HISTORY
PAPER-II

Time Allowed : 2 hours  
Full Marks : 150

All questions carry equal mark of 2 each. Attempt all questions.

1. Like the Mongols, the Turks were
   (a) Nomadic people  (b) Itinerant people
   (c) Wandering people  (d) Sedentary people

2. The Battle of Lepanto took place in the year –
   (a) 1569  (b) 1570
   (c) 1571  (d) 1572

3. The guiding genius of the Portuguese Expedition down the African coast was –
   (a) Vasco-Da-Gama  (b) Prince Henry, the Navigator
   (c) Jaao II  (d) Bartholomew Dias

4. The Spanish soldier who overthrew the Aztec Empire of Mexico between 1519-1521 was –
   (a) Hernand Cortes  (b) Francisco Pizzaro
   (c) Ferdinand Magellan  (d) James Almeida

5. An Anglican Minister who created Methodism was –
   (a) John Knox  (b) Tertullian
   (c) John Wesley  (d) Augustine

6. Jethro Tull invented
   (a) Electric Generator  (b) Seed Drill
   (c) Water Pump  (d) Electric grass cutter

7. Who offered music as a tribute to God?
   (a) Handel  (b) Mozart
   (c) Bach  (d) Beethoven

8. Who created the Heliocentric conception of the Universe?
   (a) Galileo  (b) Copernicus
   (c) Paracelsus  (d) Johannes Keplar
9. Founder of the Human Anatomy was –
   (a) Vesalius  (b) William Harvey
   (c) Tycho Brahe  (d) Robert Boyle

10. Who is the Father of Rationalism?
   (a) Spinoza  (b) Francis Bacon
   (c) Antoine Lavoisier  (d) Rene Descartes

11. One factor that enabled the Renaissance to flourish in Northern Italy was that the region had-
   (a) A wealthy class that invested in the arts  (b) A socialist form of Government
   (c) Limited contact with the Byzantine Empire  (d) A shrinking middle

12. What was Humanism?
   (a) A religious doctrine that expressed good deeds to mankind
   (b) The takeover of one country by another
   (c) A cultural and Philosophical Movement
   (d) The belief that there was no meaning of life

13. Which of the following was a result of Johann Gutenberg’s Printing Press?
   (a) An increase in the use of Latin
   (b) The writing of books in Vernacular
   (c) An abandonment of moveable type technology
   (d) The spreading of the newly written words of the Magna Carta

14. Niccollo Machiavelli advocated for which type of ruler?
   (a) One who was ruthless and could maintain power
   (b) A monarch who was enlightened and ready to share the State’s wealth
   (c) A Dictator who gave many freedom to the people
   (d) One that provided to all subjects

15. The Renaissance was largely influenced and financed by –
   (a) Roman Catholic Church monasteries
   (b) Medieval Institutions
   (c) Scientist and Scientific Revolutions
   (d) The urban Environment and the Commercial Economy

16. Which Italian painter painted the School of Athew?
   (a) Michaelangelo  (b) Leonardo
   (c) Raphael  (d) Titian

17. The most prominent northern Renaissance intellectual movement was –
   (a) Civic Humanism  (b) Secular Humanism
   (c) Secularism  (d) Christian Humanism

18. In the Fifteenth Century, majority of the painters were-
   (a) Romans  (b) French
   (c) Florentines  (d) Dutch
19. Which statement best describes a characteristic of Renaissance in Europe?
   (a) The social structure became very rigid
   (b) Creativity in the arts was encouraged
   (c) The political structure was similar to that of the Roman Empire
   (d) Humanism decreased in importance

20. What was the legacy of the Renaissance period?
   (a) Humanism
   (b) Naturalism
   (c) Mysticism
   (d) Conformity

21. What is a Tondo?
   (a) A round artwork
   (b) A painting with three panels
   (c) Canvas painting
   (d) Wall painting

22. Gilles refers to –
   (a) A painting by Boucher
   (b) A French Novelist
   (c) A painting by Watteau
   (d) A painting by Fragonard

