

ARCHIVES KEEPING --- 02SB41

SECTION –A

Answer all the Questions:

Choose the correct answer:

5 X 1 = 5

1. The term “Archcion” belongs to from
a) Latin b) Greek c) German d) French
2. When was national archives built?
a) 1934 A.D. b) 1930 A.D. c) 1927 A.D. d) 1947 A.D.
3. Olainayagam was one who ----- records
a) Prepared b) Preserved c) Scrutinised d) Repaired
4. In which year the National Archives of India came up?
a) 1891 b) 1981 c) 1991 d) 1886
5. The book that describes the method of archives keeping of the Mauryas
a) Indica b) Artha Sastra c) Mudra Rakshasam d) Sakuntalam

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO of the following each in about a page:

2X 2 = 4

6. What is the purpose of archives?
7. What kind of document are available at the National Archives?
8. What is the difference between archives and record rooms?
9. What does archieve mean?

SECTION – C

Answer any ONE of the following in essay form:

1 X 6 = 6

10. Archives keeping in ancient Rome.
11. The National Archives of India (NAI)

SECTION – D

Answer any ONE of the following in essay form:

1X 10=10

12. Write an essay on “The History of Archives keeping in India”.
13. Examine the Types of Archives

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST

Class: II B.A., Eco & His
Semester: IV
Date: 07.01.2019

Marks: 50
Time: 2 hrs
I – Internal Test

HISTORY OF INDIA (A.D. 1858 – 1971) (02CT41 / 02AT02)

SECTION – A

Choose the correct answer:

10 X 1 = 10

1. Who was the first viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Cannig (b) Lord Ripon (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Minto
2. Who introduced first census in India ?
(a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Lytton (c) Lord Auckland (d) Sir John Napier
3. Name the Viceroy who was related with Ilbert Bill controversy.
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Ripon (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Minto
4. Which viceroy of India takes the decision of Partition of Bengal?
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Ripon (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Minto
5. Who established the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa?
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Ripon (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Minto
6. Who was the Governor General of India during Second Anglo Afghan war?
(a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Ripon (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Minto
7. In which year was the Treaty of Yandaboo signed?
a) 1827 b) 1828 c) 1826 d) 1819
8. Who is the father of Indian Renaissance?
a). Raja Ram Mohan Roy b). David Hare
c). Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar d). Rabindra Nath Tagore
9. “Go Back to Vedas” is said by
(a) Vivekananda (b) Dayanand Saraswathi
(c) Mohan Rai (d) Paramahansa
10. Who wrote the books ‘Jnana Yoga’, ‘Karma Yoga’ and ‘Raj Yoga’ ?
a) M. G. Ranade b) Swami Vivekanand
c) Ramkrishna Paramhansa d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

SECTION – B : Answer any FIVE of the following in very Short Answer

5 X 2 = 10

11. What was the Mount Batten Plan?
12. What are the provisions of Ilbert Bill?
13. How did Curzon Preserve ancient Monuments of India?
14. Which treaty came to an end the first Anglo-Burmese war?
15. Write a note on Treaty of Gandamak.
16. Who is known as Martin Luther of Hinduism? Why?
17. What are the main Principles of the Theosophical Society?

SECTION – C Answer any THREE of the following in Short Answer

3 X 6 = 18

18. What do you know about the First Anglo-Afghan War?
19. What were the causes and results of second Anglo-Burmese war?
20. Write a paragraph on Partition of Bengal
21. Bring out the services of Ramakrishna Mission.
22. Give a short note on Lord Mountbatten

SECTION – D Answer any ONE of the following in Large Answer

1 X 12 = 12

23. Estimate the reforms of Lord Ripon.
24. Enumerate the social and religious movements in the 19th century.

MODERN GOVERNMENTS – II (02AT41)

SECTION – A

Answer all the Questions:

10 X 1 = 10

Choose the correct answer:

