

# UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

## SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

### *BA HISTORY*

(2011 Admission Onwards)

#### VI Semester

#### Elective Course

## *INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD*

1. Confucianism established political and social systems in China while what other philosophy contributed significantly to China's medical practices and art and architecture?

A. Legalism B. Shintoism C. Hinduism D. Daoism

2. The influence of Islam in Southeast Asia is an example of

A. imperialism B. Migration C. cultural diffusion D. ethnocentrism

3. What statement best explains how Greek and Roman learning was preserved during the Middle Ages in Europe?

A. Monasteries saw it as their mission to copy all of the older texts of the Greek and Roman philosophers.

B. The works of Greek and Roman philosophers were preserved by both the Byzantine and the Islamic civilizations.

C. The Roman Catholic Church maintained extensive libraries of Greek and Roman works throughout Europe.

D. The collapse in Western Europe was not so great as to cause a shutdown of universities at the major population centers..

4. What statement explains the bureaucratic view of Buddhism during the Tang dynasty?

- A. Buddhism provided the society with a means of appeasing the poorer peasant classes because, unlike Confucianism, it was egalitarian.
- B. Buddhism was a threat to the power of the Confucian bureaucracy because it offered an alternative social organization.
- C. Buddhism was not recognized as an issue for the bureaucracy because it was a religion that did not address political issues.
- D. Buddhism was seen as a challenge to the Confucian religious beliefs held by many in the bureaucracy.

5. The Renaissance resulted from economic growth in Europe, but it was most recognized for

- A. the creation of political systems dominated by the middle class.
- B. innovations in visual and performing arts.
- C. the establishment of global empires by the European powers.
- D. the elimination of the aristocracy as the elite class of the European social system.

6. What was the purpose of the European monarchs in claiming rule through the divine right of kings?

- A. To reinforce the power of the church over secular rulers
- B. To establish a stronger connection between church and state
- C. To strengthen a king's claim to absolute power over his subjects
- D. To allow the nobility to use the king as a symbol of central political authority without actually giving the king this great power.

7. By the late nineteenth century, leading industrial powers like Great Britain and the United States depended upon an economic system originally described by

- A. John Locke B. Adam Smith C. Karl Marx D. Alexander Hamilton.

8. Why was Communism viewed as a threat in industrial nations like Great Britain and Germany?

- A. Communism required greater participation of the working poor in government.
- B. Communism called for the violent overthrow of those in power and did not protect private property.
- C. Communism demanded an end to the colonial system so that workers in the home nations could demand better pay and benefits.
- D. Communism would create a political system that did not protect the special privileges of the nobility or middle class..

9. The fourth Buddhist council was held at -----

- a) Pataliputra b) Kashmir c) Magadha d) Kosala

10. Academy was founded by

- a) Plato b) Alexander c) Aristotle d) Socrates

11. *The critique of political economy* is a work of  
a) karl marx b) proudhan c) adams d) engles.
- 12 Motesquieu's famous work is ....  
a)philosophy of history b) spirit of laws c)new history d) the new science.
- 13.*The age Louis xiv* is a work of.....  
a) Voltaire b) Rousseau c) Marx d) marvick.
- 14.Flavio Biondo .....  
a)Renaissance b)Reformation c) Enlightenment d) Marxism.
- 15.Roger Bacon was related to ....  
a)Renaissance b)Reformation c) Enlightenment d) Marxism.
- 16.Francis Bacon was related to .....  
a)Renaissance b)Reformation c) Enlightenment d) Marxism.
- 17.The founder Nyaya system of philosophy.  
A) Goutama b) patanjali c) kapila d)vyasa.
- 18.Astika Darsanas was a philosophy of  
a)Nyaya b) Vedanta c) vaiseshika d) yoga.
- 19.Goutama is also called.....  
a) Akshapada b) narada c) kanada d)chidambara.
- 20 Nyaya philosophy also called.....  
a)nyaya sastra b) samkhya saastra c)yoga sastra. D) none of these.
21. Nyaya philosophy also called.....  
A Tarka sastra b) samkhya saastra c)yoga sastra. D) none of these.
- 22.kanada was the founder of.....  
a)Nyaya b) Vaisheshika c) Vedanta d) Chandas.
- 23.Kanada was also called....  
A) Uluka b) jaimini c)pramanas d) mimamsa.
- 24.Vaiseshika is also called....  
a)Aulukya Darsana b) Astika Darsanas c) Uttara Mimamasa.d) samkhyam.
- 25.the seven padarthas belongs to.....  
a) Nyaya b) Vedanta c) vaiseshika d) yoga
- 26.The six system of Indian knowledge system is known as.....

