

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BA HISTORY

(2011 Admission Onwards)

IV Semester

Core Course

STRATIFIED SOCIETIES – MEDIEVAL WORLD

QUESTION BANK

1. Fernand Braudel was ahistorian.
a) French b) Chinese c) Indian d) British
2. Ancient history ended with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D.
a) 476 b) 486 c) 496 d) 498
3. The Roman emperordecided to tolerate Christianity (313 A.D.)
a) Constantine b) Colin McEvedy
c) Justinian d) Romulus Augustulus
- 4.....founded the city of Constantinople as the empire's second capital (330 A.D.)
a) Constantine b) Theodosius I
c) Romulus Augustulus d) George Washington
5. The last emperor of the western Roman Empire,, was deposed by the Heruli king Odoacer (476 A.D.).
a) Romulus Augustulus b) George Washington
c) John Kelleher d) Arthur Schlesinger

6. Ottoman Turks extinguished the Eastern Roman Empire by capturing(1453 A.D.),
a) Constantinople b) Babylonia c) Philadelphia d) Assyria
7. Columbus first set foot inin 1492 A.D.
a) France b) Assyria c) America d) Netherlands
8.caused a split in western Christianity by posting his "95 Theses" on the door of the castle church in Wittenberg, Germany (1517 A.D.).
a) Martin Luther b) John Kelleher
c) Arthur Schlesinger d) J.F. Richards
9. Martin Luther caused a split in western Christianity by posting his "95 Theses" on the door of the castle church in....., Germany (1517 A.D.).
a) Babylonia b) Wittenberg c) Philadelphia d) Assyria
- 10.The Moslem calendar begins with the hegira, Mohammed's journey from Mecca to Medina in A.D.
a) 612 b) 615 c) 618 d) 622
11. The Roman calendar began with Rome's founding in B.C.
a) 740 b) 750 c) 762 d) 778
12. The Greek Seleucid Empire used a chronology that began with Seleucus Nicator's occupation ofin 311 B.C.
a) Assyria b) Babylon c) France d) Netherlands
13. Hegel's thoughts on world history are expressed in *The Philosophy of History*, based on lectures first given in.....
a) 1802 b) 1813 c) 1822 d) 1856
14.*The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, which was published in six volumes between 1776 and 1788.
a) Edward Gibbon's b) John Kelleher
c) J.F. Richards d) Maurice Dobb
15. Who wrote the *Decline of the West*?
a) Oswald Spengler b) John Kelleher
c) Arthur Schlesinger d) J.F. Richards
16. '*A Study of History*' is the work of
a) Roger Lewin b) Arnold Toynbee
c) Leonardo Bruni d) Arthur Schlesinger
- 17.In fact, the concept of periodisation in world history had its beginnings in the writings of the humanist writer,in the 14th century.
a) Petrarch b) John Kelleher c) J.F. Richards d) Dante

18.may be considered as the first writer who has made a tri-partite division to the world history for the first time.

a) Leonardo Bruni	b) John Kelleher
c) Arthur Schlesinger	d) Maurice Dobb
19.used the tri-partite periodisation in his ‘History of Florentine People’ (1442)

a) Arthur Schlesinger	b) Leonardo Bruni
c) J.F. Richards	d) Paul Sweezy
- 20.The tri-partite periodisation became popular after the German historianused it in his ‘Universal History Divided into Ancient, Medieval and New Period’ (1683).

a) Christoph Cellarius	b) John Kelleher
c) Justinian	d) Maurice Dobb
- 21.The most commonly given start date in European history for medieval period is AD, in the year Romulus Augustus the last Roman emperor in the West abdicated.

a) 456	b) 466	c) 476	d) 499
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22. The conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in AD is commonly used as the end date of the medieval world.

a) 1433	b) 1451	c) 1453	d) 1475
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23. Henri Pirenne was ahistorian.

a) Belgian	b) Assyrian	c) Spanish	d) Babylonian
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24. Johan Huizinga was ahistorian.

a) Dutch	b) Austrian	c) Spanish	d) Frankish
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- 25.It was during the Early Middle Ages that the world witnessed the rise, growth and decay of thedynasty started by Emperor Charlemagne, which could fill the power vacancy that had existed since the fall of the Roman Empire.

a) Frankish	b) Babylonian	c) Carolingian	d) Romanov
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- 26..... court was the centre of a cultural revival that is sometimes referred to as the ‘Carolingian Renaissance’, till its break up towards the end of the 10th century.

a) Charlemagne’s	b) John Kelleher	c) Justinian	d) Paul Sweaty
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27. The religious wars known as thealso took place during the medieval period.