1. The constitution under the Fifth Republic was enacted in _____.
a) 1958 b) 1968 c) 1978 d) 1988
2. The President of the Fifth French Republic is elected once in _____ years.
a) Seven b) six c) Five d) Four
3. In France the meetings of the Council of Ministers are presided over by _____.
a) Prime Minister b) Governor c) President d) Vice President
4. In France the Senate is elected for a term of _____.
a) Six Years b) Seven Years c) Eight Years d) Nine years
5. The French Judiciary is based on the concept of
a) Administrative Law b) Rule of Law
c) Division of Powers d) Divine Right Theory
6. The present Swiss constitution came in to force on _____.
a) May 29, 1874 b) May 28, 1874 c) May 27, 1874 d) May 26, 1874
7. Constitutional amendment in Switzerland essentially requires _____.
a) Optional referendum b) President's Assent
c) Prime Minister's Assent d) Compulsory referendum
8. The national legislature in Switzerland is known by the name of _____.
a) Federal Tribunal b) Federal Council c) Federal Assembly d) Federal State
9. Which country is called as a real democratic country?
a) France b) Switzerland c) India d) U. S. A
10. The Judiciary in Switzerland is called _____.
a) Federal Tribunal b) Federal Assembly c) Federal Council d) Federal Court

SECTION – B

Answer any five of the following questions in very short form:

5 X 2 = 10

11. What is Secular State?
12. Why the French executive is called Quasi-Presidential?
13. Name the two houses of the French Parliament.
14. What is Administrative Law?
15. What are the Direct Democratic instruments existing in Switzerland?
16. What is Plural Executive?
17. What is meant by Referendum?

SECTION – C

Answer any three of the following question in a page each:

3 X 6 = 18

18. State the important powers of the President of the Fifth French Republic.
19. Explain the Committee system in France.
20. Describe the powers of the Council of States.
21. Discuss the powers of the National Council.
22. What are the merits of Direct Democracy?

SECTION – D

Answer any one of the following questions in essay form:

1 X 12 = 12

23. Write an essay about the salient features of the Fifth Republic constitution of France.
24. Discuss the salient features of the constitution of Switzerland.



History of India from 900 AD to 1707 AD--- 02CT21

Section A

Answer all Questions:

10 x 1 = 10 marks

1. What were the Chief aim of invasion of Mohammed Ghazni?
a) Greed for Gold b) Lust for power c) Both a and b d) Neither of the two
co1
2. Who attacked and destroyed the famous Buddhist Monasteries of Nalanda university?
a) BhakhtiyarKhilji b) Ala-ud-danKhilji c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak d) Mohammed Ghazni
co1
3. The most famous expedition of MohammadGhazni was directed against the temple of Somnath in the year-----
a) 1025-26 AD b) 1021-22 AD c) 1022-23 AD d) 1005-06 AD
co1
4. Who introduced the Silver Tanka and Jital two principal coins?
a) Ghiyas -ud-dinBalban b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak c) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish d) Ala-ud-din Khilji
co2
5. Who was the founder of the Slave Dyasty?
a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak b) Mohammed Ghori c) Iltutmish d) Balban
co2
6. Who was the first Woman ruler of Delhi?
a) Chand Bivi b) Razziyya c) Jodha Bhai d) Hamitha Banu Begam
co2
7. The group of “Forty” nobles was finally destroyed by_____
a) Bahram Shah b) Ala-ud-din Masud Shah c) Nasir-ud-din Muhammed d) Balban
co2
8. Who organized an efficient spy system in Delhi Sultanate?
a) Iltutmish b) Aibak c) Raziyya d) Balban
co2
9. Chengiz khan, the famous Mongol warrior, came to Indian border in the reign of_____
a) Balban b) Iltutmish c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq d) Ala-ud-din Khilji
co2
10. The region of eight Delhi Sultans was witnessed by_____
a) Amir khusrau b) Zia-ud-dinBarani c) Shams-i-Siraj Afif d) Minhaj-us-Siraj
co2

Section B

Answer any five of the following in about 1 or 2 sentences.

