

F 5829



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Maximum Weight : 5

Section II

[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]

U.G. CBCSS INTERNAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER

*Answer all questions.*

*All questions carry equal weight.*

*Put a tick mark [✓] in the column against the correct answer.*

1. What are the main types of History ?

- |                                 |                          |                              |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Economic and Political .    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Ancient and Medieval.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Political and Geographical. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) History and Pre history. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. History (derived from \_\_\_\_\_, historia, meaning inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation) is the study of the past, specifically how it relates to humans.

- |             |                          |            |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Hebru.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Greek. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) French. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Latin. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ define historiography as “the study of the way history has been and is written the history of historical writing... When you study ‘historiography’ you do not study the events of the past directly, but the changing interpretations of those events in the works of individual historians.”

- |                           |                          |                        |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Furay and Salevouris. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Charels and clark. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Marx and Weber.       | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) None of these.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. The ancient Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus, Caria (modern-day Bodrum, Turkey) and lived in the fifth century BC (c. 484-425 BC).

- |                |                          |                    |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Herodotus. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Cicero.        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Voltaire.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) None of these. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Turn over





5. The author of the book *The Histories*—the masterpiece work in produced in Latin and acquired its modern meaning of “history”.

- |                |                          |                    |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Herodotus. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Cicero.        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Voltaire.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) None of these. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. The periodical arrangement of events in the order of it’s occurrence is called.

- |                     |                          |                   |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Periodization.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Bibliography. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Historiography. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Chronology.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. Who derived the term Middle Ages as one of the notable term of historical period.

- |               |                          |                |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Petrarch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Voltaire.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Cicero.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Herodotus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. The Italian scholar who is also known for being the first to develop the concept of the “Dark Ages”.

- |               |                          |                |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Petrarch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Voltaire.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Cicero.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Herodotus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is often called the “Father of Humanism”. In the History of 16<sup>th</sup> century.

- |               |                          |                |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Petrarch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Voltaire.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Cicero.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Herodotus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Who started the modern science of Historical Chronology ?

- |               |                          |                      |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Petrarch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Voltaire.        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Cicero.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Joseph Scaliger. | <input type="checkbox"/> |





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11. In the field of Egyptology, William Flinders Petrie pioneered sequence dating to penetrate pre-dynastic Neolithic times, using groups of contemporary artefacts deposited together at a single time in graves and working backwards methodically from the earliest historical phases of Egypt. This method of dating is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                          |                   |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Periodization.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Bibliography. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Historiography. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Seriation.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12. The Scottish Historian who wrote the book *The situation of the world at the time of Christ's appearance*.

- |                        |                          |                      |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Petrarch.          | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Voltaire.        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) William Robertson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Joseph Scaliger. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. The British Historian lived in 18<sup>th</sup> century. His most important work, *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

- |                        |                          |                      |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Edward Gibbon.     | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Voltaire.        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) William Robertson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Joseph Scaliger. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the narrative and analysis of political events, ideas, movements, leaders and entities. It is very interrelated to other fields of history such as Diplomatic history, social history, economic history, and military history, as well as constitutional history and public history.

- |                       |                          |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Political History | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) National History. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) World History.    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Pre History.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Turn over





15. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the history of international relations between states. Diplomatic history can be different from international relations in that the former can concern itself with the foreign policy of one state while the latter deals with relations between two or more states.

- |                        |                          |                         |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Political History. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Diplomatic History. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Social History.    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Military History.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. \_\_\_\_\_ often called the new area history, is a broad branch of history that studies the experiences of ordinary people in the past.

- |                        |                          |                         |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Political History. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Diplomatic History. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Social History.    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Military History.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a humanities discipline within the scope of general historical recording of armed conflict in the history of humanity, and its impact on the societies, their cultures, economies and changing intra and international relationships.

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|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Political History. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Diplomatic History. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Social History.    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) Military History.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. The German Historian and Philosopher who is the founder of Hegelianism and Historism.

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|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Edward Gibbon.     | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Voltaire.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) William Robertson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) G. W. F. Hegel. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. The first “scientific” political history was written by \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- |                        |                          |                     |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Leopold von Ranke. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (B) Edward Gibbon.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) William Robertson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (D) G. W. F. Hegel. | <input type="checkbox"/> |





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20. \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of conscious and unconscious ideas that constitute one's goals, expectations, and actions.

- (A) Periodization.  (B) Ideology.   
(C) Historiography.  (D) Seriation.
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No. of MCQs attempted  Weight Scored   
(To be entered by the examiner)  
No. of MCQs not attempted

**ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER WITH  
THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK**

