

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF RESEARCH INVESTIGATOR (ARCHAEOLOGY) CONTRACT UNDER DEPARTMENT. AUGUST, 2016.

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) Jaoao 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) Jafferson – 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 inconsequented 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) Camera 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) Insbruck (d) Geneva
50. Which artist sought to depict the Idealist Landscape?
(a) Antonio Canova (b) John Flaxman
(c) Edwin Church (d) Albrecht Durer
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, China, Burma (d) British India, China
53. French Colonialism in North Africa started in –
(a) Late Seventeenth Century (b) Early Eighteenth Century
(c) Late Eighteenth Century (d) Late Nineteenth 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 1900 (d) The civilizing Mission of French -1830's
55. OPEC was formed in the year –
(a) 1959 (b) 1960
(c) 1970 (d) 1971
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) West Asia (d) South East Asia
58. No other regions has drawn more attention from the west in the age of Globalization than the –
(a) Far East (b) Middle East
(c) South East Asia (d) Central Asia
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 Right
(c) The English Bill of Rights 1689 (d) United Nations Fourth World Conference

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