23. The Enlightenment –
   (a) Started in 1650
   (b) Was the entire 18th Century
   (c) Was limited to the First Half of the 19th Century
   (d) Dates from the early 19th Century

24. The Forerunner of Feminism –
   (a) Marie Jean De Condorcet
   (b) Mary Wollstonecraft
   (c) Margaret Cavendish
   (d) Maria Winkelmann

25. Which of the following is a correct match of Philosopher to his ideas or work?
   (a) Locke – Empiricism
   (b) Diderot – Social Contract
   (c) Rousseau – Encyclopaedia
   (d) Jefferson – Two Treaties of Civil Government

26. All of the following has been considered causes for the Protestant Reformation except –
   (a) The Selling of Indulgences
   (b) Resentment of the Pope’s power
   (c) A desire for monarchs to centralize power
   (d) A belief that the bible was more important than the power of the clergy

27. In the Ninety Five Theses, Martin Luther specifically-
   (a) Questioned the authority of the Bible
   (b) Stated that Bishops could give salvation
   (c) Criticized the selling of indulgences
   (d) Showed that Faith was inconsequential for getting into heaven
28. John Calvin impacted religious thought by –
   (a) Establishing that the Pope’s power was absolute
   (b) Providing a new interpretation of the Bible
   (c) Preaching that God has planned for the fate of all people
   (d) Expressing that salvation exists for everyone

29. In the year 1610, which country would have been mainly Roman Catholic?
   (a) England (b) Russia (c) Hungary (d) Spain

30. What was the Counter – Reformation?
   (a) A backlash within the Catholic to reform itself
   (b) A movement by monarchs to secure power from the clergy
   (c) A measure to continue the sale of unwarranted indulgences
   (d) A procedure to create more protestant sects

31. Which of the following was a result of the Protestant Reformation?
   (a) Increased power of the Catholic Church
   (b) A decrease in the amount of Presbyterian
   (c) Division between the religious sects
   (d) The dominance of the Anglican Church in Rome

32. The construction of Saint Peter’s Basilica, Rome and monumental church was begun in the year –
   (a) 1502 (b) 1503 (c) 1504 (d) 1506

33. The Protestant Reformation in Germany was equally a religious and political Revolution because it
   challenged all of these authorities except –
   (a) The Papal position as head of the Western church
   (b) The church’s ownership of land in Germany
   (c) The influence of Roman Church in Italy and Germany
   (d) The noble and aristocratic class structure within the society

34. The religious outlook that saw God as the divine clockmaker was called –
   (a) Atheism (b) Materialism (c) Pantheism (d) Deism

35. Martin Luther was condemned in the Diet of Worms in –
   (a) 1509 (b) 1520 (c) 1515 (d) 1512

36. Baron Montesquieu is famous for –
   (a) Philosophical letters (b) The spirit of Laws
   (c) Ninety Five Theses (d) A vindication of right of women

37. Who created Calculus?
   (a) Paracelsus (b) Robert Boyle
   (c) Isaac Newton (d) Blaise Pascal
38. The Edict of Nantes –
   (a) Recognised Catholicism as the only religion to be practiced in France
   (b) Gave limited and specific rights to Huguenots
   (c) Advocated complete religious toleration
   (d) Denied all civil and political rights to Huguenots

39. Divine Comedy was written by –
   (a) Shakespeare  
   (b) Montaigne
   (c) Dante  
   (d) Laud

40. Don Quixote was authored by –
   (a) Miguel De Cervantes  
   (b) Velazquez of Madrid
   (c) Frederick  
   (d) Bruegel

41. Who among them was a Baroque sculptor?
   (a) Donatello  
   (b) Michaelangelo
   (c) Bernini  
   (d) Leonardo

42. Shakespeare’s dramas fall thematically into –
   (a) Two groups  
   (b) Three groups
   (c) Four groups  
   (d) Five groups

43. The main characteristic of Rococo style is –
   (a) Fussiness  
   (b) Frivolity
   (c) Elegance  
   (d) All of these

44. Winkelmann is primarily known for –
   (a) German painting  
   (b) A historical approach to studying Greek and Roman Art
   (c) A historical approach to artist biographies  
   (d) German philosophy of Art

