

Semester V
Core Course 10: Trends in Historical Writings

1. The 'Confessions' is the autobiography of ____.
a) Eusebius b) Gregory c) St. Augustine d) Pauluo Orossius
2. ____ introduced New History.
a) Beard b) Turner c) A.R. Jacques d) Robinson
3. Who authored the "History of the Peloponnesian War"?
a. Herodotus b) Thucydides c) Polybius d) Tacitus
4. ____ is a work in seven books by Cato.
a) Orgines b) Aeneid c) Chronicles d) Agricola
5. The Arabic word for the organization of material by date is
a) Tarikh b) Chronicle c) Annals d) Kitab
6. ____ is considered the Father of Modern Historical Scholarship.
a) Toynbee b) Ranke c) Marx d) Spengler
7. The author of 'A Study of History' is
a) J.B. Bury b) Trevelyan c) Spengler d) Toynbee
8. In Islamic historiography the method of source criticism is called
a) Isnad b) Muqaddima c) Asabiyah d) Umran
9. Who is the author of "The Historian's Craft"?
a) Lucien Febvre b) Pierre Chaunu c) Mark Bloch d) Keith Thomas
10. The 'Law of Three Stages' was formulated by
a) Ranke b) Comte c) Thomas Buckle d) Marx
11. Among the following scholars who provided a critique of positivism?
a) Ranke b) Comte c) Henry Thomas Buckle d) Collingwood
12. The 'city of God' is a specimen of
a) Persian historiography b) Medieval Christian historiography
c) Ancient Chinese historiography d) Ancient Greek historiography
13. The method of Annals school was
a) Structuralism b) Port structuralism c) Romanticism d) providentialism
14. Fernand Braudel belonged to
a) Subaltern school b) Annales school
c) Marxian school d) Cambridge school
15. Among the following who belonged to the Post-modern school of Philosophy?
a) Michel Foucault b) Hegel
c) Jules Michelet d) Rene Descartes

16. Who introduced the idea of Dialectical Process?
a) Hegel b) Marx c) Engels d) Gramsci
17. Who authored “the Birth of the Clinic”?
a) Gramsci b) Derrida c) Foucault d) Funuyama
18. ‘The Age of Revolution’ is written by
a) E.H. Hobsbawm b) E.P. Thomson
c) A.J.P. Taylor d) G.R. Elton
19. The importance of ‘Facts’ in history is firstly highlighted by
a) Ranke b) Herodotus c) Thucydides d) Tacitus
20. ____ was the father of scientific historical writings.
a) Herodotus b) Thucydides c) Livy d) Tacitus
21. ____ is an approach developed by the historians to make history a science.
a) Rationalism b) Materialism c) Positivism d) Pragmatism
22. History from below is based on the writings of ____.
a) Antonio Gramsci b) Karl Marx
c) Ranajit Guha d) Sumit Sarkar
23. Which of the following author wrote the book entitled ‘Geography and History’?
a) Stoic Poridonius b) Strabo
c) Siculus d) Dionysius
24. The subject of the works of Thucydides was
a) Roman war b) Greek war c) Peloponnesian war d) Chinese war
25. Traditions of history writing start with
a) German b) Rome c) China d) Greece
26. Hesoid was a great ____ of Greece.
a) Poet b) Historian c) Scholar d) None of these
27. Name the book of Fabius Pictor, the earliest Roman historian.
a) History of Rome b) Annals c) Histories d) All these
28. Cato is considered to be
a) Father of Roman historiography b) Great historical person
c) Prominent scholar d) None of above
29. Name the work of Tacitus
a) Histories b) Dialogues on Orators c) Life of Aricola d) All of these
30. Levy was born at
a) Rome b) Greece c) Padua d) None of these
31. Which of the following historiography played a significant role in medieval historiography?
a) Church historiography b) Arab historiography
c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither of the two

32. Church historiography laid emphasis on
a) Divine forces b) Temporal forces c) Materialistic forces d) None of these
33. The technique of Christian scholars towards history writing was
a) Subjective b) Objective c) Sacred d) None of these
34. What was the greatest contribution of Sextus Julius Africanus?
a) Chronology of human past b) Description of human park
c) Event of past d) None of the above
35. Which of the following is known as father of Church history?
a) Sextus Julius Africanus b) St. Augustine
c) Paulus Drosius d) Fusebius Pamphilus
36. Name the author of The City of God.
a) Sextus J. Africanus b) St. Augustine
c) Jerome d) Nithard
37. Which of the following were well known works of Jerome?
a) Life of Paul b) The first Hermit c) Vulgate d) All the three
38. The prominent feature of historical writings of Middle Ages were
a) History, a divine plan b) Lack of critical outlook
c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither of the two
39. Which of the following was the most famous book of George Bishop of Tour?
a) History of Franks b) Life of Augustine
c) Life of Charlemagne d) History of Lombards
40. ‘The Ecclesiastical history of English people’ was written by
a) Nithard b) Venerable Bede
c) Paulus Warnefridus d) None of these
41. The name of famous book of Procopius is
a) Life of Paul b) History of Franks
c) The History of his own times d) All the above
42. The humanist historiography originated from
a) Germany b) Italy c) England d) Russia
43. Who was regarded to be the founder of the rationalist school of historians?
a) Voltaire b) Rousseau c) Montesquieu d) None of the above
44. The positivists stressed on
a) Knowledge b) experience c) both (a) and (b) d) Neither of the two
45. Name the significant scholar of positivists
a) August Comte b) Ranke c) Niebuhr d) All the above
46. Who was the originator of the principle of class struggle?
a) Karl Marx b) Toynbee c) Herodotus d) All the three
47. ‘The History of the Decline and fall of the Roman Empire’ was written by
a) Edward Gibbon b) Edward Hyde

(d) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (b) 41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (a) 48. (c) 49.
(a) 50. (c) 51. (d) 52. (a) 53. (b) 54. (a) 55. (a) 56. (b) 57. (a) 58. (b) 59. (b) 60. (a)