

STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

Session :2019-20



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

Class-XII

HISTORY

STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

Class XII

HISTORY



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

Session 2019-20

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

New Delhi

HISTORY



संतोष कुमार मल्ल, भा.प्र.से.
आयुक्त

Santosh Kumar Mall, I.A.S.
Commissioner



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

18, संस्थागत क्षेत्र, शाहीद जीत सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016

दूरभाष : 91-11-26512579, फ़ैक्स : 91-11-26852680

18, Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi-110016 (India)

Tel. : 91-11-26512579, Fax : 91-11-26852680

E-mail : commissioner@kvsedu.org, Website : www.kvsangathan.nic.in

A WORD TO MY DEAR STUDENTS

It gives me great pleasure in presenting the Students' Support Material to all KV students of class XII.

The material has been prepared keeping in mind your needs when you are preparing for final exams and wish to revise and practice questions or when you want to test your ability to complete the question paper in the time allotted or when you come across a question while studying that needs an immediate answer but going through the text book will take time or when you want to revise the complete concept or idea in just a minute or try your hand at a question from a previous CBSE Board exam paper or the Competitive exam to check your understanding of the chapter or unit you have just finished. This material will support you in any way you want to use it.

A team of dedicated and experienced teachers with expertise in their subjects has prepared this material after a lot of exercise. Care has been taken to include only those items that are relevant and are in addition to or in support of the text book. This material should not be taken as a substitute to the NCERT text book but it is designed to supplement it.

The Students' Support Material has all the important aspects required by you; a design of the question paper, syllabus, all the units/chapters or concepts in points, mind maps and information in tables for easy reference, sample test items from every chapter and question papers for practice along with previous years Board exam question papers.

I am sure that the Support Material will be used by both students and teachers and I am confident that the material will help you perform well in your exams.

Happy learning!

Santosh Kumar Mall

Commissioner, KVS



HISTORY

FOREWORD

The Students' Support Material is a product of an in-house academic exercise undertaken by our subject teachers under the supervision of subject expert at different levels to provide the students a comprehensive, yet concise, learning support tool for consolidation of your studies. It consists of lessons in capsule form, mind maps, concepts with flow charts, pictorial representation of chapters wherever possible, crossword puzzles, question bank of short and long answer type questions with previous years' CBSE question papers.

The material has been developed keeping in mind latest CBSE curriculum and question paper design. This material provides the students a valuable window on precise information and it covers all essential components that are required for effective revision of the subject.

In order to ensure uniformity in terms of content, design, standard and presentation of the material, it has been fine tuned at KVS Hqrs level.

I hope this material will prove to be a good tool for quick revision and will serve the purpose of enhancing students' confidence level to help them perform better. Planned study blended with hard work, good time management and sincerity will help the students reach the pinnacle of success.

Best of Luck.

U.N. Khaware

Additional Commissioner (Acad.)



STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

ADVISORS

Shri Santosh Kumar Mall, IAS, Commissioner, KVS (HQ), New Delhi	
Sh. Saurabh Jain, IAS Additional. Commissioner (Admn.) KVS (HQ), New Delhi.	Sh. U.N Khaware, Additional. Commissioner (Acad) KVS (HQ), New Delhi.

CO-ORDINATION TEAM KVS (HQ)

- Dr.E. Prabhakar, Joint Commissioner (Training/Finance)KVS(HQ),New Delhi.
- Smt. InduKaushik, Deputy Commissioner(Acad),KVS (HQ),New Delhi.
- Shri Ravindra Kumar Sharma,Assistant Education Officer, KVS(HQ), New Delhi.

CONTENT TEAM

- Mr. Y. Arun Kumar, Deputy Commissioner, Agra Region
- Dr. Mahesh Chandra, PGT History, KV No. 1, AFS, Agra
- Ms. Alka Goyal, PGT History, KV Mathura Cantt
- Mr. Shankar Lal Meena, PGT History, KV No. 1, Kota
- Mrs. Niranjana Saxena, PGT History, KV No. 1, Gwalior
- Mr. Arimardan Kumar Mishra, PGT History, KV No. 2, Gwalior

REVIEW TEAM

- Mr. D. Manivannan, Deputy Commissioner, Varanasi Region.
- Ms. Menaxi Jain, Assistant Commissioner, Varanasi Region.
- Mr. Mudit Bajpai, Vice Principal, New Cantt. Allahabad (Shift-2).
- Mr. A.V.M. Tripathi, PGT(History), KV Mau.
- Ms. Abha Singh, PGT(History), KV New Cantt. Allahabad (Shift-2).

Typing, Type-setting & Designing

M/s Choudhary Printing Press

Near Mohanpur Devi Asthan, Punaichak, Patna-800 002

Mob.: 0943096087, 09835492012 T/F: 0612-2546751

E-mail: choudharyprintingpress@gmail.com



HISTORY

CONTENTS

Themes	Page No.
1. Bricks, Beads and Bones	6-25
2. Kings, Farmers and Town	26-41
3. Kinship, Caste and Class	42-51
4. Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings	52-60
5. Through the Eyes of Travellers	61-72
6. Bhakti-Sufi Traditions	73-81
7. An Imperial Capital: Vijayanagar	82-88
8. Peasants, Zamindars and The States	89-94
9. Kings and Chronicles	95-100
10. Colonialism and the Countryside	101-111
11. Rebels and the Raj	112-120
12. Colonial Cities	121-128
13. Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement	129-137
14. Understanding Partition	138-142
15. Framing the Constitution	143-148
16. Model Question Paper	149-171

THEME-1

BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES

The Harappan Civilization

Key concepts in nutshells

Period:-

- I. Early Harappan culture - Before 2600 BCE
- II. Mature Harappan culture-2600BCE to 1900 BCE
- III. Later Harappan culture-After 1900 BCE

Extent of Harappan civilization:-

Northern boundary-Manda	Southern	Boundary-
	Daimabad	
Eastern boundary-Alamgirpur	Western	boundary-
	Sutkagendor	

Characteristics of the Harappan Civilization:-

- (i) Planned Urban centre-unique feature of Mohenjo-Daro- two Sections
 - a. The Citadel
 - b. The Lower Town
- (ii) Laying out drainage
- (iii) Domestic Architecture(a) warehouse / Granary
 - (b) Great Bath
 - (c) Bricks used for construction of buildings
 - (d) Double story building Other features
- (i) Seals and Sealings used to facilitate long distance communication



HISTORY

- (ii) Use of weights, usually made of stone called chert, generally cubical, with no marking.
- (iii) Burials-to lay the dead in pits were found in Harappan Civilization some graves contained pottery and ornaments indicating a belief that these could be used in after life.
- (iv) Use of enigmatic script-writing found in objects like seals, copper tools, rims of jars, terracotta tablets, jewellery, bone rods.
- Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers, whereas other archaeologists feel that there was no single ruler but several rulers.
- Several explanation for the decline of Harappan civilization are climatic changes, deforestation, excessive floods, the shifting and / or drying up of rivers. Metals Known :-Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze.

Scripts:-

The Harappan scripts are not yet deciphered. There are 375-400 signs.

The script was written from right to left.

Craft:-

Chanhudaro was totally involved for craft production.

They were experts in bead makings, shell cutting, seal making,

Weight making. Lothal was also one of the important places for craft production.

Modes of Transportation:-

Bullock carts and Boats.

List of centres from where craft production materials were found.



HISTORY

Sr.No	PLACE	MATERIAL
1	Nageshwar & Balakot	Shell
2	Shortughai (Afghanistan)	Lapis Lazuli (A Blue precious stone)
3	Lothal	Carnelian
4	From South Rajasthan & North Gujarat	Steatite
5	Khetri[From Rajasthan]	Copper metal
6	South India	Gold

OTQ (1 MARKS)

Q1.Which of the following name is appropriate, Indus valley civilization or Harappan Culture.

Ans: Harappan Culture.

Q2. Which was the first site of Indus valley civilization where this unique culture was discovered?

Ans: Harappa.

Q3. Where was evidence of ploughed field found in Indus Valley Civilization?

Ans: Kalibangan.

