

**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**  
**SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

***B.A. HISTORY***

(2011 Admission onwards)

**SEMESTER II**

**Core Course**

**METHODOLOGY OF HISTORY**

**.QUESTION BANK.**

1. .... is the discovery, collection, organization, and presentation of information about past events.  
a) Sociology    b) Economics    c) History    d) Political Science
2. One who continually studies and writes about history is known as a .....  
a) Historian    b) archaeologist    c) Epigraphist    d) Numimatists
3. Who is considered to be the "father of history"?  
a) Thucydides    b) Herodotus    c) Aristotle    d) Polibius
4. Herodotus is a ..... Historian.  
a) Greek    b) Chinese    c) Roman    d) French
5. Who regarded history as a "systematic account of a set of natural phenomena, whether or not chronological ordering was a factor in the account."  
a) Aristotle b) Rodney Needham c) Edmund Leach d) Judith Butler
6. Who defined history as an "unending dialogue between the present and the past."  
a) E. H. Carr    b) Marx    c) Hegal    d) Spengler
7. Who observed that man's growth from barbarism to civilization is supposed to be the theme of history?"  
a) Jawaharlal Nehru    b) B.Shiekh Ali    c) Keith Thomas    d) Julia Kristeva
8. Who called history "a narrative of what civilized men have thought or done in the past time?"  
a) Jacques Derrida    b) Comte    c) Will Durant    d) Roland Barthes
9. Who says that a historian is required to perform three functions which include scientific, imaginative and literary?  
a) Trevelyen b) Michel Foucault c) Hegel d) Friedrich Nietzsche

10. ....has rightly remarked,"All good historical writing is universal history in the sense that it remembers the universal while dealing with part of it."  
a)Prof.Elton b) George Swinton c) Thomas Fortesque d) James prinsep.
11. Marc Bloch was a medieval .....historian.  
a) Russia            b) German    c) French    d) America
12. Who was a founder of the Annales School?  
a)Marc Bloch b) Edmund Husserl c) Martin Heidegger d) Keith Thomas
13. *Who is author of 'The Historian's Craft ' ?*  
a) Charles grant b) Marc Bloch c) Edward Said d) G. M. Trevelyan
14. Who is the author of '*Religion and the Decline of Magic?*'  
a)Keith Thomas'                      b) Edmund Husserl  
c) Martin Heidegger                    d) Emmanuel Lévinas
15. Who said "Since history has no properly scientific value, its only purpose is educative. And if historians neglect to educate the public, if they fail to interest it intelligently in the past, then all their historical learning is valueless except in so far as it educates themselves."  
a) Hugh Trevor-Roper                b) R. G. Collingwood  
c) E.H. Carr                                d) G. M. Trevelyan
16. "To each eye, perhaps, the outlines of a great civilization present a different picture. In the wide ocean upon which we venture, the possible ways and directions are many; and the same studies which have served for my work might easily, in other hands, not only receive a wholly different treatment and application, but lead to essentially different conclusions." Who said?  
a)Jacob Burckhardt                    b) G. M. Trevelyan  
c) R. G. Collingwood                    d) E.H. Carr
17. Who said "History is the witness that testifies to the passing of time; it illuminates reality, vitalizes memory, provides guidance in daily life, and brings us tidings of antiquity."  
a)Cicero                                    b) Ferdinand de Saussure  
c) G. M. Trevelyan                        d) R. G. Collingwood
18. "The past is useless. That explains why it is past." Who said?  
a)G. M. Trevelyan b) Marcel Mauss    c) Lévi-Strauss    d) Wright Morris
19. "History is indeed little more than the register of the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of mankind." Who said?  
a)Roger Chartier                        b) Edward Gibbon  
c) Antoine Meillet                        d) Émile Benveniste
20. "There is properly no history; only biography." Is the view of .....  
a)Ralph Waldo Emerson              b) Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie  
c) Jacques Revel                         d) Philippe Ariès

