

CUET 2024 History Question Paper (Set-B) with Solution

Question 1:

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

Solution:

The correct statements are (A), (B), and (D). Moneylenders were referred to as 'dikus', and the land of the Santhals was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'. Zamindars hired the Santhals to reclaim land.

Quick Tip

'Dikus' was a term used by tribal communities to refer to outsiders or exploiters, such as moneylenders and landlords.

Answer: (A), (B) and (D)

Question 2:

Which of the following statements are true about the zamindars?

- (A) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the general use of the people.
- (B) Zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage the milkiyat lands.
- (C) Zamindars collected revenue on behalf of themselves.
- (D) Most Zamindars had fortresses as well as armed contingents.

(E) Control over military resources was another source of power for the Zamindars.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (D) and (E) only

(2) (C), (D) and (E) only

(3) (A), (B) and (C) only

(4) (B), (D) and (E) only

Solution:

The correct statements are (B), (D), and (E). Zamindars could sell, bequeath, or mortgage milkiyat lands. They had fortresses and control over military resources, which added to their power.

Quick Tip

Zamindars played a significant role in the agrarian and military structure of medieval India.

Answer: (B), (D) and (E)

Question 3:

Match List-I with List-II:

(A) Mahals (I) Territorial unit

(B) Pahariyas and Santhals (II) Permanent Settlement

(C) 1793 (III) Rajmahal hills

(D) Taluq (IV) Estates

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV). The term "Mahals" refers to

territorial units, while "Pahariyas and Santhals" inhabited the Rajmahal hills. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793, and Taluqs were estates.

Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement of 1793 was introduced by the British to collect land revenue from zamindars.

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

Question 4:

Who, amongst the following, founded the Vijayanagara Empire?

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

Solution:

The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by two brothers, Harihara I and Bukka I, in 1336. They were initially officers in the service of the Kakatiya dynasty and later founded the empire.

Quick Tip

Harihara and Bukka were responsible for establishing one of the most powerful South Indian empires.

Answer: Harihara and Bukka

Question 5:

Match List-I with List-II:

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

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)

Solution:

Nageshwar is known for its shell industry, Shortughai for Lapis-Lazuli, Lothal for carnelian, and South Rajasthan for steatite. The correct matches are: (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Quick Tip

Lothal is famous for carnelian beads, which were widely traded in the ancient world.

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

Question 6:

Match List-I with List-II:

(A) Mahals (I) Territorial unit

(B) Pahariyas and Santhals (II) Permanent Settlement

(C) 1793 (III) Rajmahal hills

(D) Taluq (IV) Estates

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV). The term "Mahals" refers to territorial units, while "Pahariyas and Santhals" inhabited the Rajmahal hills. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793, and Taluqs were estates.

Quick Tip

The Permanent Settlement of 1793 was introduced by the British to collect land revenue from zamindars.

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

Question 7:

Match List-I with List-II:

(A) Shell (I) Lothal

(B) Carnelian (II) Kalibangan

(C) Steatite (III) Harappa

(D) Gold (IV) Khetri

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV). Shells were found at Lothal, Carnelian beads at Harappa, Steatite artifacts at Kalibangan, and Gold was sourced from Khetri.

Quick Tip

Lothal is famous for its dockyard and shell industry, a key site for maritime trade.

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

Question 8:

The rebel leaders issued Proclamations and few _____ to propagate their ideas during the 1857 revolt.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The rebel leaders issued 'Ishtahars' or proclamations to spread their ideas during the 1857 revolt, calling for unity among Indians against British rule.

Quick Tip

Ishtahars were public proclamations used as a means of spreading messages during the 1857 uprising.

Answer: Ishtahars

Question 9:

When did the Constitution of India come into force?

- (1) 26th January, 1950**
- (2) 15th August, 1947**
- (3) 31st January, 1929**
- (4) 6th November, 1949**

Solution:

The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950, marking the beginning of India as a republic.

Quick Tip

India celebrates Republic Day on 26th January every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution.

Answer: 26th January, 1950

Question 10:

Why is the Constitution of India described as the longest document in the world?

- (1) It is a painstakingly drafted document.**
- (2) It is carefully worked out.**
- (3) It imbibes culture of hierarchy.**
- (4) The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.**

Solution:

The Constitution of India is the longest in the world, mainly due to the size and diversity of the country, which required detailed provisions.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution contains 448 articles, making it the lengthiest national constitution in the world.

Answer: The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

Question 11:

Which of the following statements are true about the zamindars?

