

CUET UG 2023 History Question Paper PDF (May 22, 2023) (Shift 2)

1. Who among the following were the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon?

A. Agni B. Vishnu
C. Indra D. Shiva
E. Soma

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (D), (A) Only (b) (B), (C), (D) Only
(c) (A), (C), (E) Only (d) (C), (D), (E) Only

2. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (A) Let the Quit India Movement as a young leader | (I) Gopal Krishna Gokhale |
| (B) Political Guru of Gandhiji | (II) Lala Lajpat Rai |
| (C) Mahatma Gandhi's Biographer | (III) Jai Prakash Narayana |
| (D) Extremist leader | (IV) D.G. Tendulkar |

- (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
(b) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
(c) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
(d) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

3. Adoption of 'sunset law' by the English East India Company meant:

- (a) High revenue collection.
(b) If there was default in revenue payments by sunset of the specified date, the zamindar was liable to be auctioned.
(c) Rise of a class of Jotedars.
(d) Emergence of collectorate

4. Name the Act which permitted the censorship of the press and detention without trial?

- (a) Churchill Act (b) Sydney Act
(c) Rowlatt Act (d) Wavell Act

5. The Power of Jotedars was more effective within the village than that of zamindars because:

- (a) Jotedars were physically more strong and collaborated with the village people.
(b) Jotedars were located in villages and exercised direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers
(c) Jotedars had a close relationships with the officials of the English East India Company
(d) Jotedars had a close relationship with the Nawabs.

6. Match List-I with List-II :-

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| (A) The Lucknow Pact | (I) 1915 |
| (B) The Muslim League | (II) 1940 |
| (C) The Hindu Mahasabha | (III) 1906 |
| (D) The Pakistan Resolution | (IV) 1916 |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
(c) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
(d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

7. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

- (A) Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Wellesley
(B) Annexation of Awadh.
(C) Mutiny starts in Meerut.
(D) Shah Mal killed in battle
(E) British suffer defeat in the battle of Chinhat

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (D), (C), (B), (A), (E) (b) (B), (D), (A), (C), (E)
(c) (A), (B), (C), (E), (D) (d) (C), (B), (D), (A), (E)

8. _____ is a form of government where power is exercised by a group of men.

- (a) Monarchy (b) Oligarchy
(c) Dyarchy (d) Anarchy

9. Which region was known as the 'nursery of the Bengal Army' from 1840s onwards?

- (a) Bombay (b) Punjab
(c) Bengal (d) Awadh

10. Which of the following is NOT correct about the nationalist imageries of the Revolt of 1857?

- (a) It was celebrated as the First War of Independence
(b) Rebels did not find place in history writing
(c) Rani of Jhansi was represented as a masculine figure
(d) Nationalist imageries helped shape the nationalist imaginations

11. What is 'Aquatint'?

- (a) A picture produced by cutting into a copper sheet with acid and then printing it.
(b) A food item prepared by the Paharias
(c) Traditional hunting practice of the Santhals
(d) A method for catching the elephants

