

III/HIST (iii)

2013

(3rd Semester)

HISTORY

THIRD PAPER

[History of India (Gupta to Sultanate Periods)]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

*Answer any **five** questions*

1. Examine the social structure of the Gupta society.
2. Why is the period C 300–600 considered as a phase of 'Brahmanical revival' or a consolidation of Brahmanical ideology? What were the main features of the transformation of the Brahmanical religion?
3. Assess the significance of the royal land grants to economy, society and polity between C 600–1000.
4. Based on the available sources, how would you assess urbanization and the growth of trade in early medieval North India?

14G—2250/39a

(Turn Over)

(2)

5. Discuss the nature of South Indian States in the early medieval period.
6. Write an overview of Indian temple architecture in the early medieval period with reference to the Pallavas.
7. Discuss the development of architecture under the Delhi Sultanate.
8. Make an analysis of the various social groups and their roles in the Sultanate period.
9. Examine the main features of the revenue administration, economy and trade in the Vijayanagara kingdom.
10. Highlight the important features of the economy and society in the Bahmani kingdom.

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The composer of the *Allahabad Prashasti* is

(a) Harishena ()

(b) Ashvaghosha ()

(c) Bhasa ()

2. The most prominent examples of the rock-cut architecture of the Gupta period are found at

(a) Deogarh ()

(b) Bhitargaon ()

(c) Ajanta and Bagh ()

3. The founder of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty was

(a) Harichandra ()

(b) Nagabhata I ()

(c) Bhoja ()

4. *Mandapikas* in early medieval India were

(a) trading ports ()

(b) Brahmanical temples ()

(c) local centres of exchange ()

5. In the Chola kingdom, a very large village administered as a single unit was called

(a) Nadu ()

(b) Tanjur ()

(c) Kottam ()

6. The single-most important item of import to the Chola empire was

(a) dyestuff ()

(b) horse ()

(c) metalware ()

7. The founder of the Slave dynasty was

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak ()
- (b) Ghiyas-ud-din ()
- (c) Iltutmish ()

8. Who was the first Sultan to pay soldiers in cash instead of through *Iqtas*?

- (a) Iltutmish ()
- (b) Ala-ud-din Khilji ()
- (c) Balban ()

9. Vijayanagara was a/an

- (a) decentralized State ()
- (b) centralized State ()
- (c) autocratic State ()

10. The smaller administrative units in the Vijayanagara kingdom were called the

- (a) Nayakas ()
- (b) Rajyas ()
- (c) Ayagars ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Give short answers to the following questions (any five) :

3×5=15

1. How is Samudragupta described in the *Allahabad Prashast*?

(5)

2. What do you know about the origins of the Vakatakas?

(6)

3. How would you explain Harsha as a patron of learning and the arts?

(7)

4. Write a short note on the migration of the Brahmanas to different parts of the subcontinent from the 5th century onwards.

5. What are the important characteristics of the Chola Art?

6. Who was Sankaracharya?

(10)

7. Why was the first dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate called the Slave dynasty?

8. Why did Muhammad-bin-Tughluq decide to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri?

(12)

9. Briefly discuss the causes of the conflict between the Vijayanagara rulers and the Bahmani rulers.

10. Mention the significance of the opening of direct sea route to India by the Portuguese.
