

CUET History Solution Set C

1. Name the first site from where the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered.

- (1) Harappa
- (2) Rakhigarhi
- (3) Hulas
- (4) Sinauli

Ans. (1)

Explanation: The earliest city discovered in India was Harappa. It was excavated in 1921 in the Punjab province of British India. After the excavation of Harappa as the first site, the Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as Harappan Civilisation hereafter. It was excavated by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921. It lies on the bank of river Ravi. It is in the Sahiwal District of Punjab (Pakistan).

2. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Duarte Barbosa	(I) Morocco
(B) Marco Polo	(II) Spain
(C) Ibn Battuta	(III) Portugal
(D) Antonio Monserrate	(IV) Italy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

Ans. (2)

Explanation:

- Marco Polo (from Italy) - 1254-1323
- Ibn Battuta (from Morocco) - 1304-77
- Antonio Monserrate (from Spain) - 1536-1600

3. Which of the following statements are correct?

(A) Mahabharata has over 1,00,000 verses.

(B) Mahabharata was written by Valmiki.

(C) V.S. Sukthankar is associated with the critical edition of Mahabharata.

(D) The critical edition of Mahabharata took 47 years to complete.

(E) The critical edition of Mahabharata ran into over 13,000 pages.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) and (B) only

(2) (B) and (E) only

(3) (A), (C), (D) and (E) only

(4) (B) and (C) only

Ans. (3)

Explanation: (B) This is incorrect as Mahabharata is traditionally attributed to sage Vyas, while Valmiki is the author of the Ramayana.

4. Who was the first woman to be ordained as bhikkhuni ?

(1) Sigala

(2) Mahapajapati Gotami

(3) Karuni Pajapati

(4) Punna

Ans. (2)

Explanation: Buddha's foster mother Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni.

5. Who amongst the following were the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon?

- (1) Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva
- (2) Vishnu, Shiva, Indra
- (3) Agni, Indra, Soma
- (4) Agni, Varuna, Indra

Ans. (4)

6. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the anglicised names of _____ where the British first set up trading posts.

- (1) Cities
- (2) Villages
- (3) Towns
- (4) Capitals

Ans. (2)

Explanation: By about 1800, they were the biggest cities in India in terms of population. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the Anglicised names of villages where the British first set up trading posts.

7. Which Sufi teacher was also known as the 'Gharib Nawaz'?

- (1) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- (2) Khwaja Muinuddin
- (3) Amir Khusrau

(4) Shaikh Qutbuiddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Ans. (2)

Explanation: Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti also popularly known as Khwaja Gareeb Nawaz was a beloved Sufi saint of the Chisti order.

8. Lord Jagannatha is a form of which God?

- (1) Surya
- (2) Vishnu
- (3) Shiva
- (4) Brahma

Ans. (2)

9. Which among the following travellers visited the city of Vijayanagara during the 15th century?

- (A) Domingo Paes
- (B) Abdur Razzaq
- (C) Afanasii Nikitin
- (D) Fernao Nuniz
- (E) Nicolo de Conti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. (3)

Explanation: Domingo had visited the Vijayanagara Empire around 1520 during the rule of King Krishna Deva Raya.

Abdur Razzaq a Persian scholar visited the Vijayanagara Empire in the mid - 15th century.

10. Who, amongst the following, founded the Vijayanagara Empire?

- (1) Krishnadeva Raya
- (2) Harihara and Bukka
- (3) Raja Raya
- (4) Rajendra II

Ans. (2)

Explanation: Harihara and Bukka established the Vijayanagara Empire in the 14th century.

11. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Shell	(I) Shortughai
(B) Lapis Lazuli	(II) Nageshwar
(C) Carnelian	(III) South Rajasthan
(D) Steatite	(IV) Lotha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. (2)

Explanation:

- The Harappans procured materials for craft production in many ways.
- Sites like Shortughai in Afghanistan were the best source of lapis lazuli.
- Lapis Lazuli was a blue stone of high value.
- Carnelian was found in Lothal.
- Shell was found at the site of Nageshwar.
- Metals like copper were procured from Rajasthan.

12. Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Moneylenders were called "dikus".
- (B) Zamindars hired the Santhals to reclaim land.
- (C) Santhals were merchants.
- (D) Land of the Santhals was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'.
- (E) Santhals charged heavy land revenue from dikus moneylenders.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. (3)

Explanation: Here's why:

- (A) Moneylenders were known as dikus. This answer is correct. These were people who were not part of the tribal community and therefore, were referred to as 'dikus'. Some of the rich moneylenders who charged high amount of interest for the loans were not locals in Santhal region.
- (B) Zamindars hired the Santhals to reclaim the land. Santhals were skilled in all matters related to the felling of trees and how to prepare land for cultivation. Santhals during the British rule sometimes worked for the zamindars as tenant farmers.

- (C) Santhals were merchants. This is incorrect. Santhals were mainly agricultural and gatherer who involved in tribal period so they were not long distance traders.
- (D) The land of the Santhals was marked of Damin-i-koh :- It is correct. It means 'the skirt of the hills' and was used as the geographical and political term for the territory inhabited by the Santhals. The British later on had this area more formally recognized as the Santhal Parganas.

13. Kauravas and Pandavas belonged to which ruling family?

- (1) Kuru
- (2) Panchal
- (3) Magadha
- (4) Vatsa

Ans. (1)

Explanation: The family tree of Mahabharata or the Kuru kingdom / Kuru dynasty is said to be the most complex and longest family tree. The Kauravas and the Pandavas all were part of the Kuru Kingdom.

14. Which report reproduced zamindars' and ryotes petitions as appendices for consideration of the British Parliament?

- (1) The First Report
- (2) The Seventh Report
- (3) The Sixth Report
- (4) The Fifth Report

Ans. (4)

Explanation: As noted earlier, the Fifth Report contains two volumes and includes petitions from both zamindars and ryots as appendices which indicates that, in fact, it was intended to be exhaustive on a topic for consideration by the British Parliament. In this area, the Fifth Report is not only remarkable for referring to these issues, but indeed for including the petitions.

15. The rebel leaders issued Proclamations and few _____ to propagate their ideas during the 1857 revol. Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Cartridges
- (2) Ishtahars
- (3) Sepoys
- (4) Taluqdars

Ans. (2)

16. In 1857 "the life has gone out of the body" was said in reference to which state?

- (1) Jhansi
- (2) Awadh
- (3) Kanpur
- (4) Delhi

Ans. (2)

Explanation: Hence, the phrase "the life has gone out of the body" describes the state of demoralization of the people of Awadh after the loss experienced as a result of the annexation by the British in 1857. That is why this particular metaphor relates to the situation during the 1857 revolt mentioned in the places, although other events took place there as well.

17. Who was the leader of the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56?

- (1) Birsa Munda
- (2) Gonoo
- (3) Sidhu Manjhi
- (4) Shah Mal

Ans. (3)

18. Who fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence was defeated?

- (1) Shah Mal
- (2) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- (3) Birjis Qudr
- (4) Kunwar Singh

Ans. (2)

Explanation: Barkat Ahmad on June 30th, led one of the most powerful rebel armies of 5000 soldiers with Ahmadullah Shah as his commander. He fought against Henry Lawrence in Chinat, outside Lucknow. The confrontation between them is known as the Battle of Chinat. Henry Lawrence died as a result of the fierce battle.

19. Who was the Commissioner of Lucknow when the rebels besieged it during the Revolt of 1857?

- (1) Colin Campbell
- (2) Henry Lawrence
- (3) James Outram
- (4) Henry Havelock

Ans. (2)

Explanation: When the rebel forces besieged Lucknow, Henry Lawrence, the Commissioner of Lucknow, collected the Christian population and took refuge in the heavily fortified Residency. Lawrence was killed but the Residency continued to be defended under the command of Colonel Inglis.

20. The Sunset Law was associated with

- (1) Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement
- (2) British Navy
- (3) Imperial Court
- (4) Freedom Movement

Ans. (1)

Explanation: The Zamindar was made not only a landowner in the village, but also a revenue Collector of the state. Sunset laws were associated with permanent settlement.

