

8. History Education

(a) History of Modern India (His. Ed. 321)
Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Mark: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B" 8x7=56

1. Explain the political condition of India before the advent of European's.
2. Discuss the circumstances leading to the out-break of the second Carnatic war.
OR
Explain the role of Dupleix in the Carnatic war.
3. Explain the main result of the "Battle of Plessey".
4. Discuss the relation of British Company with Mysore State.
OR
What do you mean by 'subsidiary system'? State its merits.
5. What do you understand by Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse's? How it applied to Indian States?
OR
Explain the effects of civil disobedience movement in India.
6. Describe the social evils of Indian society.
7. Discuss the role of A.R. Samar in the social movement of India.
8. Write a short note on civil disobedience movement of India.

Group "C"

2x12=24

9. Discuss the nature of the revolution of 1857 and its main reasons. Mention.
OR
Discuss the contribution of Swami Vivekananda towards the enrichment of Indian culture.
 10. Describe the socio-economic impact of British rule in India.
- Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.
1. Which Carnatic war was ended by the treaty of 'Aix-La-Chappell'?
a. Ist Carnatic war
b. IInd Carnatic war
c. IIIrd Carnatic war
d. None of them
 2. Which was the decisive war between English & French Company?
a. Battle of Ayer
b. Battle of Amber
c. Battle of Wand wash
d. None of them
 3. After the death of Aliwardikhan. Who was the Nawab of Bengal?
a. Mir Jafar
b. Mirkasim
c. Omichand
d. Sirajuddaula
 4. In which date, Battle of Plessey was occurred?
a. 1754
b. 1755
c. 1756
d. 1757
 5. In which date treaty of Mangalore was signed on?
a. 1781
b. 1782
c. 1783
d. 1784
 6. Who was the founder of Maratha State?
a. Sambhaji
b. Sahuji
c. Shivaji
d. Balaji
 7. Who was responsible to pass 'Doctrine of Lapse'?
a. Bentinck
b. Hasting
c. Dalhousie
d. Cornwallis
 8. In which date Hunter Committee was formed?
a. 1879
b. 1880
c. 1881
d. 1882
 9. Who had established the Prarthana Samaj?
a. Keshav Chandra
b. Bipin Chandra
c. Dayananda Saraswati
d. Atma Ram Pandurang
 10. Who was the leader of the Revolt in Jhansi?
a. Taty Tope
b. Nana Saheb
c. Mansingh
d. Luxmi Bai
 11. Who was not the Liberal leader in Indian History?
a. Dada Bhai Nauroji
b. Surendra Nath Banarjee
c. Gopal Krishna Gokhle
d. Vipinchandra Pal

OR

- Examine the importance of the treaty of Salbai.
- Describe the causes of national awakening in India.
- Trace the history of civil disobedience movement.

Group "B"

2×12=24

- Discuss the history of education in British India from 1858 to 1882.
- Critically examine the Era of moderate Nationalism in India.

OR

Explain the main reasons of partition of India into India and Pakistan.

Exam. 2070

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

- Describe the political condition of India before the advent of Europeans.
- What were the provisions of the "Treaty of Srirangapatnam"?

OR

- Give your opinion about Third Carnatic War.
- Describe the main results of the "Battle of Plassey."
- Explain the causes of the First Anglo-Sikh War.

OR

- Write a critical note on "Doctrine of Lapse Policy".
- Mention the results of the revolt of 1857.
- Write a critical note Ram Krishna Mission.

OR

- Estimate the educational reforms of Lord Curzon.
- Assess the role of Jinnah in the formation of Pakistan.
- Explain the effects of civil disobedience movement.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

- Explain the main causes of the rise of Extremism.
- What role did Mahatma Gandhi play for the independence in India?

OR

Discuss the impact of westernization in the Economic life of India.

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Who was the founder of Portuguese Empire in India?
(a) B. Diaz (b) Vasco-da-Gama
(c) De' Almedia (d) Albuquerque
- The first English factory in Bengal was set up at
(a) Satagaon (b) Chandranagar
(c) Hugli (d) Pulicut
- Who was the founder of Calcutta?
(a) Lord Clive (b) Job Charnocks
(c) Sir Noris (d) St. Thomas
- "Battle of Wandiwash" was fought between
(a) French and Portuguese (b) Dutch and Danes
(c) French and English (d) English and Danes
- Who was the French Commander in Third Carnatic War?
(a) Count D' Lally (b) Bursy
(c) La Bourdonnais (d) Sir Eyer Coote
- Mirau was the son of
(a) Mir Kasim (b) Muhammad Ali
(c) Mirjafur (d) Siraju-dav-lab
- Who was responsible for "Patna Massacre"?
(a) Sir Eyer Coote (b) Mirjafur
(c) M. Ali (d) Walter Rheinhardt
- Which war ended with the treaty of Pondichery 1755 AD?
(a) First Carnatic War (b) Second Carnatic War

- (c) Third Carnatic War (d) Battle of Plassey
9. When was the "Treaty of Amritsar" signed?
 (a) 1807 AD (b) 1808 AD
 (c) 1809 AD (d) 1810 AD
10. Who introduced "Doctrine of Lapse" in India?
 (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Dalhousie
 (c) Lord Elgin (d) Lord Mayo
11. Treaty of Srirangapattam was signed between
 (a) Maratha and English (b) Mysore and English
 (c) French and Maratha (d) Mysore and French
12. Who abolished Sati system in India?
 (a) Bentinck (b) Dalhousie
 (c) Ripon (d) Curzon
13. Where was the Theosophical society founded in 1875?
 (a) India (b) USA
 (c) UK (d) USSR
14. Who was the Mughal Emperor during the revolt of 1857 AD?
 (a) Nana Saheb (b) Madhav-Rao
 (c) Amir Shah (d) Bahadur Shah
15. The first president of Indian National Congress was
 (a) A.O.Hume (b) W.C.Benerjee
 (c) B.G. Tilak (d) Dada B. Naoroji
16. Who was the founder of the Hindu College, Calcutta?
 (a) Raja R.M. Roy (b) David Hare
 (c) H.V. Derojio (d) Asutosh Chaudhary
17. The famous "Dandi March" began in
 (a) 1918 A.D. (b) 1919 A.D.
 (c) 1925 A.D. (d) 1930 A.D.
18. Who was the second President of Republic of India?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. Radha Kirishna
 (c) Dr. Zakir Hussain (d) Dr. B.B. Patel
19. What are the teaching of Gandhiji?
 (a) Ahimsa and Violence (b) Truth and Violence
 (c) non-cooperation and Ahimsa (d) Ahimsa and Truth
20. Who had declared that British would have India by June 1948?
 (a) Wovel (b) Lord Mounbatton
 (c) Churchil (d) Atlee

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20.

