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**TEST BOOKLET**

Sl. No: **1885**

Subject Code: **11**

Subject: **HISTORY**

**WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT OF POST GRADUATE TEACHERS FOR  
NON-GOVT. AIDED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF ODISHA**

Time Allowed : **2 Hours**

Maximum Marks: **150**

**: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- 1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 16 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
- 2. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.**

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- 3. The Test Booklet contains 100 questions. Each question comprises four options. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the OMR Answer Sheet. In any case, choose ONLY ONE answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered wrong.**
- 4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers only on the OMR Answer Sheet using BLACK BALL POINT PEN provided by the State Selection Board. You have to do rough work only in the space provided at the end of the Test Booklet. See instructions in the OMR Answer Sheet.**
- 5. All questions carry equal marks. While 1.5 marks will be awarded for each correct answer, each wrong answer will result in negative marking of 0.50 mark.**
- 6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) the answers in the OMR Answer Sheet to the questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the OMR Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.**
- 7. On completion of the Examination, you should hand over the original copy of OMR Answer Sheet issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (second copy) of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet for your reference.**

**Candidate's full signature**

**Invigilator's signature**

P.T.O.



1. In 1922 a tomb was discovered which taught the historians and archaeologists much about the Egyptian burial practices and beliefs. Whose tomb was this?
 

(A) Queen Hatshepsut	(B) King Tutankhamen
(C) Ahmose of Thebes	(D) Cleopatra
  
2. The Rosetta stone was important because
  - (A) It had Greek, Egyptian and Cuneiform writings in it.
  - (B) It is a unique artifact.
  - (C) It led to the decoding of the Hieroglyphic writings.
  - (D) It is monolithic pillar with intricate carvings.
  
3. What is not correct about Rameses II, best known as Rameses, the great?
  - (A) He was known as the gold of the Pharaohs.
  - (B) He ruled for 67 years from 1279 to 1213 BCE.
  - (C) He erected the temple of Abu Simbel.
  - (D) He controlled the entire Mediterranean Sea.
  
4. What is not true about the Hammurabi Code?
  - (A) It was a complete collection of Babylonian laws.
  - (B) It was inscribed on a diorite stela set up in Babylon's temple Madruk.
  - (C) The text of the code was written in non-Semitic language.
  - (D) It was discovered at Susa in 1901 by a French Orientalist.
  
5. Augustus, the first Roman emperor, was called the leading citizen whose Latin term is
 

(A) Dominus	(B) Princeps
(C) Basileus	(D) Resgestae
  
6. The Roman emperor who consolidated the rise of provincial upper classes so as to exclude the Senators from military command was
 

(A) Augustus	(B) Constantine
(C) Gallienus	(D) Nero



7. In the 5th century CE, the western Roman empire was divided into a number of territories under the control of many tribes and nobles. In the context, answer the incorrect pair.
- (A) Visigoths: Spain (B) Ostrogoths: Italy  
(C) Burgundians: South Gaul (D) Vandals: Portugal
8. The Assyrian king Ashurbanipal constructed a great library at the city of
- (A) Nineveh (B) Nimrud  
(C) Ashur (D) Babylon
9. Which city-state created the first democratic form of government?
- (A) Sparta (B) Athens  
(C) Corinth (D) Macedon
10. In Greek army who were the hoplites?
- (A) Soldiers on horseback  
(B) Commander-in-chief  
(C) Heavily armed infantrymen with long swords and shields  
(D) Persons responsible for transporting arms to the battle-fields
11. What is understood by the term 'Feudalism'?
- (A) Development of trade and commerce in a country  
(B) Policy of Market Regulation  
(C) Study of Land Relations  
(D) Foreign Policy of a country
12. Where did *Renaissance* begin first?
- (A) France (B) Italy  
(C) Germany (D) Greece
13. Who was the author of the *Divine Comedy*?
- (A) Thomas Moore (B) Petrarch  
(C) Dante (D) Machiavelli