5x 2 = 10

11. Who was Subuktigin? What was his achievements? co1
12. How many times Mohammed Ghazni made an expedition against Kashmir? what was its results? co1
13. Which was the last expedition of Mohammed Ghazni? What was its results? co1
14. State the Character of Mohammed Ghazni? co1
15. Name the places were Captured by Mohammed Ghori in India between 1175 and 1192 AD? co1
16. Write about the features of Qutub Minar? co2
17. Who was Mohammad Bhaktyar Khilji? co2

Section C

Answer any three of the following each in about 1 page

3 x 6 = 18

18. Describe the importance of the Second Battle of Train(1192). co1
19. Estimate the achievements of Sultana Raizzya co2
20. Narrate the services of Qutb-ud-din-Aibak for the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate. co2
21. Give an account on Chinghiz khan (Mangol) invasion on India. co2
22. Assess the administrative measures of Balban. co2

Section D

Answer any one of the following in Essay form

1 x 12 = 12 marks

23. Explain the invasions of Mohammad Ghazni on India and point out its impact. co1
24. Estimate the place of Balban among the Slave Kings of Delhi. co2

HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU (A.D. 1529 – 1987) --- 02CT22

SECTION – A

Answer all the Questions: Choose the correct answer:

10 X 1 = 10

1. Which war declined the power of Vijayanagar empire?
(CO-4:K-1)
a) Battle of Toppur b) Battle of Talaikotta c) Battle of Wandiwash d) Battle of Noses
2. Who introduced Nayankara System?
(CO-4:K-1)
a) Krishna Devaraya b) Achutharaya c) Ramaraya d) Viswanatha Nayak
3. Who was the first Nayak of Madurai?
(CO-4:K-1)
a) Viswanatha Nayak b) Thirumalai Nayak c) Krishnappa Nayak d) Chokkanatha Nayak
4. Who transferred the capital from Trichy to Madurai?
(CO-4:K-1)
a) Krishnappa Nayak b) Thirumalai Nayak c) Queen Meenakshi d) Viswanatha Nayak
5. Which was called as the Tajmahal of the South?
(CO-4:K-1)
a) Tirumalai Nayak Mahal b) Puthumandapam c) Meenachi Amman Temple d) Teppakulam
6. Who was the first Sethupathi of the Marava country?
(CO-4:K-1)
a) Sadaiakka Devar b) Raghunatha Sethupathi c) Kilavan Sethupathi d) Muthuramalinga
7. Which treaty came to an end the First Carnatic war?
(CO-4:K-1)
a) Paris b) Pandicherry c) Aix-la-Chapelle d) Madras
8. Which Poligar First opposed the British?
(CO-4:K-1)
a) Puli Thevan b) Maruthu Brothers c) Kattamomman d) Tipu
9. Where was Virapandiya Kattapomman hanged?
(CO-5: K-1)
a) Tirunelvely b) Thodukudi c) Sivagangai d) Kayatharu
10. What was the immediate cause of the Vellore Mutiny?
(CO-5: K-1)
A. Introduction of Agnew Turban B. Greased cartridges C. Enfield Rifle D. Tipu's turbans

SECTION – B ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTION

5 X 2 = 10

11. What do you know about Nayankara system
(CO-4: K-1)
12. Write a note on the battle of Talaikotta.
(CO-4: K-1)
13. Explain the war of Noses.
(CO-4: K-1)
14. What do you know about Meenakshi
(CO-4: K-1)
15. Who was called as Sethupathi?
(CO-4: K-1)
16. Explain the battle of Adayar
(CO-5: K-1)
17. What is the significance of the Vellore Mutiny of 1806?
(CO-5: K-1)

SECTION – C Answer any THREE of the following in essay:

3 X 6 = 18

18. Explain the reign of Rani Mangammal.
(CO-4: K-2)
19. Write a short note on Kilavan Sethupathi
(CO-4: K-2)
20. Sketch the history of the Pulithevar.
(CO-4: K-2)
21. Write a note on Veerapandiya Kattapomman.
(CO-4: K-2)
22. What were the causes and results of the Vellore Mutiny of 1806?
(CO-5: K-2)

SECTION – D Answer any one of the following in essay:

1 X 12 = 12

23. Estimate the contribution of Tirumalai Nayak to art and architecture.
(CO-5: K-3)
24. Narrate the causes and consequences of First and Third Carnatic Wars
(CO-5: K-3)

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SECTION – B : Answer any FIVE of the following in very Short Answer