a) Reformation	b) Renaissance
c) Crusades	d) Hundred year’s war

38. By the middle of the 7th century, centralized power was established in the Arab empire by the.....
a) Umayyad b) Abbasid c) Sultanate d)Mughal
39. Umayyad was overthrown by the Abbasids in 750 AD, who madetheir capital.
a) Jerusalem b) Assyria c) Harvard d) Baghdad
- 40.The Abbasid rule lasted till the 11th century when they were ousted from power by the
a) Seljuk Turks b) Ottoman Turks c) Arabs d) Guptas
41. The Turks controlled the Arab empire thereafter till the 15th century when thebecame the rulers of the Arab territories.
a) Ottoman Turks b) Seljuk Turks c) Arabs d)Palas
- 42.In India, after the break-up of theEmpire in the 5th century, much number of regional powers came into existence.
a) Gupta b) Muryan c) Nanda d) Indo-Greek
43. The most powerful three regional kingdom ofIndia and Deccan during the period between 8th and 10th centuries were the Rashtrakutas, the Pratiharas and the Palas, who fought each other for supremacy.
a) North b) South c) west d) East
44. Several Rajput States also emerged during this period in North India, especially after the decline of the.....
a) Pratiharas b) Rashtrakutas c) Palas d)Senas
- 45.The decline of the Chola power in the century gave way for the upcoming of several regional kingdoms.
a)11th b)12th c) 13th d)14th
- 46.The Delhi Sultanate was established by the Turks in the 13th century, which lasted till thecentury.
a)14th b)15th c) 16th d)17th
- 47.Therulers were successful in bringing the entire north India under their control especially in the 14th century.
a) Sultanate b) Pratihara c)Mughal d)Gupta
48. From the middle of the 14th century to thecentury Deccan and some parts of South India was dominated by the Vijayanagara and Bahmini kingdoms.
a) 16th b)17th c)18th d)19th

49. Major part of the Indian sub-continent was brought under one ruler by thein the 16th and 17th centuries.
a) Sultanate b) Mughals c) Mayuryas d) Nandas
50. The Mughal Empire reached its highest point during the reign of its last powerful ruler,.....
a) Akbar b) Bahadurshah II c) Aurangzeb d) Shajahan
51. The Mughal Empire had already started its course of political disintegration during the later part of.....'s reign.
a) Shajahan b) Aurangzeb c) Humayun d) Babar
52. The early medieval period in the history of China was marked by the efficient rule of thedynasty, which had lasted from 7th century to early 10th century.
a) Tang b) Sung c) Manchu d) Afghan
53. Thedynasty came in top dominance after the fall of the Tang and they ruled China for about three centuries.
a) Manchu b) Sung c) Afghan d) Mongol
54. After the fall of the Sung dynasty China was over-run by thefor the next hundred years, who at this time had dominated many parts of Asia and Europe.
a) Mongols b) Afghans c) Manchu d) Tang
55. In the 17th century China was dominated by the....., whose rule continued up to the beginning of the 20th century.
a) Manchus b) Afghans c) Tang d) Sung
56. The system based on agrarian order developed first in Western Europe during the early medieval period and then spread to the other parts of Europe is called.....
a) Feudalism b) Renaissance c) Reformation d) Capitalism
57. Even before the fall of the ancient Roman Empire in the century, the Byzantine Empire or the Eastern Roman Empire had come into existence.
a) 4th b) 5th c) 6th d) 7th
58. The Byzantine Empire remained in power, though nominally tillAD when it was completely overpowered by the Turks.
a) 1353 b) 1453 c) 1457 d) 1463
59. Emperorhad split the Roman Empire into two separate administrative regions, the Eastern and Western halves, towards the end of the third century itself.
a) Arthur Schlesinger b) Diocletian
c) J.F. Richards d) Justinian

60. Emperorre-founded the old city of Byzantium as the new capital of the Eastern half with a new name, Constantinople.
a) Constantine b) J.F. Richards c) Justinian d) Augustus Ceaser
61. Justinian's costly wars with thecompletely routed out his desire for a united Roman empire.
a) Persians b) Mongols c) Afghans d) Romans
62. After.....'s death external threats to his empire intensified, the Persians from the east and Slavs, Hungarians, Huns etc. from the north.
a) Justinian b) Arthur Schlesinger
c) J.F. Richards d) Constantine
63. The 11th and 12th centuries were a period of relative calm as far as theEmpire was concerned.
a) Eastern Roman b) Gupta c) Nanda d) Maurya
64. The external attacks and internal rivalries once again intensified in the 14th century, which eventually led to the capture of Constantinople by the.....
a) Ottoman Turks b) Afghans c) Persians d) Arabs
65. The Ostrogoths were the barbarians in.....
a) Italy b) France c) Austria d) Spain
66. The Visigoths were the barbarians in.....
a) Spain b) France c) North Africa d) Britain
67. During the period a nucleus of power unfolded in northern Gaul and developed into a kingdom called Austrasia and Neustria, ruled for almost three centuries by a dynasty of kings called.....
a) Carolingian b) Merovingians c) Manchu d) Tang
68. Charles Martel became the king and founded the Carolingian dynasty in the century.
a) 6th b) 7th c) 8th d) 9th
69. Charles Martel's successor,initiated a programme of systematic expansion that would unify a large portion of Europe.
a) Charlemagne b) Alauddin Khilji c) Arthur Schlesinger d) Justinian
70. The imperial coronation ofon the Christmas day of 800 is often regarded as a turning point in medieval European history because it filled a power vacancy that had existed since the fall of the ancient Roman Empire.
a) Arthur Schlesinger b) Charlemagne
c) J.F. Richards d) Alauddin Khilji