Q4: Terracotta models of the plough have been found at which sites in Indus valley Civilization?

Ans: 1. Cholistan
2. Banawali

{ Haryana }



HISTORY

Q5. From which traces of canals have been found in Indus valley Civilization.

Ans: Shortughai { Afghanistan }

Q6. Where was water reserve found in Indus valley Civilization .

Ans : Dhaulavira { Gujarat }

Q7. Name any two structures which were found in the Citadel?

Ans: 1. The warehouse - { In Harappa }

2. The great bath - { In Mohenjodaro }

Q8. In Mesopotamians texts Dilmun, Meluhha and Magan words are used for which centres?

Ans : Dilmun for Bahrain

Meluhha for Harappa

Magan for Oman.

Q9. The longest signs containing inscription contains how many signs?

Ans : 26 Signs

Q10. Harappa Script was written from which side?

Ans : From Right to left.

Q11: Weights were usually made of which stone in Indus valley Civilization.

Ans: Chert.



HISTORY

Q12. Weights were generally made in which form?

Ans: Cubical with No markings.

Q13. What was the type of the lower denomination of weights?

Ans: Binary (1,2,4,8,16, 32 upto 12,800)

Q14: what was the type of the higher denominations of weights?

Ans: Decimal System

Q15: Who was the first Director General of A. S. I. ?

Ans: Cunningham.

Q16: What was the time period of Cunningham's main interest in history?

Ans: 600 B.C.E. to 400 C. E.

Q17: Who announced the discovery of a new civilization in the Indus valley?

Ans: John Marshall.

Q.18. Who has written "The story of India Archaeology"

Ans. S.N.Roy

Q.19. Who was the first professional archaeologist to work in India?

Ans. John Marshall

Q.20. What was the new technique that was followed by R.E.M. Wheeler?

Ans. To Follow the stratigraphy of the round rather than digging horizontal lines.

Q.21 How did the Harappans obtain red colour of carnelian?

Ans:-Harappans obtained red colour of carnelian by firing the yellowish raw material and beads at various stages of production.



HISTORY

Q.22 How do we know about the social differences among the Harappans?

Ans:-By study of the structure of burials and things found from these burials. By classifying artifacts into useful and luxurious things.

Q.23 What were the animals of Harappans civilization?

Ans:- Pet animals :- Cattle , Sheep , Goat , Buffalo , Pig - Wild animal: - Boar, Deer, Ghariyal.

Q. 24 List the food items available to the people in Harappan civilization?

Ans:- Products taken from plants; Fish and flesh; wheat, millet, pulses, rice etc.

S. A (3 Marks)

Q.25 Our Knowledge about the Indus Valley Civilization is poorer than that of other civilizations, why?

Ans:-Because -

- We could not read the script of that age till now.
- Dependency on only archaeological sources .i.e. buildings, seal, beads etc.
- For other civilizations literary sources are available unlike Indus Valley Civilization.

Q.26 List the raw material required for craft production in Indus Valley Civilization and how these might have been obtained?

Ans:- - Stone -like carnelian, jasper, crystal, quartz, and steatite.

- Metal - like- copper, bronze, gold.
- Shell , faience and terracotta

Method of procuring material for craft production-

(A)They established settlement near the source of material -eg Nageshwar, Balakot



HISTORY

(B) They might have sent expeditions to areas such as the Khetri region of Rajasthan (for copper) and south India (for gold)

Q.27 What was the confusion in the mind of Cunningham while studying Harappan Civilization?

Ans:-

- He used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who had visited India between the fourth and seventh century.
- He thought that Indian history began with the first cities in the Ganga Valley.

Q.28 What were the differences in techniques adopted by Marshall and Wheeler in studying Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans:-

- Marshall tended to excavate along regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound ignoring the stratigraphy of the site. Due to this technique valuable information about the context of these finds was irretrievably lost.
- Wheelers recognized that it was necessary to follow the stratigraphy of the mound rather than digging mechanically along uniform horizontal lines.

Q.29 What were the features of settlements of pre- Harappa period?

Ans:-

- They had no large buildings.
- There was a prevalence of agriculture and cattle rearing. Some people were also engaged in sculpture.
- There was no well-planned network of roads and drainage system.



HISTORY

Q.30. How you can say that the people of Mohenjodaro were concerned about their privacy?

Ans:-

- On the basis of residential buildings & special structures.
- The main entrance of the houses was made in such a way that it did not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard.
- There were no windows in the walls along the ground level.

Q.31. Mention any four items found in the graves of the Harappans?

Ans:-Jewellery of both men and women ornaments consisting of three shell rings, a jasper (Semi precious Stones) Beads and copper mirror.

Q.32. How you can say that there was a break between the early Harappan and the late Harappan Civilization?

Ans:- - There is evidence of large scale burning at some places or sites.

- The abandonment of certain settlements.
- Some drastic change we can see in town planning, drainage system and other patterns.
-

Q.33. Why is Harappan script considered an enigmatic script or mysterious script?

OR

What are the main characteristics of Harappan Script?

Ans:-

- Because it is yet to be deciphered. Its mystery has still not been solved yet.
- It was not alphabetical. It had too many signs; all the signs symbolized certain things.
- The sign of this script were of the period 375 to 400.



HISTORY

- The script has been found on a variety of objects.

Q.34. Write a note on the agriculture technology of Harappans?

Ans:-

- The prevalence of agriculture is indicated by finds of grains in various sites of civilization. Archaeologists have found evidence of a ploughed field at seals and terracotta sculpture indicates that the bull was known and oxen were used for ploughing.
- Two different crops were grown together.
- Canals and wells were constructed for irrigation. Traces of canals have been found in all the Harappan sites of Shortughai in Afghanistan; Water reservoirs have been found in Dhaulavira.

Q.35. How can you say that the Harappan culture was an urban one?

Ans

- The cities were well planned into upper and lower town.
- The roads were straight and wide.
- The houses were made of burnt bricks and contained more than one storey. Every house had a well and bathroom.
- The Drainage system was excellent with house drains emptying into street drains.
- Existence of public buildings.
- Lothal had a dockyard and was an important trading Centre.

Q.36. Write a note on the drainage system of Harappa?

Ans:-

- The drainage was made of mortar lime and gypsum.



HISTORY

- They were covered with big bricks and stones which could be lifted easily to clean the drain .
- Smaller drains from houses on both the sides were laid on the main channel.
- Pits were provided for sewage for the houses.

Q.37. Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harppan civilization?

Ans:-

- Some archaeologists say that Harappan society had no rulers and that everybody enjoyed equal status.
- Others feel there were no single ruler but several.
- Under the guidance and supervision of the rulers, plans and layout of the city were prepared.
- Big buildings, palaces, forts, tanks, wells, canals, granaries etc were constructed under the supervision of rulers.
- Roads, drains were also constructed and cleanliness was maintained under the overall supervision of ruler.
- The ruler might have taken interest in promoting the farmer to increase production and the craftsmen to promote different handicrafts
- He maintained and controlled extra ordinary uniformity of Harappa's artefacts like - Seals, Weight and bricks.
- During foreign attack and natural disaster he used to play an active role by providing security and food,
- He used to issue common acceptable coins or seals, weight and measurements.



HISTORY

Q 38- Write a short note on the seals of Indus valley people.

Ans:-

- More than 2000 seals have been found at the various sites.
- They are made up of various materials such as steatite, faience, ivory, pottery etc.
- They are very informative regarding dress, ornaments, hair styles etc.
- By the seals we know about the religions, commercial activities, etc.

Q 39. What do you know about trade and commerce of Indus valley civilization?

Ans:-Internal Trade: - was advanced Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa were main trade Centre. Heavy and small weight has been found at these sites. These are made up in the multiple of two as 1:2:4:8:16 upto 12,800.

-There was strict control on weight and measure.

-International trade - They had trade relation with other countries such as Egypt, Oman.

-The trade was carried both by sea and land

-Probably the metals like gold, silver, Tin and copper and precious stones were imported from the other countries,

Q 40- How did Harappan civilization come to an end?