5 X 2 = 10

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SECTION – C Answer any THREE of the following in Short Answer

3 X 6 = 18

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20. Write a paragraph on Partition of Bengal
21. Bring out the services of Ramakrishna Mission.
22. Give a short note on Lord Mountbatten

SECTION – D Answer any ONE of the following in Large Answer

1 X 12 = 12

23. Estimate the reforms of Lord Ripon.
24. Enumerate the social and religious movements in the 19th century.

Department of History

II B.A. History

Semester - IV

Vivekananda College

Sessional Exam-I

Tiruvedakam West

HISTORY OF EUROPE (AD 1789-1915)

Time: 2 Hours

Date: -01-2019

02CT42

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A: Multiple Choice Questions

Answer ALL questions

(10 x 1 =10)

1. What was the most important cause of the French revolution?
a) Absolute monarchy c) Social inequality
b) Royal extravagance d) Financial bankruptcy
2. Who said “I am the state”, an expression of royal absolutism?
a) Louis XIII b) Louis XIV c) Louis XV d) Louis XVI
3. To whom was this statement attributed – “If they don’t have bread, let them eat cake”?
a) Mme de Barry c) Marie Antoinette
b) Mme de Pompadour d) Marie Leszczynska
4. Who wrote ‘The Spirit of the Laws’ that advocated the separation of powers?
a) Plato b) Locke c) Harrington d) Montesquieu
5. Who was the author of ‘The Social Contract’ that asserted popular sovereignty?
a) Voltaire b) Rousseau c) Montesquieu d) Hobbes
6. Who wrote, ‘What is the Third Estate’, a revolutionary pamphlet?
a) Sieyes b) Marat c) Danton d) Mirabeau
7. On which date did the members of the Third Estate take the Tennis Court Oath?
a) 24 January 1789 b) 20 June 1789 c) 14 July 1789 d) 27 August 1789
8. Name the king of France who was guillotined during the French Revolution.
a) Louis XIII b) Louis XIV c) Louis XV d) Louis XVI
9. Which event led to the fall of Robespierre and ended the Reign of Terror?
a) The siege of Toulon c) 13 Vendemiaire
b) Thermidorian reaction d) the coup of 18 Brumaire
10. Which of the following is in correct chronological order?
a) National Assembly, Constituent Assembly, National Convention, Directory
b) Constituent Assembly, National Assembly, National Convention, Directory
c) National Convention, Constituent Assembly, National Assembly, Directory
d) Directory, National Assembly, Constituent Assembly, National Convention

SECTION – B: Very Short Answer**Answer any FIVE questions****(5 x 2 =10)**

11. Who were the Bourbons?
12. What were tithe and taille?
13. Who were the Bourgeoisie and Sans-culottes?
14. What is Bastille Day?
15. Tell about Mirabeau and Marat.
16. Who were Danton and Robespierre?
17. What was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen?

SECTION - C: Short Answer**Answer any THREE questions****(3 x 6 =18)**

18. Discuss the role of the philosophers in the French Revolution.
19. Identify the Girondins, Jacobins, Cordeliers and Plains.
20. How did the March on Versailles contribute to the revolution?
21. Tell about the Royal flight to Varenness.
22. Describe the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution.

SECTION – D: Long Answer**Answer any ONE question****(1 x 12 =12)**

23. Explain the political factors responsible for the French Revolution.
24. Describe the social and economic causes of the French Revolution.



Department of History

III B.A. History

Semester - VI

Vivekananda College

Sessional Exam-I

Tiruvedakam West

HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-II

Time: 2 Hours

Date: -01-2019

02CT61

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A: Multiple Choice Questions

Answer ALL questions

(10 x 1 =10)