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. The English built the Fort St. George in
 a. Calcutta b. Madras
 c. Agra d. Orrissa
2. "War of Austrian succession" was the immediate cause of.
 a. First Carnatic War b. Second Carnatic War
 c. Third Carnatic War d. Battle of Plassey
3. In which battle, Anwaruddin was killed?
 a. Battle of Adyer b. Battle of Ambar
 c. Battle of Arcot d. Battle of Wandiwash
4. Who was the first Viceroy of India?
 a. Warren Hastings b. Bentinck
 c. Lord Canning d. Lord Ripon
5. When was Punjab annexed to British territories?
 a. 1847 A.D. b. 1848 A.D.
 c. 1849 A.D. d. 1850 A.D.
6. Who was the "father of Technical Education in India?"
 a. Lord Ripon b. Lord Lytton
 c. Lord Dalhousie d. Lord Curzon

7. Treaty of Bassein was signed between
 - a. Peshawa and French
 - b. French and English
 - c. Sindhia and English
 - d. Peshawa and English
8. The revolt of 1857 ended the
 - a. French Company rule
 - b. Dutch Company rule
 - c. British Company rule
 - d. Danish Company rule
9. Who was the moderate leader of India?
 - a. B.G. Tilak
 - b. B.C. Pal
 - c. Lala Rajput Roy
 - d. Surendra Nath Benerjee
10. Who was the founder of Prathana Samaj?
 - a. D.N. Tagore
 - b. Dayananda Saraswati
 - c. A.O. Hume
 - d. Dr. Atrna Ram Panduranga
11. The first woman President of Congress was
 - a. Mrs. Annie Besent
 - b. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
 - c. Meera Eger
 - d. Apurba Sen
12. The first modern trade union was founded in India by
 - a. N.M. Joshi
 - b. Davide Hare
 - c. H.V. Derojio
 - d. Asutosh Chaudhary
13. The founder of Home rule movement was
 - a. Raju R.M. Roy
 - b. B.G. Tilak
 - c. Mahatma Gandhi
 - d. D.N. Tagore
14. When was the Muslim League formed?
 - a. 1904
 - b. 1905
 - c. 1906
 - d. 19074
15. Who was the first Prime Minister of India after Independence?
 - a. Raj Gopalachari
 - b. Rajendra Prasad
 - c. J. Nehru
 - d. Lai Bahadur Shastri
16. When did civil disobedience movement start?
 - a. 1919 A.D.
 - b. 1920 A.D.
 - c. 1921 A.D.
 - d. 1922 A.D.
17. Who was responsible for the "Partition of Bengal"?
 - a. Dalhousie
 - b. Lytton
 - c. Ripon
 - d. Curzon
18. Permanent settlement was the reform of
 - a. Lord Hastings
 - b. Lord Cornwallis
 - c. Lord Minto
 - d. Lord Mayo
19. The tenure of the office for the President of India is
 - a. four years
 - b. five years
 - c. six years
 - d. seven years
20. For how many years did the British Government rule in India?
 - a. 100 years
 - b. 190 years
 - c. 200 years
 - d. 300 years

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Explain the economic condition of India before the advent of Europeans.
2. Point out the terms of the treaty of Pondicherry. (1755).
OR
Evaluate the importance of the battle of Baxer. 1763.
3. What were the causes of the second Anglo - Maratha War?
4. Assess the terms and conditions of the subsidiary system.
OR
Examine the effects of the second Anglo-Sikh War.
5. Estimate the social reforms of William Bentinck.
6. Write a note on Lord Ripon's educational policy.
OR
What were the military causes of the Indian Revolt of 1857?
7. Explain the Era of Moderate Nationalism in India.
8. Explain the aims and objectives of the Theosophical society.

Group "C"

2×12=24

- Evaluate the causes of national awakening in India.
- Discuss critically the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the India National Movement.

OR

Discuss the impact of British administrative system in India.

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Discuss the causes of the fall of Mughal Empire?
- Give an account of Nadir Shah's invasion in India.
- Elucidate the role of Robert Clive in the founding of British Empire in India.

OR

Examine the result of the battle of Buxer.

- State the nature of the Indian Revolt of 1857.
- Enumerate the role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his Brahma Samaj in the field of social reforms in India.

OR

Examine the purpose of Vernacular Press Act.

- Explain the policy of Duplex.
- Describe the foreign policy of Curzon
- Explain the social reforms of William Bentick.

OR

Explain the main features of non-cooperative movement.

Group "C"

2×12=24

- Describe the importance of the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Quit India Movement of 1942 A.D.
- Describe the causes and results of the Mutiny of 1857.

OR

Explain the aims and objectives of the Arya Samaj and Bramha Samaj and their role in the society to eradicate social evils.