- (A) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the general use of the people.**
- (B) Zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage the milkiyat lands.**
- (C) Zamindars collected revenue on behalf of themselves.**
- (D) Most Zamindars had fortresses as well as armed contingents.**
- (E) Control over military resources was another source of power for the Zamindars.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The correct statements are (B), (D), and (E). Zamindars could sell, bequeath, or mortgage milkiyat lands. They had fortresses and control over military resources, which added to their power.

Quick Tip

Zamindars played a significant role in the agrarian and military structure of medieval India.

Answer: (B), (D) and (E)

Question 12:

Kauravas and Pandavas belonged to which ruling family?

- (1) Kuru
 - (2) Panchal
 - (3) Magadha
 - (4) Vatsa
- Solution:**

The Kauravas and Pandavas were part of the Kuru dynasty, as described in the Mahabharata.

Quick Tip

The Kuru dynasty is central to the events of the Mahabharata, one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India.

Answer: Kuru

Question 13:

Which report reproduced zamindars' and ryots' 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

Solution:

The Fifth Report, published in 1813, was a report by the British Parliament on the administration of justice in India. It included zamindars' and ryots' petitions.

Quick Tip

The Fifth Report was one of the earliest instances of parliamentary inquiry into the functioning of colonial India.

Answer: The Fifth Report

Question 14:

Why is the Constitution of India described as the longest document in the world?

- (1) It is a painstakingly drafted document.**
- (2) It is carefully worked out.**
- (3) It imbibes culture of hierarchy.**
- (4) The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.**

Solution:

The Constitution of India is the longest in the world, mainly due to the size and diversity of the country, which required detailed provisions.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution contains 448 articles, making it the lengthiest national constitution in the world.

Answer: The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

Question 15:

How can we say that the Constitution of India seeks to unify India?

- (1) It deals with the country's problems.**
- (2) The area of the subcontinent was under its control.**
- (3) It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities and castes together.**
- (4) It was to nurture democratic institutions.**

Solution:

The Constitution of India was designed to unify the country's diverse classes, communities, and castes, thereby promoting national integration.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution ensures equality and fraternity, which promotes unity among the diverse population.

Answer: It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities, and castes together.

Question 16:

In which body was the Constitution of India deliberated upon?

- (1) Parliament of India
- (2) Through Newspaper coverage
- (3) Constituent Assembly
- (4) Princely States

Solution:

The Constitution of India was deliberated upon by the Constituent Assembly, which was set up to draft the Constitution.

Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly was responsible for drafting the Constitution of India over a period of three years.

Answer: Constituent Assembly

Question 17:

The nature of the Constitution imbibed the right to _____.

- (1) Cultural Rights
- (2) Educational Rights
- (3) Equality
- (4) Religion

Solution:

The Indian Constitution ensures the right to equality for all its citizens, regardless of their caste, creed, or religion.

Quick Tip

The right to equality is one of the six fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

Answer: Equality

Question 18:

Which section of the Mughal Court was viewed as very significant?

- (1) Imperial vision
- (2) The Empire
- (3) Nobility
- (4) Mughal Chronicles

Solution:

The nobility was a very significant section of the Mughal court, as they played a crucial role in administration and military matters.

Quick Tip

Mughal emperors relied heavily on their nobility for governance and the expansion of the empire.

Answer: Nobility

Question 19:

Who is the author of Akbar Nama?

- (1) Chandrabhan Barahman
- (2) Muhammad Kazim
- (3) Lahori
- (4) Abu'l Fazl

Solution:

Akbar Nama was written by Abu'l Fazl, who was one of the nine jewels (Navratnas) in Akbar's court.

Quick Tip

Abu'l Fazl's Akbar Nama is one of the most important chronicles of Akbar's reign.

Answer: Abu'l Fazl

Question 20:

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was effectively dependent on _____.

(1) Travellers

(2) Nobles

(3) Masses

(4) Mir Bakshi Solution:

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was heavily dependent on the nobles, who were in charge of various administrative functions and military leadership.

Quick Tip

Mughal nobles were appointed to high-ranking positions such as governors and military commanders.

Answer: Nobles

Question 21:

Which chronicle says that the entire kingdom has to follow the king's orders?

(1) Urdu Akhbar

(2) Badshah Nama

(3) Akbar Nama

(4) Kitabkhana Solution:

The Akbar Nama, written by Abu'l Fazl, describes the entire kingdom following the king's orders and projects the emperor as the central authority.