Ans:-

- Some schools have tried to explain the important causes which led to the abandonment of the mature Harappan sites by 1800 B.C. E. Some of them are as follows:-
- By Floods - It is speculated that a sudden flood might have submerged the various town and buried them under the thick layer of mud.
- Due to the change in the course of Indus River.



HISTORY

- Climatic change - It is also possible that there was climate change and drought took place due to deforestation.
- Earthquakes - It is also probable that the nature itself turned the whole land upside down.
- Aryan Invasion - Some scholars say that Aryans were responsible.

Value Based Questions

Q 41:- What value do you attach to the work of Sir John Marshall in leaving India three thousand years older than he had found her?

- Ans:
- He was the director general of Archaeological Survey of India
 - By his effort it was proved that there existed a great civilization in India which was contemporary of Mesopotamia.
 - For this great - work we attach the value of thank fullness, indebtedness

Long Answer (8 Marks)

Q.42: How do archaeologists reconstruct the past?

- Ans:-
- Recovering artefacts through excavation.
 - Classification of finds that finds are whether tools or weapons or ornaments or both or something meant for ritual use.
 - An understanding of the function of an artifact is often shaped by its resemblance with present day things. Beads, pots are obvious examples.
 - Archaeologists reconstruct religious beliefs and practices by examining seals, some of which seem to depict ritual scenes
 - Archaeologists often move from known to unknown that is from present to past regarding the reconstruction of religious practices.



HISTORY

- Remains of crops or pits are studied to identify food.
- By observing the different layers of sites they try to find out different things for the information of Socio-economic conditions, religious and cultural life of past people.
- Archaeologists also try to identify the function of an artefact by investigating the context in which it was found.
- Use of indirect evidence eg. for clothing they depend on indirect evidence like description in sculpture

Source Based Questions

Read the given passage carefully and answer the Questions that follow

:"Evidence of an "invasion"

- Deadman Lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width. At the point where the lane turns westward, part of skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in very friable condition, at a depth of 4ft 2in. The body lay on its backs diagonally across the lane. Fifteen inches to the west were a few fragments of a tiny skull. It is to these remains that the lane owes its name. FROM JOHN MARSHAL, Mohenjo-Daro and the Indus Civilization, 1931.
- Sixteen skeletons of people with the ornaments that they were wearing when they died were found from the same part of Mohenjo-Daro in 1925.
- Much later, in 1947, R.E.M. Wheeler, then Director - General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archeological evidence with that of the Rig-Veda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote:
- The Rig-Veda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra the Aryan wargod is called purandara, the fort destroyer.



HISTORY

- Where are - or were - these citadels? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical ... The recent excavation of Harappa may be thought to have changed the picture. Here we have a highly evolved civilization of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortification. What destroyed this family settle civilization?
- Climatic, economics or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large - scale destruction. It may be no mere chance that at a late period of Mohenjo-Daro men, women, and children, appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

FROM R.E.M. WHEELER, "Harappa 1946", Ancient India, 1947.

In the 1960s, the evidence of massacre in Mohenjo-Daro was Questioned by an archeologist named George Dales. He Demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period: Whereas a couple of them definitely seem to indicate a slaughter, the bulk of the bones were found in contexts suggesting burials of the sloppiest and most irreverent nature. There is no destruction level covering the latest period of the city, no sign of extensive burning, no bodies of warriors clad in armour and surrounded by the weapons of war. The citadel, the only fortified part of the city, yielded no evidence of a final defense.

FROM G.F. DALES, "The Mythical Massacre Mohenjo-Daro", Expedition, 1964.

As you can see, a careful re-examination of the data can sometimes leads to a reversal of earlier interpretation.

Q1. Name the archeologist who presented this source?

Ans: John Marshall

Q2. Which argument for the destruction of Harappa civilization, does this excerpt indicates?

Ans: -This except indicates that the Harappa civilization was destroyed by foreign invasion.

Q3:- Who corrected this evidence with Rig-Veda? Why?



HISTORY

Ans:- R.E.M.Wheeler. Rig-Veda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or strong-hold.

Indra, the Aryans' war-god is called purandara, the fort destroyer.

Q4:- Who propounded the theory opposite to this? How?

Ans :- George Dales. He hesitates to accept that this invasion was carried out by the Aryans. He demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period: Whereas a couple of them definitely seem to indicate a slaughter, the bulk of the bones were found in contexts suggesting burials of the sloppiest and most irreverent nature. There is no sign of extensive burning, no bodies of warriors clad in armour and surrounded by the weapons of war.

QUESTIONS BANK:

OTQ

Q 43.: Who is the father of Indian Archeology?

Q.44: What were the main Industries in Indus Valley Civilization?

SHORT ANSWERS

Q 45: What is the meaning of culture?

Q.46: What are the sources to know about Indus Valley Civilization?

- Q. 47: Explain drainage system of this civilization.