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Who was the first Hindu King whom Vasco-de-Gama met
a. Zomorin b. Baje Rao c. Narayan Rao d. Govinda Rao
- Which was the last battle fought between French and English in India?
a. Adyar b. Arcot c. Ambur d. Wandiwash
- How many members were there in the central board according to Pitts India Act 1784?
a. six b. seven c. eight d. nine
- Which country signed the treaty of Yandaboo with British India?
a. Korea b. Thailand c. Burma d. Malaysia
- Where was the incidence of Punjeh took place?
a. Burma b. Bhutan c. Afghanistan d. Punjab
- Who was Chakrawarti Rajgopalachari?
a. Judge of the Supreme Court
b. Journalist
c. Last Indian Governor General
d. Chairman of Indian National Congress
- Who was the last Mughal Emperot?
a. Alam Shah b. Alamgir II c. Akbar II d. Bahadur Shah II
- When was the treaty of Shlbai signed on?
a. 17 March 1780 b. 17 March 1781
c. 17 May 1782 d. 17 May 1783
- Who divided Benga in two parts?
a. Rippon b. Curzon c. Canning d. Warren Hastings
- Who organized the Ajud Hind Fauz?

- a. Desbandhu Chitranjandar b. Rasbihari Ghosh
c. Captain Mohan Singh d. Subhash Caandra Bose
11. The founder of Home Rule Movement was.
a. Raja Ram Mohan Ray b. Dwarika Nath Tagore
c. Bai Gangadhar Tilak d. Mahatma Gandhi
12. When was the University of Calcutta founded?
a. 1857 b. 1859 c. 1860 d. 1861
13. Who was the murderer of Mahatma Gandhi?
a. Nathu Ram Roy b. Arjun Singh
c. Lord Canning d. Nathu Ram Vinayaka Godse
14. What was the another name of Bahadur Shah 1st?
a. Macyam b. Kambakhsa c. Muhammad Sultan d. Shah Alam
15. Mirjafar was the Nawab of
a. Bihar b. Bengal c. Madras d. Bombay
16. Which was the immediate cause of the great revolt of 1857?
a. Social cause b. Foreign cause
c. Greased cartridges d. Administrative cause
17. Who dissolved the Vernacular Press Act?
a. Lord Lytton b. Lord Ripon
c. Lord Curzon d. Lord Dalhousie
18. Raj Gopalachari made a plan, which was known as
a. Rajaji Formula b. Cripps Mission
c. August Plan d. Poona Pact
19. Whom did B.G. Tilak call "The Diamond on India"?
a. R.N. Tagore b. Dada Bhai Nauroji
c. Gopal K. Gokhle d. Lala Laajput Roy
20. Gandhi Irvin Pact concluded in
a. 1928 b. 1929 c. 1930 d. 1931

(b) History of Modern Europe (His. Ed. 322)

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks:100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

8x7=56

1. Analyze the responsibility of Louis XVI for the outbreak of the revolution of 1789 in France.

OR

2. Describe the events that changed states general into national assembly.
3. Explain the strategies adopted by National Convention to solve the French political problems.
4. Analyze the causes of the failure of Directory rule in France.
5. Make a critical note on the principles and policies of Vienna congress, 1815.
6. Point out the impacts of the French revolution of 1848 in European countries.

OR

7. What were the causes of Russo-Turkish war 1877?
8. Describe the contribution of Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.
9. What was the immediate cause for the Russian revolution of 1905? Point out its result.

OR

10. State the factors that led to the formation of Anglo-Japanese alliance 1902.
11. State the causes of British intervention in Balkan wars.

Group "C"

2x12=24

12. Why Germany was dissatisfied with the treaty of Versailles 1919? Assess its repercussion of European politics.
13. Examine the factors that helped Mussolini to come in power in Italy.

OR

Analyze the causes of retreating of Bismarck from Kulturkampf.

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- King Louis XIV used to say 'I am the state' what was the indication of this version?
 - He was a powerful monarch
 - He was an autocratic monarch
 - He was a cruel monarch
 - He was the incarnation of God
- What was 'Letters so cachet' in France?
 - An official letter
 - An authorized letter
 - A letter dispatched by upper class to arrest without charge
 - A letter to arrest to anyone without any charge of crime
- The popular slogan "crush the infamous church" was the indication of
 - corruption in the church
 - function of church was not justifying
 - church was as moribund institution
 - church authorities were being immoral
- The oath of Tennis Court was taken in
 - 21 June 1789
 - 22 June 1789
 - 20 June 1789
 - none
- Who was the pioneer of French Revolution 1789?
 - Voltaire
 - Montesquieu
 - Rousseau
 - Diderot
- French King and Queen were Gilt-tinned during the reign of
 - Directory
 - Convention
 - National assembly
 - Consulate
- Who was the leading figure in Vienna Congress?
 - Alexander I
 - Castle reign
 - Metternich
 - Talleyrand
- The cast battle fought by Napoleon Bonaparte with European nations was of
 - Waterloo
 - Trafalgar
 - Austerlitz
 - Spain
- When did Monroe doctrine published?
 - 1823 AD
 - 1824 AD
 - 1822 AD
 - 1825 AD
- Who was the founder of 'young Italy'?
 - Mazzini
 - Garibaldi
 - Cavour
 - Gaiety
- How many battles were fought by Bismarck to unify Germany?
 - Four
 - five
 - Three
 - Two
- Italy unification was completed by
 - Franco-Prussian war
 - Austro-Prussian war
 - Franco-Austrian war
 - Austro-Danish war
- What was the gout of Europe?
 - Far eastern question
 - Eastern question
 - African question
 - Middle East problem
- The word 'Canoas' is related with
 - Bismarck's victory
 - Bismarck's defeat
 - Class between Bismarck and pope
 - William II and Bismarck
- 'Duel Alliance' remained valid until
 - 1887
 - 1890
 - 1907
 - 1914
- Which was the first Moroccan crisis?
 - Algeria's
 - Casablanca
 - Agade
 - Facade
- the most far sighted diplomat among the Italian leaders was
 - Mazzini
 - Garibaldi
 - Cavour
 - Victor Emmanuel II
- Which country adapted the policy of 'Drang nach osfein'?
 - Germany
 - France
 - Italy
 - Austria

