

CUET History Solved Paper-2022

Chapter - 1: Bricks, Beads and Bones

- At which Harappan settlement, the town was separated by walls?
(a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Lothal (d) Rakhigarhi
- The remains of which of the following crop are rarely found at the Harappan site?
(a) Chickpea (b) Lentil
(c) Rice (d) Sesame
- Terracotta models of plough have been reported from:
A. Kalibangan B. Banawali
C. Cholistan D. Rakhigarhi
E. Lothal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Chapter - 2: Kings, Farmers and Towns

- The new kingdoms that emerged in the Deccan during Sangam period includes which of the followings:
A. Cholas B. Chera
C. Pandyas D. Satvahanas
E. Vakatakas
Choose the correct answer from the option given below:
(a) A, B, C (b) B, C, D
(c) A, B, D (d) C, D, E
- Krishnadeva Raya the most famous ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire belonged to _____ dynasty.
(a) Tuluva Dynasty (b) Sangam Dynasty
(c) Aravidu Dynasty (d) Saluva Dynasty

Chapter-3: Kinship, Caste and Class

- Match the composition with the writers

List I- Compositions	List II-Writers
A. Arthashastra	I. Banabhatta
B. Harshacharita	II. Megasthenese
C. Prayag Prashasti	III. Kautilya
D. Indica	IV. Harishena

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
(c) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I (d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- Whom did Ashoka appointed to spread the message of 'Dhamma'?
(a) Dhamma Dandadhikari
(b) Dhamma Mahamatya

- (c) Amatya Pradhan
(d) Dhamma Pradhan

- According to Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras ideal occupation performed by Kshatriya was _____
(a) To teach and study Vedas
(b) To engage in warfare and protect others
(c) To engage in trade
(d) To perform sacrifices

Chapter-4: Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings

- Point out the difference between Endogamy and Exogamy from the below given options.
(a) Endogamy is practices of a man having several wives and Exogamy is practice of a woman having several husbands.
(b) Endogamy is practice of woman having several husbands and Exogamy is practice of a man having several wives.
(c) Endogamy is marriage within a unit and Exogamy is marriage outside the unit.
(d) Endogamy is marriage outside the unit and Exogamy is marriage within a unit.
- The term used when descent from father to son, grandson and so on:
(a) Patriliney (b) Matriliney
(c) Polygyny (d) Polyandry
- Match List I with List II

List-I Religion/secs	List-II - Founder
A. Buddhism	I. Vardhamana
B. Jainism	II. Makkhali Gosala
C. Ajivikas	III. Ajita Kesakambalin
D. Lokayatas	IV. Siddhartha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II (b) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
(c) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III (d) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
- Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate information about the Ajivikas.
A. Ajivikas are also known as fatalists
B. Ajita Kesakambalin belonged to Ajivika sect
C. Ajivika monks and nuns took five vows
D. Ajivikas believed that everything is predetermined
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A and D only (b) B and C only
(c) A and C only (d) A and B only

5. Choose the most appropriate explanation for the reason Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of Buddha and after his death.
- He was very handsome and people flocked to see him
 - There was absence of other religions at that time
 - It appealed to many people who were dissatisfied with religious practices and rituals
 - The king told his subjects to follow Buddha

Chapter-5: Through the Eyes of Travellers

1. Arrange the travellers who left written accounts in chronological order.
- Ibn Batuta
 - Al-Biruni
 - Francois Bernier
 - Duarte Barbosa
 - Marco Polo
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- B, E, A, D, C
 - A, B, C, D, E
 - C, B, A, D, E
 - B, E, D, A, C
2. To describe the Ultimate Reality, Kabir used the terms — Alakh (unseen) and Nirakar (formless). These philosophy belongs to:
- Yogic Tradition
 - Tantric Tradition
 - Vedantic Tradition
 - Buddhist Tradition

Chapter-6: Bhakti-Sufi Traditions

1. Name the poet saints who belonged to Nirgun Bhakti tradition.
- Mirabai
 - Kabir
 - Guru Nanak
 - Surdas
 - Ravidas
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- A, B and C only
 - B, C and E only
 - A, C and E only
 - C, D and E only
2. Which of the following term given below is not related to Sufism?
- Qalandar
 - Khanqah
 - Ziyarat
 - Mlechchha