21. "The study of history is the best medicine for a sick mind; for in history you have a record of the infinite variety of human experience plainly set out for all to see; and in that record you can find yourself and your country both examples and warnings; fine things to take as models, base things rotten through and through, to avoid."  
a) Pierre Chaunu                      b) Robert Mandrou  
c) Livy                                      d) Jacques Le Goff
22. "What experience and history teach is this—that people and governments never have learned anything from history, or acted on principles deduced from it."  
a) Hegel    b) Fernand Braudel    c) Georges Duby    d) Pierre Goubert
23. "Everything must be recaptured and relocated in the general framework of history, so that despite the difficulties, the fundamental paradoxes and contradictions, we may respect the unity of history which is also the unity of life."  
a) Lucien Febvre                      b) Marc Bloch  
c) Fernand Braudel                      d) Ernest Labrousse
24. "The function of the historian is neither to love the past nor to emancipate himself from the past, but to master and understand it as the key to the understanding of the present."  
a) John Bellamy Foster                      b) William L. Burton  
c) Michel Aglietta                      d) E. H. Carr
25. "History does nothing, possesses no enormous wealth, and fights no battles. It is rather man, the real, living man, who does everything, possesses, fights. It is not *History*, as if she were a person apart, who uses men as a means to work out her purposes, but history itself is nothing but the activity of men pursuing their purposes."  
a) Karl Marx                              b) Samuel Eliot Morison  
c) Paul Hirst                              d) Barry Hindess
26. "History is *for* human self-knowledge. Knowing yourself means knowing, first, what it is to be a person; secondly, knowing what it is to be the kind of person you are; and thirdly, knowing what it is to be the person *you* are and nobody else is. Knowing yourself means knowing what you can do; and since nobody knows what they can do until they try, the only clue to what man can do is what man has done. The value of history, then, is that it teaches us what man has done and thus what man is."  
a) R. G. Collingwood                      b) Sigmund Freud  
c) Friedrich Nietzsche                      d) G. M. Trevelyan
27. "History is more or less bunk."  
a) Leopold von Ranke    b) E.H. Carr    c) Henry Ford    d) R. G. Collingwood
28. "The historian does simply not come in to replenish the gaps of memory. He constantly challenges even those memories that have survived intact." Who said?



41. The *Annales School* is a highly influential style of historiography developed by .....historians in the twentieth century.  
 a) British    b) French    c) American    d) German
42. The journal "Annals of economic and social history" founded in .....  
 a) 1929    b) 1942    c) 1945    d) 1992
43. ....was the co-founder of the *Annales School*.  
 a) Marc Bloch    b) G. M. Trevelyan    c) R. G. Collingwood    d) E.H. Carr
44. ....rejected the Marxist idea that history should be used as a tool to foment and foster revolutions.  
 a) *Annales School*    b) anarchist School  
 c) Romantic school    d) rationalist School
45. Franciszek Bujak and Jan Rutkowski, the founders of modern .....in Poland.  
 a) Economic history    b) people's history  
 c) political history    d) Military history
46. ....was the founder of a new Venezuelan historiography based largely on the ideas of the *Annales School*.  
 a) Federico Brito Figueroa    b) Braudel  
 c) Jacques Le Goff    d) Le Roy Ladurie
47. Spanish historiography was influenced by the "*Annales School*" starting in 1950 with.....  
 a) Jaime Vincens Vives    b) Paul Vidal de la Blache  
 c) Émile Durkheim    d) Fernand Braudel
48. The leader of the fourth generation of the *Annales School* is .....  
 a) Roger Chartier    b) Robert Mandrou    c) Georges Duby    d) René Baehrel
49. ....is an intellectual movement that developed in France in the 1950s and 1960s, in which human culture is analyzed semiotically (i.e., as a system of signs).  
 a) Structuralism    b) post-structuralism    c) extremism    d) Marxism
50. Structuralism originated in the structural linguistics of .....  
 a) Pierre Goubert    b) Rutkowski  
 c) Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie    d) Ferdinand de Saussure
51. The most famous thinkers associated with ..... include the linguist Roman Jakobson, the anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss, the psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan, the philosopher and historian Michel Foucault, the Marxist philosopher Louis Althusser, and the literary critic Roland Barthes.  
 a) post-structuralism    b) Structuralism    c) relativism    d) nihilism
52. The term ..... itself appeared in the works of French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss, and gave rise, in France, to the "structuralist movement", which spurred the work of such thinkers as

Louis Althusser, the psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan, as well as the structural Marxism of Nicos Poulantzas.