12. The gateways of Vijayanagra had distinctive architecture, which was based on _____ style.
 (a) Indo-Greek (b) Indo-Roman
 (c) Indo-Islamic (d) Indo-European
13. Arrange the following religious teacher in the Indian subcontinent in a chronological manner.
 (A) Miyan Mir in the Punjab
 (B) Basavanna in Karnataka
 (C) Sundaramurti in Tamil Nadu
 (D) Guru Nanak in the Punjab
 (E) Ramananda in Uttar Pradesh
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A),(C),(E),(B),(D) (b) (E),(D),(C),(B),(A)
 (c) (C),(B),(E),(D),(A) (d) (A),(B),(C),(D),(E)
14. The military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya in the Vijayanagara Empire were called as _____.
 (a) Rayas (b) Zamindars
 (c) Amara-Nayakas (d) Sultans
15. The non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis were known in the seventeenth century sources as:
 (a) Khud-Kashta (b) Raiya
 (c) Asami (d) Pahi-Kashta
16. Choose the statements which are true for Vijayanagara Empire.
 (a) Krishnadeva Raya belonged to Saluva dynasty.
 (b) The rulers of Vijayanagara called themselves 'Nayakas'
 (c) Rama Raya led an army into a battle at Talikota.
 (d) Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township called Nagalapuram.
 (E) Krishnadeva Raya died in 1529
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A),(B),(E) Only (b) (B),(C),(D) Only
 (c) (A),(B),(D) Only (d) (C),(D),(E) Only
17. Who wrote "Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali Rani thi" (Like a man she fought she was the Rani of Jhansi)?
 (a) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
 (b) Shobha Kumari Chauhan
 (c) Subhadra Kumari Shekhawat
 (d) Shobha Kumari Rathore
18. Specialised centres for production of shell objects in Harappan civilisation were found in _____:
 (a) Chanhudaro and Lothal
 (b) Nageshwar and Balakot
 (c) Cholistan and Banawali
 (d) Kalibangan and Nageshwar
19. The Jotedars were most powerful in North Bengal. In some places they were also called as _____.
 (a) Zamindar (b) Taluqdar
 (c) Adhiyar (d) Haoladar
20. Identify the two scripts deciphered in the 1830s by James Prinsep.
 (a) Pali and Prakrit
 (b) Brahmi and Kharosthi
 (c) Urdu and Persian
 (d) Sanskrit and Hindavi
21. In Harappan cities, roads and streets of the lower town were designed in a particular pattern.
 What was the pattern?
 (a) Vertical pattern (b) Grid pattern
 (c) Road pattern (d) Circular pattern
22. Choose the correct statements about 'Virupaksha Temple' built during the Vijayanagara period.
 (A) The temple was built over centuries
 (B) The hall in front of the main shrine was built by the local Nayakas
 (C) The eastern gopuram was built by the local Nayakas
 (D) A large part of the temple complex is occupied by the central shrine
 (E) The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A),(B),(C) Only (b) (A),(B),(D) Only
 (c) (A),(B),(E) Only (d) (A),(C),(E) Only
23. Arrange the following Mughal chronicles and memories in a chronological order.
 (A) Muhammad Kazim compiles the Alamgir Nama
 (B) Babur's memoirs translated into Persian as Babur Nama
 (C) Muhammad Waris begins to chronicle the third decade of Shah Jahan's reign
 (D) Gulbadan Begum begins to write the Humayun Nama
 (E) The first two daftars of the Badshah Nama composed by Lahori
 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (B),(D),(C),(E),(A)
 (b) (D),(B),(E),(C),(A)
 (c) (A),(C),(D),(B),(E)
 (d) (B),(A),(D),(E),(C)
24. The name 'Hampi' is derived from the local mother goddess:
 (a) Parvati devi (b) Pampa devi
 (c) Lakshmi devi (d) Saraswati devi
25. Francis Buchanan worked as a surgeon to which Governor-General of India?
 (a) Lord Bentinck (b) Lord Wellesely
 (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Clive
26. Chronologically arrange the following foreign travellers according to their year of visit to India.
 (A) Abd Al-Razzaq (B) Marco Polo
 (C) Duarte Barbosa (D) Al-Biruni
 (E) Peter Mundy
 (a) (A), (C), (B), (D), (E)
 (b) (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)
 (c) (E), (B), (D), (C), (A)
 (d) (D), (B), (A), (E), (C)

27. The sepoy mutiny broke out on 10 May 1857 at:
 (a) Calcutta (b) Madras
 (c) Delhi (d) Meerut
28. An account that traces development over time is known as:
 (a) Synchronic (b) Epichronic
 (c) Diachronic (d) Dialective
29. In "The Story of Indian Archaeology", who has noted that "Marshall left India three thousand years older than he had found her."
 (a) S.N. ROY (b) Romila Thapar
 (c) V.S. Sukthankar (d) R.E.M. Wheeler

30. Terracotta models of the plough have been found at Harappan sites in _____:

- (a) Banawali and Lothal (b) Kalibangan
 (c) Shortughai (d) Cholistan and Banawali

31. Match List-I with List-II :-

List-I

List-II

- (A) Nizamuddin Auliya (I) Maharashtra
 (B) Chokhamela (II) Uttar Pradesh
 (C) Tulsidas (III) Delhi
 (D) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (IV) Haryana

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
 (b) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
 (d) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

32. Identify the **correct** statements related to 'Coins and Kings.'

- (A) The first gold coins were issued by the Kushanas.
 (B) Punch-marked coins were made of silver and copper.
 (C) Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as that of the Yaundhey of Punjab and Harayana.
 (D) From the 5th century CE on words, finds of gold coins taper off.
 (E) The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Mauryas.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (D), (A), (E) Only (b) (A), (B), (C) Only
 (c) (B), (C), (D) Only (d) (E), (A), (B) Only

33. Some Harappan graves contain pottery and ornaments. What does this indicate about the belief of the people of Harappan Civilisation?

- (a) They were rich and prosperous people.
 (b) They believed in not using the used things of their ancestors.
 (c) They believed in the concept of after life.
 (d) They were God-fearing people.

