A) When descent is traced through the mother	(I) Adi-Parvan
(B) Barbarians or outsiders of the Brahmanical order	(II) Endogamy
(C) The first section of Mahabharata	(III) Matriliney
(D) Marriage within a kin group, caste, or a group living in the same locality	(IV) Mlechchhas

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

6. In play the Mrichchhakatika, the hero Charudatta was described as both a Brahmana and a _____.

- (1) Nishada
(2) Kshatriya
(3) Sarthavaha
(4) Mlechchha

7. Which ruler of the Satavahana dynasty claimed to be a unique Brahmana (ekabamhana)?

- (1) Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani
 - (2) Gotami-puta Siri-Vijay -Satakani
 - (3) Vashisti-puta Pulmayi
 - (4) Madhari-puta-Svami Sakasena
-

8. The Buddha regarded the 'social world' as the creation of:

- (1) Humans
 - (2) Planets
 - (3) Lord Brahma
 - (4) Lord Vishnu
-

9. Who persuaded Buddha to allow women into the sangha?

- (1) Ajatasattu
 - (2) Makkhali Gosala
 - (3) Mahapajapati Gotami
 - (4) Ananda
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10. If you are reading the traveller's accounts, which of the following would be of Al-Biruni:

- (1) Explanation of the caste system by looking for parallels in ancient Persia.
 - (2) Description of Delhi and Daulatabad (in Maharashtra) as vast cities.
 - (3) Finding the lack of private property in India.
 - (4) Description of the coconut and the paan, two kinds of plant produced in Medieval India.
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11. Which of the following is not true about the Lingayats?

- (1) On death, the devotee will be united with Vishnu.
 - (2) They ceremonially bury their dead.
 - (3) They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a 'linga'.
 - (4) Lingayats wear a small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder.
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12. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Meaning/ Characteristics	Sufi-Terms
(A) Sufi lineages	(I) Ziyarat
(B) Established rules for spiritual conduct and interaction between inmates/laypersons and the master	(II) Langar
(C) The practice of pilgrimage to the grave of the Shaikh	(III) Silsila
(D) Open kitchen which runs on futuh (unasked-for charity)	(IV) Murshid

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

13. Why were agricultural tracts incorporated within the fortified area of the Vijayanagara Empire?

- (1) To protect the agricultural belt itself.
- (2) To beautify the capital with greenery.
- (3) To provide fresh fruits and vegetables to the royal family.
- (4) To use agricultural fields as line of defense.

14. In Vijayanagara, water from which one of the following structures was conducted through the channel to the "royal centre"?

- (1) Lotus tank
- (2) Hiriya canal
- (3) Vijaya canal
- (4) Kamalapuram tank

15. Which of the following is not true about the Ain-i Akbari?

- (1) It was completed in 1598.
- (2) This is a view of the regions from the centre.
- (3) It provides quantitative information of various provinces.
- (4) Undertaken at the order of Emperor Akbar and completed at the time of Shah Jahan.

16. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I Revenue-Collection	List-II Terms
(A) The crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties	(I) bhaoli
(B) After the crops are cut and estimated in three lots; the good, the middling, and the inferior	(II) lang-batai
(C) After cutting the grain, heaps are divided among themselves	(III) kankut
(D) When the fields are divided after they are sown	(IV) khet-batai

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

17. In the seventeenth-century agrarian society, women of Rajasthan could send petitions to _____ seeking justice.

- (1) Village panchayat
- (2) Amin
- (3) Diwan
- (4) Subedar

18. Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- (A) Santhals begin to come and settle in the Rajmahal hills
- (B) Permanent Settlement in Bengal
- (C) Cotton boom begins
- (D) Santhal rebellion

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

19. Arrange the following events of 1857 chronologically:

- (A) Mutiny turned into a general revolt of the people
 - (B) Mutiny started in Meerut
 - (C) Delhi garrisons revolt
 - (D) British forces under Havelock and Outram entered the Residency in Lucknow
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 - (2) (B), (C), (A), (D)
 - (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 - (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)
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20. Who was approached for leadership by the sepoys of Meerut who broke out in mutiny against the British in 1857?