- a) Structuralism b) post-structuralism c) anti-humanism d) relativism
53. *The Elementary Structures of Kinship* was the work of .....
- a) Claude Lévi-Strauss b) Jean-Pierre Bardet  
c) Georges Freche d) Jean-Claude Perrot
54. Who defined structuralism as "a method and not a doctrine"?
- a) Jacques Derrida b) Jean Piaget c) Michel Foucault d) Gilles Deleuze.
55. ....'s book is *The Order of Things*.
- a) Michel Foucault b) Leonard Bloomfield  
c) Louis Hjelmslev d) Alf Sommerfelt
56. Rodney Needham and Edmund Leach were highly influenced by .....
- a) deconstruction b) Structuralism c) post-structuralism d) anti-humanism
57. Maurice Godelier and Emmanuel Terray combined .....with structural anthropology in France.
- a) Marxism b) post-structuralism c) anti-humanism d) nihilism
58. ....is a label formulated by American academics to denote the heterogeneous works of a series of French intellectuals who came to international prominence in the 1960s and '70s.
- a) Post-structuralism b) relativism c) nihilism d) extremism
59. In 1968, ..... published "The Death of the Author"
- a) Foucault b) Roland Barthes c) Edmund Husserl d) Martin Heidegger
60. .... is an approach to literary criticism and literary theory based on the premise that a literary work should be considered a product of the time, place, and circumstances of its composition rather than as an isolated creation.
- a) structuralism b) New Historicism c) Orientalism d) Marxism
61. ....may refer to a range of perceptions and attitudes evinced by the western scholarship towards the Indian civilisation in the 18th and early 19th centuries and since then to a wider intellectual exercise at global level to study and interpret the East in relation to the West.
- a) Orientalism b) New Historicism c) structuralism d) Modernism
62. The father of orientalism was .....
- a) J.H Harington b) William Carey c) Sir William Jones d) H.H Wilson
63. The Asiatic society was founded in .....
- a) 1784 b) 1788 c) 1789 d) 1794
64. The Asiatic society was founded in 1784 at .....
- a) Madras b) Bombay c) Calcutta d) Bihar
65. Who was the founder of the Asiatic society ?
- a) Hold Mackenzie b) WB Bayley c) William Jones d) WH Macnaughten



79. Who was called '*father of archaeology*'?  
 a) Lewis Henry Morgan                      b) Heinrich Schliemann  
 c) Edward Tylor                                d) Ciriaco de' Pizzicolti
80. Theory of evolution was developed by .....  
 a) Charles Darwin                              b) Heinrich Schliemann  
 c) John Lloyd Stephens                      d) Samuel Haven
81. In 1859, ..... 's *On the Origin of Species* was published.  
 a) Charles Darwin                              b) Heinrich Schliemann  
 c) Arthur Evans                                d) John Lloyd Stephens
82. .... is the study of human culture in historic as well as prehistoric times, by examining the material remains of early human settlements.  
 a) Epigraphy    b) Archaeology    c) Economics    d) Museology
83. .... is the study of inscriptions.  
 a) Epigraphy    b) Archaeology    c) Museology    d) Numismatics
84. .... is the study or collection of coins.  
 a) Numismatics    b) Epigraphy    c) Archaeology    d) Museology
85. The first book on coins was '*De Asse et Partibus*' (1514) by .....  
 a) Guillaume Budé                              b) Keith Jenkins  
 c) Edward Tylor                                d) Lewis Henry Morgan
86. The Royal Numismatic Society was founded in .....  
 a) 1836              b) 1846              c) 1861              d) 1863
87. The American Numismatic Society was founded in .....  
 a) 1858              b) 1862              c) 1875              d) 1885
88. In 1931 the ..... Academy launched the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* publishing collections of Ancient Greek coinage.  
 a) American              b) French              c) German              d) British
89. A person who works in archives is called an .....  
 a) Archivist    b) Archaeologist    c) Historian    d) Epigraphists
90. .... are the bedrock of historical knowledge, infact the basic raw materials for the reconstruction of history.  
 a) The Primary sources                      b) Secondary sources  
 c) Tertiary evidences                        d) Reasoning
91. The first hand accounts of experimentation and investigation, original works, reports etc. could be treated as .....  
 a) Tertiary evidences                        b) Primary sources  
 c) Oral History                                d) Secondary sources
92. .... are neither the sources of information transmitted by one who was neither a participant nor an eyewitness of the original event.  
 a) Oral History    b) Secondary sources    c) Argument    d) Index