34. Match List-I with List-II :-

List-I

List-II

- (A) Supreme Court in Calcutta (I) 1853
 (B) Asiatic Society Founded (II) 1881
 (C) Railway from Bombay to Thane (III) 1773
 (D) Madras harbour completed (IV) 1784

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

35. In which year the imperial capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Shahjahanabad?

- (a) 1585 (b) 1631
 (c) 1646 (d) 1648

36. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

- (A) Champaran Satyagraha.
 (B) Dandi March.
 (C) Quit India Movement
 (D) Speech of Gandhiji at the inauguration of Benaras Hindu University.
 (E) Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C) (b) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
 (c) (D), (C), (B), (A), (E) (d) (A), (E), (D), (B), (C)

37. According to the tradition, Ved Vyasa dictated the text of Mahabharata to which deity?

- (a) Lord Shiva (b) Goddess Saraswati
 (c) Lord Ganesha (d) Suttas

38. Consider the following statements about Gandhiji and choose the **correct** statement.

- (A) Gandhiji represented the Indian National Congress at the second Round Table Conference.
 (B) Quit India Movement was Gandhi's third major movement against British rule.
 (C) Quit India Movement has been described by many scholars as Gandhiji's "finest hour".
 (D) Gandhiji published his collection of letters as 'A Bunch of old Letters'.
 (E) The time Magazine compared Gandhiji's martyrdom to that of Abraham Lincoln.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (C) Only (b) (A), (B), (D) Only
 (c) (A), (C), (D) Only (d) (A), (B), (E) Only

39. The Chauri-Chaura incident in the United Provinces occurred in:

- (a) February 1922 (b) March 1922
 (c) April 1922 (d) May 1922

40. Match List-I with List-II :-

List-I	List-II
(A) Al-Biruni	(I) France
(B) Marco Polo	(II) Morocco
(C) Ibn Battuta	(III) Uzbekistan
(D) Francois Bernier	(IV) Italy

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
 (c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

DIRECTION (Qs. 41-45): Read the passage and answer the question:

One of the most influential teachers of the time was the Buddha. Over centuries, his message spread across the subcontinent and beyond-through Central Asia to China, Korea and Japan, and through Srilanka, across to Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia. Siddhartha, as the Buddha was named at birth, was the son of a chief of the Sakya clan. He came to be known as the Buddha or the Enlightened one. He taught 'dhamma' or 'the path of righteous living'.

41. What did Buddha teach?
 (a) Path of righteous living
 (b) Path of unlawful living
 (c) path of unethical living
 (d) Path of elite living
42. To which clan did Buddha belong?
 (a) Maurya (b) Kushana
 (c) Sakya (d) Lichhvi
43. Identify the place where Buddha attained 'nibbana' (end of ego and desire).
 (a) Sarnath
 (b) Rajgriha
 (c) Lumbini
 (d) Kusinagara
44. Arrange the following 'Buddhist sites' from North to South.
 (A) Sanchi (B) Amravati
 (C) Sarnath (D) Nasik
 (E) Lumbini

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)
 (b) (E), (C), (A), (D), (B)
 (c) (A), (C), (B), (D), (E)
 (d) (E), (A), (C), (B), (D)
45. Choose the statements which are **true** in the context of Buddhism.
 (A) Buddha attained enlightenment at Sarnath.
 (B) Mahaprajapati Gotami was first woman ordered as a 'Bhikkuni'.
 (C) 'Hagiography' is a biography of a ruler of a kingdom.
 (D) Relics of Buddha are kept in mounds known as 'Stupa'.

- (E) 'Sangha' is an organisation of monks who too became teachers of 'Dhamma'.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (C), (D) Only
 (b) (B), (C), (D) Only
 (c) (B), (D), (E) Only
 (d) (A), (B), (E) Only

DIRECTION (Qs. 46-50): Read the passage and answer the question:

"The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind":

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

46. Name the Constituent Assembly member who made a powerful plea for the continuation of separate electorate?
 (a) B. Pocker Bahadur
 (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
 (c) R. V. Dhulekar
 (d) Begum Aizas Rashul
47. Which one of the following fact is **NOT correct** about Vallabhbhai Patel?
 (a) He was one of the dominant voices in the Constituent Assembly.
 (b) He played a key role in drafting of several reports.
 (c) He was against separate electorate.
 (d) He wanted minorities should leave the country.
48. The provision of separate electorate introduced by the British resulted in:
 (a) Democratic nation
 (b) Division of nation
 (c) Unity among the nations
 (d) Unity among the people
49. What was the legacy left behind by the British?
 (a) Policy of revenue
 (b) Policy of divide and rule
 (c) Policy of inclusive growth
 (d) Policy of unifying India
50. Separate electorate is referred to as :
 (a) Mischief (b) Blessing
 (c) Boon (d) Gift