Chapter - 7: An Imperial Capital : Vijayanagara

1. The Portuguese travellers who visited the Vijayanagara city in 16th century are _____.
- Abdur Razzaq
 - Fernao Nuniz
 - Nicolo Conti
 - Domingo Paes
 - Duarte Barbosa
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- A, B and C only
 - B, D and E only
 - A, B and D only
 - C, D and E only
2. Arrange the following events of Indian history in chronological order:
- Vijayanagara Empire
 - Gajapati Kingdom

- Conquest of Goa by the Portuguese
- Establishment of Delhi Sultanate
- Emergence of the Sultanate of Golconda

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A, B, C, D, E
- D, A, B, C, E
- C, D, E, A, B
- B, E, A, D, C

Chapter-8: Peasant Zamindars and State

1. The Emperor Akbar classified the lands and fixed a different revenue to be paid by each. Find out the incorrect match below.

A.	Polaj	Annually cultivated for each crop in succession and never allowed to be left fallow
B.	Chachar	Is a land that has lain fallow for three or four years
C.	Parauti	Never allowed to lie fallow for cultivation
D.	Banjar	A land uncultivated for five years and more

Chapter-9: Kings and Chronicles

DIRECTIONS : Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:

The author of the Akbar Nama, Abu'l Fazl grew up in the Mughal capital of Agra. He was widely read in Arabic, Persian, Greek philosophy and Sufism. Moreover, he was a forceful debater and independent thinker who consistently opposed the views of the conservative ulama. These qualities impressed Akbar, who found Abu'l Fazl ideally suited as an adviser and a spokesperson for his policies. One major objective of the emperor was to free the state from the control of religious orthodoxy. In his role as court historian, Abu'l Fazl both shaped and articulated the ideas associated with the reign of Akbar.

Beginning in 1589, Abu'l Fazl worked on the Akbar Nama for thirteen years, repeatedly revising the draft. The chronicle is based on a range of sources, including actual records of events (waqai), official documents and oral testimonies of knowledgeable person.

The Akbar Nama is divided into three books of which the first two are chronicles. The third book is the Ain-i-Akbari. The first volume contains the history of mankind from Adam to one celestial cycle of Akbar's life (30 years). The second volumes closes in the forty-sixth regnal year (1601) of Akbar. The very next year Abu'l Fazl fell victim to a conspiracy hatched by Prince, Salim, and was murdered by his accomplice, Bir Singh Bundela.

1. The central purpose of Ain-i-Akbari was related to which ruler?
- Jahangir's Vision
 - Akbar's vision
 - Humayun's vision
 - Shah Jahan's vision

2. Name the prince who was involved in the conspiracy against Abul Fazl, a court writer of Akbar.
 - (a) Prince Dara Shikoh (b) Prince Khurram
 - (c) Prince Azam (d) Prince Salim
3. Point out the difference between Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama.
 - (a) One is biography while another is autobiography
 - (b) Both the treatises written by two different writers
 - (c) The first two portions are known as Akbar Nama and the last as Ain-i-Akbari
 - (d) One text belongs to Akbar while another during Jahangir period
4. The first volume of Akbar Nama contained the information about:
 - (a) Forty sixth regnal year of Akbar
 - (b) Early life of Akbar
 - (c) Bureaucratic system only
 - (d) Adam to one celestial cycle of Akbar's life
5. Abu'l Fazl, a great court writer of Akbar began his journey of writing in 1589 and took ____ years to complete Akbar Nama.
 - (a) 11 (b) 13
 - (c) 12 (d) 14

Chapter-10: Colonialism and The Countryside

1. The British encouraged forest clearance for a number of reasons. Which of the following is incorrect?
 - (a) To enlarge sources of land revenue
 - (b) To acquire animals from forests
 - (c) To produce crops for export
 - (d) To tame and civilize forest dwellers.
2. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
 - A. Acquiring of Diwani of Bengal by English East India Company
 - B. Santhal Rebellion
 - C. Rebellion by peasants in Deccan villages
 - D. Permanent Settlement in Bengal
 - E. Regulating Act passed by the British Parliament
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 - (a) B, D, C, A, E (b) C, D, B, E, A
 - (c) D, E, B, A, C (d) A, E, D, B, C
3. The Summary Settlement undermined the position and authority of the Taluqdars. Find out the other information from the below given options. Which support undermining the position and authority of the Taluqdars under the summary settlement.
 - A. Taluqdars were not having any permanent stakes in land
 - B. British wanted to remove Taluqdars whenever possible
 - C. British wanted to settle the land with actual land owners
 - D. Revenue was fixed by the Britisher
 - E. The Summary Settlement later helped Taluqdars
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 - (a) B, C and D only (b) A, C and E only
 - (c) A, B and C only (d) E, B and D only