- 71..... court in Aachen was the centre of cultural revival that is sometimes referred to as the 'Carolingian Renaissance'.
- a) Charlemagne b) Justinian c) Alauddin Khilji d) Augustus Ceaser
72. The termrefers to the first system of governance established in the Islamic state and represented the political authority.
- a)Feudalism b)Socialism c)Mercantilism d) Caliphate
- 73..... is regarded as the successor of the prophet and the representative of God on earth.
- a)Islam b)Turks d)Arabs d) Caliph
74. In fact Caliphate was the first system of government established in Arabia after the death of the Prophet in AD.
- a)602 b)612 c)622 d) 632
- 75.The Caliphate rule in the Islamic world stretches over a vast span of time from 632 to 1924, from the death of the Prophet to the year when Mustaffa Kamal Pasha ofofficially abolished the last Caliphate, the Ottoman Empire and founded the Republic of Turkey.
- a) Turkey b) France c) Netherlands d)Belgium
76. After the rule of the pious caliphs, the caliphate was ruled by the Umayyad Caliphate, followed by the.....
- a)Sultanate b)Mughal
c)Tang d) Abbasid Caliphate
77.a relative of Uthman and the governor of Syria captured power of the caliphate after the death of Ali and founded the Umayyad caliphate or the Umayyad dynasty.
- a) Muawiyya b) Justinian
c) Mustaffa Kamal Pasha d) Alauddin Khilji
78.transformed the caliphate into a hereditary office.
- a) Justinian b) Renaissance c) Reformation d) Muawiyya
- 79.The internal problems finally led to the collapse of the Umayyads and the beginning of the Abbasid Caliphate in AD.
- a) 730 b)740 c)745 d)750
- 80.The reign ofis often characterized as the 'golden period' of the Abbasid caliphate.
- a) Harun al Rashid b) Arthur Schlesinger
c) Muawiyya d) Justinian

81. The successors of Harun al Rashid were not able to resist the external attacks of the....., who were making encroachments on to the Abbasid Empire.
a) Mongols b)Arabs c)Afghans d)Turks
82. The Mongols under their leader, Hulagu Khan conquered....., the capital of the Abbasids and executed the last Abbasid Caliph, Al-Mutasim in the year 1258.
a) Baghdad b) France c) Netherlands d)Berlin
83. The Mongols under their leader, Hulagu Khan conquered Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasids and executed the last Abbasid Caliph, Al-Mutasim in the year.....
a)1248 b)1252 c) 1258 d)1268
84. After the collapse of the Abbasid caliphate, a surviving member of the Abbasid house was installed as Caliph atin Egypt under the patronage of the newly formed Mamluk Sultanate in the 13th century.
a) Harvard b) Cairo b) Damascus d) Berlin
85. The powerful Ottomans defeated the Mamluk Sultan in and took control of the Arab land.
a)1417 b)1487 c) 1507 d) 1517
86. It is reported that the last Caliph at Cairo surrendered the Caliphate to the Ottoman ruler and then onwards the Ottomans began to be known as the Caliphs, which lasted up to.....
a)1904 b)1914 c) 1924 d)1934
87. The peak of thepower occurred in the reign of Harun al Rashid, who relied heavily on his Vazir or prime minister.
a) Abbasid b) Ottoman c)Umayyad d)Sultanate
88.is the office occupied by the Pope as the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church, the bishop of Rome.
a) Papacy b) Renaissance c) Reformation d) Feudalism
89. After the Byzantine domination, when Rome was threatened by invaders, the Pope went to theking for help.
a) Frankish b)Roman c) Carolingian d)Merovingian
- 90....., the Carolingian king went to Rome where he was crowned by the Pope on the Christmas day of 800 and further the Pope acclaimed him as the emperor.
a) Roger Bacon b) Peter Abelard c) Charlemagne d) Harun al Rashid