45. The Rococo style is mostly connected to
   (a) Classical Baroque  
   (b) Mannerism
   (c) Renaissance style  
   (d) Late Baroque style

46. Who was noted to be the greatest self portrait painter?
   (a) Leonardo Da Vinci  
   (b) Rembrandt
   (c) Diego Velazquez  
   (d) Peter Paul Rubens

47. To put light on one side of a subject, then quickly describing shadows on the opposite side was called-
   (a) Aerial Perspective painting  
   (b) Camaieu painting
   (c) Chiaroscuro painting  
   (d) Easel painting

48. Who painted propaganda artworks at the beginning of Romantic period?
   (a) John Constable  
   (b) Turner
   (c) Bierstadt  
   (d) Jacques Louis David
49. What city replaced Rome as the capital of art in Europe during the Rococo period?
(a) Barcelona (b) Paris (c) Innsbruck (d) Geneva

50. Which artist sought to depict the Idealist Landscape?
(a) Antonio Canova (b) John Flaxman (c) Edwin Church (d) Albrecht Dürer

51. The centre of British Empire in South Asia was –
(a) China (b) India (c) Malaysia (d) Indonesia

52. Opium provided direct link among –
(a) Britain, British India, China (b) Britain, Burma, China (c) British India, Burma (d) British India, China

53. French Colonialism in North Africa started in –
(a) Late Seventeenth Century (b) Late Eighteenth Century (c) Late Nineteenth Century (d) Mid twentieth Century

54. The most defiant anti-Imperialist action was –
(a) Sepoy Mutiny of India – 1857 (b) Boxer Rebellion in China – 1900 (c) Pan-African Conference of 1919 (d) The civilizing Mission of French – 1830's

55. OPEC was formed in the year –
(a) 1959 (b) 1970 (c) 1980 (d) 1990

56. Globalization changed –
(a) Public Health (b) Public Finance (c) Medicine (d) All of these

57. End of 20th Century witnessed ________ becoming centre of industrial and manufacturing production –
(a) East Asia (b) Central Asia (c) South East Asia (d) Middle East

58. No other regions has drawn more attention from the west in the age of Globalization than the –
(a) East Asia (b) Central Asia (c) South East Asia (d) Middle East

59. United Nations Fourth World Conference on women was held in Beijing in –
(a) July, 1995 (b) August, 1995 (c) September, 1995 (d) October, 1995

60. "The True, Ancient, and Indubitable Rights and Liberties of the People" was accepted by –
(a) American Declaration of Independence (b) French Declaration of Human Rights (c) The English Bill of Rights 1689 (d) United Nations Fourth World Conference on women
61. Human Rights are part of –
   (a) Western political tradition   (b) American political tradition
   (c) European political tradition   (d) All of these

62. Who organized a group of activist from a local agricultural union against a local McDonald’s restaurant saying that it was a symbol of ‘Economic Imperialism’?
   (a) William Terry               (b) Andrew Hanes
   (c) Jose Bove                    (d) Joe Perot

63. The origin of ‘Mass’ culture lay in the
   (a) 1890’s                      (b) 1880’s
   (c) 1990’s                      (d) 1980’s

64. ‘The Second Sex’ was authored by-
   (a) Betty Friedan              (b) Simone De Beauvoir
   (c) Margaret Thatcher          (d) Angela Merkel

65. The Second World War aftermath saw the establishment of the –
   (a) Interpol                   (b) International Court of Justice at Haque
   (c) United Nation High Commission on Human Rights
   (d) All of these

66. In an examination, Mohan scored 140 points, which are 20 points above 40%, and Gopal scored 70%. The points scored by Gopal are:
   (a) 210                         (b) 275
   (c) 280                         (d) 440

67. Consider the table given below in which the numbers bear certain relationship among themselves along the rows:

   29  13  18
   33  x  19
   30  27  3

Which one of the following numbers is the missing number indicated above by x?
   (a) 19                         (b) 8
   (c) 15                         (d) 14