Chapter-11: Rebels and The Raj

1. The Santhals led their revolt against 'Dikus'. The term dikus was used for which of the following people?
 - (a) Paharias (b) Settled peasants
 - (c) Nationalist leaders (d) Money lenders
2. Arrange the following historical incidents in chronological order-
 - A. Sepoys of Meerut Cantonment started mutiny
 - B. Annexation of Awadh by East India Company
 - C. Sati custom was abolished
 - D. Subsidiary Alliance had been imposed on Awadh
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 - (a) A – B – C – D (b) D – C – B – A
 - (c) B – C – A – D (d) D – B – C – A
3. Match the Rebel leader with their region

List I–Rebel Leaders	List II –Regions
A. Shah Mal	I. Singhbhum
B. Kunwar Singh	II. Chinhat
C. Gonoo	III. Barout
D. Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah	IV. Arrah

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (c) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
4. Rumours of greased cartridges spread like wild fire across cantonments as:
 - (a) Cantonments were connected through telegraphic lines
 - (b) Cantonments published their own newspapers
 - (c) News was broadcasted on television
 - (d) News spread through British officials
5. Which one is not a correct cause for the Revolt of 1857?
 - (a) Import of British manufactures into India
 - (b) Disrespect of Indians on public places
 - (c) Recognition of the Right to adopt an heir
 - (d) Conversion of Indians to Christianity
6. The close link existed between the Sepoys and the rural world of North India during 1850s as the large number of Sepoys were being recruited in Bengal Army. Name the region which is called as the 'Nursery of the Bengal Army'.
 - (a) Bareilly (b) Kanpur
 - (c) Awadh (d) Jhansi

7. Name the ruler who had been defeated in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 by the British Officer Robert Clive?

(a) Mir Jafar (b) Mir Bakshi
(c) Mir Qasim (d) Sirajuddaula

Chapter-12: Colonial Cities

1. In Francis Buchanan's survey of Dimajpur district, the class of rich peasants is reported as:
(a) Mansabdars (b) Jotedars
(c) Subedars (d) Lathiyals
2. 'In Memoriam' is a painting dedicated by the artist to the Christian heroism of British ladies in India during the revolt of 1857. Select the correct name of the artist from the given options.
(a) Henry Lawrence (b) Thomas Jones Barker
(c) Joseph Noel Paton (d) Francie Grant

Chapter-13: Mahatma Gandhi and The Nationalist Movement

1. Correctly match leader with their countries.

List I – Nationalist Leaders	List II – Countries
Mahatma Gandhi	America
Garibaldi	Vietnam
Ho Chi Minh	India
George Washington	Italy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(b) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
(c) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
(d) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
2. Related to Provincial elections of 1937 in India, choose the incorrect option.
(a) There were fifteen provinces where the elections were held
(b) Only 10-12% Indians were eligible to vote
(c) Muslim League performed poorly
(d) Congress won absolute majority in five provinces
3. Which NWFP leader was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?
(a) Abdul Kalam Azad (b) M. A. Jinnah
(c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan (d) Abdul Latif

Chapter-14: Understanding Partition

DIRECTIONS : Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:

For several years after the Non-cooperation Movement ended, Mahatma Gandhi focused on his social reform work. In 1928, however he began to think of re-entering politics. That year there was an all India campaign in opposition to the all-White Simon Commission, sent from England to enquire into conditions in the colony. Gandhiji did not himself participate in this movement, although he gave it his blessings, as he also

did to a peasant Satyagraha in Bardoli in the same year.

In the end of December 1929, the Congress held its annual session in the city of Lahore. The meeting was significant for two things; the election of Jawaharlal Nehru as President, signifying the passing of the baton of leadership to the younger generation; and the proclamation of commitment to 'Purna Swaraj', or complete independence. Now the pace of politics picked up once more. On 26 January 1930, 'Independence Day' was observed, with the national flag being hoisted in different venues, and patriotic songs being sung. Gandhiji himself issued precise instructions as to how the days should be observed. "It would be good," he says "if the declaration of Independence is made by whole villages, whole cities even It would be well if all the meetings were held at the identical minute in all the places.