9. Who represented England in Vienna Congress?
 - a) Castlereigh
 - b) Canning
 - c) Talleyrand
 - d) Alexander
10. a citizen king?
 - a) Louis Philip
 - b) King Joseph
 - c) Alexander I
 - d) William I
11. Who named Turkey as the Sick man of Europe?
 - a) Alexander I
 - b) Napoleon III
 - c) William I
 - d) Bismark
12. The preliminary form of concert of Europe was
 - a) holy alliance
 - b) quadruple alliance
 - c) triple alliance
 - d) quantuple alliance
13. The first battle fought by Bismark to unify Germany was
 - a) Prusso-Danish War
 - b) Austro-Prussian war
 - c) Franco-Prussian War
 - d) None
14. Who was the real representative of reactionary era in Europe?
 - a) Napoleon I
 - b) Metternich
 - c) Talleyrand
 - d) Alexander I
15. The bloody week is connected with
 - a) revolution of 1905
 - b) revolt of Paris commune
 - c) Armenkritmassacre
 - d) none
16. The signatory nations of triple Alliance were
 - a) Austria, Italy, Germany
 - b) Germany, Italy and France
 - c) Austria, England and France
 - d) Germany, Austria and Russia
17. Who named the battle fought between Bismark and Catholics as Kultur Kampf?
 - a) Windthrost
 - b) Dollinger
 - c) Virchow
 - d) Pope pious
18. The treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany on
 - a) 28 June
 - b) 8 July
 - c) 28 January
 - d) 28 November
19. What is it was the policy of Drang Nach Osten?
 - a) expansion to East
 - b) expansion to west
 - c) Expansion to south
 - d) expansion to south east
20. What was the immediate cause of 2nd World War?
 - a) British policy of appeasement
 - b) Climax of imperialistic attitude
 - c) formation of Rome Berlin Tokyo axis
 - d) Hitler's attack

Exam 2069

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Social inequality was one of the causes of French revolution. Justify.
OR
List the major works accomplished by national assembly during the revolution of 1789 in France.
2. Point out the causes why directory rule in France was failed.
3. Describe the significance of Napoleonic code in Contemporary Europe.
4. Analyse the causes of the failure of concert of Europe.
5. Examine the decisions made by Berlin Congress 1878.
OR
Point out the problems faced by Third Republic of France and describe any one of them.
6. analyse the diplomatic role of Bismarck in Austo Prussian war 1866
7. What were the causes of the formation of Dual alliance and mention its provisions.

OR

How did Russia inter in triple entente? Analyses its impacts.

- c. England
d. Serbia
16. The division of Europe into two camps completed after the formation of
a. triple alliance
b. dual alliance
c. triple entente
d. dual entente
17. What were the main causes of Anglo-German hostilities?
a. Naval competition
b. Economic and commercial competition
c. Colonial competition
d. Both of them were of anti group
18. 'Drang Nach Osten' was the policy adopted by
a. Bismarck
b. William II
c. Caprivi
d. William I
19. When did Hitler annex Austria in Germany?
a. 1938
b. 1937
c. 1936
d. 1933
20. What was the immediate cause of 2nd world war?
a. Hitler's attack on Poland
b. rise of dictatorship in Europe
c. climax of imperialistic attitude
d. British policy of appeasement

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

1. Explain the down fall of Napolean Bonapart.
2. Describe the causes of the Revolution of 1848.
OR
Discuss the success of the foreign policy of the Napolean III.
3. Explain the Greek War of Independence.
4. What do you know about II Morocco Crisis ? Describe.
OR
Analyse the decision of congress of Berlin 1878.
5. Identify the Triple Alliance 1907. How did it come to an existence?
6. State the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

- OR
- Discuss the origin of League of Nations.
7. How Hitler came into power ? Explain.
 8. Identify the problem of Italian government after the 1st world war.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

9. Describe the causes of French Revolution of 1789.
10. Explain the role of Bismarck in the unification of Germany.

OR

Analyze the causes and effects of II World War.

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. What was the main slogan of French Revolution?
(a) liberty
(b) equality
(c) fraternity
(d) all
2. Who was Marie Antoinette?
(a) Queen of Austria
(b) Queen of Louis XVI
(c) Leader of France
(d) Revolutionary leader
3. Before 1789 in France the parliament was called
(a) Diet
(b) Duma
(c) Estates General
(d) Privy council
4. Napoleon Bonapart was exiled and jailed in
(a) St. Helena
(b) Morocco
(c) Serbia
(d) Milan
5. Louis Philippe took the title of
(a) king of France
(b) citizen king
(c) king of French people
(d) none
6. Florence Nightangle is related to
(a) Crimean War
(b) I world War

- (c) II world War (d) Nopoleonic War
7. Victor Emmanuel II was the king of
 (a) Italy (b) Germany
 (c) France (d) Russia
8. The relation between Bismark and Church is called
 (a) Social legislation (b) Kulturkampf
 (c) Welt Politic (d) Blood and Iron
9. Who had the super power in the congress of Vienna?
 (a) Bismark (b) Nepoleon Bonapart
 (c) Metternic (d) Louis XVIII
10. Which war completed the unification of Germany?
 (a) Austro-prussian War (b) Franco-prussian War
 (c) both (d) done
11. In 1871 "The Bloody Week" happened in the
 (a) Town of Berlin (b) Streets of Paris
 (c) Royal Palace in Moscow (d) In the Hall of Mirror
12. The Ottoman Empire was called
 (a) sick man of Europe
 (b) dragger pointed towards the head of Europe
 (c) super power
 (d) all
13. The Greek people revolted against
 (a) Serbia (b) Turkey
 (c) Russia (d) Austria
14. The Anglo Japanese Alliance was signed in
 (a) 1901 AD (b) 1902 AD
 (c) 1904 AD (d) 1905 AD
15. The treaty of Portsmouth ended up the
 (a) Russo - Japanese War 1905
 (b) Sino-Japanese war 1894
 (c) Greco-Turkish war
 (d) Austro - Prussian war
16. Sarajevo is famous for the immediate cause of
 (a) I world war (b) II world war
 (c) Peace settlement (d) Franco-Prussian war
17. Hitler became the President of Germany after the death of
 (a) Hindenberg (b) Bismark
 (c) William I (d) William II
18. Mussolini is related with
 (a) Nazi (b) Fascist
 (c) Nationalists (d) Democrats
19. In Mexico Trotsky was
 (a) jailed (b) awarded
 (c) murdered (d) under grounded
20. The UNO was established in
 (a) New York (b) San Francisco
 (c) Switzerland (d) Geneva