91. The imperial crown once held by the Carolingian emperors was disputed between their fractured heirs, but none emerged victorious until Otto I, the Holy Roman emperor invaded.....
- a) France b) Italy c) Britain d) Holland
92.became a constituent kingdom of the Holy Roman Empire in 962.
- a) Italy b) France c) Netherlands d) Austria
93. While Urban II remained as the Pope in Rome, Clement VII was made the Pope at Avignon in..... This is known as the 'western schism'.
- a) France b) Austria c) Spain d) Belgium
94. It was Pope Urban II who had preached the first Crusade in....., the holy wars or armed pilgrimages intended to liberate Jerusalem from Muslim control.
- a) 1095 b) 1098 c) 1105 d) 1206
95. The termis generally used to characterize the social, economic and political system that had existed in Europe in the medieval period.
- a) 'feudalism' b) Socialism c) Mercantilism d) Marxism
96. The term feudalism is derived from theword 'feodum' which means a 'fief' or a piece of land.
- a) Latin b) German c) Indian d) Italian
97. One of the most commonly accepted definition of feudalism is that of the historian,, who calls it the 'feudal society'.
- a) Marc Bloch b) J.F. Richards c) Constantine d) Arnold Toynbee
98. About 500 AD much of the Western Europe was left without a strong centralized government, due to the breakdown of theEmpire.
- a) Austrian b) Roman c) Spanish d) Portuguese
99. In the 4th century, Emperordeclared serfdom legal by requiring tenant farmers to pay labour services to their lords.
- a) J.F. Richards b) Constantine c) Peter Abelard d) Roger Bacon
100. Thesystem had existed in the entire medieval West Asia is generally identified as the feudal practice.
- a) Colbertism b) Mercantalistic c) IQTA d) Capitalistic
101. was the land granted to the army officials by the rulers of the Islamic empire of the Caliphate, for limited periods, in lieu of regular salary.
- a) Cherical b) Viruthi c) MUKTI d) IQTA
102. The holder of thewas known as the MUKTI or MUKTA.
- a) IQTA b) Cherical c) Viruthi d) Uraller

103. Thesystem existed in West Asia mainly during the period between 9th and 16th centuries.
a) Cherical b) IQTA c)Viruthi d)Devaswam
104. IQTA was instituted in Iraq in the mid-..... century and then spread to Iran in the East and Syria in the West.
a) 4th b)5th c)7th d)10th
- 105.Thewas a grant of appropriation to a Muslim Officer, entitling him to collect the 'Kharaj' from the owner.
a) IQTA b)Zakkat c)Viruthi d)Devaswam
- 106.The BUYIDS, andynasty of 10-11 centuries made the Iqta a grant of usufruct by which the Mukti or the recipient officer collected tax from the land, approximately calculated as his pay.
a) Spanish b) Austrian c) Iranian d) Tang
- 107.The imperial system in China was strongly established with the forming of thedynasty in the beginning of the 7th century AD.
a) Tang b)Song c)Ming d)Manchu
- 108..... is said to have entered in its classical phase under the Tang.
a) Russia b) Austria c) Spain d) China
109. The Tang capital ofwas one of the greatest commercial and cosmopolitan cities in the contemporary world.
a) Manchuria b) Changan c) Harvard d) Austria
110. In the later period theemperors implemented the 'Feng-Chien' system by which trusted officials and imperial relatives were appointed on a permanent basis in the strategic areas of the empire, which in course of time became hereditary.
a) Tang b) Chin c) Manchu d) Ming
- 111.With the fall of the....., power once again shifted to the provinces and paved way for the rise of regional kingdoms, known in Chinese history as the period of 'Five Dynasties' and 'Ten Kingdoms'.
a) Romanov b) Manchu c) Ming d) Tang
112. Towards the end of the century the 'Song' dynasty gained power over most of China, heralding a period of economic prosperity.
a) 5th b)6th c)8th d)10th
- 113.Theperiod was followed by the 'Mongolian Interlude' in the history of China.
a) Song b) Tang c) Ming d)Manchu

114. The last song ruler was overthrown by the Mongol invaders towards the end of the 13th century under their able leader,who declared himself as the 'emperor of China'.
a) Kublai Khan b) Peter Abelard c) Roger Bacon d) Pierre Duhem
115. The 'Ming' dynasty was established in which lasted up to 1644.
a) 1368 b) 1378 c) 1389 d) 1432
116. China's last imperialist power was the 'Qing' dynasty or the rule of the Manchu kings which lasted from 1644 to.....
a) 1801 b) 1811 c) 1901 d) 1911
117. The feudal period of Japanese history is generally marked between 1185 and AD.
a) 1768 b) 1798 c) 1859 d) 1868
118. The real and practical ruler of the period from 1185 to 1868 in..... was the 'shogun', who was a military leader with near absolute control.
a) Netherlands b) France c) Japan d) Spain
119. Much like in the medieval Europe, thedistributed to his loyal vassals, called 'daimyo'.
a) Manchu b) Pierre Duhem c) Shogun d) Daimyo
120. Thegranted land to their trusted warriors called the 'Samurais'.
a) Taira b) Minamota c) Daimyo d) Pierre Duhem
121. Thewarriors lived according to a code of conduct known as 'budhido' which was even stricter than that prevailed in medieval Europe.
a) Austrian b) Japanese c) Spanish d) Portuguese
122. A disgracedwas expected to perform 'Seppuku' or suicide in order to maintain his family's honour.
a) Minamota b) Pierre Duhem c) Daimyo d) Samurai
123. In the end of the civil war, the Minamota Samurai group came out victorious and they established the first Shogunate – the Kamakura Shogunate, transforming the emperor a name sake ruler, in.....
a) 1155 b) 1165 c) 1178 d) 1185
124. The Kamakura period (1185-1333) marked the governance of the Kamakura Shogunate and transition to the medieval period ofhistory.
a) France b) Japan c) Netherlands d) Austria
125. Theattacked the Japanese islands towards the end of the 13th century.
a) Mongols b) Austria c) Spain d) Afghans