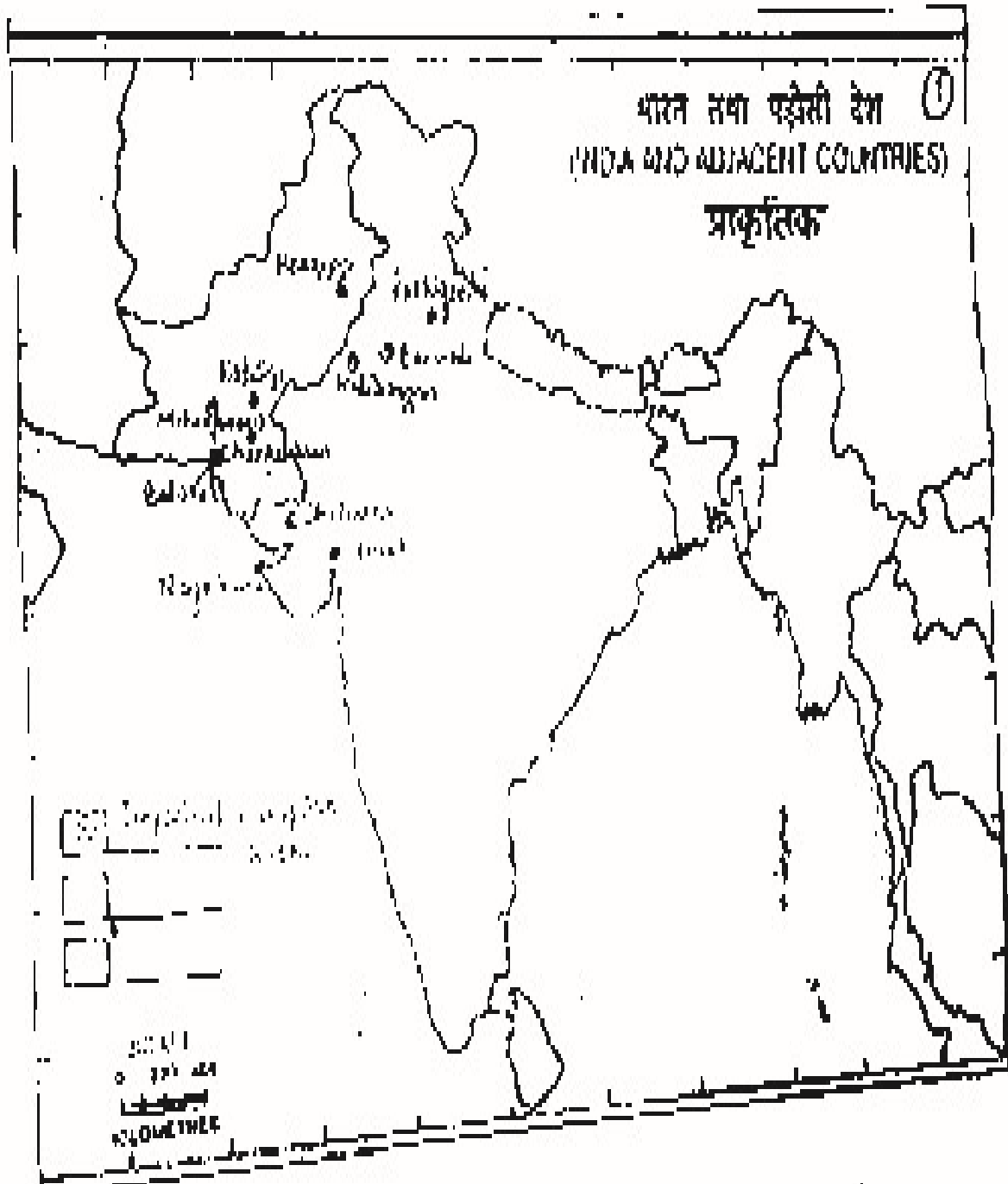
LONG ANSWERS

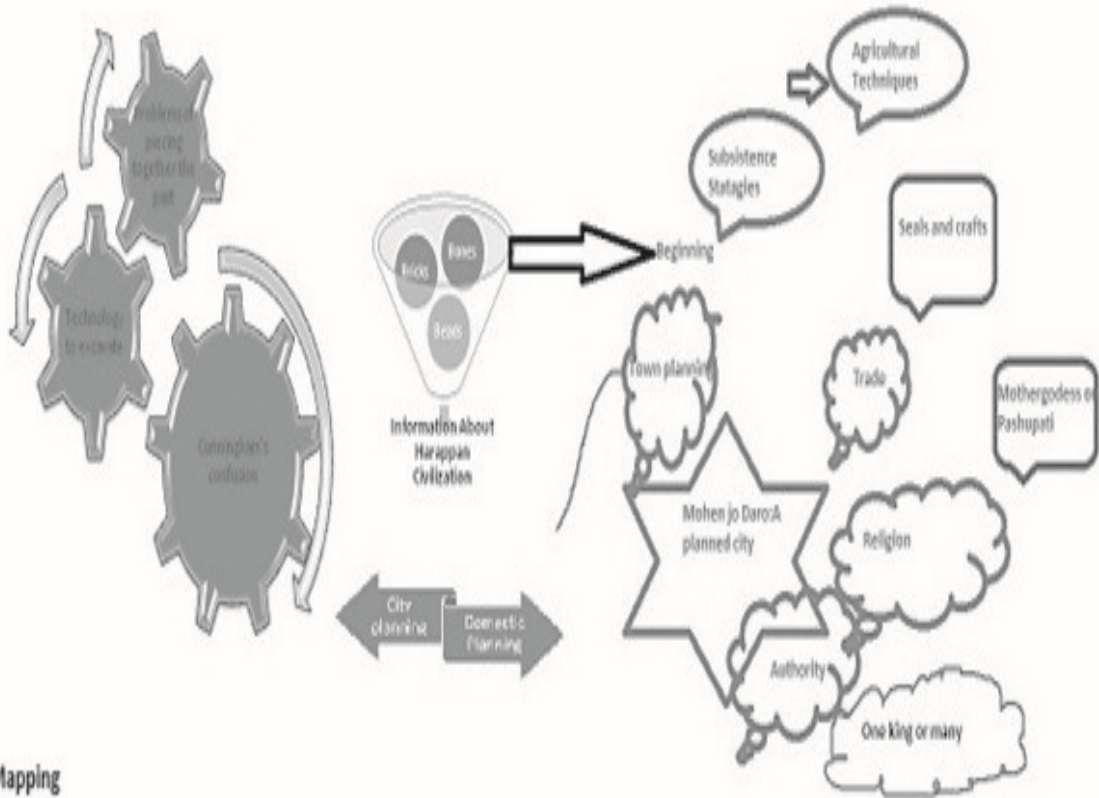
- Q.48 How do archaeologist reconstruct the past?

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

- On the outline map of India Show the main archeological sites of Harappan Culture