Quick Tip

Akbar Nama provides a detailed account of the reign of Emperor Akbar and the structure of the Mughal state.

Answer: Akbar Nama

Question 22:

The Sunset Law was associated with _____.

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

Solution:

The Sunset Law was associated with the Permanent Settlement. It stipulated that zamindars had to pay their revenue before sunset on the due date.

Quick Tip

Failure to comply with the Sunset Law often resulted in the zamindar losing his estate.

Answer: Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement

Question 23:

During his 'Salt March' Gandhiji began walking towards the ocean from his ashram, located at _____.

- (1) Ahmedabad**
- (2) Sabarmati**
- (3) Wardha**
- (4) Kochrab**

Solution:

Gandhiji began his famous Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram, leading to the coastal village of Dandi in 1930.

Quick Tip

The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March, was a pivotal event in the Indian independence movement.

Answer: Sabarmati

Question 24:

Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March was notable as the first nationalist activity focused on _____.

- (1) Women**
- (2) Lord Irwin**
- (3) Subhas Chandra Bose**
- (4) 15 March, 1930**

Solution:

The Salt March was notable for the large-scale participation of women in the Indian independence movement for the first time.

Quick Tip

The Salt March, in addition to its anti-colonial stance, marked the increased involvement of women in the freedom struggle.

Answer: Women

Question 25:

“Purna Swaraj” as the goal of nationalism in India was aimed to achieve _____.

- (1) Partial freedom**
- (2) Complete independence**
- (3) Indian identity**
- (4) Partition**

Solution:

“Purna Swaraj” or complete independence was adopted as the goal of the Indian National Congress at the Lahore session in 1929.

Quick Tip

The term “Purna Swaraj” became a rallying cry for full independence from British rule.

Answer: Complete independence

Question 26:

Which of the following statements of Gandhiji made at the opening of Banaras Hindu University are true?

- (A) Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the laboring poor.**
- (B) Gandhiji was not worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noble-men” and millions of poor Indians.**
- (C) Gandhiji said, “Our salvation can only come through lawyers, doctors, and rich landlords.”**
- (D) Gandhiji emphasized that farmers are going to secure the salvation of India.**
- (E) Gandhiji told the privileged invitees, “Strip yourself of this jewelry and hold it in trust for your countrymen.”**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

Gandhiji’s statements at the opening of Banaras Hindu University were critical of the Indian elite, emphasized the role of farmers, and advocated for renouncing wealth for the benefit of the country. The correct answer is (A), (D), and (E).

Quick Tip

Gandhiji’s speech at BHU reflected his philosophy of simplicity and concern for the masses.

Answer: (A), (D) and (E)

Question 27:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Khilafat Movement (I) Mahatma Gandhi’s biographer**
- (B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (II) Turkish ruler**

- (C) **Kemal Ataturk (III) 1919**
(D) **Louis Fisher (IV) 1919-1920**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The Khilafat Movement occurred during 1919-1920, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in 1919, Kemal Ataturk was the Turkish ruler, and Louis Fisher was Mahatma Gandhi's biographer. The correct matches are (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Quick Tip

The Khilafat Movement was a joint Hindu-Muslim protest against British rule in the early 20th century.

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

Question 28:

Who was the Judge who presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (1) **Justice C.N. Broomfield**
(2) **Justice William Hodges**
(3) **Justice Joseph Noel**
(4) **Justice Thomas Barker**

Solution:

Justice C.N. Broomfield presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Quick Tip

Gandhiji was sentenced to six years in prison after the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off.

Answer: Justice C.N. Broomfield

Question 29:

When were separate electorates first created by the British Colonial Government?

- (1) 1919
- (2) 1923
- (3) 1909
- (4) 1907

Solution:

Separate electorates were first introduced in the Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.

Quick Tip

The 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms marked the beginning of communal representation in India.

Answer: 1909

Question 30:

Mughal chronicles viewed the emperors as supreme sovereign because _____.

- (1) Nobility wanted him to be one.
- (2) Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.
- (3) Chronicles were a rich source of history.
- (4) Imperial administration was weak.

Solution:

Mughal chronicles portrayed the emperor as the supreme authority, reflecting the vision of an empire where the emperor was the sole ruler.

Quick Tip

Mughal chronicles such as Akbar Nama projected a centralized vision of the empire.

Answer: Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.

Question 31:

Which section of the Mughal Court was viewed as very significant?