126. Though the Kamakura Shogunate resists theattack successfully with the help of the Samurai warriors, it led to the downfall of the Shogunate.
a) Mongol b) Arabs c) Turks d) Tokugawa
127. The Kamakura Shogunate was replaced by theShogunate, which reasserted the power and dominance of the Samurai class.
a) Kamakura b) Tokugawa c) Pierre Duhem d) Ashikaga
128. The troublesome period was overcome by the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate in....., with Edo (modern Tokyo) as its capital.
a) 1605 b) 1645 c) 1656 d) 1678
129. Thefeudal society was mainly comprised of four different classes – Samurai, Farmers, Artisans and Merchants.
a) Chinese b) European c) African d) Japanese
130. The Samurai class was the land-owning class inand they enjoyed the highest position in the social ladder.
a) Japan b) France c) Netherlands d) Austria
131. Just below the Samurais ofon the social ladder were the Farmers, or the Peasants.
a) Netherlands b) France c) Japan d) Spain
132. During the reign of the third Tokugawa Shogun,, farmers were not allowed to eat any of the rice they grew.
a) Iemitsu b) Pierre Duhem c) Daimyo d) Minamota
133. The ethnic minority in the country ofcalled 'Ainu'.
a) Japan b) Austria c) Spain d) Britain
134. Another class of social out-castes ofwas the 'Hinin' which included actors, wandering bards and convicted criminals.
a) Japan b) France c) Netherlands d) China
135. Thefeudal society was dominated by the Samurai, a class of highly skilled warriors.
a) Japanese b) African c) Indian d) Burmese
136. Theculture was grounded on the concept of the 'bushido', the code of conduct, 'the way of the warrior'.
a) Minamota b) Pierre Duhem c) Daimyo d) Samurai
137. After theInvasion in the 13th century, the Samurais began to make more use of swords and spears.
a) Chinese b) Afghan c) Mongol d) Spanish

138. Thewarriors wore two swords, together called 'daisho', the long and the short.
a) Samurai b) Pierre Duhem c) Tokugawa d) Mosul
139. During the period of theShogunate the Samurai class lost its earlier power and prestige as it was an era of relative peace.
a) Tokugawa b) Pierre Duhem c) Mosul d) Ming
140. The Japanese society was completely remade in the year....., the event is known as the 'Meiji Restoration'.
a) 1838 b) 1848 c) 1856 d) 1868
141. By 800 AD the economy of medieval Europe began to more stabilize as by that timehad conquered southern Mediterranean including Spain, Sicily and southern Italy.
a) Afghans b) Mongols c) Arabs d) Japan
- 142..... was an institution that reflected a common practice whereby landlords were assured that others worked to feed them.
a) Canon law b) Cardinals c) Serfdom d) Clergy
143. Feudalism in Europe evolved from agricultural slavery in theEmpire and spread through Europe.
a) German b) Egyptian c) Russian d) Roman
144. The city ofin the Crimea was called the capital of medieval slave trade.
a) Cambridge b) Oxford c) Caffa d) Damascus
145. By the 10th century AD., the Venetians inhad started long distance trade with the Byzantine Empire and the Arabs.
a) Egypt b) Austria c) Spain d) Italy
146.turned out to be a boom to the Italian economy as they could transport men and goods to Jerusalem, Damascus and Baghdad.
a) Crusades b) Renaissance
c) Reformation d) Hundred year's war
147. The goods from the Eastern countries were carried on by thetraders either through the Red sea route, overland to the Nile or through the Persian Gulf and then to the Black sea region where European ships came to receive the goods.
a) Arab b) Chinese c) British d) Spanish
148. From thesea region to the Persian Gulf region situated some of the important trading centers of the medieval period like Mocha, Aden, Yemen coast, Muscat etc.
a) Blue b) Green c) Yellow d) Red

