

Code No.

**J – 2250**

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching  
Departments, 2020**

**CSS  
HISTORY**

--

**General Instructions**

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).
2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.
3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.
4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

To be filled in by the Candidate

Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

--

**PART – A**  
(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One mark each.**

**(60 × 1 = 60 marks)**

1. Who is the author of the work *What is History?*
  - a) E.H. Carr
  - b) Arnold Toynbee
  - c) Ranke
  - d) Croce

DO NOT WRITE HERE

---

2. Who introduced the term Subaltern?

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Antonio Gramsci
- c) Max Weber
- d) Emile Durkheim

3. Who is considered as 'the father of Sociology'?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Immanuel Kant
- c) Thomas Hobbes
- d) Auguste Comte

4. Which one among the following stands for the reasoning from particular to general?
- a) Objectivity
  - b) Epistemology
  - c) Induction
  - d) Deduction
5. Who defined history as 'the biography of Great Men'?
- a) V.A. Smith
  - b) John Locke
  - c) Edward Gibbon
  - d) Thomas Carlyle
6. Which one among the following was a characteristic of the Neolithic culture?
- a) Fishing
  - b) Development of Agriculture
  - c) Hunting
  - d) Crude Stone tools
7. Who was the founder of the 'Old Kingdom' in Egypt?
- a) Zoser
  - b) Ramses II
  - c) Ahmoses
  - d) Ramses III
8. The Egyptian Sun god is known as
- a) Pharaoh
  - b) Menes
  - c) Re
  - d) Osiris
9. The meaning of Mesopotamia is
- a) Between Rivers
  - b) Between Mountains
  - c) Marshy Land
  - d) Land of Gods
10. Which one among the following was the script used by the Mesopotamians?
- a) Hieroglyphic
  - b) Cuneiform
  - c) Brahmi
  - d) Hebrew
11. Gilgamesh was the
- a) Persian King
  - b) Mesopotamian Government
  - c) Mesopotamian Epic
  - d) Mesopotamian City

12. Who was the Persian God for righteousness?
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| a) Romulus | b) Appolo      |
| c) Ahriman | d) Ahura-Mazda |
13. Who is known as "the First Emperor" of China?
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Shu-ma-chien | b) Chengiz Khan  |
| c) Sargon       | d) Shih Huang-Ti |
14. Who is the author of the work, *What Happened in History*?
- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a) V. Gordon Childe | b) H.G. Wells    |
| c) Will Durant      | d) Michel Danino |
15. Who among the following was responsible for the emergence of Monasticism in medieval Western Christian Church?
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) St. Francis | b) St. Benedict |
| c) St. Basil   | d) St. Paul     |
16. Microliths are typical tools used in the
- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Neolithic age  | b) Chalcolithic age |
| c) Mesolithic age | d) Palaeolithic age |
17. Megaliths of South India mainly belonged to the
- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a) Iron age         | b) Neolithic age  |
| c) Chalcolithic age | d) Mesolithic age |
18. Which one among the following sites bears evidence of the earliest settled agriculture in India?
- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Surkhotada | b) Mehrgarh       |
| c) Kalibangan | d) Athranjikhhera |

19. The dockyard was found at
- a) Harappa  
b) Banawali  
c) Lothal  
d) Ropar
20. Kalibangan was situated on the bed of
- a) Jhelum  
b) Narmada  
c) Indus  
d) Ghaggar
21. Who among the following attempted to decipher the Indus script?
- a) Asko Parpola  
b) V.A. Smith  
c) Burton Stein  
d) F. Hardy
22. The *Vedangas* are \_\_\_\_\_ in number.
- a) Eight  
b) Six  
c) Four  
d) Ten
23. *Dasarajana* denotes
- a) Ten forms of Vishnu  
b) Name of a Chiefdom  
c) Battle of the ten kings  
d) None of the above
24. *Purushasukta* belongs to
- a) Yajurveda Samhita  
b) Atharvaveda Samhita  
c) Samaveda Samhita  
d) Rigveda Samhita
25. *Sulva sutras* are the oldest books on
- a) Ayurveda  
b) Chemistry  
c) Statecraft  
d) Geometry
26. Who wrote *Mudrarakshasa*?
- a) Chandragupta  
b) Kautilya  
c) Visakhadatta  
d) Vagbhata

27. The second Buddhist council was held at
- a) Pataliputra
  - b) Vaishali
  - c) Ahikshethra
  - d) Sarnath
28. Who was the charioteer of Buddha?
- a) Channa
  - b) Alara Kalama
  - c) Kanthaka
  - d) Sidhartha
29. *Mahabhinishkramana* in Buddhist history stands for
- a) Great Renunciation
  - b) First Sermon
  - c) Birth of Buddha
  - d) Attainment of salvation
30. Who was the first *Tirthankara*?
- a) Ajitha
  - b) Rishabha
  - c) Parswanatha
  - d) Mahavira
31. Who among the following was the founder of the *Ajivika* school?
- a) Upali
  - b) Ananda
  - c) Gosala Maskariputra
  - d) Charvaka
32. Hathigumpha inscription is associated with
- a) Asoka
  - b) Bimbisara
  - c) Sisunaga
  - d) Kharavela
33. *Amatya* stands for
- a) Minister
  - b) Commander in chief
  - c) King
  - d) Priest