Exam 2071
 Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Who used to say 'I am the state' in France.
 a. Louis XIV b. Louis XV
 c. Louis XVI d. Henry IV
2. When did Louis XVI ascended on the throne?
 a. 1774 A.D. b. 1776 A.D.
 c. 1775 A.D. d. 1779 A.D.
3. Who wrote the popular book 'social contract'
 a. Rousseau b. Plato

- c. Montesquieu d. Voltaire
4. Who was the pioneer of French Revolution?
 a. Voltaire b. Montesquieu
 c. Rousseau d. Diderot
5. Why did Louis XVI summoned for state general's meeting?
 a. no any alternative remained with him
 b. his all prior attempts to reform were failed
 c. he could not command his courtiers
 d. it was only the ultimate body that could give solution to dazzling issues
6. What was the main cause for the failure of concert of Europe?
 a. clash of interest among power nations
 b. the involvement of big powers only
 c. coming out of England from alliance
 d. it was in against of liberal experiment
7. Which body proposed Napoleon to be declared as the emperor of France
 a. Tribunal b. Assembly
 c. Privy Council d. Senate
8. Carlsbad Decree was the reactionary attempt of
 a. Napoleon I b. Canning
 c. Metternich d. Alexander I
9. The policy of 'Blood & Iron' is related with
 a. Bismarck b. Cavous
 c. Napoleon I d. Metternich
10. Who was victimized in the reign of terror (1793) at last
 a. Marat b. Dantee
 c. Robespierre d. Arsert
11. Italy capture Rome through
 a. Franco-Prussian War b. Austro Prussian War
 c. Franco-Austrian War d. Franco-Italian War
12. The policy of 'Drang Nach Osten' is related with
 a. Bismarck b. William II
 c. Bulow d. William I
13. Dual alliance was completed between
 a. Germany & Austria b. Germany & Russia
 c. Germany & Italy d. Germany & England
14. Which was 2nd Moroccan crisis?
 a. Casablanca case b. Algeciras crisis
 c. Agadir crisis d. Fasoda crisi
15. Anglo-Japanese alliance was signed on
 a. 1902 b. 1903
 c. 1904 d. 1905
16. When did Greece get complete freedom from Turkey
 a. 1833 b. 1832
 c. 1829 d. 1827
17. Who is known as 'Duce'
 a. Mussolini b. Hitler
 c. Stalin d. Franco
18. Franco Prussian war 1870-71 is important due to
 a. in complete Germany unification
 b. in completed Italy unification
 c. both d. none
19. What was the main causes of Anglo-German hostilities
 a. Naval competition b. Colonial competition
 c. commercial competition d. both of them were of anti group
20. When did national assembly declared 'The Rights of Man'
 a. August 27 b. August 17
 c. August 15 d. August 4

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Failure of the attempt to reform was the immediate cause of French Revolution 1789. Give reasons.

OR

How the states General converted into National assembly?

2. Analyse the causes of failure of Concept of Europe.
3. What is the Eastern question? Point out its different changing stages up to Balkan war.
4. Describe the diplomatic role of Bismarck in Franco Prussian war.

OR

State the role of Cavour in the unification of Italy.

5. State the causes and results of the Russian Revolution of 1905.
6. What factor inspired for the formation of Franco-Russian alliance in 1894?
7. Write a note on Bosnian crisis.

OR

State the significance of Anglo-Japanese alliance 1902.

8. Acquaint yourself with 'Metternich System'

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What were the causes for the rise of Mussolini in Italy? State the major aspect of his foreign policy.
10. Examine the role of UNO in maintaining world peace.

OR

The system of secret alliance and counter alliance was the major causes for the outbreak of 1st World War. Discuss.

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Social inequality was one of the causes of French Revolution. Justify

OR

Mention the works of national assembly of France 1789

2. What was the aims of Napoleon's continental policy? Assess its outcomes.
3. State the major decisions of Vienna Congress 1815.
4. Discuss the role of Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.
5. Point out the problems of Third Republic of France and identify any one.
6. Why was England dissatisfied with the treaty of Sanstefeno 1877? Explain.
7. What led to the formation of dual alliance in 1879

OR

Mention the causes of 1st Balkan War

8. The system of secret alliance was responsible factor for the outbreak of 1st world War. Justify.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What were the causes of Second World War? Describe any two.
10. Discuss the role of Bismarck in the unification of Germany.

OR

Assess the role of UNO in maintaining world peace

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. What was 'Corvee' in France?
a. Physical tax b. Mental tax c. Religious tax d. Economic tax
2. What was letter's de Cachet in France?
a. an official letter b. an authorised letter
c. a letter dispatched by upper class to arrest
d. a letter to arrest anyone without any charge or crime
3. The popular slogan crush the infamous church was the indicator of
a. corruption on church b. church was a moribund institution
c. function of church was not satisfying