149. The western most part of the Persian Gulf was Basra on the mouth of the river.....
a) Nila b) Euphrates c) Nile d) Tigris
150. Gujarat, Konkan Malabar Coast, Cambay, Surat, Diu, Broach etc were the important trading centers in the Indian sub continent and all these places were connected with the Persian Gulf region especially with.....
a) Harvard b) Bahrain c) Oxford d) Cambridge
151. The Coromondal coast of India connected with the ports of Ceylon on the one side and the port of Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Siam etc. of the South East Asian region along with theports.
a) British b) Chinese c) Portuguese d) Spanish
152. was founded by north German towns and German mercantile communities to protect their mutual trading interests.
a) The Hanseatic League b) Renaissance
c) Reformation d) Wolverine
153. was an economic alliance of trading cities and their guilds that dominated trade along the coast of north Europe in the later middle ages.
a) The Hanseatic League b) Wolverine
c) Reformation d) Renaissance
154. The guilds during theperiod (300-500) were known as the 'Shrenia'.
a) Vedic b) Maurya c) Harappan d) Gupta
155. All those guilds in Japan were swept away in the Meiji restoration of.....
a) 1848 b) 1858 c) 1868 d) 1886
156. The first recorded observations of comets, solar eclipses and supernova were made in.....
a) Switzerland b) Belgium c) China d) Portugal
157. The magnetic attraction of a needle was denoted in the 1st century CE itself, but the fully developed magnetic needles came into practice only in thecentury.
a) 11th b) 12th c) 13th d) 14th
158. Ceramic movable type printing was developed by Bi Sheng in thecentury.
a) 9th b) 10th c) 11th d) 12th
159. One of the most important military treatises of allhistory was 'Hua Long Jing' written by Jiao Yu in the 14th century, which provides the details of gun powder use and related weapons.

- a) American b) Japanese c) British d) Chinese
160. The two most important scientists of the medieval were Shen Kuo and
Subsistence Song; both lived in the 11th century.
a) China b) Syria c) Baghdad d) Iraq
161., a Polymath scientist and statesman was the first to describe the
magnetic needle compass used for navigation.
a) Shen Kuo b) Jiao Yu c) Bi Sheng d) Wang Zhen
162. discovered the concept of 'true north' and improved the design of
'armillary sphere'.
a) Shen Kuo b) Bi Sheng c) Jiao Yu d) Wang Zhen
163. After observing the natural process of the inundation of silt and the find of marine
fossils in the Taihang Mountains, devised a theory of Land formation
or 'geomorphology'.
a) Shen Kuo b) Jiao Yu c) Wang Zhen d) Bi Sheng
164. was a polymath and astronomer, who created a celestial atlas of star
maps and prepared a pharmaceutical treatise with related subjects of botany,
zoology, mineralogy and metallurgy.
a) Subsistence Song b) Shen Kuo
c) Jiao Yu d) Wang Zhen
165. had erected a large astronomical Clock Tower in Kaifeng city in 1088 AD.
a) Bi Sheng b) Subsistence Song c) Jiao Yu d) Wang Zhen
166. of 11th century proposed the idea that rainbows were the result of the
contacts between sunlight and moisture in the air, while Shen Kuo expanded upon
this with the description of atmospheric refraction.
a) Sun Sikong b) Bi Sheng c) Subsistence Song d) Jiao Yu
167. Arab astronomers worked in the Chinese Astronomical Bureau established by
a) Roger Bacon b) Al-Batari c) Peter Abelard d) Kublai Khan
168. The Chinese mathematician, of 13th century had criticised earlier
mathematicians who were content with using methods, without working out their
theoretical origins and principles.
a) Yang Hui b) Gaozong
c) Subsistence Song d) Kublai Khan
169. Emperor Gaozong of 7th century of dynasty had commissioned a
scholarly compilation of a 'materia medica'.
a) Romanov b) Manchu c) Ming d) Tang

170. The scholar officialof 11th century, in his 'Bencao Tujing' not only systematically categorized herbs and minerals according to their pharmaceutical uses, but regions they could be found.
a) Grosesteste b) Gaozong c) Al-Tusi d) Subsistence Song
- 171.The growth ofindustry during the 11th century paved way for vast deforestation due to the use of charcoal in the smelting process.
a) iron b)Steel c)Wood d)Metal
172. As a part of the search for remedy of the problem of deforestation, thediscovered how to produce cake from bituminous coal as a substitute for charcoal.
a) Chinese b) Belgium c) Portuguese d) Spanish
- 173.Progress in methodology with the beginning of experiments was started byon optics from 1000 CE in his 'Book of Optics'.
a) Pierre Duhem b) Al-Batari c) Al-Razi d) Al Hazen
174.is generally regarded as the 'father of optics' especially for his empirical proof of the intromission theory of light.
a) Al Hazen b) Al-Batari c) Al-Razi d) Pierre Duhem
- 175.Ibn Musa of Khwarismi, themathematician developed the concept of 'algoritham'.
a) Belgian b) Persian c) Portuguese d) Spanish
- 176.In astronomy,improved the measurements of Hipparchus.
a) Al Battari b) Thomas Aquinas
c) Robert Grosseteste d) Pierre Duhem
177.translated Ptolemy's 'The Great Treatise' into Arabic with the new title 'Almagest'.
a) Al Battari b) Thomas Aquinas
c) Robert Grosseteste d) Peter Abelard
- 178..... is considered by many to be the 'father of chemistry'.
a) Jabbir Ibn Hayyam b) Thomas Aquinas
c) Robert Grosseteste d) None of these
179.introduced the empirical method to Europe is said to have influenced greatly by the Arab scientists.
a) Roger Bacon b) Omar Khayyam
c) Thomas Aquinas d) Robert Grosseteste
- 180.Avicenna (Ibn Sina) is regarded as the most influential scientist and philosopher of.....

