

HISTORY SYLLABUS

SSB –ODISHA

Syllabus for written Examination for Recruitment of College teachers in the Non-government Aided Degree Colleges of Odisha.

Unit-I:-

- 1) Nature and meaning of History – Objectivity, Interpretation, Scope of History.
- 2) Contributions of major River Valley Civilisations of the World: Egypt, Mesopotamia, China.
- 3) Ancient Greece and Rome – Evolution of Athenian Democracy and Roman Republic, Graeco-Roman Culture: Art, Architecture and literature.
- 4) Feudalism – Institutions
Renaissance – Art, Literature and Science
- 5) Industrial Revolution – Development of Technologies.
- 6) American war of Independence; French Revolution of 1789; Unification of Italy and Germany.

Unit – II :-

- 1) World War I – Causes; League of Nations – Objective and Functions.
- 2) Totalitarianism in Europe – Russia, Italy and Germany.
- 3) World War II – Causes; UNO – Stages of Formation and Structure, functions of different Organs.
- 4) Cold War – NATO, WARSAW PACT.
- 5) Civil War in China and establishment of Communist Rule; Reconstruction of Post – War Japan.
- 6) Globalisation: Impact on Economy and Society.

Unit – III :-

- 1) Sources of Indian History – Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics and Literature.
- 2) Indian Pre-history: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic phases.
- 3) Harappan Civilization – Extent, Town Planning, Society and Religion.
- 4) Protestant Religious Movements during 6th Century B.C – Jainism and Buddhism.
- 5) Mauryan Administration; Gupta Society and Culture; Pallava and Pandyas – Art and Architecture; Cholas – Local self Government.
- 6) Turko – Afghan Rule in India – Balban, Allauddin Khilji and Mahmud Bin Tughloq.
Bhakti and Sufi Movement.

Unit – IV :-

- 1) Mughal Rule in India – Rajput and Religious Policy of Akbar; Art and Architecture of Shah Jahan, Deccan Policy of Aurangzeb.
- 2) Shivaji and Maratha Administration.

- 3) Expansion and Consolidation of British Rule in India : Battle of Plassey, Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse. Ideology of the British Raj in India ; Orientalism, Evangelicalism and Utilitarianism;
Apparatus of the British Rule in India: Civil Service, Police and Judiciary.
- 4) Socio – Religions Reform movements – Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement.
- 5) Impact of British Rule in India – Permanent Settlement, Drain of Wealth, Depeasantisation, Deindustrialisation, Growth of Modern industries. Cotton, Jute and Steel, Growth of Railways.
- 6) Rise of Indian Nationalism and Freedom Movement :
Indian National Congress – Moderates and Extremists, Muslim League, Home Rule Movement.
Post First World War Nationalism in India – Non – Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement, Indian National Army, Partition and Independence of India.

Unit – V:-

- 1) Political History of Ancient and Medieval Odisha – Kalinga War, Kharavela, Somavamsis, Gangas and Suryavamsi Gajapatis.
- 2) Resistance against British Impsialism: Khuada Revolt 1804 -05, Paik Revolt 1817, Ghumsar Revolt, Revopt of Veer Surendra Sai.
- 3) Odisha Identity Movement : Fakir Mohan Senapati, Gourisankar Ray, Radhanath Ray, Madhusudan Rao Creation of Separate Province of Odisha – Madhu Sudan Rao, Creation of Separate Province of Odisha – Madhu Sudan Das, Krishna Chaandra Gajapati Narayan Dev.
- 4) Odisha in Indian National Movement during Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements.
- 5) Prajamandala movements in Nilgiri, Ranpur and Talcher.
- 6) Merger of Princely States of Odisha. Second Congress Ministry (1946 – 50).