- d. church authorities were being immovable and deviated from duties
4. The meeting of states general started from
 - a. May 1789
 - b. June 1789
 - c. April 1789
 - d. July 1789
 5. Who were the most privileged class in France before 1789
 - a. nobles
 - b. clergy
 - c. third states
 - d. courtiers
 6. What was the preliminary form of the concert of Europe?
 - a. holy alliance
 - b. quadruple alliance
 - c. dual alliance
 - d. triple alliance
 7. Who was the commanding leader of Vienna Congress?
 - a. Metternich
 - b. Alexander 1
 - c. Castlereigh
 - d. Tolleyland
 8. The treaty of Villa Frana was signed between
 - a. France and Russia
 - b. France and Italy
 - c. France and Austria
 - d. Austria and Italy
 9. Turkey was named as 'sick man of Europe' by
 - a. Alexander I
 - b. Napoleon III
 - c. William I
 - d. Bismark
 10. 'I would not go to Canosa either in body or in mind' was the version of
 - a. King Hanery IV
 - b. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - c. Bismark
 - d. Pope Gregory 7th
 11. When did Munroe Doctrine publish?
 - a. 1823
 - b. 1824
 - c. 1822
 - d. 1825
 12. What was the policy of 'Drang Nach Osten'?
 - a. Expansion toward East
 - b. Expansion toward West
 - c. Expansion toward South
 - d. Expansion toward South West
 13. The signatory nations of Triple alliance were
 - a. Austria Russia Germany
 - b. Russia Italy England
 - c. England Germany Russia
 - d. Austria Italy Germany
 14. Who sloganed for 'Wilt Politik';
 - a. William II
 - b. William I
 - c. Joseph I
 - d. Czar Nicholas II
 15. The treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany in
 - a. 28 June
 - b. 28 July
 - c. 28 January
 - d. 28 November
 16. Who passed the law prohibiting Jews to own or lease land in Russia?
 - a. Alexander III
 - b. Alexander II
 - c. Nicholas I
 - d. Nicholas II
 17. Which of the following year is famous for October Revolution?
 - a. 1789
 - b. 1905
 - c. 1848
 - d. 1917
 18. When did Hitler annexed Austria in Germany
 - a. 1938
 - b. 1937
 - c. 1936
 - d. 1935
 19. Triple entente was signed between
 - a. Russia France and England
 - b. Russia Italy and Austria
 - c. Germany England and Russia
 - d. France England and Italy
 20. What was the immediate cause of Second World War?
 - a. Hitler's attack on Poland
 - b. rise of dictators in Europe
 - c. climax of imperialistic attitude
 - d. British policy of appeasement

(c) Teaching History (His.Ed. 391)

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

7x8=56

1. Define history and describe how it became scientific study.
2. Discuss the changing concept of history.

OR

Write the importance of history education in school curriculum.

3. Assess the role played by the scholars of Nepal on the development of historiography in Nepal.

4. What are the differences between reference book and textbook?

OR

Write down the qualities of a good textbook.

5. What are the weaknesses of lecture method and suggest some measures to improve it?
6. What are the usefulness of source method in teaching learning process? Explain them clearly.

OR

Write down the steps of project method. Explain any two of them.

7. Draw a specimen of time line during the unification period of Nepalese history.
8. What are the qualities of a good model? Explain them briefly.

Group "C"

2x12=24

8. What are community resources? How do you use them in the history classroom? State clearly.
9. Draw a specimen of a lesson plan from any history topic.

OR

Which type of test do you use mostly in the teaching of history? Give reasons with reference of its adoption.

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which one is considered as the meaning of history?
a. It is the record of the past events
b. It is the account of the past
c. It is the record of present government
d. None
2. Who is regarded as the father of history?
a. B.G. Niebuhr
b. Ranke
c. Herodotus
d. V.D. Ghats
3. Which was the first book on history?
a. History of Rome
b. Persian wars
c. The History of Peloponnesian war
d. History of Roman and German peoples
4. Which was the purpose of history writing in medieval age?
a. describe about the king and queen
b. deal on religion
c. describe about the people
d. dean of the basic of truth
5. Which is not included in the scope of history?
a. story of human development
b. study of time
c. universal subjects
d. none
6. Which was the English mission to visit Nepal during the regency of Subarnaprabha?
a. Kirkpatrick Mission
b. Kinloch Mission
c. Knox Mission
d. Fox Mission
7. Who originated deductive history in Greece?
a. Ranke
b. Thucydides
c. Herodotus
d. H.G. wells
8. In which method of curriculum organization, the whole course of history is divided into certain periods?
a. Concentric
b. Topical
c. Chronological
d. Regressive
9. Which of the following is not the values of history?
a. Ethical values
b. Disciplinary values
c. Nationalistic values
d. None
10. What does the statement that the 'history is the past politics' indicate?
a. Relation
b. contradiction
c. Fusion
d. Indication
11. Which is the longest form of textbook?
a. Precise
b. Course

- c. Manual
d. None
12. Which is not the physical aspect of history textbook?
a. Binding
b. Designing
c. Presentation
d. Printing
13. Which of the following is not the maxim of teaching?
a. Known to unknown
b. simple to complex
c. Concrete to abstract
d. Complex to simple
14. Which method makes teacher more active?
a. Discussion
b. Lecture
c. Source
d. Project
15. What does the statement that 'two heads are better than one' indicate?
a. lecture method
b. source method
c. discussion method
d. story telling
16. Which is not the types of Dramatization?
a. The pageant
b. The pantomime
c. The play
d. The moments
17. Which should be considered while selecting controversial issues?
a. Child interest
b. Avoid hot controversial
c. Ability of the teacher
d. all of the above
18. Which is not the requisite dimension of time sense?
a. Location
b. Distance
c. Duration
d. Dissemination
19. Which step of lesson plan is closely related with evaluation?
a. Method
b. Activities
c. Objectives
d. Motivation
20. Which is the merit of subjective questions?
a. Liberty in writing
b. Chance of guess
c. Limitation in expression
d. None

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. Define history and explain the importance in the curriculum of secondary school.
2. What is contribution of Herodotus in history writing?
OR
What are the modern concepts of history? Explain any two.
3. What are the contributions of Western historians on the development of Nepali historiography?
4. Which method of teaching you think effective in the teaching of history? Give reasons.
OR
What are the advantages of problem solving method? State its important steps.
5. What are the criteria of good text book? Explain them clearly.
6. Which teaching material is mostly used in the teaching of history? Give reasons.
OR
What is model? Differentiate it from picture.
7. What do you mean by controversial issues? How do you use them in the history teaching process?
8. Justify the utility of community resources in teaching history.

[2×12=24]

Group 'C'

9. Prepare a lesson plan on the rise of Jung Bahadur for grade X.
10. What are the weakness of subjective test items and suggest some measures to improve them.