93. ....is the broad conclusion of a work which will naturally indicate the essence of the study.  
a) Tertiary evidences b) Generalization c) Oral History d) Plagiarism
94. ....is also known as 'framing a formula' or deducing a general law.  
a) Generalization b) Oral History c) Secondary sources d) Argument
95. ....is the study of history in a geographically local context and it often concentrates on the local community.  
a) Local history b) Tertiary evidences  
c) Oral History d) Secondary sources
96. .... is an element of historical method, attempted to fill the gaps which a historian finds in his collected materials for the reconstruction of history.  
a) Oral History b) Reasoning c) Argument d) Appendices
97. .... is a process through which a historian tries to know what is not known to him, on the basis of available materials.  
a) Appendices b) Constructive reasoning c) Glossary d) Index
98. The historian has to take up .....to know the unknown with the help of the information already received from the available records.  
a) Oral History b) Deductive method c) Plagiarism d) Secondary sources
99. ...., if used quite logically and unbiased, could be helpful to illuminate the dark aspects of historical reconstruction.  
a) Deductive method b) Appendices c) Index d) Foot notes
100. The historian is expected to use .....only when he has no other reliable sources available.  
a) Argument b) Oral History c) Plagiarism d) Deductive method
101. ....is otherwise known as 'argument from silence'.  
a) The negative reasoning b) Appendices c) Foot notes d) Oral History
102. An .....is a set of two or more propositions related to each other in such a way that all but one of them (the premises) is supposed to provide support for the remaining one (the conclusion).  
a) Argument b) Appendices c) Glossary d) Index
103. ...., the famous Greek philosopher defined "History as the account of the unchanging past"  
a) J.B.Bury b) Francis Bacon c) Aristotle d) Thomas Carlyle
104. The Renaissance scholar .....defined "History as a discipline that makes men wise"  
a) Elton b) J.B.Bury c) Francis Bacon d) Karl Popper
105. ....says that "History is nothing but the biography of great men"  
a) J.B.Bury b) Francis Bacon c) Thomas Carlyle d) Elton

106. ....viewed that "History is past politics and present politics is future history".  
 a) Seely      b) J.B.Bury      c) Elton      d) Francis Bacon
107. ....considers "History as the unfolding story of human freedom".  
 a) Lord Acton    b) Francis Bacon    c) J.B.Bury    d) Karl Marx
108. ....declared that "History is a science, no less and no more".  
 a) Karl Marx    b) Elton      c) J.B.Bury    d) Francis Bacon
109. ....wrote that "History is a science of man in time".  
 a) Mark Bloch    b) Francis Bacon    c) J.B.Bury    d) Elton
110. The Italian historian.....says that "all history is contemporary history".  
 a) Elton      b) J.B.Bury      c) Croce      d) Karl Marx
111. ....defined history as the presentation, in chronological order of successive developments in the means and relations of production.  
 a) Francis Bacon    b) J.B.Bury    c) Karl Marx    d) D.D.Kosambi
112. The concept of Universal History was initiated by the Medieval Arab Historians .....  
 a) Elton      b) Francis Bacon    c) J.B.Bury    d) Ibn Khaldun
113. The term 'philosophy of history' was introduced by .....  
 a) Karl Marx    b) J.B.Bury    c) Elton      d) Voltaire
114. Troeltsch used ..... to mean a tendency to view all knowledge and all forms of experience in the context of historical change.  
 a) Historicism      b) Plagiarism    c) Argument    d) Hermeneutics
115. "Origins of historicism" was written by .....  
 a) Frederick Meinecke    b) J.B.Bury    c) Francis Bacon    d) Karl Popper
116. Who was the author of the book 'Poverty of Historicism?'  
 a) Karl Popper    b) Elton    c) Thomas Carlyle    d) Karl Marx
117. Karl Marx's Interpretation of History generally known as .....  
 a) Historical Materialism    b) Plagiarism    c) Argument    d) Heuristics
118. Who wrote that History of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles?  
 a) Karl Marx    b) Elton      c) Francis Bacon    d) Karl Popper
119. The concept of Orientalism was developed by the .....  
 a) Africans    b) Asians    c) Americans    d) Europeans
120. 'If no evidence survived no fact at all' who said.  
 a) Karl Marx    b) Karl Popper    c) Thomas Carlyle    d) Elton
121. on what is history, why history and rethinking history-these books are written by .....  
 a) Jenkins      b) Elton      c) Karl Popper      d) Thomas Carlyle