- a) Switzerland b) Belgium c) Arabia d) Portugal
181. The introduction of clinical pharmacology was the contribution of.....
a) Avicenna b) Thomas Aquinas
c) Robert Grosseteste d) Peter Abelard
- 182.....'s two most important works in medicine are the 'Book of Healing' and the 'Canon of Medicine', both used as the standard medicinal texts in both the Arab world and Europe for a long time.
a) Averroes b) Aristotle c) Plato d) Avicenna
- 183.The Greek Scholarhad established the fundamentals of the Unani on which the Arab physicians like Rhaza in 10th century and Avicenna in the 11th century constructed an imposing edifice.
a) Galen b) Aristotle c) Plato d) Avicenna
184. The science in West Asia began its decline by the 13th century itself mainly due to theattacks on the entire Arab world.
a) British b) Mongol c) Portuguese d) Spanish
- 185.Around 800,assisted by the English monk Alcuin of York undertook what has come to be known as the 'Carolingian Renaissance', a programme of cultural revitalization and educational reforms.
a) Charlemagne b) Avicenna c) Averroes d) Thomas Aquinas
- 186.By the 12th century centers of learning known as thesprang up across western Europe, drawing scholars from different fields and mixing the knowledge of the ancient Greeks with the new discoveries of the Arab philosophers and scientists.
a) Madrasas b) Universities
c) Salais d) Stadium Generals
- 187.The logic studies byof Ockham led him to postulate specific formulation of the principle of 'parsimony' known as the 'Ockham's Razor'.
a) William b) Peter Abelard
c) Roger Bacon d) Nilakanta Somayaji
188.developed the theory of impetus which was the first step towards the modern concept of 'inertia'.
a) Jean Buridan b) Thomas B Wardine
c) Varahamihira d) Thomas Aquinas
- 189..... stated that the earth moves and not the heaven.
a) Nicole Oresme b) Nilakanta Somayaji
c) Jean Buridan d) Avicenna

201. In 'Khandakhadhyaka',reinforced Aryabhatta's idea of another day beginning at mid-night.
a) Nilakanta Somayaji
b) Ramanuja
c) Dante
d) Brahmagupta
202.of 7th century authorized the astronomical works named, 'Mahabhaskariya' and 'Laghubhaskariya' and prepared a commentary on Aryabhatti as 'Aryabhatti Bhashya'.
a) Bhaskara I
b) Nilakanta Somayaji
c) Varahamihira
d) Brahmagupta
203.of 8th century, the authority of 'Sishyadi Vridhita' discusses the planetary calculations, rising and settings of the planets, planetary and astraal conjunctions and complementary situations of the sun and the moon.
a) Lalla
b) Dante
c) Nilakanta Somayaji
d) Varahamihira
204.of the 12th century authored two important astronomical works: 'Sidhanta Siromani' and 'Karana Kuttuhala'.
a) Varahamihira
b) Nilakanta Somayaji
c) Bhaskara II
d) Brahmagupta
205.was the head of the observatory at Ujjain.
a) Bhaskara II
b) Peter Abelard
c) Roger Bacon
d) Nilakanta Somayaji
206. Mahendra Suri of 14th century wrote the astronomical work called 'Yantra Raja' in verse in.....
a) Tamil
b) Malayalam
c) Sanskrit
d) Hindi
207. of the Kerala School of Astronomy and Mathematics, in his 'Tantrasangraham' revised Aryabhata's model for planets Mercury and Venus.
a) Achyuta Pisharodi
b) Ramanuja
c) Nilakanta Somayaji
d) Varahamihira
208. had authored a treatise titled 'Jyotir Mimamsa' which stressed the necessity and importance of astronomical observations to obtain correct parameters for computations.
a) Ramanuja
b) Somayaji
c) Dante
d) Achyuta Pisharodi
209. an astronomer from Kerala wrote, 'Sphuta nirnaya' which details an elliptical correction to the existing notions.
a) Achyuta Pisharodi
b) Varahamihira
c) Aryabhatta
d) Brahmagupta.