- (1) Rani Lakshmi Bai
 - (2) Nana Sahib
 - (3) Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah
 - (4) Kunwar Singh
-

21. Which movement was withdrawn by Gandhiji after a group of peasants attacked and torched a police station in the hamlet of Chauri Chaura (United Provinces)?

- (1) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (2) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (3) Quit India Movement
 - (4) Ahmedabad Labour Strike
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22. Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- (A) Ryots in Deccan villages rebel
 - (B) Slow process of agrarian expansion in the Bombay Deccan
 - (C) First revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan
 - (D) Regulating Act passed by the British Parliament
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (D), (C), (B), (A)
- (2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

23. Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- (A) Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodi, the Delhi Sultan, at Panipat, and becomes the first Mughal emperor
 - (B) Humayun is defeated by Sher Shah, in exile at the Safavid court
 - (C) Nadir Shah invades India and sacks Delhi
 - (D) The 'diwani' of Bengal was transferred to the English East India Company
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (C), (D), (B)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

24. In the eighteenth-century, which of the following was not the reason for the defaults on payments by the zamindars?

- (1) The initial demands were very high.
- (2) The zamindars' were allowed to organise troops and "cutcheries", for increasing their authority in the rural areas.
- (3) High demand was imposed at a time when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed.
- (4) The revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually.

25. What is the meaning of the term Benami?

- (1) Transactions made in the name of a fictitious or relatively insignificant person, whereas the real beneficiary remains unnamed.
- (2) In the name of a person called 'Benam'.
- (3) Transaction is done by and in the name of the real owner.
- (4) The special transactions where the real beneficiary remains traceable and accountable.

26. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I Leaders	List-II Regions
(A) Shah Mal	(I) Pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh
(B) Gonoo	(II) Singhbhum in Chotanagpur
(C) Birjis Qadr	(III) Awadh
(D) Kunwar Singh	(IV) Arrah in Bihar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

27. The total time span of the Harappan Civilisation ranges:

- (1) From 2000 BCE to 1000 BCE
- (2) From 6000 BCE to 1300 BCE
- (3) From 1500 BCE to 900 BCE
- (4) From Post Vedic Civilisation

28. Who deciphered 'Brahmi' and 'Kharosthi' scripts in 1838?

- (1) James Prinsep
- (2) Alexander Cunningham
- (3) D.C. Sircar
- (4) R.E.M. Wheeler

29. Identify the correct statements about the 'Inscriptions':

- (A) Routine agricultural practices and events of daily life are the subject-matter of inscriptions.
- (B) Record the achievements, activities or ideas of those who commissioned them.
- (C) Writings are engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery.
- (D) The earliest inscriptions were in Prakrit.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

30. In which language were the Ashokan inscriptions written in Afghanistan?

- (1) Sanskrit
- (2) Prakrit
- (3) Aramaic and Greek
- (4) Latin and Greek

31. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I Meanings	List-II Terms
(A) Term used by the Sanskrit texts to designate families	(I) Kula
(B) Tracing descent from father to son	(II) Polygyny
(C) The practice of a man having several wives	(III) Patriline
(D) The gift of a daughter in marriage	(IV) Kanyadana

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

32. In Sanskrit texts and inscriptions, the term 'Vanik' refers to:

- (1) Peasants
- (2) Merchants
- (3) Guilds
- (4) Kings

33. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I Origin-Country	List-II Thinker
(A) Iran	(I) Plato and Aristotle
(B) China	(II) Mahavira and Gautama Buddha
(C) Greece	(III) Zarathustra
(D) India	(IV) Kong Zi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

