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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU**

SCHOOL OF LAW

MID TERM EXAMINATION

Winter Semester: 2021-22

Course Code: BAL 2010

Course Name: Ancient History and Indian National Movement

Program & Sem: BA LLB & II Sem

Date: 11/MAY/2022

Time: 01:30 AM – 03:00 AM

Max Marks:50

Weightage:25%

Instructions:

(i) Read the all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

Part A[Memory Recall Questions]

Answer all the Questions. Each question carries ONE mark.

(10Qx 1M=10M)

1. The Great Bath of Indus valley Civilization is found at (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
a. Harrappa b. Mohenjo-Daro c. Ropar d. Kalibangan
2. Which of the following Sultans of Tughlaq dynasty issued copper coins instead of silver coins. (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]
a. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq b. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
c. Firoz Shah Tughlaq d. Mahmud Tughlaq
3. Who is regarded as the second Alexander ? (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]
a. Jalaluddin Khilji b. Mubarak Khilji c. Khusru Khan d. Alauddin Khilji
4. In the early Vedic-Period, Varna system was based on (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
a. Education b. Birth c. occupation d. Talent
5. With which of the following centre of learning, Chanakya the famous teacher of Chandragupta Maurya, was associated ? (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
a. Taxila b. Nalanda c. Vikaramshila d. Vaishali
6. Vardhamana Mahavira the 24th Trithankar of Jainism was born at ----- and died at----- (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
a. Vaishali and Rajagriha b. Kusinara and Pava
c. Kundagrama and Pava d. Kashi and Champa
7. Who among the following, was not a part of the Mauryan Dyanasty ? (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
a. Ajatshtu b. Bindusara c. Chandragupta maurya d. None

8. The first Muslim women who ruled Northern India was (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
a. Razia Sultana b. Nurjahan c. Mumtaz d. None
9. The silver coin 'Tanka' was Introduced by (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
a. Autub-ud-din-aibak b. Illutmish c. Balban d. None
10. Name the kingdom that first used elephants in wars (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
a. Kosala b. Magadha c. Champa d. Avanti

Part B [Thought Provoking Questions]

Answer all the Questions. Each question carries FIVE mark. (4Qx5M=20M)

11. Explain the development of art and Architecture under the Mauryas. (C.O.No.1) [Comprehension]
12. Analyze the similarities and differences between Jainism and Buddhism. (C.O.No.1) [Comprehension]
13. Jarasandha and Brihadratha was the founder of Magadha but the growth started under the Haryankas, expansion took place under the Sisungas and Nandas and reached under its zenith point under the Mauryas. On the basis of the above statement, elucidate the factors. (C.O.No.1) [Comprehension]
14. Highlight the architectural skills of the Indus Vally People regarding the following structures:
a. Houses b. Town Planning c. The Great Bath (C.O.No.1) [Comprehension]

Part C [Problem Solving Questions]

Answer all the Questions. Each question carries TWENTY mark. (1Qx20M=20M)

15. The Gupta Period is referred to as the Golden Age in Indian history. This period saw glorious achievement in terms of art, architecture, science , Literature .Substantiate. (C.O. No. 1) [Application]



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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU**

SCHOOL OF LAW

END TERM EXAMINATION

Even Semester: 2021 - 22

Course Code: BAL 2010

Course Name: History of India and the Indian National Movement

Program & Sem: BALLB HONS; II Sem

Date: 30th June 2022

Time: 01:00 PM to 04:00 PM

Max Marks: 100

Weightage: 50%

Instructions:

(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

Part A [Memory Recall Questions]

Answer all the Questions. Each question carries three marks.

(10Qx 3M= 30M)

1. Write three important features of the Indus Valley civilization. (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
2. Name three main teachings of Jainism. (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
3. Name any three important pioneers of the Bhakti Movement in India. (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]
4. Who was Krishnadeva Raya? Write two significant features of his rule
(C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
5. Indian National Congress (INC) was established in _____ by _____. The first session of INC was held in _____. (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]
6. Emperor _____ was the son of Bindusara of the _____ dynasty. He devoted his life to propagation of Buddhism after the war of _____. (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]
7. The Battle of Plassey was fought in the year _____ between _____ and _____. (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]
8. _____, the son of _____ the Mughal empire had abolished Jizya during his rule. He built the famous _____ to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.
(C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]
9. The _____ Satyagraha was the first Satyagraha movement led by Mahatma Gandhi the year _____ to protest against the _____ plantation forced upon farmers by the British Raj. (C.O.No.4) [Knowledge]
10. The 1857 Revolt is also known as the _____. Name 2 important leaders of the 1857 Revolt. (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]

Part B [Thought Provoking Questions]

Answer all the Questions. Each question carries FIVE marks.

(5Qx8M=40M)

11. "The Revolt of 1857 was widespread and sporadic, yet an unsuccessful rebellion against the rule of British East India Company in India which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British crown."
Reflect and elucidate upon the above. (C.O.No.3) [Comprehension]

12. The Indian National Congress split between Moderates and Extremists in the year 1907 during the Surat session. The major reason of the split was the stark differences between the ideology and methodology of moderates and extremists on how to propel the national freedom movement of India. Elaborate. (C.O.No.3) [Comprehension]
13. Akbar is generally known as the greatest of the Mughal emperors of India. He reigned from 1556 to 1605 and extended Mughal power over most of the Indian subcontinent. In order to preserve the unity of his empire, Akbar adopted programs that won the loyalty of the non-Muslim populations of his realm. He reformed and strengthened his central administration; took active interest in other religions and also persuaded Hindus, Parsis, and Christians, as well as Muslims, to engage in religious discussion before him. Illiterate himself, he encouraged scholars, poets, painters, and musicians, making his court a center of culture. Elaborate. (C.O.No.2) [Comprehension]
14. Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant phase of the Indian independence movement against the British rule. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi after the deeply shocking and mournful Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. It aimed to resist British rule in India through nonviolent means. Explain and comment. (C.O.No.4) [Comprehension]
15. The Swadeshi movement had its roots in the anti-partition movement which was started to oppose Lord Curzon's decision of dividing the province of Bengal. In this light highlight the major features of the Swadeshi Movement. (C.O.No.3) [Comprehension]

Part C [Problem Solving Questions]

Answer both the Questions. Each question carries TWO marks.

(2Qx15M=30M)

16. You are a research scholar interested to write an article on the Gupta Empire of India to commemorate its contribution to the Indian subcontinent.
You start your article with the following words:
"Prosperity in the Gupta Empire initiated a period known as the Golden Age of India, marked by extensive inventions and discoveries in science, technology, engineering, art, dialectic, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion, and philosophy." (C.O.No.2) [Application]
17. You have been chosen by your university to deliver a speech on 15th August, 2022, on the significance of the Rise of Nationalism in India after the brutal suppression of the 1857 Revolt by the East India Company. You decide to highlight among other aspects, the factors that led to the suppression of the 1857 Revolt, the factors responsible for the rise of nationalism in India post 1857, the formation of Indian National Congress (INC), theories behind its formation and its achievements in the its 'Moderate Phase'. (C.O.No. 3) [Application]