a)Shad-Darsana b)Shad-padartha c) Shad-Mantra d)None of these.

27.Each system of Indian philosophy is called a.....

A) Darshana b) Veekshana c) Njana d) None of these.

28.the literal meaning of nirvana .....

a)Moksha b) Karma c) Asteya d) Aparityaga.

29.the early exponent of German idealism was...

a)Herder b)Hegel c) Marx d) Ranke.

30. utilitarianism was an extension of .....

a)Liberalism b)Romanticism c) Idealism d) Structuralism

31.the theory of utilitarianism was introduced by.....

a) Jermy Bentham b) J.S.Mill c) Adam Smith d) James Mill.

32.James Mill developed the theory of .....

a)liberalism b)Romanticism c) Idealism d) Utilitarianism.

33.Who was the great exponent of Romanticism.

a)Voltaire b)Rousseau c)Montesquieu d) Herder.

34.Who was the exponent of the Dialectical Process.

a) Voltaire b)Rousseau c)Montesquieu d) Hegel.

35.Thesis,Anti thesis and Synthesis was a principle popularised by .....

a) Voltaire b)Rousseau c)Montesquieu d) Hegel.

36.*Philosophy of history* was coined by.

a) Voltaire b)Rousseau c)Montesquieu d) Hegel.

37. The founder of scientific socialism...

a)Marx b) Owen c) Hegel d) Thucydides.

38.Communist Manifesto was published in the year.

a) 1848 b) 1866 c) 1884 d) 1883.

39.Das Capital was a work of ....

a)Marx b) Owen c) Hegel d) Thucydides.

40.1867 .....book was published.

a)Communist Manifesto b) Das Capital c) Grundrisse d) Socialism.

41.Who propounded the concept of *Organic Totality* in the study of History.

a)Marx b) Owen c) Ranke d) Voltaire

- 42.the *historical materialism* was a concept of .....
- a)Marx b) Owen c) Ranke d) Voltaire
- 43.Structuralism was developed by..
- a)Claude Levi Strass b)Derrida c)Althusser d) Braudel.
- 44.the term *Discourse* was used by....
- a)post structuralists b) post modernists c) modernists d) None of these.
- 45.Jacques Derrida was a spoke person of
- a)post structuralism b) post modernism c) modernism d) None of these.
- 46.Intellectual Decolonization is related to.....
- a) R.Stavenhagen b)Kossambi c) Febvre d) None of these.
- 47.Humanism was a feature of .....
- A)Renaissance b) Reformation c) Enlightenment d) Scientific Revolution.
- 48.Post modernism was started in ....
- a) Europe b) Africa c) Asia d) Australia.
- 49.Michel Foucault was a.....
- a) post structuralist b) post modernist c) modernist d) None of these.
50. The term *Affluent Society* was coined by.....
- a) J.Galbraith b) C.W.Mills c)Daniel Bell d) B.Roseberg.
- 51.post modernism is .....
- a) a maze of ideas and subjects b) base and super structure c) cultural revolution d) None of these.
- 52.who was the critique of post modern theory..
- a) Lyotard b) Evans c) Elton d) Carr.
- 53.who wrote the book *On What is History*.
- a) Jenkins b) Lyotard c) Evans d) Elton .
- 54.charvaka preached .....philosophy.
- a) Ajivika b)materialism c) Jain d)Budha.
- 55.Lokayats were also known as .....
- a) Ajivika b)Charvaka c) Jain d)Budha.
- 56.the founder of Lokayata was .....
- a)Ajita Kesakambalin b)Jayarasi c) Mahavira d) None of these.