34. According to which Buddhist text, Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them?

- (1) Ashokavadana
(2) Sutta Pitaka
(3) Vinaya Pitaka
(4) Mahaparinibbana Sutta

35. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I Incident/ Characteristics	List-II Traveller
(A) He arrived in Ghazni as a hostage, but gradually developed a liking for this city	(I) Al-Biruni
(B) He reached Sind in 1333 and was later appointed as the qazi of Delhi	(II) François Bernier
(C) Physician to Prince Dara Shukoh	(III) Ibn Battuta
(D) Wrote a detailed account of trade and society in South India	(IV) Duarte Barbosa

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

36. Which of the following is not true about Ibn Battuta?

- (1) Wrote Rihla, book of travels, in Arabic.
(2) He was born in Tangier, into an educated family known for its expertise in Islamic religious law or shari'a.
(3) He describes that certain varieties of fine muslin were too expensive to be worn by ordinary people.
(4) He was ordered in 1342 to proceed to Persia as the envoy of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

37. The terms "great and little traditions" were coined by:

- (1) John Marshall
 - (2) R.E.M. Wheeler
 - (3) Robert Redfield
 - (4) M. N. Srinivas
-

38. Saguna bhakti traditions do not include:

- (1) Traditions that focused on the worship of specific deities such as Shiva, Vishnu and his avatars (incarnations)
 - (2) Forms of the goddess or Devi, all often conceptualized in anthropomorphic forms
 - (3) Worship of an abstract form of god
 - (4) Worship of a form of god with attributes
-

39. The rulers of Vijayanagara empire called themselves _____.

- (1) Rayas
 - (2) Nayakas
 - (3) Kudirais
 - (4) Samrajjyapatis
-

40. Who was appointed as the first Surveyor General of India in 1815?

- (1) George Michell
 - (2) John Marshall
 - (3) R.E.M. Wheeler
 - (4) Colin Mackenzie
-

Read the following passage and answer the questions (41-45):

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

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?

41. Who is the speaker of this passage?

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi
- (2) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (3) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (4) R.V. Dhulekar

42. According to the speaker, what was the consequence of the policy of a separate electorates?

- (1) Free and fair election
- (2) Increase in nationalism in India
- (3) Freedom for India
- (4) The partition of India

43. What is opposed by the speaker in the above passage?

- (1) The division of the country
- (2) The demand for separate electorate
- (3) The lapse of the British element
- (4) The demand for easy administration

44. The mischief of separate electorates was left behind by:

- (1) The Muslim League
- (2) The British Government

- (3) People leaving due to partition
 - (4) The Nawabs and the Rajas
-

45. Why, according to the speaker, the British introduced the separate electorates?

- (1) For their easy administration
 - (2) To strengthen the Indian polity
 - (3) To protect the rights of the Indians
 - (4) To provide a balanced political framework
-

Read the following passage and answer the questions (46-50):

Charkha

What I object to, is the craze for machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on "saving labour", till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of few, but in the hands of all. *YOUNG INDIA, 13 NOVEMBER 1924*
Khaddar does not seek to destroy all machinery but it does regulate its use and check its weedy growth. It uses machinery for the service of the poorest in their own cottages. The wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery. *YOUNG INDIA, 17 MARCH 1927*

46. Who is the author of the passage?

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (2) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (3) Subhash Chander Bose
 - (4) Vallabhbhai Patel
-

47. What is the writer opposing in the passage?

- (1) Quest for modernisation
 - (2) Setting up of factories
 - (3) Changing trends in modern times
 - (4) Mindless craze for machinery
-

48. What does the writer mean by 'saving labour'?

- (1) Saving the lives of humans
 - (2) Saving humans from hard labour
 - (3) Employing machines instead of human beings
 - (4) Giving honor to human labour
-

49. What fear is expressed in this paragraph?

- (1) Men will start loving machinery
 - (2) Machines will replace human labor and thousands will go unemployed
 - (3) Machines will rule the world
 - (4) Machine labour will get respect
-

50. What are the views of the writer about the role of machines and the concentration of wealth?

- (1) Industrialisation should not result in the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few elites
 - (2) Humans should get employment and not machines
 - (3) Machines should not be employed to replace humans
 - (4) Time and labor should be saved
-