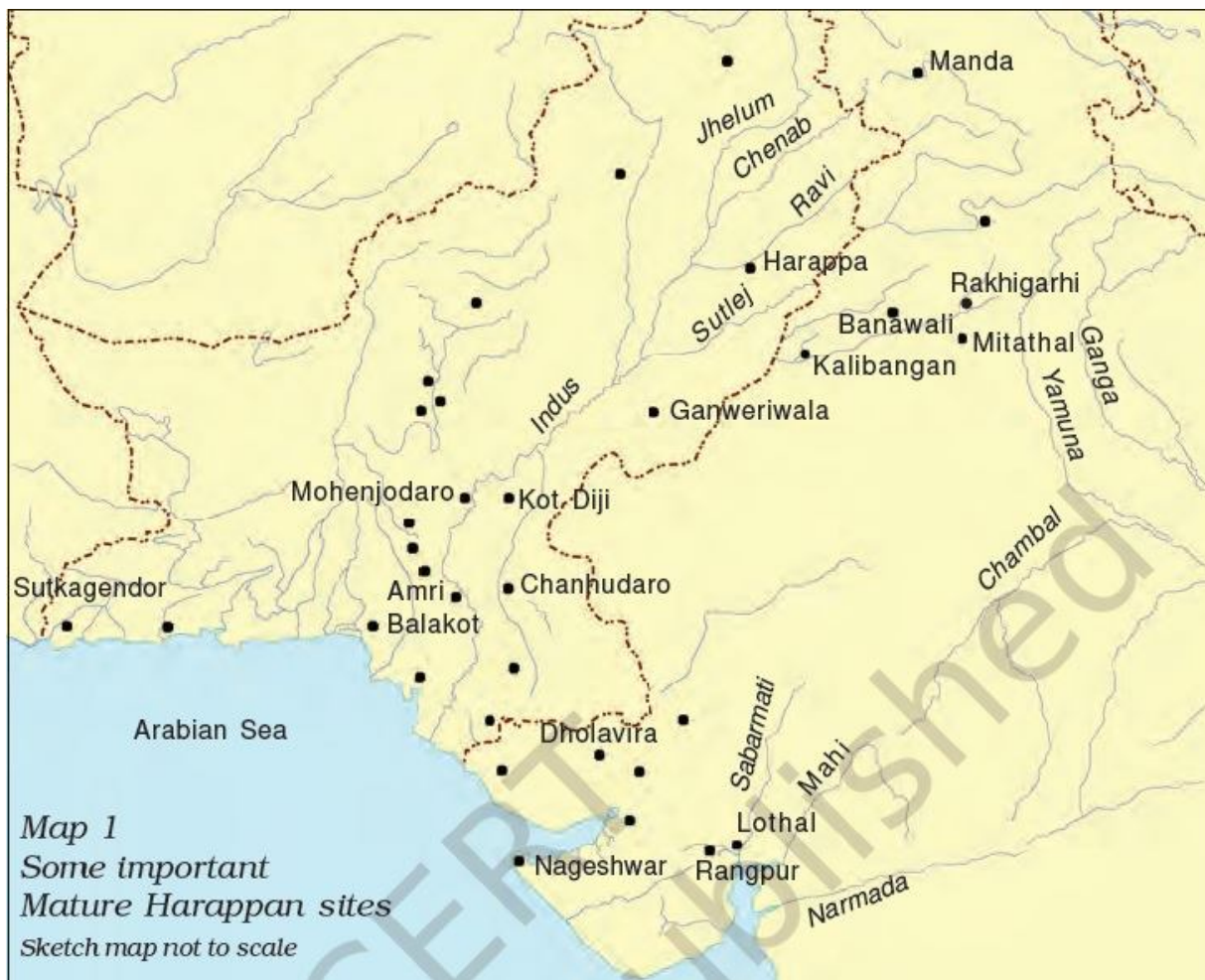
:-

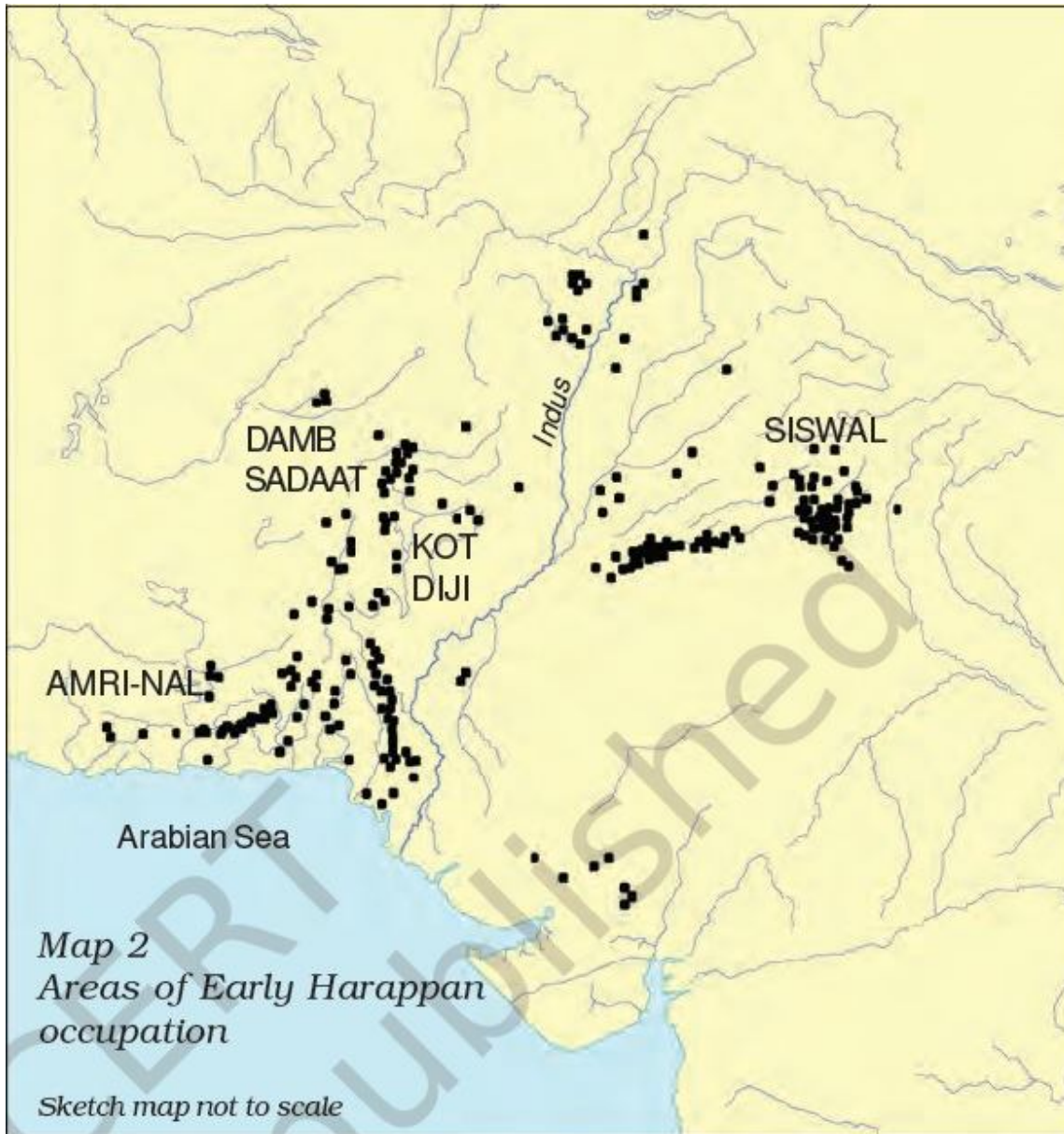




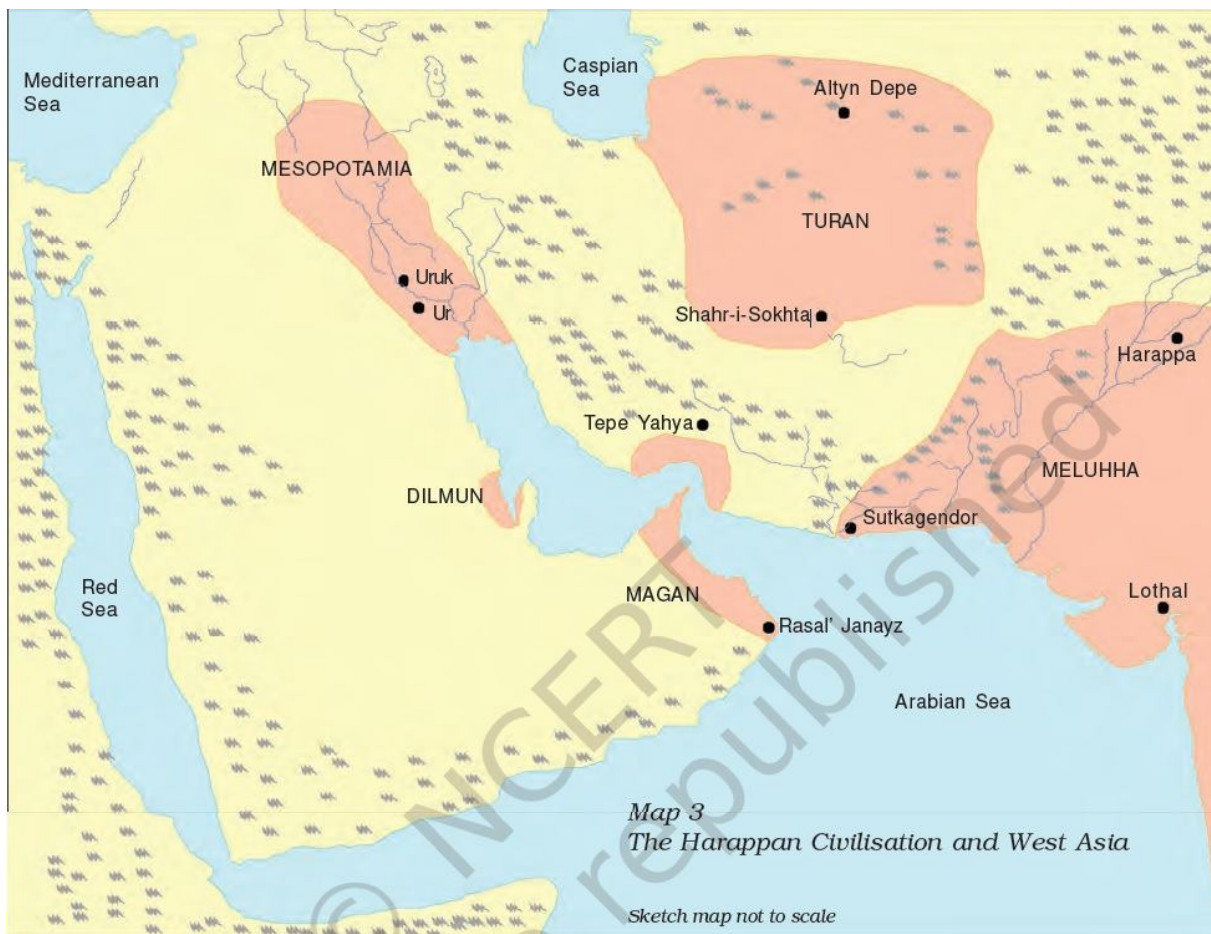
Mind Mapping

HISTORY





HISTORY



THEME-2
KINGS, FARMERS AND TOWNS
EARLY STATES AND ECONOMIES
(C. 600 BCE - 600 CE)

Key concepts in nutshells

Several developments in different parts of the subcontinent (India) the long span of 1500 years following the end of Harappan Civilization:-

- Rigveda was composed along the Indus and its tributaries.
- Agricultural Settlements emerged in several parts of the subcontinent.
- New mode of disposal of the dead like making Megaliths.
- By 600 BCE growth of new cities and kingdoms.
- 600 BCE major turning point in early Indian history.
- Growth of 16 Mahajanapadas. Many were ruled by kings.
- Some known as Ganas or Sanghas were Oligarchies
- Between the 600 BCE and 400 BCE Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada.
- Emergence of Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta Maurya founder of the empire extended control upto Afghanistan and Baluchistan.
- His grandson Ashoka, the most famous ruler conquered Kalinga.
- Variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan empire archaeological finds especially sculpture, Ashoka's Inscriptions, Literary sources like Indica account of megasthenes, Arthashastra of Kautilya and Buddhist, Jaina and puranic literature.
- Ashoka's Dhamma to hold his empire together.