14. Who was the author of *The Prince* ?
- (A) Plato (B) Aristotle  
(C) Machiavelli (D) Thomas Paine
15. Who did discover the 'Law of Gravity'?
- (A) Copernicus (B) Galileo  
(C) Isaac Newton (D) Kepler
16. Which country had pioneered in Industrial Revolution?
- (A) France (B) England  
(C) Germany (D) United States
17. Who was the monarch of France during the time of July Revolution?
- (A) Louis XIV (B) Louis XVI  
(C) Charles X (D) Louis Phillip
18. What was the main cause of the outbreak of 1848 Revolution in France?
- (A) Social hierarchy (B) Economic Distress  
(C) Religious issues (D) Political deprivation of Common People
19. Which of the following did James Watt invent?
- (A) Steam Engine (B) Steam Boat  
(C) Light Bulb (D) Electric Motor
20. Who was the founder of 'Young Italy'?
- (A) Garibaldi (B) Mazzini  
(C) Cavour (D) Emanuel I
21. Besides Germany and Austria, which country was the third member of the 'Triple Alliance' formed before world war I ?
- (A) Japan (B) Russia  
(C) Italy (D) France
22. When did Germany withdraw from the League of Nations?
- (A) 1931 (B) 1933  
(C) 1935 (D) 1937



23. When did the 'March to Rome' occur?
- (A) 1922 (B) 1925  
(C) 1927 (D) 1929
24. When did Soviet Russia introduce First Five-Year Plan?
- (A) 1918 (B) 1922  
(C) 1925 (D) 1928
25. The attack on which country led to the beginning of World War II?
- (A) France (B) Russia  
(C) Poland (D) England
26. By signing which treaty Russia withdrew from the First World War?
- (A) Treaty of Trianon (B) Treaty of Neuilly  
(C) Treaty of Sevres (D) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
27. When did Italy attack Ethiopia (Abyssinia)?
- (A) 1931 (B) 1933  
(C) 1935 (D) 1937
28. Which country was dismembered by 'Munich Pact'?
- (A) Austria (B) Czechoslovakia  
(C) Poland (D) Spain
29. When did the Soviet Russia was changed to Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)?
- (A) 1920 (B) 1922  
(C) 1925 (D) 1928
30. Which of the following organisation was there before the birth of UNO?
- (A) UNESCO (B) World Health Organisation  
(C) International Court of Justice (D) Security Council
31. Who did use the word 'Cold War' for the first time?
- (A) Lippmann (B) Bernard Baruch  
(C) D. F. Fleming (D) H. Seaton-Watson



32. In which year SEATO was formed?
- (A) 1950 (B) 1952  
(C) 1954 (D) 1956
33. How many countries joined the first conference of NAM at Belgrade?
- (A) 24 (B) 28  
(C) 30 (D) 35
34. The evacuation of Palestine by which country led to the Arab-Israel conflict?
- (A) France (B) Portugal  
(C) Spain (D) England
35. Which was First country to gain independence in African continent?
- (A) Ghana (B) Guinea  
(C) Kenya (D) Uganda
36. When was the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) formed?
- (A) 1961 (B) 1964  
(C) 1967 (D) 1970
37. During the Presidency of John F. Kennedy which crisis helped USA to strengthen its global position?
- (A) Berlin Crisis (B) Suez Crisis  
(C) Cuban Crisis (D) Korean Crisis
38. How many countries initially formed ASEAN in 1967?
- (A) 05 (B) 08  
(C) 10 (D) 12
39. In which year African National Congress (ANC) was born?
- (A) 1910 (B) 1912  
(C) 1925 (D) 1932
40. Which Arab State did sign the Camp David agreement with Israel?
- (A) Syria (B) Jordan  
(C) Iraq (D) Egypt
41. By which treaty China ceded Hong Kong to Great Britain in 1842 A.D.?
- (A) Treaty of Tientsin (B) Treaty of Nanking  
(C) Treaty of the Bogue (D) Treaty of Shimonosheki