OR

Explain the importance of different reading materials.

Group 'A'

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Why did Napoleon say history as a 'feeble agreed upon'?

[20]

- c) lesson plan
d) annual plan
19. Which action verb is used for recall type question?
a) construct
b) state
c) analyse
d) explain
20. Which test, is difficult to construct and easy to score?
a) long answer
b) short answer
c) subjective
d) objective

EXAM 2069

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Who defined history as "Scientific study and record of our complete past"?
a. E.H. Carr
b. V.D Ghate
c. Maitland
d. Hegal
2. Yesterday's records can keep us alert from repeating our past mistakes. What this version signals?
a. importance of history
b. mistakes of the past
c. values of time
d. sources of ideas
3. Who is known as the father of scientific theory?
a. L.V Ranke
b. B.G. Nibour
c. Maitland
d. Rapson
4. History is 'a fable agreed upon' was the negative version of
a. Walpole
b. Napoleon
c. Rapson
d. Robert Pill
5. Which is the birth place of History?
a. Greek
b. Rome
c. England
d. France
6. Who was the first western writer who wrote Nepalese history
a. William Kirkpatrick
b. F.B Hamilton
c. H.A. Oldfield
d. Cicil bendal
7. Who was the exponent of 'Biographical theory'?
a. Thomas Carlyle
b. Stanley Hall
c. Kil Patrick
d. John Dewey
8. What are the three ordered phases that psychological theory has managed to present in curriculum?
a. events, personality and ideas
b. personality ideas and events
c. ideas events and personality
d. personality events and ideas
9. 'Present is the outcome of the past' is the fundamental assumption of
a. regressive method
b. unit method
c. chronological method
d. concentric method
10. Who has opinioned this as 'history differs from geography only in consideration of time and area?
a. Imanuel Kant
b. Plato
c. Aristotle
d. Herbert Spenser
11. Which of the following is not behavioural action verb?
a. classify
b. list
c. understand
d. demonstrate
12. Which of most significant among the various values of teaching history?
a. social and cultural
b. national
c. ethical
d. vocational
13. Which is the weakest part of our present secondary school history textbook?
a. illustration
b. exercise
c. content
d. printing
14. Which teaching aids gives us the true shape of historical object?
a. chart
b. map
c. graph
d. modal
15. Which method ignores the principles of 'learning by doing'?
a. lecture
b. discussion
c. enquiry
d. problem solving
16. The best example of general designation of time is
a. recently
b. about 2007 BS
c. medieval period
d. shah period
17. Why do you teach current affairs in history?
a. to introduce new ideas
b. to motivate students

10. Analyse the strength and weaknesses of subjective test and suggest some measures for its improvement.

OR

Mention the criteria's for evaluating textbook of history and prepare a short report on the physical aspect of the textbook of grade IX.

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tic (✓) the best answers.

- Who obtained the title of "Itihas Siromani" among the following historians.
(a) Dr. Dill Raman Regmi (b) Babu Ram Acharya
(c) Dr. Mahesh Chandra Regmi (d) Bal Chandra Sharma
 - Who started the writing of deductive history?
(a) Herodotus (b) Thucydides
(c) Polybios (d) M.G. Wells
 - Who wrote the book named 'Persian War'?
(a) V.D. Ghate (b) L.V. Ranke
(c) Polybios (d) Herodotus
- What is the meaning of the word 'Historia' in Greek language?
(a) an enquiry to elicit truth (b) a study about the past
(c) writing on past (d) none of them
- Which is the birth place of scientific history?
(a) France (b) England
(c) Germany (d) Italy
 - Which is the first book of Nepalese history written by western writer?
(a) an account of the kingdom of Nepal (b) sketches from Nepal
(c) rough notes on the state of Nepal (d) an account of the kingdom of Nepal
 - Which of the following statement is most negative toward history?
(a) It is a fable agreed upon (b) yes, anything but history
(c) its teaching is impossible and dangerous
(d) it is for amusement but not instructive
 - "Past politics is present history" is the version of
(a) Immanuel Kant (b) T.R. Seeley
(c) Lord Acton (d) Soltau
 - What according to Marx, is determinant factor for historical change?
(a) culture (b) politics
(c) economy (d) religion
 - Which of the following criteria does not come under physical aspect of textbook?
(a) layout (b) illustration
(c) printing (d) binding
 - Which method adopts the most democratic approach in learning?
(a) lecture (b) discussion
(c) demonstration (d) enquiry
 - Which dimension of time helps us to find out the progress between the two historical periods?
(a) distance (b) location
(c) duration (d) simultaneity
 - Which is the example of proximity designation of time?
(a) recently (b) about 2046 BS
(c) medieval period (d) Shah period
 - How is content organized in chronological method
(a) content is orderly presented on time basis
(b) content is presented on topical basis
(c) content is presented on vertical basis
(d) content is presented on concentric basis
 - Which test item is more reliable among the following?
(a) true and false (b) multiple choice
(c) matching (d) completion
 - What is micro teaching ?

- (a) it is simulation of teaching (b) exact classroom teaching
 (c) only formality in teaching (d) none of them
17. Who was the exponent of cultural epoch theory?
 (a) Kil Patrick (b) John Dewey
 (c) Dr. Stanley Hall (d) Thomas Carlyle
18. What is the highest level of objective in cognitive domain
 (a) comprehension (b) analysis
 (c) evaluation (d) application
19. Which is less significant among the values of teaching history?
 (a) cultural and social (b) national
 (c) ethical (d) vocational
20. Which instructional plan helps teacher to keep classroom in right track?
 (a) annual plan (b) lesson plan
 (c) work plan (d) unit plan

Exam. 2071

Time: 3 hrs

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

7×8=56

1. State the origin of history
 2. What is the changing concept of history?
 3. What will be the principle for organizing the subject matter in history curriculum?

OR

- What are the aims of teaching history?
 4. How will you relate history with political science in history teaching?
 5. What are the characteristics of a good history textbook?
 6. Relate the dramatization method in history teaching.