HISTORY

- 16 Mahajanpadas - Vajji, Magdha, Kaushal, Kuru, Panchal, Gandhar, Avanti, Shuasena, Matsaya, Vatsa, Ujjayeni, Kashi, Malla, Anga, Kamboja, Ashmaka.

New Notions of Kingship

- By C 200 BCE emergence of new chiefdoms and kingdoms in several parts of the subcontinent.
- Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas in Tamilakam, known from Sangam text.
- Most of these states including Satavahanas and Shakas had control over long distance trade networks.
- Kushanas(First century BCE to first century CE) ruled over a vast kingdom extending from central Asia to north West India.
- Their history has been reconstructed from Inscriptions, Coins and sculptures which convey a sense of the notions of kingship.
- History of the Guptas (4th century CE) has been reconstructed from literatures, coins and inscriptions including Prashastis.
- What did subjects think about their rulers? Historians have tried to know this by examining stories contained in the Jatakas and Panchatantra.
- Strategies for increasing agricultural production - use of plough with iron plough share, introduction of transplantation and use of irrigation through wells, tanks, less commonly canals.
- Land grants to religious institutions or Brahmans, to extend agriculture to new areas or to win allies by making grant of land.
- Emergence of urban centers such as Pataliputra, Ujjayini, Puhar, Mathura etc.
- In the towns different types of people used to live such as washing folk, weavers, scribes, carpenters, potters, religious teachers, merchants, kings.
- Artisans and traders organized themselves in guilds or shrenis.
- Trading prevailed both in the subcontinent with east and North Africa, West Asia, South East Asia, China.



HISTORY

- India used to export spices, fine pearls, ivory, silk cloth, medicinal plants.
- Exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of the coinage. Punch marked coins made of silver and copper were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. The first gold coins were issued in (first century CE) by the Kushanas.
- James Prinsep an officer in the mint of the East India Company was able to decipher Ashokan Brahmi script in 1838.
- Limitations of Inscriptional evidence - (1) Technical Limitations - letters are very faintly engraved, damaged or letter missing, not sure about the exact meaning of the words.
(2) Historical Fundamental Problem-Issues related to political or economic significance may not have been recorded (i) routine agricultural practice (ii) Joy & sorrows of the people.

OTQ (1 MARKS)

Q1. Name the two sacrifices / performed by kings during the Vedic times?

Ans:-.(a) Rajasuya Yagyna (b) Ashvamedha Yagnya

Q2. What is Megalith?

Ans:-Megalith was elaborate stone structure in central and south India in first Millennium B.C These were kept on burials.

Q3: In the Mauryan inscriptions Piyadassi word is used for Which king?

Ans: Ashoka

Q4: Composed Sanskrit text by Brahamanas from 600 B.C.E onwards were known as by which name?

Ans: Dharmasutras.

Q5: Who describe the committee system in Mauryan administration.

Ans : Megasthenese .

Q6: How many subcommittee were found for the military activities .



HISTORY

Ans : Six

Q7: How many major political centers in the Mauryan empire ?

Ans: Five

Q8: Write name of any two political centres of the Mauryan Empire ?

Ans : 1 – Pataliputra – capital

2- Taxila

3- Ujjayini

4- Tosali

5- Suvarnagiri// Any Two

Q9. Name the two sacrifices / performed by kings during the Vedic times?

Ans:-. (a) Rajasuya Yagya (b) Ashvamedha Yagya

Q10. What is Megalith?

Ans:-Megalith was elaborate stone structure in central and south India in first Millennium B.C These were kept on burials.

Q11.Who deciphered Ashokan inscriptions?

Ans. James Prinsep.

Q 12.which dynasty issued first Gold coins?

Ans.Kushanas

Q.13.Who was Gahapati?

Ans:-The Owner, master or head of household.

Q14. Write any two sources of Mauryan History.

Ans:-Arthashastra of Kautilya.

- Ashoka's Inscriptions.

Q15. Who were Dhamma Mahamatra?



HISTORY

Ans:-Special Officer appointed by Ashoka

- Appointed to spread the message of Dhamma.

Q16. Who were Kushanas?

Ans:-Important dynasty of ancient India.

- First to issue gold coins in India.

Q17. In which language and script Ashoka's scripts were written?

Ans:-Language - Prakrit, Aramaic, Greek,

- Script - Brahmi, Greek, Aramaic and Kharosthi

Q18. Why is six century B.C.E often considered as a major turning point in Indian History?

Ans:- >Emergence of early states, cities growing use of iron.

>Use of coin.

>New Religion- mainly Buddhism, Jainism.

Q.19.What were Mahajanpadas? Name a few important Mahajanpadas?

Ans:- (i) Big states in 600 B.C in Northern India

(ii) Important Mahajanpada - (a) Magadh (b) Koshala (c) Avanti (d) Panchal (e) Vajji (f) Gandhar

Q.20.What is Manusmriti? What advice has been given to the king through it?

Ans:- - Legal book, written in Sanskrit, compiled between 200 B.C to 200 A.D.

- Advice to king - Border security.

S. A. (3 Marks)

Q.21.The Inscription of land grants help us to understand rural society in ancient times "How?

Ans:-



HISTORY

- It - shows the relationship between the state and the farmers.
- Hunters, fisherman, sculptors and nomadic farmer were not under the control of feudal lord

Q.22. List some of the problems faced by epigraphists?

Ans:-

- Epigraphists - persons who study inscription
- Sometimes the words are engraved very lightly, so it is very hard to describe them.
- The inscriptions reflect the views of those who write them. So it may be biased

Q.23 Describe briefly the sources for reconstructing the history of the Gupta rulers?

Ans:-

- Literary sources
- Description by foreigners - e.g. Fahiyān.
- By Prashastis - Harisena prashastis in Prayag.
- With the help of coins issued by various Kings.
- With the help of Inscriptions.

Q.24 What is the significance of the inscription of Ashoka in the Indian History?

Ans: -

- It helps to determine the extent of Ashoka's Empire.
- It tells about his religion and his thought
- It tells us about his policy
- This inscription throws light on the work done by Ashoka - These are the beautiful specimen of Mauryan Art.

Q.25. James Prinsep provided a new direction to Indian political history how?

Ans:-



HISTORY

- He deciphered two scripts - Brahmi, Kharoshti.
- These inscriptions were used earliest inscriptions and coins
- He throws light on Mauryan ruler Ashoka
- The research of James Princep gave a new direction to Indian political history
- Scholars - (both Indian and Europeans) used the inscription and coins to draw information about the major dynasty.

Q.26. What method did the Kushanas adopt to attain upper social status?

Ans:-

- They represented themselves as a divine figure (Explanation).
- They prefixed the title Devaputra before their name which means the son of God.
- They show themselves as Divine Kings.
- They constructed their vast statues.

Q.27. The Inscription of land grants help us to understand rural society in ancient times
"How?"

Ans:-

- It - shows the relationship between the state and the farmers.
- Hunters, fisherman, sculptors and nomadic farmer were not under the control.
- And many other such type of informations we have got.

Q.28. Why did the Kings or Powerful people donate land?

Ans:-

- It was an expansion policy of Agriculture in new fields.
- Kings donated land to find new supporters.
- To spread their power and glory by donating land.

Q-29. What factors were responsible for the Growth of Magadh from Mahajanpada to powerful Empire?



HISTORY

Ans:-

- Powerful ruler - Bimbisara and Ajatassattu, Mahapadma Nanda.
- Availability of Iron
- Fertile soil
- Availability of elephants in forest.
- Role of River - Ganga , Son, Punpun; important for communications

Q-30. Describe any five features of Mahajanpada?

Ans:-

Ruled by Kings, some were ruled by Ganas or Sanghas.

- Fortified Capital
- Permanent Army
- Functions of King to collect taxes and Tributes from people - Dharmasutras laid down norms for Kings and other People.

Value Based Questions.

31. Ashoka's Dhamma is fruitful even today. How?

Ans: - Because it teaches to respect elders, love for young and kindness to subordinate/servants.

- Religious tolerance to other religions.
- Liberal policies towards Brahmanas and learned persons.
- Non- Violence.