1. Who wrote the 'Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica'?
a) Descartes b) Laplace c) Leibnitz d) Newton
2. Who profounded calculus at the same time as Sir Isaac Newton?
a) Rene Descartes b) Blaise Pascal c) Gottfried Leibnitz d) John Napier
3. Who coined the word 'Cell'?
a) Leucippus b) Democritus c) Robert Hooke c) Theodore Schwann
4. Who coined the word 'Electricity'?
a) William Gilbert c) James Clark Maxwell
a) Benjamin Franklin d) Michael Faraday
5. Who is considered as the father of microscopy?
a) Isaac Newton b) Louis Pasteur c) Anton Von Leeuwenhoek d) Robert Koch
6. Who is considered as the father of modern chemistry?
b) Robert Boyle b) Henry Cavendish c) Joseph Priestly d) Antoine Lavoisier
7. Name the chemist who was guillotined during the French revolution.
a) Antoine Baume c) Antoine Lavoisier
a) Antoine Bussy d) Guyton de Morveau
8. Who discovered the planet - Uranus?
a) Isaac Newton c) Caroline Herschel
b) Edmund Halley d) William Herschel
9. Who invented the Lightning Conductor?
a) Benjamin Franklin c) James Prescott Joule
b) Thomas Alva Edison d) Lord Kelvin
10. Who invented the Steam Engine?
a) James Watt b) Watson Watt c) Richard Trevithick d) George Stephenson

SECTION – B: Very Short Answer**Answer any FIVE questions****(5 x 2 =10)**

11. Tell about the Royal Society of London.
12. Write about the French Academy of Sciences.
13. Who was Edmund Halley and what was his discovery in science?
14. What were the contributions of Marie Lavoisier to the field of chemistry?
15. Who was Charles Goodyear and what was his discovery?
16. Tell about Caroline Herschel and her discoveries in science.
17. Who was Mary Anning and what was her work in science?

SECTION - C: Short Answer**Answer any THREE questions****(3 x 6 =18)**

18. What were the discoveries of Anton Von Leeuwenhoek?
19. Write a short note on Carl Linnaeus.
20. Give a brief account on Georges Cuvier.
21. What impact did the invention of steam engine have on transport?
22. Analyze the impact of steam engine on textile industry.

SECTION – D: Long Answer**Answer any ONE question****(1 x 12 =12)**

23. Describe the life and achievements of Sir Isaac Newton.
24. Trace the history of chemistry during the 17th and 18th century.



Department of History

III B.A. History

Semester - VI

Vivekananda College

Sessional Exam-I

Tiruvedakam West

PRINCIPLES OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Time: 2 Hours

Date: -01-2019

02CT62

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A: Multiple Choice Questions

Answer ALL questions

(10 x 1 =10)

1. What is Archaeology?
a) Study of antiquity b) Study of coins c) Study of fossils d) Study of inscriptions
2. What is the aim of Archaeology?
a) Treasure hunting c) Study of the human past
b) Antique collection d) Study of human pre-history
3. What is an antique?
a) a treasure b) an art object c) an ornament d) a historical object
4. What is an artifact?
a) a thing of the past c) a natural product
b) anything excavated d) a man made product
5. What do you mean by Anthropology?
a) Study of the past c) Study of religion
b) Study of antiquity d) Study of human race
6. What do you mean by Palaeolithic age?
a) Old stone age b) New stone age c) Copper age d) Iron age
7. What is Palaeography?
a) Study of cave art c) Study of ancient language and literature
b) Study of graffiti d) Study of ancient writing systems and scripts
8. What is Palaeontology?
a) Study of rocks b) Study of fossils c) Study of historic ruins d) Study of cave art
9. What is Palaeobotany?
a) Study of fossils c) Study of fossil plants
b) Study of minerals d) Study of power plants
10. What is Palaeopathology?
a) Study of ancient diseases c) Study of ancient writings
b) Study of ancient warfare d) Study of ancient monuments

SECTION – B: Very Short Answer

Answer any FIVE questions

(5 x 2 =10)

11. Define Archaeology.
12. What is the aim of Archaeology?
13. Outline the scope of Archaeology.
14. Tell about the relationship between Archaeology and History.
15. Who were the forerunners of modern archaeologists?
16. Who is a dilettante?
17. Describe the cave art at the Bhimbetka Rock Shelters.