- 57.The concept of *Niyati* is related to....  
A) Ajivika b) Buddhism c) Jainism d) Lokayata.
- 58.Ashtangamarga is related to.....  
A) Ajivika b) Buddhism c) Jainism d) Lokayata.
- 59.The first Buddhist council held at....  
a) Vaisali b) Pataliputra c) Rajagriha d) Kashmir.
- 60.Upanishad means .....  
a) by the side of b) away c) close d)None of these.
- 61.the early Greek philosophers were called  
a)physikoi b) elites c) physiocrats d) None of these.
- 62.the Republic is work of ....  
a)Plato b) Aristotle c) Xenophen d)None of these.
- 63.the Academy was founded by  
a)Plato b) Aristotle c) Xenophen d)None of these
- 64.*Ethics* was a treatise of ....  
a)Plato b) Aristotle c) Xenophen d)None of these
- 65.Aristotle who set up a school  
a) Lyceum b) Academy c) Politics d) None of these.
- 66.Ethics focus on ....  
a) political theory b) Intellectual virtue c) Cultural synthesis d) None of these.
- 67 .Lucretius belongs to .....  
a)Rome b)Greek c) China d) India.
- 68.the Upanishads were composed between.....  
a)800-600 b)800-700 c) 800-900 d) 800-500.
- 69..Moksha means ....  
a) Salvation b) Struggle c) Morality d)None of these.
- 70.The Nyaya system of philosophy accepts four.....  
a)Pramanas b)Pradans c)Margas d)None of these.
- 71.Symbolic Capital is related to.....  
a)Foucault b) Bourdieu c)Darrida d) None of these.
- 72.Women's History was replaced by.....

a) Gender history b) Social history c) feminist history d) None of these.

73. Natalie Davis is a.....historian.

a) Gender history b) Social history c) Feminist history d) None of these.

74. *The making of English working class* is a work of

a) Foucault b) Thompson c) Davis d) Sarkar.

75. *The post modern condition* was written by.....

a) Lyotard b) Evans c) Elton d) Carr.

76. *The voices of the past* is related to .....

a) Foucault b) Thompson c) Davis d) Cunningham.

77. The term *Post modern* was coined by

a) Lyotard b) Evans c) Elton d) Carr.

78. *Orientalism* is a work of ....

a) Edward Said b) Abdel-Malek c) Cahen d) None of these

79. *The Clash of Civilizations* is a master piece work done by

a) S. Huntington b) Fukuyama c) Machiavelli d) Toynbee.

80. *The End of History* is a prediction on changing world by....

a) S. Huntington b) Fukuyama c) Machiavelli d) Toynbee.

81. Nesfield focuses on.....in his writing

a) Caste system b) Social history c) Feminist history d) None of these

82. *Caste in India, its nature, Functions and origins* was published

a) 1976 b) 1946 c) 1989 d) 1965.

83. Sir Charles Eliot's classic is....

a) *Caste in India, its nature, Functions and origins* b) *The Clash of Civilizations*  
c) *Hinduism and Buddhism* d) None of these

84. *Dravidian elements in Indian culture* is a work of

a) Slater b) Eliot c) Huntington d) Kossambi.

85. *Socialist history of French Revolution* was published in

a) 1921 b) 1900 c) 1897 d) 1789.

### ANSWER KEY

1.D	2.C	3.C	4.A	5.C	6.C	7.B
8.A	9.B	10.C	11.A	12.B	13.A	14.A
15.C	16.C	17.A	18.A	19.A	20.A	21.A
22.A	23.A	24.A	25.C	26.A	27.A	28.A
29.A	30.A	31.A	32.D	33.B	34.D	35.D
36.A	37.A	38.A	39.A	40.B	41.A	42.A
43.A	44.A	45.B	46.A	47.A	48.A	49.A
50.A	51.A	52.B	53.A	54.B	55.B	56.A
57.A	58.B	59.C	60.A	61.A	62.A	63.A
64.B	65.A	66.B	67.A	68.A	69.A	70.A.
71.B	72.A	73.C	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.A
78.A	79.A	80.A.	81.A	82.B	83.C	84.A

85.B

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