Q-32 How does inscription help in reconstruction of history?

Ans: -

- Knowledge about the rulers and their achievement (By prashasti)
- Script and language of that time



HISTORY

- Land grand and economic condition
- Extent of the empire
- Social and Religious conditions of Kingdom.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q-33. What were the main features of Mauryan Administration?

Ans:-

- Central administration -King had Control over legislative, executive and Judiciary. Actually he was the most powerful person in empire.
- Providence Administration - the Empire was divided into many provinces governed by governor.
- Local Government - There was a committee of 3 members to maintain rules and regulations in Patliputra.
- Existence of cabinet to give advice and to help for running of Administration
- Five major political centers in empire
- Organized Army -a Committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.
- To spread Dhamma Mahamattra.
- Officers for the land revenue, irrigation and road.
- Strict Law and Order system was set up.
- Institution of spies was very strong and working effectively.
-

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Q34 . What the king's officials did?

Here is an excerpt from the account of Megasthenses:

Of the great officer of state, some ... superintend the rivers, measure the land, as is done in Egypt, and inspect the sluices by which water is let out from the main canal



HISTORY

into their branches, so that everyone may have an equal supply of it. The same person has charge also of the huntsmen, and is entrusted with the power of rewarding or punishing them according to their deserts. They collect the taxes, and superintend the occupations connected with land; as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the miners.

Questions:

- Explain the duties of the great officers of the state.
- Explain the role of sub-committees for coordinating military activities.
- What did Ashoka do to hold his empire together?

Answers:

- The great officers of the state under the Mauryas did a lot of duties. Some superintend the rivers, measure the land, and inspect the sluices by which water was let out from the main canals into their branches. All officers collected the taxes, and superintend the occupation concerned with land, as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the miners.
- According to Megasthenes, there were about six sub-committees for coordinating military activities, one looked after the navy, the second managed transport and provisions, and the third was responsible for foot - soldiers, the fourth for horses, the fifth for chariots and the sixth for elephants.
- Besides laying the foundation of a strong administrative system, which he inherited from his grandfather Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma and ensuring the well-being of his subjects in this world and the next.

QUESTIONS BANK

VERY SHORT ANSWER

Q.35 What were Mahajanpadas? Name a few important Mahajanpadas?



HISTORY

Q36. Who were Kushanas?

Q37. Write any two sources of Mauryan History.

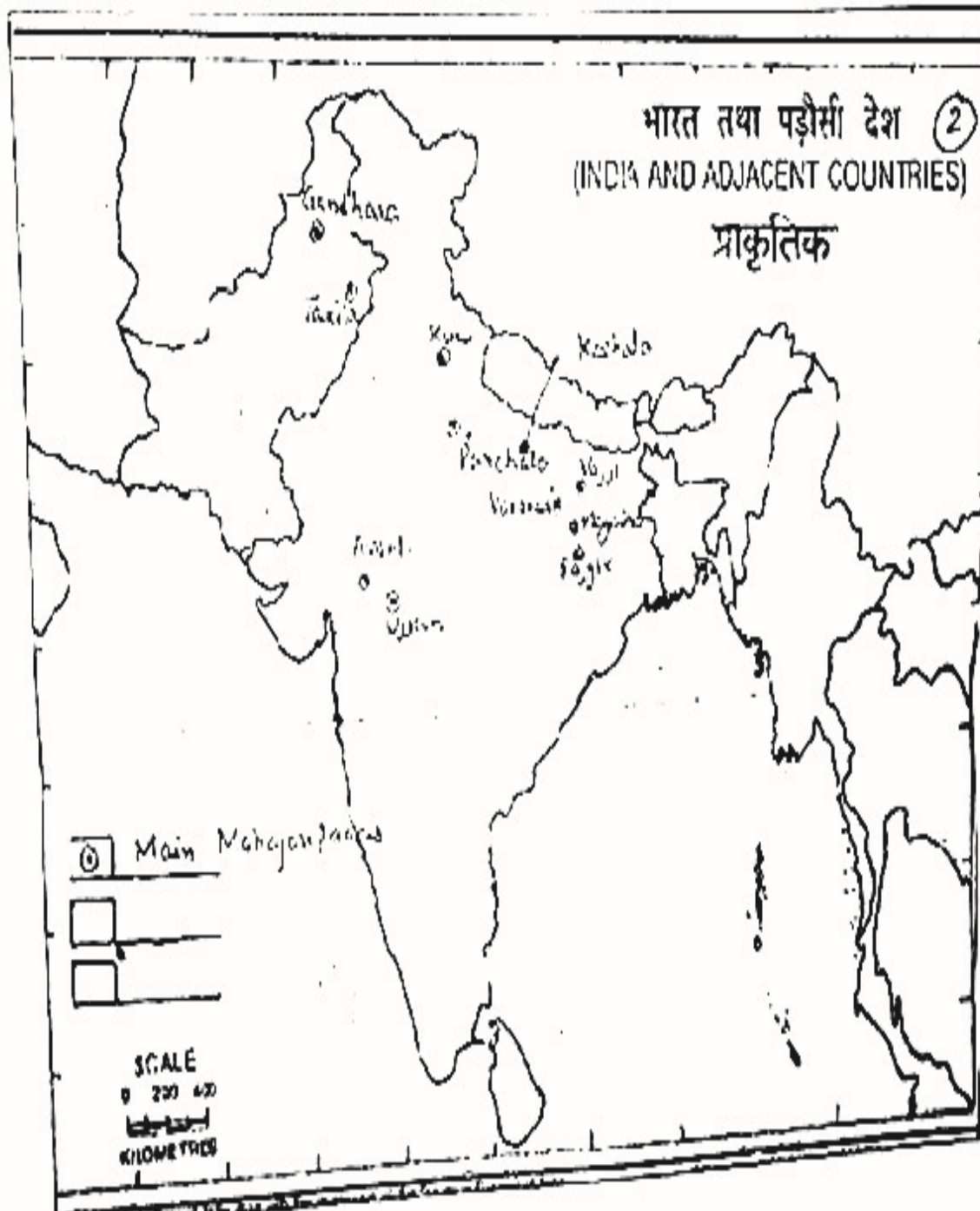
SHORT ANSWER

Q.38 What factors were responsible for the Growth of Magadha from Mahajanpadas to a powerful Empire?

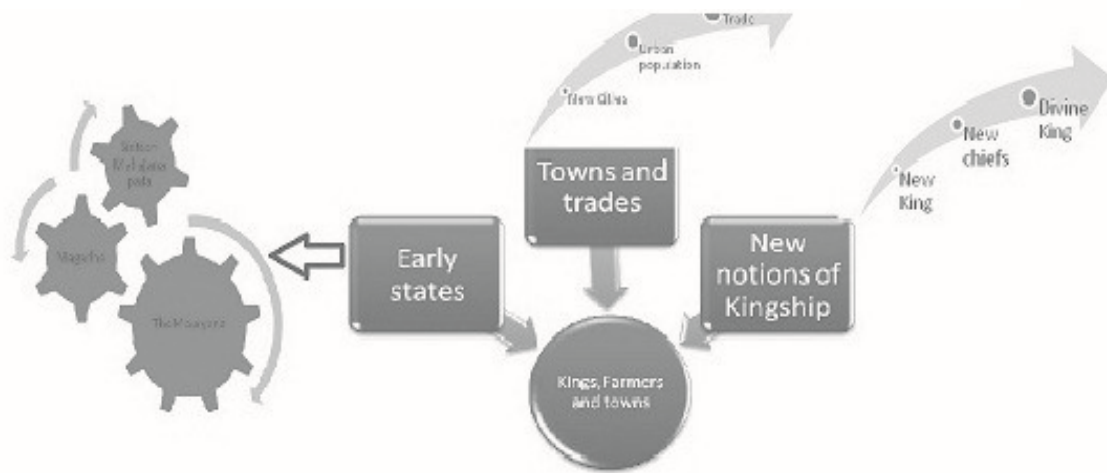
Q.39 What is the significance of the inscriptions of Ashoka in the Indian History? Describe any five features of Mahajanpada.