42. Which treaty was signed at the end of the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05?  
(A) Treaty of Kanagawa (B) Treaty of Tientsin  
(C) Treaty of Portsmouth (D) Treaty of Shimonoseki
43. By which treaty the independence of Korea was recognised by China?  
(A) Treaty of Nanking (B) Treaty of Tientsin  
(C) Treaty of Bogue (D) Treaty of Shimonoseki
44. When was the Chinese Communist Party formed?  
(A) 1921 (B) 1927  
(C) 1931 (D) 1935
45. Who was the head of the Nationalist Govt. of China before Communist takeover?  
(A) Li Li-san (B) Wang Chia-hsiang  
(C) Chou En-lai (D) Chiang K'ai-shek
46. On which country Japan served 'Shantung ultimatum'?  
(A) Russia (B) Korea  
(C) Germany (D) China
47. In which year 'the Pearl Harbour bombardment' occurred?  
(A) 1939 (B) 1941  
(C) 1943 (D) 1945
48. In which year the majority group of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party came to be known as 'the Bolsheviks'?  
(A) 1901 (B) 1903  
(C) 1905 (D) 1907
49. Who was the Tsar of Russia at the time of October Revolution?  
(A) Alexander I (B) Nicholas I  
(C) Catherine (D) Nicholas II
50. When was World Trade Organisation (WTO) established?  
(A) 1991 (B) 1995  
(C) 1998 (D) 2000



51. The Sangam text *Tolkappiyam* is essentially a text on
- (A) grammar (B) drama  
(C) an anthology of poems (D) ethics and polity
52. What is not true about Rakhigarhi?
- (A) It is one of the largest planned mud-brick Indus Valley settlements in Hissar district of Haryana.  
(B) Traces of a lapidary workshop with 3000 unfinished beads has been unearthed from the site.  
(C) A huge brick structure resembling the Harapan granary has been exposed.  
(D) A cemetery revealed eight burials consisting mostly of brick-lined pits and a wooden coffin.
53. With regard to the Junagarh inscription of Rudradamana consider the following:
- i) It informs about the construction of the Sudarsana Lake by Chandragupta Maurya  
ii) It refers to the Yavana governor Tusaspa of Asoka  
iii) It was dated in Saka year 72  
iv) Rudradaman belonged to the Western Ksatrapa family
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (A) Only ii and iii (B) Only i and ii  
(C) Only i, ii and iii (D) All four
54. The name Asoka is mentioned in which of the following Edicts of the king.
- (A) Nittur Rock Edict (B) Maski Rock Edict  
(C) Udegolam Rock Edict (D) All the above
55. The *Rig Veda* reflects a naturalistic polytheism; a belief in many gods who personified natural phenomena. Name the most frequently invoked god in the *Rig Veda*.
- (A) Agni (B) Indra  
(C) Varuna (D) Mitra
56. After enlightenment, Buddha delivered his first sermon to his five former companions in a deer park near Benares. The event is known as
- (A) dharma-cakra-pravarttana (B) mahaparinirvana  
(C) pravarya (D) mahaviniskramana



57. In the Mauryan administration *pautavadhyaksa* was a
- Superintendent of trade and manufacturing units
  - Superintendent of standardised weights and measures
  - Superintendent of coins in circulation
  - Superintendent of markets
58. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- Mauryas: Issued silver Punch Marked coins
  - Kushanas: First to issue gold coins
  - Western Kshatrapas: Used legends in their coins
  - Satavahanas: Issued gold coins with four symbols
59. In ancient Chera, Chola and Pandya kingdoms, the terms *vendar* and *velir* signified respectively
- crowned kings and chieftains
  - kings and subjects
  - kingdom and territorial divisions
  - forest and water bodied
60. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- Dharmarajika stupa: Taxila
  - Amaravati stupa: Dharanikota
  - Nagarjunakonda stupa: Barhut
  - Sanchi stupa: Vidisa
61. A Chinese text refers to a king of Sri Lanka sending a mission accompanied with gifts to Samudragupta, asking his permission to build a monastery and rest house for Sri Lankan pilgrims at Bodh Gaya. Name the ruler.
- Meghavarna
  - Dharmaraksita
  - Mahasena
  - Kumansiri
62. Legends on Samudragupta's coins do not, contain epithet
- asvamedha parakramah*
  - apratirathah*
  - daiviputra sahi sahanusahi*
  - vyaghra parakramah*
63. In Tantric yogic practices, what is the meaning of *bija-mantra*?
- Diagrams called *yantras* and *mandalas*
  - Syllables associated with various deities having mystic potency
  - Symbolic gestures used in rituals
  - All the above