1. In December 1929, who was appointed as the President of the Indian National Congress?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
(c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (d) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru
2. The Purna Swaraj was observed on
(a) 26 January 1930 (b) 29 January 1930
(c) 28 January 1930 (d) 27 January 1930
3. The annual session of the Indian National Congress was held at which place in December 1929?
(a) Delhi (b) Lucknow
(c) Lahore (d) Bombay
4. What proclamation of commitment had been taken in Indian National Congress session in December 1929?
(a) Equality (b) Liberty
(c) Purna Swaraj (d) Simon Go Back
5. There was an all India campaign to oppose the all-white Simon Commission, sent from England in _____.
(a) 1927 (b) 1928
(c) 1929 (d) 1930

Chapter-15: Framing The Constitution

1. Match the personalities with their roles/responsibility.

List I – Personalities	List II – Their role/responsibility
A. K.M. Munshi	I. Lawyer from Madras
B. B.N. Rao	II. Chief Draughtsman
C. Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar	III. Constitutional Advisor to the Government of India
D. S.N. Mukherjee	IV. Lawyer from Gujarat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

2. Who proposed that the National Flag of India should be in horizontal tricolor of saffron, white and green in equal proportion with a wheel in Navy blue at the Centre?
 - (a) Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - (b) Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
3. _____ of Bombay demanded justice for women, not reserved seats or separate electorate.
 - (a) Dakshayani Velayudhan
 - (b) A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar
 - (c) Balakrishna Sharma
 - (d) Hansa Mehta
4. Name the Constituent Assembly member who played vital role in reconciling different opposing points of view in assembly.
 - (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - (c) B. N. Rao
 - (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
5. The Constitution of India was framed and signed between-
 - (a) November 1946 to December 1949
 - (b) November 1946 to December 1950
 - (c) December 1946 to November 1949
 - (d) December 1946 to December 1949

Hints & Explanations

Chapter - 1: Bricks, Beads and Bones

1. (a) Based on the evidence of excavations, the majority of the Harappan cities and towns are composed of a series of walled mounds or sectors oriented in different directions. Harappa and Mohen-jodaro both have rectangular mound on the west and extensive mounds to the north, south and east whereas the settlement of Kalibangan is confined to two separate mounds with the citadel on the west, represented by a smaller mound and the lower city towards the east, marked by a fairly extensive mound.
2. (b) Harappans grew **wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, linseed, and mustard**. They also developed some new tools known as plough and was used to dig earth for planting the seeds and turning the soil. Lentils are little or not found at Harappa.
3. (b) Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaeologists extrapolate from this that oxen were used for ploughing. Moreover, terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali (Haryana). Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), associated with Early Harappan levels (see p. 20). The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together.

Chapter - 2: Kings, Farmers and Towns

1. (*) Satavahana followed the Mauryas in Deccan of India. Satavahana dynasty ruled from Pune in Maharashtra to Coastal **Andhra Pradesh** in the second century BC onwards. This dynasty was built up on the ruins of the Maurya Empire and around 1st century AD, they were the most prominent in the Modern Andhra Pradesh Region. Chola and Cholas could be called to be emerged in Deccan slightly through geographical location but answer code is not clear.
2. (a) King Krishna Deva Raya, a ruler of **Tuluva dynasty**, was the famous ruler of the Vijayanagara empire. His work, 'Amuktamalyada', indicates that he had a strong sense of justice and was interested in the welfare of his people.

Chapter-3: Kinship, Caste and Class

1. (b) Harshacharitra written by Banabhat. Prayag Prashasti written by Harisena. Arthashastra was written by Kautilya and Indica was written by Megasthenes.
2. (b) Ashoka felt it was his job to solve these problems. Therefore, he appointed officials, known as **Dhamma-mahamatta** to go from place to place teaching people about dhamma. Ashoka used social media to spread the message of dhamma.
3. (b) Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas according to dharma shastras and dharma sutras.