SECTION - C: Short Answer

Answer any THREE questions

(3 x 6 =18)

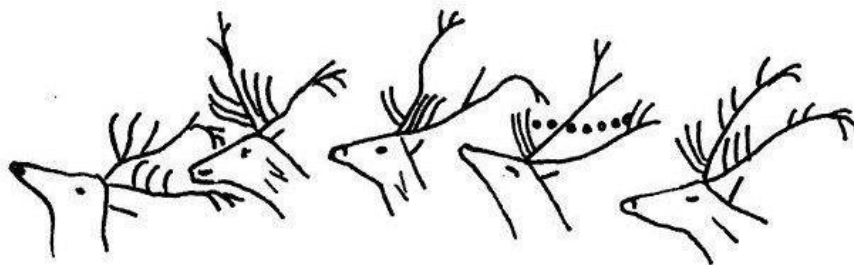
18. Tell about the relationship between Archaeology and History.
19. Explain Prehistoric archaeology.
20. Define the Three Age System.
21. Describe the cave art at Lascaux and Altamira.
22. Give a brief account on Pompeii and Herculaneum.

SECTION – D: Long Answer

Answer any ONE question

(1 x 12 =12)

23. Classify Archaeology into several branches.
24. Describe the various types of prehistoric burials and memorial stones.



CONTEMPORARY WORLD A.D. 1945 - 2000 (02EP61)

SECTION – A

Answer all the Questions:

10 X 1 = 10

Choose the correct answer:

1. What were the two superpowers during the Cold War era?
a) The Soviet Union and the United Nations b) Great Britain and France
c) Soviet Union and Germany d) The U.S. and Great Britain
2. What was the main objective of the Truman Doctrine?
a) To send financial aid to Europe b) to stop the spread of Communism
c) to limit the build-up of nuclear weapons d) to expand trade with Europe
3. On which date was NATO signed?
a) 1st April 1949 b) 2nd April 1949 c) 4th April 1949 d) 5th April 1949
4. Which of the following alliance was formed to block Communism in Europe?
a) NATO b) SEATO c) CENTO d) Warsaw Pact
5. What launch started the space race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union?
a) Sputnik I b) Vostok c) Telstar d) Apollo II
6. Who instituted the reforms of Glasnost and Perestroika?
a) Nikita Khrushchev b) Mikhail Gorbachev
c) Joseph Stalin d) Vladimir Lenin
7. What reforms did Glasnost bring to the Soviet Union?
a) Openness of the Government b) accountability of the government officials
c) some freedom of speech d) all of the above
8. What did Perestroika mean?
a) Restructuring b) Industrialization c) Information d) Democracy
9. When did the Soviet Union finally collapse and separate in to different countries?
a) 1989 b) 1991 c) 1995 d) 2001
10. Which Soviet leader dissolved the Soviet Union in 1991?
a) Joseph Stalin b) Boris Yeltsin c) Mikhail Gorbachev d) Leonid Brezhnev

SECTION – B

Answer any five of the following questions in very short form:

5 X 2 = 10

11. Define Cold War?
12. Why did U.S.A. announce Truman Doctrine?
13. What was the chief aim of the NATO?
14. Define Détente.
15. Define Russification.
16. What is meant by Perestroika and Glasnost?
17. What caused a backlash against the Soviet leadership?

SECTION – C

Answer any three of the following questions in a page each:

3 X 6 = 18

18. Explain the formation and aims of NATO.
19. Write a note on Warsaw Pact.
20. Explain Détente during the Cold War.
21. What were the economic causes led to breakup of Soviet Union.
22. Briefly explain about Communist Party of Soviet Union.

SECTION – D

Answer any one of the following questions in essay form:

1 X 12 = 12

23. Discuss the effects of the Cold War in the International Politics.
24. Write an essay about Mikhail Gorbachev and his reforms.



ARCHIVES KEEPING --- 02SB41

SECTION –A

Answer all the Questions:

Choose the correct answer:

5 X 1 = 5

1. The term “Archcion” belongs to from
a) Latin b) Greek c) German d) French
2. When was national archives built?
a) 1934 A.D. b) 1930 A.D. c) 1927 A.D. d) 1947 A.D.
3. Olainayagam was one who ----- records
a) Prepared b) Preserved c) Scrutinised d) Repaired
4. In which year the National Archives of India came up?
a) 1891 b) 1981 c) 1991 d) 1886
5. The book that describes the method of archives keeping of the Mauryas
a) Indica b) Artha Sastra c) Mudra Rakshasam d) Sakuntalam

SECTION – B

Answer any TWO of the following each in about a page:

2X 2 = 4

6. What is the purpose of archives?
7. What kind of document are available at the National Archives?
8. What is the difference between archives and record rooms?
9. What does archieve mean?