122. ...., the French historian's book is 'what is history for'?
- a) Jean Chesneaux b) Francis Bacon c) Thomas Carlyle d) Karl Marx
123. Christian Thomson was a Danish .....
- a) Archiologist b) Historian c) Epigraphist d) Economist
124. .... is the study of coin like objects such as token coins and medals.
- a) Exonumia b) Hermeneutics c) Synthesis d) Heuristics
125. The study of paper money is called .....
- a) Notaphily b) Ethnography c) Appendices d) Index
126. .... is the study and collection of stocks and bonds.
- a) Scripophily b) Empirical research c) Quantitative research
127. What distinguishes historians from the collector of historical fact is generalization?
- a) D.D. Kosambi b) Francis Bacon c) Thomas Carlyle d) Elton
128. Archives contain ..... documents that have accumulated over the course of an individual or organization's lifetime, and are kept to show the function of an organization.
- a) Primary source b) Secondary source  
c) Tertiary evidence d) Plagiarism
129. Alessandro Fortelli was an .....
- a) Oral historian b) Hermeneutist c) Ethnographer d) Sociologist
130. .... is not gossip, hearsay or rumour; it is history of the people, created by the people
- a) Oral history b) Argument c) Synthesis d) Generalisation
131. .... is course of reasoning aimed at demonstrating a truth or falsehood.
- a) Plagiarism b) Logical argument  
c) Ethnographic research d) Quantitative research
132. .... asserts that the truth of the conclusion is supported by premise.
- a) Inductive argument b) Synthesis c) Generalisation d) Appendices
133. A ..... is an invalid argument that appears valid or a valid argument with distinguished assumptions.
- a) Plagiarism b) Fallacy c) Hermeneutics d) Synthesis
134. .... is the act of presenting a piece of writing that has been copied from some one else, as being your own work. It is stealing a person's ideas or writings.
- a) Generalisation b) Plagiarism c) Heuristics d) Ethnographic research
135. The word ..... comes from the Latin word for kidnapping.
- a) Plagiarism b) Hermeneutics c) Synthesis d) Heuristics