- (1) Imperial vision
- (2) The Empire
- (3) Nobility
- (4) Mughal Chronicles

Solution:

The nobility was a very significant section of the Mughal court, as they played a crucial role in administration and military matters.

Quick Tip

Mughal emperors relied heavily on their nobility for governance and the expansion of the empire.

Answer: Nobility

Question 32:

Which chronicle says that the entire kingdom has to follow the king's orders?

- (1) Urdu Akhbar
- (2) Badshah Nama
- (3) Akbar Nama
- (4) Kitabkhana

Solution:

The Akbar Nama, written by Abu'l Fazl, describes the entire kingdom following the king's orders and projects the emperor as the central authority.

Quick Tip

Akbar Nama provides a detailed account of the reign of Emperor Akbar and the structure of the Mughal state.

Answer: Akbar Nama

Question 33:

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was effectively dependent on _____.

(1) Travellers

(2) Nobles

(3) Masses

(4) Mir Bakshi Solution:

The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was heavily dependent on the nobles, who were in charge of various administrative functions and military leadership.

Quick Tip

Mughal nobles were appointed to high-ranking positions such as governors and military commanders.

Answer: Nobles

Question 34:

Who is the author of Akbar Nama?

(1) Chandrabhan Barahman

(2) Muhammad Kazim

(3) Lahori

(4) Abu'l Fazl

Solution:

Akbar Nama was written by Abu'l Fazl, who was one of the nine jewels (Navratnas) in Akbar's court.

Quick Tip

Abu'l Fazl's Akbar Nama is one of the most important chronicles of Akbar's reign.

Answer: Abu'l Fazl

Question 35:

When did the Constitution of India come into force?

- (1) 26th January, 1950
- (2) 15th August, 1947
- (3) 31st January, 1929
- (4) 6th November, 1949

Solution:

The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950, marking the beginning of India as a republic.

Quick Tip

India celebrates Republic Day on 26th January every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution.

Answer: 26th January, 1950

Question 36:

Why is the Constitution of India described as the longest document in the world?

- (1) It is a painstakingly drafted document.
- (2) It is carefully worked out.
- (3) It imbibes culture of hierarchy.
- (4) The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

Solution:

The Constitution of India is the longest in the world, mainly due to the size and diversity of the country, which required detailed provisions.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution contains 448 articles, making it the lengthiest national constitution in the world.

Answer: The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.

Question 37:

How can we say that the Constitution of India seeks to unify India?

- (1) It deals with the country's problems.**
- (2) The area of the subcontinent was under its control.**
- (3) It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities and castes together.**
- (4) It was to nurture democratic institutions. Solution:**

The Constitution of India was designed to unify the country's diverse classes, communities, and castes, thereby promoting national integration.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution ensures equality and fraternity, which promotes unity among the diverse population.

Answer: It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities, and castes together.

Question 38:

In which body was the Constitution of India deliberated upon?

- (1) Parliament of India**
- (2) Through Newspaper coverage**
- (3) Constituent Assembly**
- (4) Princely States**

Solution:

The Constitution of India was deliberated upon by the Constituent Assembly, which was set up to draft the Constitution.

Quick Tip

The Constituent Assembly was responsible for drafting the Constitution of India over a period of three years.

Answer: Constituent Assembly

Question 39:

The nature of the Constitution imbibed the right to _____.

- (1) Cultural Rights
- (2) Educational Rights
- (3) Equality
- (4) Religion

Solution:

The Indian Constitution ensures the right to equality for all its citizens, regardless of their caste, creed, or religion.

Quick Tip

The right to equality is one of the six fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

Answer: Equality

Question 40:

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Harappan seal was a most distinctive artifact of the Harappan Civilization.
- (B) Harappan seal motifs conveyed a meaning to those unable to read it.
- (C) Harappan seals had Sanskrit script on them.
- (D) Harappan seals had Pali and Prakrit inscriptions on them.
- (E) Some Harappan seals show wider spacing of script from right and cramping on the left.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (D) only

(2) (C), (D) and (E) only

(3) (A), (B) and (E) only

(4) (A), (C) and (D) only

Solution:

The Harappan seals were distinctive artifacts of the Harappan civilization. Their motifs conveyed meanings, and some seals show uneven script spacing. The correct answer is (A), (B), and (E).