210. The cross-staff known as the 'Yasti-Yantra' was used by.....
a) Ramanuja b) BhaskaraII c) Dante d) Brahmagupta
- 211..... invented the 'Phalaka Yantra' which consisted of a rectangular board with a pin and index arm, which was used to determine the time from the sun's position.
a) BhaskaraII b) Thomas Aquinas
c) Peter Abeldard d) Roger Bacon
- 212.Mahendra Suri, the court astronomer ofmentions about an astrolabe, a combination of two semi-circular board instrument giving rise to a 'scissor instrument'.
a) Firoz Tughlaq b)Ibrahim Lodi
c)Muhammad Bin Tuglaq d)Alauddin Khilji
213. The oldest mathematical document produced in India is the 'Bakhshali Manuscript' discovered in 1881 in the village ofnear Peshwar, now in modern Pakistan.
a) Bakhshali b) Lothal c) Rupar d) Harappa
214. 'Bakhshali Manuscript' is believed to have prepared in century AD.
a) 7th b)8th c)9th d)10th
215. Who wrote Panchaka Sidhanta?'
a) Dante b) Ramanuja c) Varahamihira d) Madhavacharya
216. Kerala School of Mathematics and Astronomy was founded by
a) Madhava of Samgamagrama b) Nilakanta Somayaji
c)Achyutha Pisharodi d) Melpathur Narayana Bhattatiri
217. Fahien, theBuddhist traveler visited India in the 5th century AD wrote about the health care system of the Gupta empire and described the institutional approach of the Indian medicine system.
a) Portuguese b) British c) Chinese d) Spanish
- 218.The basic text of the Vedanta school is the 'Brahmasutra' of.....
a) Badarayana b) Sankaracharya c) Ramanuja d) Madhavacharya
219. Visishtadvaita, propounded byemphasizes the concept of Supreme Being having definite form, name and attributes.
a) Ramanuja b) Dante c) Sankaracharya d) Badarayana
- 220.Dvaita school of philosophy is introduced byin the 13th century.
a) Madhavacharya b) Ramanuja
c) Vallabhacharya d) Sankaracharya

232. The first hospital in....., Les Quinze Vingt was founded by the emperor Louis IX after his return from the Crusade in 1260.
a) Paris b) Oxford c) Cambridge d) Bohemia
233. In 'De-Cameron' a group of young people feeling the plague take refuge in a house outside the city of Florence, where they entertain each other with colorful and irrelevant stories.
a) Boccaccio's b) Thomas Aquinas c) Ramanuja d) Dante
234. Pepin the short's son Charles the Great or Charlemagne was crowned by the Pope as the Holy Roman Emperor in A.D.
a) 700 b) 800 c) 850 d) 900
235. Born in 1166 AD in a small town near Chennai (Madras), was a worshipper of Vishnu and preached Vaishnavism.
a) Kabir b) Ramananda c) Ramanuja d) Namdeva

ANSWER KEYS

1.a	27.c	53.b	79.d	105.a
2.a	28.a	54.a	80.a	106.c
3.a	29.c	55.a	81.a	107.a
4.a	30.a	56.a	82.a	108.d
5.a	31.d	57.b	83.c	109.b
6.a	32.a	58.b	84.b	110.a
7.c	33.d	59.b	85.d	111.d
8.a	34.a	60.a	86.c	112.d
9.b	35.a	61.a	87.a	113.a
10.d	36.d	62.a	88.a	114.a
11.b	37.b	63.a	89.a	115.a
12.b	38.a	64.a	90.c	116.d
13.c	39.d	65.a	91.b	117.d
14.a	40.a	66.a	92.a	118.c
15.a	41.a	67.b	93.a	119.c
16.b	42.a	68.c	94.a	120.c
17.a	43.a	69.a	95.a	121.b
18.a	44.a	70.b	96.a	122.d
19.b	45.c	71.a	97.a	123.d
20.a	46.c	72.d	98.b	124.b
21.c	47.a	73.d	99.b	125.a
22.c	48.a	74.d	100.c	126.a
23.a	49.b	75.a	101.d	127.d
24.a	50.c	76.d	102.a	128.a
25.c	51.b	77.a	103.b	129.d
26.a	52.a	78.d	104.d	130.a

131.c	152.a	173.d	194.a	215.c
132.a	153.a	174.a	195.a	216.a
133.a	154.d	175.b	196.d	217.c
134.a	155.c	176.a	197.d	218.a
135.a	156.c	177.a	198.d	219.a
136.d	157.a	178.a	199.d	220.a
137.c	158.c	179.a	200.a	221.d
138.a	159.d	180.c	201.d	222.a
139.a	160.a	181.a	202.a	223.c
140.d	161.a	182.d	203.a	224.b
141.c	162.a	183.a	204.c	225.d
142.c	163.a	184.b	205.a	226.a
143.d	164.a	185.a	206.c	227.a
144.c	165.b	186.d	207.c	228.b
145.d	166.a	187.a	208.b	229.a
146.a	167.d	188.a	209.a	230.d
147.a	168.a	189.a	210.b	231.a
148.d	169.d	190.c	211.a	232.a
149.d	170.d	191.b	212.a	233.a
150.b	171.a	192.b	213.a	234.b
151.b	172.a	193.a	214.a	235.c

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