64. In the context of the early temple architecture of India, which of the following pairs is an incorrect one?
- (A) Parvati temple: Nachna Kuthara
  - (B) Dashavatara temple: Deogarh
  - (C) Kailashnath temple: Bhitargaon
  - (D) Vishnu temple: Tigwa
65. Iltutmish was the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate. However, he was to deal with a number of rival Turkish nobles of which one of the following was not included in the list.
- (A) Hasan Nizami
  - (B) Nasiruddin Qabaccha
  - (C) Tajuddin Yaloz
  - (D) Ali Mardan Khalji
66. Which of the following is not true about Balban?
- (A) Balban tried to enhance the prestige of the sovereign when he ascended the throne.
  - (B) He declared himself as the representative of God on Earth.
  - (C) He introduced the practice of *Sijda* in which the people were required to kneel before him and touch the ground.
  - (D) Constructed Quat-ul-Islam Mosque.
67. Name the Persian historian of the Sultanate period who accompanied Allauddin Khilji on his expedition to Chittor.
- (A) Amir Khusrau
  - (B) Zia-ud-din Barani
  - (C) Minhaj-us-Siraj
  - (D) Shams-i-Siraj Afif
68. Firuz Shah Tughlaq had established a new department known as *Diwan-i-Khairat* with the purpose of
- (A) collecting more land revenue from irrigated lands
  - (B) helping the poor and the needy
  - (C) collecting a religious tax from non-Muslims
  - (D) organising the army
69. Which of the following factors is not related for the rise of Bhakti movement in medieval India?
- (A) The medieval society was caste-ridden and social inequality prevailed everywhere.
  - (B) People were fadeup with the highly philosophical and metaphysical expositions of Hinduism.
  - (C) Islamic atrocities like demolition of temples and idols of the Hindus.
  - (D) The Islamic theology inspired the reformers to preach the Bhakti ideals.



70. Which of the following was not a Sufi saint of Chisti order?
- (A) Shaikh Ahmed Sarhindi (B) Farid-ud-din Masud  
(C) Shaikh Nizam-ud-din Aulia (D) Khwaja Muin-ud-din
71. Where was located the 'Ibadat Khana'?
- (A) Agra (B) Delhi  
(C) Fatehpur Sikri (D) Ajmer
72. What was not true about the *Mahzar*, that was introduced by Akbar?
- (A) It was the first affective declaration of the principles of *Sulh-i-kul*.  
(B) This was made a final breach between Akbar and the orthodox Ulemas inevitable.  
(C) Akbar was prepared to put forward a claim of equality with powerful West Asian rulers, such as the Ottoman ruler of Turkey and the Saffavids of Iran.  
(D) Through *Mahzar Akbar* desired to introduce a new religion.
73. Which Mughal Emperor faced severe crisis in the *Jagirdari* system?
- (A) Humayun (B) Jahangir  
(C) Shah Jahan (D) Aurangzeb
74. What was the most important cause of the decline and downfall of the Mughal Empire?
- (A) Rajputs created enormous problems  
(B) Responsibility of Aurangzeb  
(C) *Jagirdari* Crisis  
(D) It was due to economic, social as well as administrative, political and institutional factors
75. Which event caused Shivaji's visit to Agra?
- (A) Treaty of Bijapur  
(B) Invitation of Jai Singh to Shivaji  
(C) Treaty of Purandar  
(D) Occupation of Poona by Shaista Khan
76. Who held the first position amongst the *Ashtapradhanas*?
- (A) *Sar-i-Naubat* (B) *Majumdar*  
(C) *Peshwa* (D) *Sar-ul-Navis*



