1. Who is the Author of what is History?
a) E.H. Carr  
b) Edward Said  
c) R.G. Collingwood  
d) Herodotus

2. In 1989, after the collapse of the Berlin Wall, .................. wrote an article in the National Interest called "The End of History."
a) Francis Fukuyama  
b) Clifford Geertz  
c) Kenneth Stamp  
d) Leila Ahmed

3. .................. classic novel is 'Heart of Darkness' (1899).
a) Joseph Conrad’s  
b) Conal Furay  
c) Michael J. Saleavouris  
d) Chinua Achebe

4. ‘Genealogia’ is the work of ................ of Miletus.
a) Hecataeus  
b) Herodotus  
c) Sophocles  
d) Aristotle

5. .................. has been called the “father of history.”
a) Herodotus  
b) Xenophon  
c) Polybius  
d) Thucydides

6. ‘History of the Greco-Persian Wars’ is the work of ..................
a) Herodotus  
b) Aeschylus  
c) Euripides  
d) Polybius
7. In ................ great work, the History of the Peloponnesian War, which describes the destructive conflict between Athens and Sparta.
   a) Polybius’   b) Herodotus’   c) Thucydides’   d) Aristotle’s

8.............., one of the greatest Roman historians, lived through the fall of the republic and the establishment of the principate by Augustus, the first Roman emperor.
   a) Livy   b) Pericles   c) Alexander the Great   d) Herodotus

9.............. two great works—the Annals, and the Histories.
   a) Tacitus’   b) Livy   c) Pericles   d) Julius Caesar

10. The De vita Caesarum (Lives of the Caesars), written by ............... in the 2nd century.
   a) Suetonius   b) St. Augustine   c) Edward Gibbon   d) Thomas Carlyle

11. The most well-known originator of Roman historiography was .............., also known as the “Founder of Historiography”.
   a) Quintus Fabius Pictor   b) Cato the Elder
   c)Livy   d) Pericles

12.............. was a Greek historian of the 1st century BC. His main body of work was the Bibliotheca.
   a) St. Augustine   b) Dionysius of Halicarnassus
   c) Diodorus Siculus

13. ................ was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India (1526).
   a) Jahangir   b) Babur
   c) Abul Fazl   d) Abdul Hamid Lahori

14. The first comprehensive history of India entitled History of British India (1818), was written by ....................
   a) James Mill   b) Sir William Jones
   c) Macaulay   d) St. Augustine

15. ................ Rajatarangini, written in 12th century Kashmir, is a remarkable piece of historical literature.
   a) R.C. Majumdar’s   b) Athula’s
   c) Jadunath Sarkar’s   d) Kalhana’s

16. ................ is the the famous author of the monumental classic Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan.
   a) Tara Chand   b) James Tod
   c) Mohammad Habib   d) Kabiruddin

17. ................ was the court historian of Sultan Alauddin Khalji
   a) Kabiruddin   b) Kalhana   c) Confucius   d) Athula
18. Humanism began and achieved fruition first in ..............
a) India    b)Germany     c)Japan      d) Italy

19. The fall of Constantinople in ................ AD provided humanism with a major boost, for many eastern scholars fled to Italy, bringing with them important books and manuscripts and a tradition of Greek scholarship.
   a) 1443   b)1453     c)1458     d)1488

20. ................., whose 'Praise of Folly' epitomized the moral essence of humanism in its insistence on heartfelt goodness as opposed to formalistic piety.
   a) Desiderius Erasmus    b)Francis Bacon
   c) John Walsall       d) Francis Bacon

21. Francis Bacon was an ...............philosopher, statesman, scientist, jurist, orator and author.
   a) French    b)Japanese    c) English       d) American

22. It was at Cambridge that Francis Bacon first met ............... , who was impressed by his precocious intellect, and was accustomed to calling him The Young Lord Keeper.
   a) Sir Amias Paulet     b)Aristotle
   c) Queen Elizabeth     d) Henry VIII

23. James I came to power in England in .................
   a)1503   b)1558     c)1603     d)1625

24. During the Restoration, Bacon was commonly invoked as a guiding spirit of the Royal Society founded under Charles II in.................
   a) 1556   b)1560     c)1578     d)1660