34. Kautilya suggests \_\_\_\_\_ theory regarding administration.
- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) Ashtanga theory | b) Panchanga theory  |
| c) Saptanga theory | d) Chaturanga theory |
35. Who was the last king of the Maurya dynasty?
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) Mayura Varma | b) Brihadratha |
| c) Chandragupta | d) Kunala      |
36. Who were *Alvars*?
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) Saiva bhaktas | b) Buddhist monks |
| c) Jain Scholars | d) Vishnu bhaktas |
37. The people who inhabited *Mullai tinai* were called
- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) Ayar   | b) Uzhuvar  |
| c) Kallar | d) Meenavar |
38. Which one among the following was a Saiva literary work produced in medieval South India?
- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) Tiruvaimozhi    | b) Thevaram     |
| c) Divyaprabandham | d) Manimekhalai |
39. *Turkani-chihalgani* denotes
- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) The Ulemas       | b) The Turkish sultans |
| c) The Forty Nobles | d) The Jagirdars       |
40. The 'Battle of Khanua' was fought in the year
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1526 | b) 1530 |
| c) 1556 | d) 1527 |

41. Who was the tenth Guru of the Sikhism?
- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Guru Arjun Dev | b) Guru Tegh Bahadur |
| c) Guru Ramdas    | d) Guru Govind Singh |
42. *Pir* in Suffism denotes
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) Disciple | b) Master |
| c) Friends  | d) Poets  |
43. *Ashtadiggajas* flourished in
- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Vijayanagara Empire | b) Chola Kingdom    |
| c) Maratha Kingdom     | d) Chandela Kingdom |
44. The council of ministers in Maratha kingdom was called
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Mantri Sabha | b) Ashtadiggajas |
| c) Ashtapradhan | d) Parishad      |
45. Who among the following looked after the Military affairs in the Mughal empire?
- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Mir Bakshi | b) Qazi     |
| c) Subedar    | d) Muhtasib |
46. Who among the following was a prominent musician lived in the Mughal period?
- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| a) Fakir Ullah | b) Tansen |
| c) Birbal      | d) Anup   |
47. Who wrote *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*?
- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) R.C. Dutt         | b) K.P. Jayaswal |
| c) Dada Bhai Naoroji | d) R.C.Majumdar  |



48. Who were the leaders of the Santhal Rebellion?
- a) Buddho Bhagath and Chakra Bisayi
  - b) Rup Singh and Joria Bhagath
  - c) Jatra Bhagath and Hanumanthu
  - d) Siddhu and Kanhu
49. Who was the founder of Prarthana Samaj?
- a) Athmaram Pandurang
  - b) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
  - c) Keshab Chandra Sen
  - d) C.R. Das
50. The Kundara Proclamation was in the year
- a) 1810
  - b) 1809
  - c) 1800
  - d) 1805
51. Who was the founder of 'Young Italy'?
- a) Garibaldi
  - b) Count Cavour
  - c) Joseph Mazzini
  - d) Victor Immanuel
52. Who is associated with the 'Blood and Iron' policy?
- a) Count Cavour
  - b) Victor Immanuel
  - c) Adolf Hitler
  - d) Otto Von Bismarck
53. *Changatham* denotes
- a) Suicide squads
  - b) Priests
  - c) Kings
  - d) Bhaktas
54. Which one among the following was a trade guild?
- a) Nizhal
  - b) Ganam
  - c) Paritai
  - d) Manigramam

55. Which one among the following inscriptions refers to the trade center at Kollam?
- a) Tiruvalla Copper Plates
  - b) Tarisappalli Copper Plates
  - c) Vazhappalli Copper Plates
  - d) Thrikkodithanam Inscriptions
56. Who among the following Venad rulers assumed the title *Sangramadhira*?
- a) Ayyan Atikal
  - b) Sri Vallbhan Kotha
  - c) Ravi Varma Kulasekhara
  - d) Aditya Varma
57. Nediyruppu Swaroopam denotes the kingdom of
- a) Kozhikkode
  - b) Kochi
  - c) Kollam
  - d) Kolathunadu
58. *Thrippadidanam* took place in
- a) 1856
  - b) 1750
  - c) 1729
  - d) 1768
59. Who is called as 'the father of political movement in modern Travancore'?
- a) Dr. Palpu
  - b) T.K. Madhavan
  - c) Parameswaran Pillai
  - d) C. Kesavan
60. Who is the author of *Perumals of Kerala*?
- a) K.N. Ganesh
  - b) M.R. Raghava Varrier
  - c) T.K. Velu Pillai
  - d) M.G.S. Narayanan

ANSWER SHEET — PART — A

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E

21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E

41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E
51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E



## HISTORY

### PART – B (Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions.

**(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)**

1. Write a note on Objectivity.
2. Examine the chief features of Harappan culture.
3. Describe the rise of Magadha.
4. Examine the features of Asoka's policy of Dharmma.
5. Analyse the nature of Mughal Government.
6. Examine the features of Government under the Cheras of Mahodayapuram.
7. Describe the influence of geography on Kerala culture and history.
8. Write a note on the Archaeological sources for studying the history of Kerala.
9. Write a note on Aikya Kerala Movement.
10. Write a note on the role of revolutionary freedom fighters in anti-colonial struggles in India.
11. Examine the contributions of social reformers in the making of modern Kerala.
12. Make an assessment of the contributions of Ranke.