77. What was the unique military wing of Shivaji?
- (A) Infantry (B) Cavalry  
(C) Elephanty (D) Navy
78. Who did set up the Department of Translations in his court?
- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar  
(C) Jahangir (D) Shah Jahan
79. When was Sir thomas Roe appointed as an Ambassador at the court of Emperor Jahangir?
- (A) 1600 A.D. (B) 1606 A.D.  
(C) 1612 A.D. (D) 1615 A.D.
80. What is not true about the *Khud-Kasht* peasants in medieval India?
- (A) The owner cultivators were called the *Khud-Kasht*.  
(B) They had certain economic advantages and they enjoyed certain social status.  
(C) They formed the governing body of the village community  
(D) Same times they come from neighbouring villages or *parganas*.
81. Which was the first state to accept the 'Subsidiary Alliance'?
- (A) Tanjore (B) Hyderabad  
(C) Avadh (D) Karnataka
82. How many princely states were annexed by Dalhousie under the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?
- (A) Six (B) Eight  
(C) Ten (D) Twelve
83. Who did write *The Economic History of India* ?
- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhle  
(C) R. C. Dutt (D) Pheroz Shah Mehta
84. Which Uprising started in Kerla in 1836?
- (A) Narkelberia Uprising (B) Pagal Panthi Uprising  
(C) Faraizi Revolt (D) Moplah Uprising



85. Who did write *Satyartha Prakash* ?
- (A) Rammohan Ray (B) Ramakrushna Paramahansa  
(C) Dayanand Saraswati (D) Vivekanand
86. Which leader of the Revolt of 1857 was hanged?
- (A) Laxmi Bai (B) Tantiya Tope  
(C) Kanwar Singh (D) Nana Saheb
87. Who presided over the Surat session of Indian National Congress in 1907?
- (A) Rashbehari Ghosh (B) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Lala Lajpat Rai
88. Where did the Congress in its special session adopt 'Non-cooperation Programme'?
- (A) Calcutta (B) Nagpur  
(C) Bombay (D) Allahabad
89. When was Hindu Mahasabha formed?
- (A) 1906 (B) 1915  
(C) 1920 (D) 1925
90. Who did draw the partition line between India and Pakistan in 1947?
- (A) Redcliff (B) MacMohan  
(C) Mountbatten (D) Wavel
91. Which Inscription mentions about the famous Kalinga War?
- (A) Dhauli Inscription (B) Jaugada Inscription  
(C) Asoka's Rock Edict-XIII (D) Takshasila Inscription
92. Which king performed the *Aswamedha* sacrifice on the river bank of Baitarani at Jajpur?
- (A) Janmejay-I (B) Yayati-I  
(C) Mahabhavagupta Bhimaratha (D) Mahasivagupta Dharmaratha
93. Which Ganga ruler added Natamandap to the temple of Lord Lingaraja in Bhubaneswar?
- (A) Chodaganga Deva (B) Raja raja-II  
(C) Anangabhimadeva-III (D) Narasinghadeva-I



94. Who was the author of the *Abhinava Gitagovinda*?
- (A) Poet Jayadeva (B) Ramananda Raya  
(C) King Purushottama Deva (D) Rai Champati
95. Under which Mughal Emperor there was beginning of land-settlement in Odisha?
- (A) Akbar (B) Shah Jahan  
(C) Jahangir (D) Aurangzeb
96. Who exercised the judicial powers both in civil and criminal cases during the Maratha rule in Odisha?
- (A) *Subedar* (B) *Zamindars*  
(C) *Amils* (D) *Talukdars*
97. Name the estate for which Buxi Jagabandhu started the rebellion?
- (A) Khurdha (B) Puri  
(C) Roranga (D) Barunei Mahal
98. Who raised the question of Odisha as a separate province at the first Round Table Conference?
- (A) Pt. Nilakantha Das (B) Maharaja Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati  
(C) Lingaraja Panigrahi (D) Laxmi Narayan Mishra
99. When did Mahatma Gandhi visit Odisha for the first time ?
- (A) 1920 (B) 1921  
(C) 1925 (D) 1934
100. Who did move for the formation of a coalition Ministry in Odisha in 1940s?
- (A) Maharaja of Parlakimedi (B) Godavarish Mishra  
(C) Pt. Nilakantha Das (D) Here Krushna Mehtab



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