25. ................has been reputed as the "Father of Experimental Science".
   a) Francis Bacon    b) William Hepworth Dixon
   c) Descartes      d) Giambattista Vico

26. The Novum Organum is a philosophical work by Francis Bacon, written in .............. and published in 1620.
   a) Latin    b)English    c)French      d)Dutch

27. René Descartes was a ....................philosopher, mathematician, and writer who spent most of his adult life in the Dutch Republic.
   a)American     b)British     c)Dutch     d) French

28. ....................has been dubbed the 'Father of Modern Philosophy'.
   a) Gottfried Leibniz    b)Baruch Spinoza
   c) René Descartes      d) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
29. ........................ was born in La Haye en Touraine (now Descartes), Indre-et-Loire, France.
   a) Galileo          b) Isaac Beeckman
   c) Descartes       d) Francis Bacon

30. In his ‘Discourse on the Method’, .................. attempts to arrive at a fundamental set of principles that one can know as true without any doubt.
   a) René Descartes  b) Giambattista Vico
   c) Isaac Beeckman  d) Baruch Spinoza

31. Giovan Battista (Giambattista) Vico was an ................ political philosopher, rhetorician, historian, and jurist.
   a) Italian         b) French              c) German       d) Chinese

32. ........................ is best known for his magnum opus, the *Scienza Nuova* of 1725, often published in English as *New Science*.
   a) Vico           b) René Descartes
   c) Baruch Spinoza  d) Montesquieu

33. The Enlightenment beginning in Britain’s Glorious Revolution of ..............
   a) 1558           b) 1568
   c) 1658           d) 1688

34. The French Revolution of ......................
   a) 1679           b) 1683
   c) 1779           d) 1789.

35. In The Spirit of Laws, .................. explored the natural order that he believed underlay polities as well as economies.
   a) Montesquieu    b) Voltaire
   c) Louis XIV      d) Wilhelm Dilthey

36. .................. preferred form of government was constitutional monarchy, which existed in France before Louis XIV.
   a) Montesquieu’s  b) Voltaire
   c) Wilhelm Dilthey d) Max Weber

37. Although the positivist approach has been a recurrent theme in the history of Western thought, the modern sense of the approach was developed by the philosopher and founding sociologist ................ in the early 19th century.
   a) Émile Durkheim b) Chaucer
   c) Henri de Saint-Simon d) Auguste Comte

38. .................. first described the epistemological perspective of positivism in ‘The Course in Positive Philosophy’.
   a) Auguste Comte       b) Georg Simmel
   c) Émile Durkheim      d) Ranke

39. Leopold von Ranke was a .................. positivist historian and a founder of modern source-based history.
   a) French             b) Italian
   c) American           d) German
40. .............. was born in Wiehe, then part of the Electorate of Saxony.
   a) Georges Duby    b) Pierre Goubert    c) Robert Mandrou    d) Ranke

41. In 1814, .............. entered the University of Leipzig, where his subjects were Classics and Lutheran theology.
   a) Ranke    b) Thucydides    c) Livy    d) Dionysius

42. ..................... introduced a system for understanding the history of philosophy and the world itself often called ‘dialectic’: a progression in which each successive movement emerges as a solution to the contradictions inherent in the preceding movement.
   a) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel    b) Karl Marx
   c) Engels    d) Trotsky

43. ..................... usage of the English-language word 'ghost', in his 1590 The Faerie Queene, demonstrates the former, broader meaning of the English-language term.
   a) Edmund Spenser's    b) Hegel's
   c) Trotsky’s    d) Socrates’

44. Geist is a central concept in .............. The Phenomenology of Spirit.
   a) Hegel’s    b) Socrates’    c) Plato’s    d) Aristotle’s

45. In .............. the London Communist League (Karl Marx and Frederick Engels) used Hegel’s theory of the dialectic to back up their economic theory of communism.
   a) 1747    b) 1768    c) 1837    d) 1847

46. ..................... published his theory of human evolution in 1859.
   a) Edward Gibbon    b) Frederick Engels
   c) Charles Darwin    d) Spengler