SECTION – C

Answer any ONE of the following in essay form:

1 X 6 = 6

10. Archives keeping in ancient Rome.
11. The National Archives of India (NAI)

SECTION – D

Answer any ONE of the following in essay form:

1X 10=10

12. Write an essay on “The History of Archives keeping in India”.
13. Examine the Types of Archives

MODERN GOVERNMENTS – II (02AT41)

SECTION – A

Answer all the Questions:

10 X 1 = 10

Choose the correct answer:

1. The constitution under the Fifth Republic was enacted in _____.
a) 1958 b) 1968 c) 1978 d) 1988
2. The President of the Fifth French Republic is elected once in _____ years.
a) Seven b) six c) Five d) Four
3. In France the meetings of the Council of Ministers are presided over by _____.
a) Prime Minister b) Governor c) President d) Vice President
4. In France the Senate is elected for a term of _____.
a) Six Years b) Seven Years c) Eight Years d) Nine years
5. The French Judiciary is based on the concept of
a) Administrative Law b) Rule of Law
c) Division of Powers d) Divine Right Theory
6. The present Swiss constitution came in to force on _____.
a) May 29, 1874 b) May 28, 1874 c) May 27, 1874 d) May 26, 1874
7. Constitutional amendment in Switzerland essentially requires _____.
a) Optional referendum b) President's Assent
c) Prime Minister's Assent d) Compulsory referendum
8. The national legislature in Switzerland is known by the name of _____.
a) Federal Tribunal b) Federal Council c) Federal Assembly d) Federal State
9. Which country is called as a real democratic country?
a) France b) Switzerland c) India d) U. S. A
10. The Judiciary in Switzerland is called _____.
a) Federal Tribunal b) Federal Assembly c) Federal Council d) Federal Court

SECTION – B

Answer any five of the following questions in very short form:

5 X 2 = 10

11. What is Secular State?
12. Why the French executive is called Quasi-Presidential?
13. Name the two houses of the French Parliament.
14. What is Administrative Law?
15. What are the Direct Democratic instruments existing in Switzerland?
16. What is Plural Executive?
17. What is meant by Referendum?

SECTION – C

Answer any three of the following question in a page each:

3 X 6 = 18

18. State the important powers of the President of the Fifth French Republic.
19. Explain the Committee system in France.
20. Describe the powers of the Council of States.
21. Discuss the powers of the National Council.
22. What are the merits of Direct Democracy?

SECTION – D

Answer any one of the following questions in essay form:

1 X 12 = 12

23. Write an essay about the salient features of the Fifth Republic constitution of France.
24. Discuss the salient features of the constitution of Switzerland.



CONTEMPORARY WORLD A.D. 1945 - 2000 (02EP61)

SECTION – A

Answer all the Questions:

10 X 1 = 10

Choose the correct answer:

1. What were the two superpowers during the Cold War era?
a) The Soviet Union and the United Nations b) Great Britain and France
c) Soviet Union and Germany d) The U.S. and Great Britain
2. What was the main objective of the Truman Doctrine?
a) To send financial aid to Europe b) to stop the spread of Communism
c) to limit the build-up of nuclear weapons d) to expand trade with Europe
3. On which date was NATO signed?
a) 1st April 1949 b) 2nd April 1949 c) 4th April 1949 d) 5th April 1949
4. Which of the following alliance was formed to block Communism in Europe?
a) NATO b) SEATO c) CENTO d) Warsaw Pact
5. What launch started the space race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union?
a) Sputnik I b) Vostok c) Telstar d) Apollo II
6. Who instituted the reforms of Glasnost and Perestroika?
a) Nikita Khrushchev b) Mikhail Gorbachev
c) Joseph Stalin d) Vladimir Lenin
7. What reforms did Glasnost bring to the Soviet Union?
a) Openness of the Government b) accountability of the government officials
c) some freedom of speech d) all of the above
8. What did Perestroika mean?
a) Restructuring b) Industrialization c) Information d) Democracy
9. When did the Soviet Union finally collapse and separate in to different countries?
a) 1989 b) 1991 c) 1995 d) 2001
10. Which Soviet leader dissolved the Soviet Union in 1991?
a) Joseph Stalin b) Boris Yeltsin c) Mikhail Gorbachev d) Leonid Brezhnev