136. .... is a written document describing the findings of some individuals or group.  
a)Plagiarism      b) Report      c) Synthesis      d) Generalisation
137. ...., simply is any meeting for an exchange of ideas.  
a)Plagiarism      b) Seminar      c) Hermeneutics      d) Synthesis
138. A ..... paper is a type of academic writing that requires more theoretical understanding.  
a)Research      b) Logical argument      c) Plagiarism      d) Argument
139. The collection of historical records or the physical place where the historical records are located is known as?  
a)Library      b) Archive      c) Museum      d) History
140. A person who works in Archives is called?  
a)Historian      b) Archivist      c) Numismatic      d) Epigraphist
141. The study and practice of organising, preserving and providing access to information and materials in archives is called?  
a)Archival science      b) Library science      c) Informatics      d) Field research
142. .... is the collection of raw data in natural settings.  
a)Field research      b) Applied research  
c) Quantitative research      d) Chronology
143. In the card system, the lower left corner of a card is used to write .....  
a)Name of the chapter      b) Name of the author  
c) name of the book      d) Name of the content
144. In the card system, the upper central portion of a card is used to write....  
a)Page number      b) Date of the event  
c) Name of the chapter      d)Name of the Author
145. .... helps for quick analysis of important terms, names and places occurring in a text?  
a)Glossary      b) Index      c) Foot notes      d) Palaeography
146. References given in the foot notes should first state the .....  
a)Title of the work      b) Date of Publication  
c) Name of the Author      d) Place of publication
147. "Ibid" denotes .....  
a)Work cited      b) Place cited      c) In the same place      d) Glossary
148. "opcit" denotes .....  
a)Throughout the work      b) compare      c) work cited      d) Appendices
149. .... contains a lot of information about the relevant topic which are not given place in foot notes for want of space.  
a)Glossary      b) Bibliography      c) Appendices      d) historical synthesis

150. The word Bibliography is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ word 'Biblio' which means book.  
a) Latin                      b) English                      c) Greek                      d) Old English
151. The technique of data collection is called?  
a) Hermeneutics    b) Heuristics    c) Interview    d) historical explanation
152. The books written by various historians are put in the category of?  
a) Primary sources                      b) Secondary sources  
c) Tertiary sources                      d) none of the these
153. Which type of criticism is used by a scholar to examine whether the records are forged or distorted?  
a) Internal criticism    b) external criticism    c) none of the these    d) Interview
154. In which type of criticism the scholar examines the credibility of a document or collected data?  
a) External criticism                      b) Internal criticism  
c) None of these                      d) historical synthesis
155. .... is an inductive process in which one goes from the particular to the general, infers the unknown from the known.  
a) Synthesis    b) Generalisation    c) Research    d) Chronology
156. .... is referred to the systematic empirical investigation of social phenomenon with the support of statistical or mathematical techniques.  
a) Qualitative research                      b) Quantitative research  
c) Empirical research                      d) Palaeography
157. Which is the most frequently used qualitative research approach?  
a) Field research                      b) Ethnographic research  
c) None of these                      d) historical synthesis
158. .... is concerned with joining, grouping, arranging explaining and interpreting the historical data.  
a) Synthesis    b) Generalisation    c) Heuristics    d) Chronology

## Answers

1.c	33.d	65.c	97.b	129.a
2.a	34.a	66.a	98.b	130.a
3.b	35.a	67.c	99.a	131.b
4.a	36.d	68.c	100.d	132.a
5.a	37.a	69.a	101.a	133.b
6.a	38.d	70.a	102.a	134.b
7.a	39.a	71.d	103.c	135.a
8.c	40.a	72.d	104.c	136.b
9.a	41.b	73.d	105.c	137.b
10.a	42.a	74.a	106.a	138.a
11.c	43.a	75.d	107.a	139.b
12.a	44.a	76.a	108.c	140.b
13.b	45.a	77.a	109.a	141.a
14.a	46.a	78.a	110.c	142.a
15.d	47.a	79.d	111.d	143.b
16.b	48.a	80.a	112.d	144.c
17.a	49.a	81.a	113.d	145.b
18.d	50.d	82.b	114.a	146.c
19.b	51.b	83.a	115.a	147.c
20.a	52.a	84.a	116.a	148.c
21.c	53.a	85.a	117.a	149.c
22.a	54.b	86.a	118.a	150.c
23.c	55.a	87.a	119.d	151.b
24.d	56.b	88.d	120.d	152.b
25.a	57.a	89.a	121.a	153.b
26.a	58.a	90.a	122.a	154.b
27.c	59.b	91.b	123.a	155.b
28.a	60.b	92.b	124.a	156.b
29.c	61.a	93.b	125.a	157.b
30.a	62.c	94.a	126.a	158.a
31.d	63.a	95.a	127.d	
32.d	64.c	96.b	128.a	