

2023**M.A.****4th Semester Examination****HISTORY****PAPER : HIS-405A, 405B & 405C***Full Marks : 50**Time : 2 hours**The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers**in their own words as far as practicable.**Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.**Answer from any **one** Section.***SECTION—I****(HIS-405A)****(HISTORICAL METHOD)**Answer from **all** the Groups as directed.**GROUP—A**Answer *any* **four** questions from the following : $2 \times 4 = 8$

1. With which historian's work is the phrase and the school of historiography "history from below" most associated?

(2)

2. With which historians do you associate the first generation of Annales School?
3. Was Greek's 'historical' thought before Herodotus humanist or theological?
4. Who wrote the book *Whig Interpretation Of History*?
5. With which philosophical doctrine is the beginning of modern scientific history associated?
6. What is regarded as empirical data for historians from the Positivist perspective?

GROUP—B

Answer *any four* questions from the following :

4×4=16

7. What were the Marxist ideas that came to be associated with history writing in the early stages of Marxian interpretation of history?
8. Briefly state the reasons for dissatisfaction with the Positivist trend in historical writing. Where did it lead to?
9. What are the primacy thesis and development thesis in the Marxist theory of history?

(3)

10. Briefly explain Emmanuel le Roy Ladurie's perspective of history and method in his writing on *The Peasants of Languedoc*.
11. Briefly explain Marc Bloch's approaches to the history of society in early publications.
12. Explain the characteristics of history that was in Herodotus's consideration when he wrote *The Persian Wars*.

GROUP—C

Answer *any two* questions from the following :

8×2=16

13. What are the main features of the Annales school historiography that distinguishes it from traditional school?
14. Give an account of the development of Marxist analysis of history as a structural-functionalist method of history.
15. Explain how Positivist theory of knowledge developed and influenced historiography.
16. Discuss the work *Montaillou* and how it was influenced by the anthropological turn in history writing.

[Internal Assessment : 10 Marks]

(4)
SECTION—II

(HIS-405B)

(CULTURE IN BENGAL)

Answer from **all** the Groups as directed.

GROUP—A

Answer *any four* questions from the following :

2×4=8

1. What are the three common definitions of culture?
2. What is the image of the pre-Vedic Durga?
3. What are the various types of ritual songs of a Muslim wedding in Bengal?
4. What is meant by rasa in Sanskrit drama?
5. Mention the various kinds of foods in old Bengali society. What changes came with Muslim rule?
6. Write a brief note on the footballer Md. Salim.

(5)
GROUP—B

Answer *any four* questions from the following :

4×4=16

7. How would you differentiate between “folk culture” and “popular culture”?
8. How did Durga become a Vedic goddess? What further transformation of her image took place in Bengali society?
9. Briefly discuss the differences between Sanskrit drama and Bengali jatra and the similarities they share.
10. What are the four major traits of modern Bengali theatre, according to Ananda Lal?
11. How did the British in India attempt to emphasize the “masculine and physically superior” nature of their rule through culinary practices?
12. What was the attitude of traditional bhadralok Bengalis towards physical activity? Why did a change in attitude occur during colonial rule?

(6)
GROUP—C

Answer *any two* questions from the following :

8×2=16

13. Trace the trajectory of Durga puja in Bengal from a household ritual in the 15th century to a social celebration in the late 19th century.
14. What glimpses of their mental world are to be found in Bengali Muslim women's wedding songs?
15. Show how the modern theatre became an early vehicle of political consciousness in Bengal. What was the object of the Dramatic Performances Act of 1876?
16. How did food become embroiled in an imperialist-nationalist contestation in colonial Bengal?

[**Internal Assessment : 10 Marks**]

(7)

SECTION—III

(HIS-405C)

(**GLOBAL HISTORY OF PANDEMIC**)

Answer from **all** the Groups as directed.

GROUP—A

Answer *any four* questions from the following :

2×4=8

1. With an example from each, discuss the difference between endemic, epidemic and pandemic.
2. What is Black Death?
3. What is the origin of the term *Yersinia pestis*?
4. Briefly discuss the scientific discovery and study of cholera.
5. What led to the cholera outbreak in Haiti?
6. How did the Spanish Flu get its name?

GROUP—B

Answer *any four* questions from the following :

4×4=16

7. Discuss the significance of the Justinian Plague.
8. What is *RESTV* and what was its impact on the US?

(8)

9. What was the impact of the plague on colonial West India during the late nineteenth century?
10. What was the consequence of the International Sanitary Conference in Venice in 1897?
11. What was the relevance of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897?
12. Discuss with an example of any pandemic stating its relation with commerce.

GROUP—C

Answer *any two* questions from the following :

8×2=16

13. What were the different plague rumors heard in colonial India? What impact did those have on the society?
14. Discuss the impact of the seventh cholera pandemic across the globe
15. How did the treatment of cholera evolve in stages across the globe?
16. "In the colonies, modern medicine was no more effective than the frequently criticized 'native' medicine it was supposed to replace". Discuss the relevance of this statement in the context of the three waves of Spanish Flu during 1918 and 1919.

[Internal Assessment : 10 Marks]

★ ★ ★