SECTION – B

Answer any five of the following questions in very short form:

5 X 2 = 10

11. Define Cold War?
12. Why did U.S.A. announce Truman Doctrine?
13. What was the chief aim of the NATO?
14. Define Détente.
15. Define Russification.
16. What is meant by Perestroika and Glasnost?
17. What caused a backlash against the Soviet leadership?

SECTION – C

Answer any three of the following questions in a page each:

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18. Explain the formation and aims of NATO.
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22. Briefly explain about Communist Party of Soviet Union.

SECTION – D

Answer any one of the following questions in essay form:

1 X 12 = 12

23. Discuss the effects of the Cold War in the International Politics.
24. Write an essay about Mikhail Gorbachev and his reforms.



EPIGRAPHY (02SB61)

SECTION – A

Answer all the Questions:

5 X 1 = 5

Choose the correct answer:

1. Where large number of Inscriptions did found in the world?
a) Egypt b) China c) India d) England
2. Which one of the following is the earliest inscription found in India?
a) Asokan Inscription b) Gupta Inscription
c) Chola Inscription d) Pandya Inscription
3. The earliest attempt to decipher Brahmi script was made by
a) Fleet b) Nagasamy c) James Princep d) None
4. Kharosti script was written from
a) Top to bottom b) bottom to top c) left to right d) right to left
5. Where is the South Indian Inscription Research Center located?
a) Chennai b) Mysore c) Kochi d) Hyderabad

SECTION – B

Answer any two of the following questions in very short form:

2 X 2 = 4

6. What is Epigraphy?
7. What is Pictograph?
8. What is Ideograph?
9. What is Phonograph?

SECTION – C

Answer any one of the following questions in a page:

1 X 6 = 6

10. Write a short note on Epigraphy.
11. Explain the types of Inscription?

SECTION – D

Answer any one of the following questions in essay form:

1 X 10 = 10

12. Write Tamil Brahmi Script Alphabets.
13. Write an essay about Vatteluthu script.



Department of History
Vivekananda College
Tiruvedakam West
Date: -01-2019

III B.A. History
MUSEOLOGY
02SB62

Semester - VI
Sessional Exam-I
Time: 1 Hour
Max. Marks: 25

SECTION – A: Multiple Choice Questions

Answer ALL questions

(5 x 1 = 5)

1. Which is the world's oldest Public Museum?
a) British Museum, London c) Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
b) Ashmolean Museum, Oxford d) Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
2. Which is the world's oldest National Museum?
a) Louvre Museum, Paris c) Egyptian Museum, Cairo
b) British Museum, London d) Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg
3. Which is the oldest among the museums of India?
a) National Museum, New Delhi c) Indian Museum, Kolkata
b) Government Museum, Chennai d) City Palace Museum, Jaipur
4. Which museum houses the Mona Lisa, the famous painting of Leonardo da Vinci?
a) British Museum, London c) Louvre Museum, Paris
b) Vatican Museum, Rome d) Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg
5. Which is the only Indian Museum to house an Egyptian Mummy?
a) Indian Museum, Kolkata c) Government Museum, Chennai
b) National Museum, New Delhi d) Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai

SECTION - B: Very Short Answer

Answer any TWO questions

(2 x 2 = 4)

6. What is a museum?
7. What is the etymology of the word Museum?
8. What do you mean by Museology?
9. What is the aim of Museum?

SECTION - C: Short Answer

Answer any ONE question

(1 x 6 = 6)

10. What are the functions of museum?
11. How museums acquire their collection?

SECTION - D: Long Answer

Answer any ONE question

(1 x 10 =10)

12. Explain the different kinds of museum.
13. Write about any five of the Gandhi memorial museums in India.