Chapter-4: Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings

1. (c) Endogamy, also called in-marriage, custom enjoining one to marry within one's own group. The penalties for transgressing endogamous restrictions have varied greatly among cultures and have ranged from death to mild disapproval. **When marriage to an outside group is mandated, it is referred to as exogamy.**
2. (a) Patriliney means tracing descent from father to son and grandson. In a patrilineal society, male gender becomes extremely important. Mahabharata reinforced the idea that it was valuable. Under patriliney, sons could claim the resources (including the throne in the case of kings) of their fathers when the latter died. In absence of a male heir to the throne, brothers succeeded one another, sometimes other kinsmen claimed the throne. While sons were important for the continuity of the patrilineage, daughters were viewed rather differently within this framework. They had no claims to the resources of the household.
3. (c)
4. (a) **The Ājivika school is known for its Niyati ("Fate") doctrine of absolute fatalism or determinism**, the premise that there is no free will, that everything that has happened, is happening and will happen is entirely preordained and a function of cosmic principles. The Ajivikas' central belief was that absolutely everything is predetermined by fate, or niyati, and hence human action has no consequence one way or the other.
5. (c) Buddhism appealed to many people who were dissatisfied with religious practices and rituals that is why it grew rapidly both during the lifetime of Buddha and after his death.

Chapter-5: Through the Eyes of Travellers

1. (d) Al-Biruni 1017 Marco Polo (1245-1324) Ibn Batuta. 1304-1368/69 Duarte Barbosa (1516-1517) Francois Bernier 1620
2. (c) Kabir used terms drawn from Vedantic traditions, alakh (the unseen), nirakar (formless), Brahman, Atman, etc. Other terms with mystical connotations such as shabda (sound) or shunya (emptiness) were drawn from yogic traditions. Some of Kabir's poems are known as ulatbansi (upside-down sayings), are written in a form in which everyday meanings are

inverted. These hint at the difficulties of capturing the nature of the Ultimate Reality in words: expressions such as "the lotus which blooms without flower" or the "fire raging in the ocean" convey a sense of Kabir's mystical experiences.

Chapter-6: Bhakti-Sufi Traditions

1. (b) Nirguna bhakti is **devotion to an all-encompassing, formless God**. The word 'nirgun' means 'without traits,' and refers to God's lack of corporeal attributes. Nirguna bhakti is considered by some to be the ultimate kind of bhakti. Nirguna bhakti is an unmanifested expression of absolute devotion to God.
2. (d) Mleccha (from Vedic Sanskrit mlecchā, meaning "non-Vedic", "foreigner" or "barbarian") is **a Sanskrit term, initially referring to those of an incomprehensible speech, later foreign or barbarous invaders as contra-distinguished from elite groups.**

Chapter - 7: An Imperial Capital : Vijayanagara

1. (b) **Duarte Barbosa** was Portuguese Writer, scrivener and explorer who had given a vivid account of Vijaynagara governance under **Krishna Deva Raya** in his book. Domingo Paes Portuguese merchant, writer and explorer visited India and gave most detailed accounts of all historic descriptions of ancient city Hampi which was governed by Vijaynagar Empire under **Krishna Deva Raya**. **Fernao Nuniz** was Portuguese traveller, chronicler and horse trader who visited India during reign of **Achyutaraya** and who spent three years in Vijayanagara.
2. (b) Establishment of Delhi sultanate (1206)
Vijyanagra (1336-1646)
Gajapati Kingdom (1434-66)
Conquest of Goa by the Portuguese (1510)
Emergence of Sultanate of Golconda (1487-1543)

Chapter-8: Peasant Zamindars and State

1. (c) **Polaj land was always cultivated and was never left fallow..** Chachar land had to be left uncultivated for a period of three to four years, whereas the Banjar land had to be kept fallow for five years or longer. **Parauti land was allowed to lie fallow for a year or two to recover its strength**

Chapter-9: Kings and Chronicles

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)

Chapter-10: Colonialism and The Countryside

1. (a) To enlarge sources of land revenue British encouraged forest clearance.
2. (d) Acquiring g of Dewani of Bengal **1765**. The Regulating Act of **1773** (formally, the East India Company Act 1772) was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to overhaul the management of the East India Company's rule in India. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by **the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793**. In May and June 1875, peasants of Maharashtra in some parts of Pune and Ahmednagar districts revolted against increasing agrarian distress. The Santhal Revolt took place in **1855-56**. The Deccan Riots of **1875** targeted conditions of debt peonage (kamiuti) to moneylenders.
3. (a) **The first British land-revenue settlement in Awadh known as the Summary Settlement of 1856 further undermined the power and position of the taluqdars.** They established their hold through force and fraud. The Summary Settlement removed the taluqdars wherever possible. After annexation, the first British revenue settlement, known as the Summary Settlement of 1856, was based on the assumption that the taluqdars were interlopers with no permanent stakes in land.