47. .............. is best known for his 12-volume A Study of History.
   a) Arnold Joseph Toynbee    b) Edward Gibbon
   c) Spengler    d) Hegel

48. The Decline of the West is the work of ..............
   a) Edward Gibbon    b) Arnold Joseph Toynbee
   c) Thomas Carlyle    d) Spengler

49. Oswald Spengler was a .............. philosopher and mathematician.
   a) German    b) French    c) Italian    d) Spanish

50. ..................... most important work, The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, was published in six volumes between 1776 and 1788.
   a) Edward Gibbon’s    b) Laurence Echard
   c) William Howel    d) J. C. Stobart
51. 'Reflections on the Revolution in France' is the work of .................
a) Edmund Burke   b) Edmund Spenser
b) Carlyle   d) Winston Churchill

52. The French Revolution: A History (1837) is the work of .................
a) Winston Churchill   b) Edward Gibbon
b) Edmund Burke   d) Thomas Carlyle

53. .................. used Carlyle's work as a primary source for the events of the French Revolution in his novel 'A Tale of Two Cities'.
a) Charles Dickens   b) Robert Jaulin
b) Winston Churchill   d) Edmund Burke

54. .................. wrote 'The French Revolution: A History' (3 volumes, 1837), as a historical study concerning oppression of the poor, which was immediately successful.
a) Carlyle   b) Isaac Asimov
b) Thomas Kuhn   d) Edmund Spenser

55. .................. historian of science, Thomas Kuhn addressed the structural formations of science in his seminal work *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*—its title alone evincing a stringent structuralist approach.
a) British   b) French   c) American   d) Dutch

56. Blending Marx and structuralism French theorist Louis Althusser introduced his own brand of structural social analysis, giving rise to "structural Marxism."
a) Louis Althusser   b) Ferdinand de Saussure
b) Claude Lévi-Strauss   d) Thomas Kuhn

57. .................. is widely considered the "father" of twentieth-century linguistics.
a) Ferdinand de Saussure   b) Karl Marx
b) Claude Lévi-Strauss   d) Thomas Kuhn

58. .................. most influential work, the Course of General Linguistics was published posthumously in 1916.
a) Ferdinand de Saussure's   b) Charles Bally
b) Albert Sechehaye   d) Claude Lévi-Strauss

59. .................. published *Structural Anthropology*, a collection of his essays which provided both examples and programmatic statements about structuralism.
a) Claude Lévi-Strauss   b) Ferdinand de Saussure's
b) Charles Bally   d) Albert Sechehaye
Among many significant publications, The Elementary Structures of Kinship (1949) and The Savage Mind (1962) exemplify his contributions to anthropology.

a) Claude Lévi-Strauss  
b) Ferdinand de Saussure  
c) Lucien Febvre  
d) March Bloch

61. is often cited as the founder of structural anthropology.

a) Lévi-Strauss  
b) Ferdinand de Saussure  
c) Lucien Febvre  
d) March Bloch

62. is best known for his pioneering studies French Rural History and Feudal Society and his posthumously-published unfinished meditation on the writing of history, The Historian’s Craft.

a) Marc Leopold Benjamin Bloch  
b) Lévi-Strauss  
c) Ferdinand de Saussure  
d) Lucien Febvre

63. published a large work, available in a two-volume English translation as Feudal Society.

a) Ferdinand de Saussure  
b) Lévi-Strauss  
c) Marc Leopold Benjamin Bloch  
d) Lucien Febvre

64. has had lasting influence in the field of historiography through his unfinished manuscript ‘The Historian’s Craft’, which he was working on at his death.

a) March Bloch  
b) Paul Vidal de la Blache  
c) Émile Durkheim  
d) Lucien Febvre

65. Spanish historiography was influenced by the "Annales School" starting in 1950 with.................

a) Jaime Vincens Vives  
b) Jacques Revel  
c) Philippe Ariès  
d) Roger Chartier

66. was a French historian and a leader of the Annales School.

a) Fernand Braudel  
b) Jules Michelet  
c) Stephan Thernstrom  
d) Jeremy Bentham

67. The history of sexuality was treated in depth by the French philosopher ............... in his final work, the multi-volume Histoire de la sexualité.

a) Michel Foucault  
b) Jeremy Bentham  
c) E.P. Thompson  
d) G. M. Trevelyan.