Quick Tip

Harappan seals are among the earliest examples of writing from the Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer: (A), (B) and (E) only

Question 41:

Match List-I with List-II:

(A) Kushanas (I) Piyadassi

(B) Ashoka (II) Devputra

(C) Samudragupta (III) Court-poet

(D) Harisena (IV) Prayaga Prashasti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: Kushanas - Devputra, Ashoka - Piyadassi, Samudragupta - Prayaga Prashasti, Harisena - Court-poet. The correct answer is (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Quick Tip

The Prayaga Prashasti is an important historical document from the Gupta period.

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

Question 42:

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

- (1) Harappa
 - (2) Rakhigarhi
 - (3) Hulas
 - (4) Sinauli
- Solution:**

Harappa was the first site where the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in the 1920s.

Quick Tip

Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are the two most prominent sites of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Answer: Harappa

Question 43:

Match List-I with List-II:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (A) Alexander Greenlaw | (I) Documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls |
| (B) John Marshall | (II) Visits Vijayanagara in 1800 |
| (C) J.F. Fleet | (III) Conservation works of Vijayanagara began under him |
| (D) Colin Mackenzie | (IV) Detailed photography at Hampi |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

The correct matches are: Alexander Greenlaw - Detailed photography at Hampi, John Marshall - Conservation works of Vijayanagara, J.F. Fleet - Documenting inscriptions, Colin Mackenzie - Visited Vijayanagara in 1800. The correct answer is (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Quick Tip

John Marshall is credited with starting the conservation efforts at Vijayanagara, one of India's most significant historical sites.

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

Question 44:

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: Duarte Barbosa - Portugal, Marco Polo - Italy, Ibn Battuta - Morocco, Antonio Monserrate - Spain. The correct answer is (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II).

Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta was one of the most famous travelers and wrote extensively about his travels in India.

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

Question 45:

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

Solution:

The Mahabharata has over 1,00,000 verses, V.S. Sukthankar worked on its critical edition, which took 47 years to complete, and the final edition ran into over 13,000 pages. The correct answer is (A), (C), (D), and (E).

Quick Tip

The Mahabharata is one of the longest epic poems in world history.

Answer: (A), (C), (D) and (E) only

Question 46:

Match List-I with List-II:

- (A) Kula (I) Larger network of kinfolk
- (B) Jati (II) Families
- (C) Vamsha (III) People
- (D) Jana (IV) Lineage

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The correct matches are: Kula - Families, Jati - People, Vamsha - Lineage, Jana - Larger network of kinfolk. The correct answer is (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Quick Tip

The terms Kula, Jati, Vamsha, and Jana refer to different levels of social organization in ancient India.

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

Question 47:

According to Manu, daughters had a right to _____.

- (1) Their father's wealth
- (2) Their mother's wealth
- (3) Dowry
- (4) Both A and C

Solution:

According to Manu, daughters had a right to their father's wealth and also received a dowry.

Quick Tip

The Laws of Manu are an ancient legal text that influenced social and family laws in Hindu society.

Answer: Both A and C

Question 48:

Why did the Buddha lay emphasis on conduct and values?

- (1) For the overall well-being of humans.
- (2) To make individuals socially responsible.

(3) To purify the soul.

(4) To connect humans to nature. Solution:

The Buddha emphasized conduct and values for the overall well-being of individuals, believing that right action led to inner peace and happiness.

Quick Tip

The Buddha's Eightfold Path focuses on ethical conduct, wisdom, and mental discipline for the betterment of individuals.

Answer: For the overall well-being of humans.

Question 49:

Which of the following statements are correct about the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Craft specialization was in evidence.**
- (B) Tools and weapons were made of iron.**
- (C) Buildings were of different types.**
- (D) Harrappan seals were used for correspondence.**
- (E) Seals were mainly used for religious rituals.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Craft specialization and the existence of various types of buildings were evident in the Indus Valley Civilization, and seals were used for correspondence. The correct answer is (A), (C), and (D).

Quick Tip

Indus Valley seals are often found in archaeological digs and were used in trade and correspondence.

Answer: (A), (C) and (D) only

Question 50:

Which of the following were Harappan cities?

- (A) Pataliputra**
- (B) Lothal**
- (C) Harappa**
- (D) Dholavira**
- (E) Banawali**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (D) and (E)**
- (2) (B), (C), (D) and (E)**
- (3) (A), (C), (D) and (E)**
- (4) (A), (B), (C) and (D)** **Solution:**

The Harappan cities include Lothal, Harappa, Dholavira, and Banawali. The correct answer is (B), (C), (D), and (E).

Quick Tip

Lothal is known for its dockyard, which is one of the world's earliest known dry docks.

Answer: (B), (C), (D) and (E)