Chapter-11: Rebels and The Raj

1. (d) Dikus means outsiders. The outsiders include traders and money lenders, who can come into the forest.
2. (b) Subsidiary Alliance imposed on Awadh in 1801 by the British.
December 4, 1829 The Bengal Sati Regulation (Regulation XVII) was passed by the then Governor-General of India, Lord William Bentinck making the practice of Sati illegal in all of British India.
On 13th February, 1856, Awadh was annexed to the British Empire on the grounds of maladministration. Indian Mutiny, also called Sepoy Mutiny or First War of Independence, widespread but unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in India in 1857-59.
3. (d) Sah Mal (also known as Shah Mal Singh) (1797 — 18 July 1857) was a rebel at the time of the Indian

Rebellion of 1857, based out of the village of Bijrol, Uttar Pradesh. He led the Jats of Baraut in rebellion against the East India Company.

In 2017, the Veer Kunwar Singh Setu, also known as the Arrah-Chhapra Bridge, was inaugurated to connect north and south Bihar.

The tribals also participated in the revolt of 1857 against the British. In Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, Gonoo, a tribal farmer became a rebel leader of the Kol tribals of the region.

Ahmadullah Shah, born in 1787, more famously known as Maulavi of Faizabad, was one of the leading figures of the great Indian revolt of 1857.

4. (a) Cantonments were connected through telegraphic lines that are why the British tried to explain to the Sepoys that this was not the case but the rumour of greased cartridge spread like wildfire across the Sepoy lines of North India.
5. (a) Import of british manufactures to India seems to be the cause of the revolt of 1857.
6. (c) The large majority of the sepoys of the Bengal Army were recruited from the villages of Awadh and eastern Uttar Pradesh. Many of them were Brahmins or from the "upper" castes. **Awadh was, in fact, called the "nursery of the Bengal Army".**
7. (d) On **23 June 1757**, Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, was defeated in the Battle of Plassey by the East India Company troops. Robert Clive was the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company troops.

Chapter-12: Colonial Cities

1. (b) While so many zamindars were facing a crisis in end of the 18th century (during the British East India Company), the group of rich peasants were consolidating their position in villages known as jotedars. In the report of survey conducted by Francis Buchanan we come to know about the Dinazpur District of North Bengal. In this report we get a detailed description of jotedars.
2. (c) Paton's famous painting In Memoriam was dedicated by the artist to the Christian heroism of "British Ladies in India during the Mutiny of 1857." In 1858, the first version of the painting, which depicted Indian sepoy troops bursting through the door, was exhibited at the Royal Academy of Art in London. The painting aroused immediate debate, as it was thought to suggest that British women were about to be raped by Indian soldiers.

Chapter-13: Mahatma Gandhi and The Nationalist Movement

1. (d)
2. (*) This answer seems wrong. Provincial elections in British India (1937) under the Government of India Act 1935 were held in **eleven provinces**, including Madras, Bihar, Orissa. Indian National Congress won in eight of the provinces except three i.e. Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh and won an absolute majority in five out of eleven provinces. The All-India Muslim League won 106 seats about 80% of total Muslim seats. Untouchables were allowed to vote. Around 30.1 million people, including 4.25 million women, had the right to vote which was 12% of the total population.
3. (c) Frontier Gandhi, Bacha Khan, or Badshah Khan are a few of the many names of the freedom warrior Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who was born to Behram Khan on February 6, 1890.

Chapter-14: Understanding Partition

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

Chapter-15: Framing The Constitution

1. (c)
2. (d) The flag was proposed by Nehru at the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947 as a horizontal tricolor of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions, with the Ashoka wheel in blue in the center of the white band. Nehru also presented two flags, one in Khadi-silk and the other in Khadi-cotton, to the assembly.
3. (d) **Hansa Mehta of Bombay** demanded justice for women, not reserved seats, or separate electorates. We have never asked for privileges. What we have asked for is social justice, economic justice, and political justice.
4. (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar played an important role in Constituent Assembly. He acted as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the constitution. He was the one who played vital role in reconciling opposing point of views in assembly.
5. (a)

DISHATM
Publication Inc