68. Gender history gained prominence after it was conceptualized by................. in her article "Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis."

a) Joan W. Scott  
b) Carter G. Woodson  
c) Louise A. Tilly  
d) Stephan Thernstrom
69. In Marxist theory, the civil sense of the term Subaltern was first used by the Italian Communist intellectual ..........., possibly as a synonym for the proletariat.
   a) Antonio Gramsci  
   b) Homi K. Bhabha  
   c) Max Weber  
   d) Thorstein Veblen

70. ...............was a founding member and onetime leader of the Communist Party of Italy and was imprisoned by Benito Mussolini’s Fascist regime.
   a) Leon Trotsky  
   b) Edward Said  
   c) Antonio Gramsci  
   d) Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

71. In a notable pre-prison article entitled “The Revolution against Das Kapital”, ...............claimed that the October Revolution in Russia had invalidated the idea that socialist revolution had to await the full development of capitalist forces of production.
   a) Joseph Stalin  
   b) Machiavelli  
   c) Benito Mussolini  
   d) Antonio Gramsci

72. ............... most influential work was and remains ‘The Making of the English Working Class’, published in 1963 while he was working at the University of Leeds.
   a) Stuart Hall’s  
   b) Perry Anderson’s  
   c) Raymond Williams’  
   d) E.P.Thompson’s

73. In 1978 .................published The Poverty of Theory which attacked the structuralist Marxism.
   a) E. P. Thompson  
   b) Harold Wilson  
   c) Karl Marx  
   d) Otto Hintze

74. ................. book is ‘The Poverty of Historicism’.
   a) Karl Popper’s  
   b) Pierre-Joseph Proudhons  
   c) Gustav Schmoller’s  
   d) Werner Sombart’s

75. ............... is a historian of South Asia who was greatly influential in the Subaltern Studies group, and was the editor of several of the group’s early anthologies.
   a) Ranajit Guha  
   b) Leszek Kolakowski  
   c) Tony Judt  
   d) Partha Chatterjee

76. ................. Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India is widely considered to be a classic.
   a) Ranajit Guha’s  
   b) Sumit Sarkar  
   c) Partha Chatterjee  
   d) Roger Chartier

77. .................is an Indian historian and is the author of ‘Swadeshi Movement’.
   a) Michel Foucault  
   b) Partha Chatterjee  
   c) Philippe Ariès  
   d) Sumit Sarkar
78. ............... entitled one of his essays "Decline of the Subaltern in Subaltern Studies", criticizing the turn to Foucauldian studies of power-knowledge that left behind many of the empiricist and Marxist efforts of the first two volumes of Subaltern Studies.
   a) Sumit Sarkar  
   b) Richard J. Evans  
   c) Harry Hendrick  
   d) Partha Chatterjee

79. ............... received Fukuoka Asian Culture Prize in 2009 for his contributions to academia.
   a) Partha Chatterjee  
   b) Sumit Sarkar  
   c) Richard J. Evans  
   d) Harry Hendrick

80. ............... is a Joint-editor of Baromash, a biannual Bengali literary journal published from Calcutta.
   a) Michel Foucault  
   b) Jhumpa Lahiri  
   c) Philippe Ariès  
   d) Partha Chatterjee

81. The Archaeology of Knowledge is a book by the French philosopher ............... 
   a) Michel Foucault  
   b) Jean Hyppolite  
   c) Louis Althusser  
   d) Owen Flanagan

82. HPR Finberg was the first Professor of ........... Local History.
   a) English  
   b) French  
   c) Spanish  
   d) Dutch

83. In ‘On Realism in Art’ Roman ............... argues that literature does not exist as a separate entity.
   a) Jacobson  
   b) Owen Flanagan  
   c) Victor Shklovsky  
   d) Gérard Genette

