

BA HISTORY –CORE PAPER 5-SEMESTER IV- UNDERSTANDING THE PAST.

QUESTION BANK

1.The word Epistemology is derived from_____ word EPISTEME.

A.Hebru B.Greek C.French D.Latin **Ans.B**

2. The branch of philosophy that deals with the nature, origin and scope of knowledge.

A.Bibliography B.Historiography C.Epistemology D.Episteme **Ans.C**

3.What are the main types of History?

A.Economic & Political B.Ancient & Medieval C.Political & Geographical D.History & Pre history **Ans.D**

4._____is the chronological record of what humans beings thought aspired and acted for.

A.Prehistory B.Military history C.Economic history D.History **Ans.D**

5. History (derived from _____, historia, meaning inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation) is the study of the past, specifically how it relates to humans.

A.Hebru B.Greek C.French D.Latin **Ans.B**

6._____ refers to both the study of the methodology of historians and the development of history as a discipline, and also to a body of historical work on a particular subject

A. Historiography B.Prehistory C.Military history D.Economic history **Ans.A**

7. ___ and ___ define historiography as "the study of the way history has been and is written – the history of historical writing... When you study 'historiography' you do not study the events of the past directly, but the changing interpretations of those events in the works of individual historians."

A. Furay and Salevouris B.charels and clark C.Marx and Weber D.None of these **Ans.A**

8.The famous historian known to be the “father of history” is.

A. Furay B. Salevouris C.charels D.Cicero **Ans.D**

9. The ancient Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus, Caria (modern-day Bodrum, Turkey) and lived in the fifth century BC (c. 484–425 BC).

A. Herodotus B. Cicero C. Voltaire D. None of these **Ans.A**

10. The major works of Marcus Tullius Cicero is.

A. *De Oratore* B. *De Re Publica* C. *De Legibus* D. All of these **Ans.D**

11. The author of the book *The Histories*—the masterpiece work in produced in Latin and acquired its modern meaning of "history".

A. Herodotus B. Cicero C. Voltaire D. None of these **Ans.A**

12. _____ is a person who studies and writes about the past and is regarded as an authority on it, who is concerned with the continuous, methodical narrative and research of past events as relating to the human race; as well as the study of all history in time.

A. Politician B. Historian C. Economist D. Philosopher **Ans.B**

13. Chronology is derived from _____ word *chronologia*, means the science of arranging events in their order of occurrence in time.

A. Latin & Greek B. Greek C. French D. Latin **Ans.A**

14. The periodical arrangement of events in the order of its occurrence is called.

A. Periodization B. Bibliography C. Historiography D. Chronology **Ans.D**

15. Who derived the term Middle Ages as one of the notable term of historical period.

A. Petrarch B. Voltaire C. Cicero D. Herodotus **Ans.A**

16. The Italian scholar who is also known for being the first to develop the concept of the "Dark Ages".

A. Petrarch B. Voltaire C. Cicero D. Herodotus **Ans.A**

17. _____ is often called the "Father of Humanism". In the History of 16th century.

A. Petrarch B. Voltaire C. Cicero D. Herodotus **Ans.A**

18. The _____ is a historical periodization used originally for the Middle Ages which emphasizes the cultural and economic deterioration that supposedly occurred in Western Europe following the decline of the Roman Empire.

A. Middle Ages B. Stone Ages C. Early Ages D. Dark Ages. **Ans.D**

19. Who started the modern science of Historical Chronology.

A. Petrarch B. Voltaire C. Cicero D. Joseph Scaliger **Ans.D**

20. The historians used following methods of determining chronology are used in most disciplines of science, especially astronomy, geology, paleontology and archaeology, True or False.

A. True B. False C. Both D. None of these **Ans .A**

21. In the field of Egyptology, William Flinders Petrie pioneered sequence dating to penetrate pre-dynastic Neolithic times, using groups of contemporary artefacts deposited together at a single time in graves and working backwards methodically from the earliest historical phases of Egypt. This method of dating is known as _____.

A. Periodization B. Bibliography C. Historiography D. Seriation **Ans.D**

22. The Scottish Historian who wrote the book *The situation of the world at the time of Christ's appearance*.

A. Petrarch B. Voltaire C. William Robertson D. Joseph Scaliger **Ans.C**

23. The British Historian lived in 18th century. His most important work, *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

A. Edward Gibbon B. Voltaire C. William Robertson D. Joseph Scaliger **Ans.A**

24. _____ is the narrative and analysis of political events, ideas, movements, leaders and entities. It is very interrelated to other fields of history such as Diplomatic history, social history, economic history, and military history, as well as constitutional history and public history.

A. Political History B. National History C. World History D. Pre History **Ans.A**

25. _____ deals with the history of international relations between states. Diplomatic history can be different from international relations in that the former can concern itself with the foreign policy of one state while the latter deals with relations between two or more states.

A. Political History B. Diplomatic History C. Social History D. Military History **Ans.B**

26. _____ often called the new area history, is a broad branch of history that studies the experiences of ordinary people in the past.

A. Political History B. Diplomatic History C. Social History D. Military History **Ans.C**

27. _____ is a humanities discipline within the scope of general historical recording of armed conflict in the history of humanity, and its impact on the societies, their cultures, economies and changing intra and international relationships.

A. Political History B. Diplomatic History C. Social History D. Military History **Ans.D**

28. The German Historian and Philosopher who is the founder of Hegelianism and Historism.

A. Edward Gibbon B. Voltaire C. William Robertson D. G W F Hegel **Ans.D**

29. The first "scientific" political history was written by _____ in Germany in the 19th century.

A. Leopold von Ranke B. Edward Gibbon C. William Robertson D. G W F Hegel **Ans.A**

30. _____ is a set of conscious and unconscious ideas that constitute one's goals, expectations, and actions.

A. Periodization B. Ideology C. Historiography D. Seriation **Ans.B**