1. Who was the founder of Monotheism in Egypt ?

- a) Pepi II
- b) Thutmose III
- c) Amenhotep IV
- d) Ramses III

Answer: (c)

2. Who is known as the 'Voice of Rome' in the epic 'Aeneid' ?

- a) Virgil
- b) Lucretius
- c) Horace
- d) Ovid

Answer: (a)

3. The piece of land given to the peasants is known as:

- a) Abbots
- b) Fief
- c) Manor
- d) Relief

Answer: (b)

4. Peter Abelard has been glorified for writing:

- a) Yes and No
- b) Familiar Letters
- c) Decameron
- d) Praise of Felly

Answer: (a)

5. Turgot, Neckar, Brienne and Calonne were associated with:

- a) The Bread March
- b) The Reign of Terror
- c) French Finance
- d) The Directory

Answer: (c)

Unit – II

1. Who described the 19th century as the age of Nationalism?

- a) Kant
- b) Hegel
- c) Edmund Burke
- d) Winston Churchill

Answer: (c)

2. The League of Nations had:

- a) Three primary organs
- b) Four primary organs
- c) Five primary organs
- d) Six primary organs

Answer: (a)

3. Who gave the slogan, 'Peace, Land and Bread',

- a) Bolsheviks
- b) Mensheviks
- c) Women workers
- d) Socialists

Answer: (a)

4. How many countries signed the North Atlantic Pact in 1949.

- a) Four
- b) Five
- c) Nine
- d) Twelve

Answer: (d)

5. Zaibatsu was a Japanese:

- a) Military –Industrial complex
- b) Industrial and Financial Business **Conteporate**
- c) Religious **Set**
- d) Economic Unit

Unit – III

1. Turquoise, an important semi precious stone was acquired by the Harappans from

- a) Badakashan
- b) Central Asia
- c) Arabia
- d) Persia

Ans: (b)

2. In the Jaina classification of all living things (Jiva), ants are put in the ____ sensed category

- a) Five
- b) Four
- c) Three
- d) Two

Ans: (c)

3. The amta-mahamattas of the Asokan Edicts who were the equivalents of the amta-palas of the Arthasastra were the superintendents of
- Commerce
 - Weaving
 - Tolls
 - Slaughter house

Ans: (c)

4. Navanitakam of the Gupta period was a book on
- Astronomy
 - Mathematics
 - Medicine
 - Metallurgy

Ans: (c)

5. Which Sikh guru started the Guru-Mukhi script
- Nanak
 - Angad
 - Arjun
 - Gobind Singh

Ans: (b)

Unit – IV

1. BulandDarwaza was built by ____?
- Humayun
 - Akbar
 - Shah Jahan
 - Aurangzeb

Ans: (b)

2. Which was the most important post in Shivaji's Council ?
- Peshwa
 - Amatya
 - Purohita
 - Kosadhakshya

Ans: (a)

3. Which of the following war is associated with Black Hole Tragedy ?
- Battle of Plassey
 - Battle of Buxar
 - Battle of Khanwa
 - Non of the above

Ans: (a)

4. Who of the following was associated with Home Rule Movement in India ?
- Madam Vikaji Kama
 - Annie Besant
 - Sarojini Naidu
 - ArunaAsaf Ali

Ans: (b)

5. The Indian National Army (I.N.A) came into existence in _____
- Japan
 - Burma
 - Malasiya
 - Singapore

Ans: (d)

Unit – V

1. When did Kharavela bring back the Jinasana (seat of Jina) to Kalinga ?
- Eighth year of his reign
 - Tenth year of his reign
 - Eleventh year of his reign
 - Twelfth year of his reign

Ans: (d)

2. When did Jayadev compose 'Gitagovinda' ?
- During the reign of Chodagangadev
 - During the reign of Raghav
 - During the reign of Anangabhimadev III
 - During the reign of Narasinghadev I

Ans: (b)

3. Who was the chairman of first Utkal Union conference held at Cuttack in 1903 ?
- Madhusudan Das
 - Sriram Chandra Bhanjadeo
 - Rajendra Narayan Bhanjadeo
 - BaikunthnathDey

Ans: (b)

4. Who was the first Secretary of Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee ?
- Gopabandhu Das
 - Bhagirathi Mohapatra
 - Jagabandhu Singh
 - GopabandhuChaudhury

Ans: (b)

5. What was **Magan**?

- a) Free supply of food to Raja or his relatives in Moffusil camp
- b) Free contribution on the occasion of marriage and other special functions in the palace
- c) Free labour for construction works undertaken by ruler
- d) Free carriage of luggages of Raja and his Officers.

Ans: (d)