84. The modern concept of oral history was developed in the 1940s by Allan Nevins and his associates at ............. University.
   A) Columbia  
   b) Oxford  
   c) New York  
   d) Cambridge

85. In 1948, ............... , a Columbia University historian, established the Columbia Oral History Research Office, with a mission of recording, transcribing, and preserving oral history interviews.
   a) Alan Nevins  
   b) David P. Boder  
   c) M. Vaněk  
   d) M. Otáhal

86. The original idea of writing micro history came from .............. in the 1970s.
   a) Russia  
   b) Germany  
   c) Italy  
   d) China

87. ............... celebrated work was ‘The Cheese and the Worms: The Cosmos of a Sixteenth-Century’
   a) Charles Joyner’s  
   b) E.P. Thompson’s  
   c) Clifford Geertz’s  
   d) Ginsburg’s
88. ............... *New Science* (1725) offered an interpretation of history that turned on the idea of a universal human nature and a universal history.
a) Giambattista Vico’s  
b) Alessandro Portelli  
c) Ranke’s  
d) Spengler’s

a) Johann Gottfried  
b) Toynbee  
c) Wittfogel  
d) Wilhelm Dilthey

90. The philosopher of science ................. stimulated analytic philosophers’ interest in historical knowledge in his essay, “The Function of General Laws in History” (1942).
a) Carl Hempel  
b) William Dray  
c) Michael Scriven  
d) Alan Donagan

91. Author of *Meta history* (1973) is ...............  
a) Louis Mink  
b) Hayden White  
c) Frank Ankersmit  
d) Ankersmit

92. Author of ‘what is History?’  
a) Burke Peter  
b) E.H. Carr  
c) Barnes Robert M  
d) H. Raymond Pickard

93. Author of *The Idea of History* is ...............  
a) E.P. Thompson  
b) R.G. Collingwood  
c) H.E. Barnes  
d) Arthur Marwick

94. *History of Historical Writing* was written by ...........  
a) H.E. Barnes  
b) R.G. Collingwood  
c) E.H. Carr  
d) Sheik Ali

95. *Nature of History* was written by ...............  
a) Arthur Marwick  
b) E. Sreedharan  
c) R.G. Collingwood  
d) A.L. Rouse

96. Author of ‘Re-thinking History’ is ...........  
a) Jenkins Keith  
b) A.L. Rouse  
c) Ranajith Guha  
d) E.J.; Gilbert

97. ‘The Use of History’ was written by ...........  
a) A.L. Rouse  
b) E.P. Thompson  
c) H.E. Barnes  
d) R.G. Collingwood

98. ‘The Historian’s Craft’, is the work of ..............  
a) Émile Durkheim  
b) Paul Vidal de la Blache  
c) March Bloch  
d) Lucien Febvre
99. Who is the author of ‘The Decline of the West’?
   a) Edward Gibbon            b) Arnold Joseph Toynbee
   c) Thomas Carlyle           d) Spengler

100. ‘The Feudal Society’ was written by .................
   a) Émile Durkheim          b) R.G. Collingwood
   c) March Bloch             d) Lucien Febvre
ANSWER KEY

1.a  26.a  51.a  76.a
2.a  27.d  52.d  77.d
3.a  28.c  53.a  78.a
4.a  29.c  54.a  79.a
5.a  30.a  55.c  80.d
6.a  31.a  56.a  81.a
7.c  32.a  57.a  82.a
8.a  33.d  58.a  83.a
9.a  34.d  59.a  84.a
10.a 35.a  60.a  85.a
11.a 36.a  61.a  86.c
12.d 37.d  62.a  87.d
13.b 38.a  63.c  88.a
14.a 39.d  64.a  89.a
15.d 40.d  65.a  90.a
16.b 41.a  66.a  91.b
17.a 42.a  67.a  92.b
18.d 43.a  68.a  93.b
19.b 44.a  69.a  94.a
20.a 45.d  70.c  95.a
21.c 46.c  71.d  96.a
22.c 47.a  72.d  97.a
23.c 48.d  73.a  98.c
24.d 49.a  74.a  99.d
25.a 50.a  75.a  100.c

© Reserved