OR

- How do you teach the controversial issues in history? Give an example.
 7. Explain the characteristics of good unit plan.
 8. Prepare the step of lesson plan.

OR

Construct any seven multiple choice test items from any history context.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What is the subjective and objective questions model? Prepare the subjective and objective model of question.
 10. Write a report on the basis of historical visit.

OR

Draw the model of lesson plan and mention its role in the teaching learning process.

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Who was the father of history?
 (a) Herodotus (b) Thucydides (c) B.G. Niebuhr (d) Ranke
2. Which book is regarded as the first book in history?
 (a) Persian war (b) History of Rome
 (c) History of Peloponnesian war (d) Discovery of India
3. What was the position of B. G. Niebuhr in history writing?
 (a) Father of history
 (b) Father of scientific history
 (c) Father of deductive history
 (d) Founder of science of historical evidence
4. What was the main objective of history writing in medieval age?
 (a) Praise (b) Comment (c) Criticize (d) Analyses
5. Which is the characteristic of good history textbook?
 (a) Suitable language (b) Child centered
 (c) Up to date (d) all of the above
6. When lecture method should be used in the classroom?
 (a) Class is big (b) Student are few

- (c) Things to clarify (d) all of them
7. If you have to give the true shape of historical object, which aid do you use for this?
 (a) Map (b) Graph (c) Model (d) Picture
8. Which is the good criterion of a textbook?
 (a) A child centered (b) Teacher centred
 (c) Helpful (d) Suitable language
9. Who was the first Rana Prime Minister of Nepalese modern history?
 (a) Jung Bahadur (b) Dev Shumsher
 (c) Padam Shumsher (d) Bir Shumsher
10. What is the lacking part in the government history textbook of Nepal?
 (a) Unit plan (b) Picture (c) Topics (d) Reference book
11. Which is not the democratic method?
 (a) Lecture (b) discussion
 (c) Story telling technique (d) Dramatization method
12. Which is daily using teaching materials in history?
 (a) Globe (b) Maps (c) Charts
 (d) Chalks, duster and blackboard
13. Which of the following types of test items do not measure the student's originality?
 (a) Long questions (b) Short questions
 (c) Multiple choice (d) all of them
14. 'Learning by action' is applied in
 (a) Discussion (b) Lecture (c) Dramatization (d) Inquiry
15. How many steps are included in daily lesson plan?
 (a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) Six
16. Which is the regarded as objectives test items?
 (a) Multiple choice (b) Fill in the blank
 (c) Completion (d) all of the above
17. Which subject has not relation with history?
 (a) History and geography (b) History and music
 (c) History and political science (d) History and economics
18. What is the primary source in teaching history?
 (a) Textbook (b) First hand information
 (c) Sources used by others (d) Sources available
19. Which plan is a very helpful to handle the one academic year?
 (a) Lesson plan (b) Unit plan
 (c) Annual plan (d) none
20. Which type of question may not be specific?
 (a) Subjective (b) Multiple choice
 (c) Matching (d) True and falls

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt All the questions.

Full Marks: 100

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Examine the changing concept of history
- State any five principles for selecting history curriculum.
- What are the values of teaching history

OR

How will you prove the relation of history with geography? Explain.

- State the steps of lesson plan.
- Trace the importance of history textbook.
- What are the different between lecture method and discussion method?

OR

Explain how to use dramatization method in history teaching.

- Point out the devices for teaching time sense in history.
- List the different types of maps used in history teaching classroom

OR

What are the characteristics of good unit plan?

9. Describe the different types of evaluation tools.
 10. Draw a model of report writing based on your historical tour.

OR

What are the principles for selecting subject matter in history curriculum? Explain.

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Who is the father of storytelling history?
 a. Herodotus b. Thucydides c. Niebuhr d. Ranke
- Which is the popular book of Herodotus?
 a. Persian war b. Peloponnesian war
 c. Austrian war d. Seven years war
- Which country is called birth place of scientific history?
 a. Greece b. Rome c. Germany d. Britain
- What is the nature of history?
 a. Science b. art c. both d. none of them
- Who said, "History is not a subject at all but a house in which all subject dwell"?
 a. Vives b. Ziller c. Immanuel Kaet d. Dr. Treveleyan
- In which period history was called a part of literature?
 a. ancient b. medieval dc. modern d. recent
- Who initiated the concentric method?
 a. J.H. Pestalozzi b. C.P. Hill c. V.D. Ghate d. Prof. Jeffreys.
- Who is the father of textbook writing?
 a. Johnson b. Commenius c. Rapson d. Tonybee
- In which class, world history topic is no prescribed?
 a. 8 b. 9 c.10 d. none of them
- Which is the democratic method?
 a. lecture b. discussion c. role play d. problem solving
- 'Learning by action' is applied in
 a. discussion b. lecture c. dramatization d. inquiry
- Which of the following aid is mostly used in our classrooms?
 a. flannel board b. bulletin board c. black board d. notice board
- What is numismatic?
 a. name of the ruler b. ruling period c. economic condition d. all of the above
- Which teaching aids is said to have a replica of an object?
 a. model b. globe c. picture d. map
- Which of the following types of test items is appropriate to measure learner's originality?
 a. essay type b. multiple choice item
 c. objective type d. fill in the blank
- Who was the prime minister of Nepal when the first history textbook was published.
 a. Jung Bahadur b. Padam Shamsher
 c. Juddha Shamsher d. Chandra Shamsher
- In which criteria evaluation should be taken?
 a. specific objective b. background of students
 c. teacher's teaching d. class situation
- Which type of objective test items has low quality?
 a. multiple choice b. matching c. completion d. true and false
- Which type of instructional objective is not accepted?
 a. measurable b. non - measurable
 c. specific d. behavioural
- Which of the following are the proper steps of a lesson plan?
 a. objectives, materials and evaluation
 b. objectives, activities and evaluation
 c. objectives, evaluation and activities
 d. objectives, evaluation and materials