LONG ANSWER

Q-1 What were the main features of Mauryan Administration?

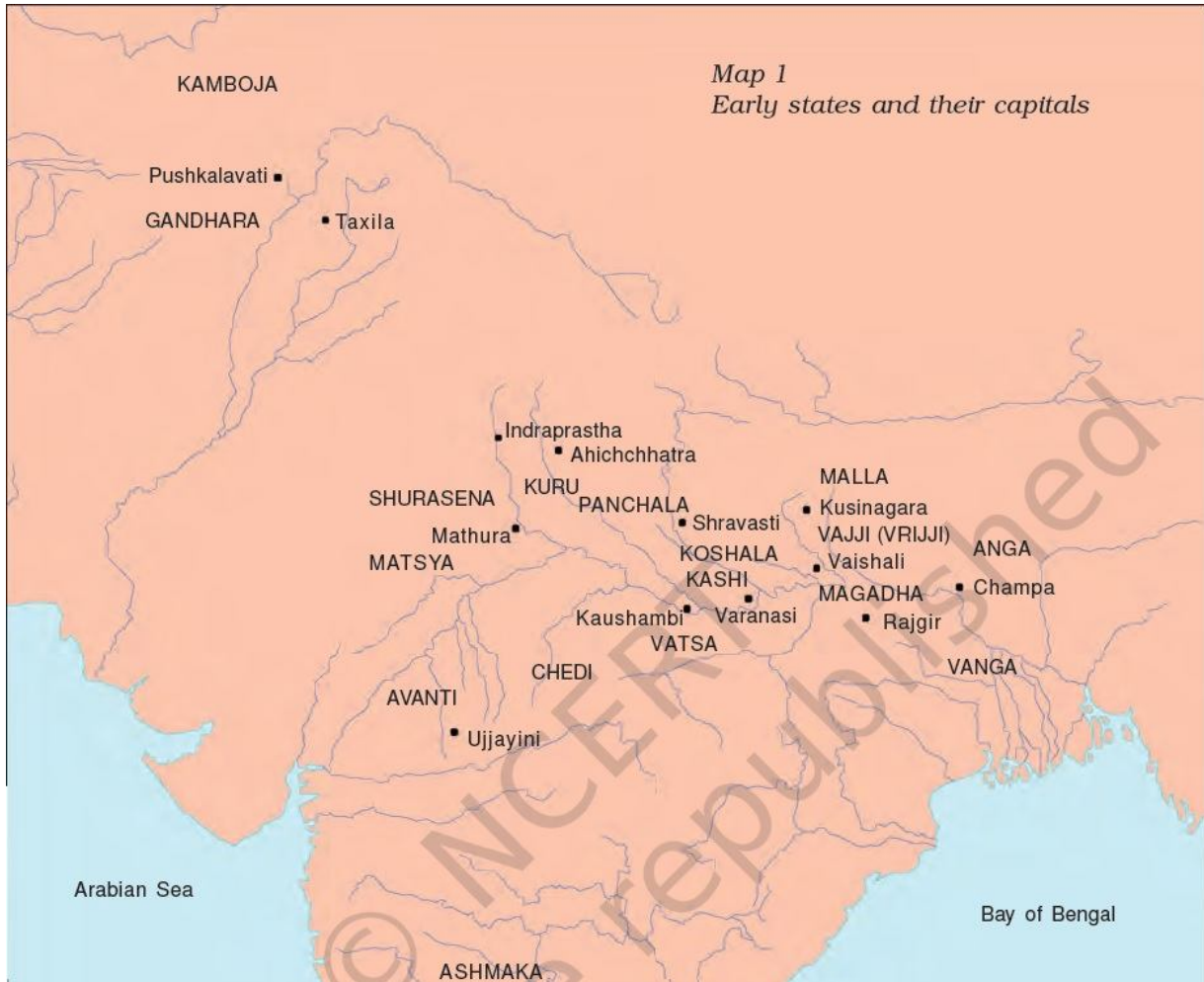


HISTORY

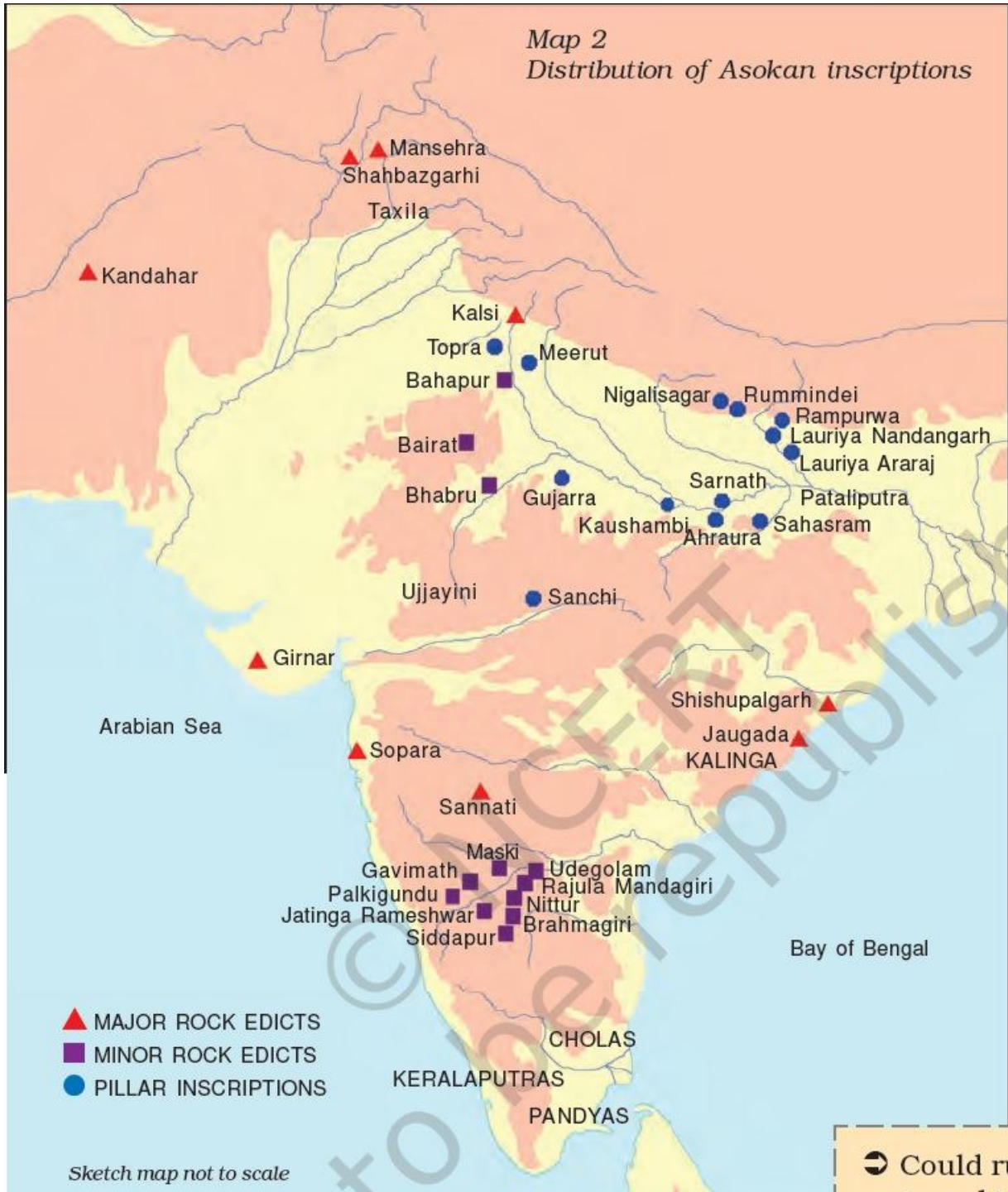


Mind Mapping

HISTORY



Map 2
Distribution of Asokan inscriptions



Theme-3

Kinship, Caste And Class Early Societies

(C. 600 BCE - 600 CE)

Key concepts in nutshells

Historians tried to understand the social set up, social practices during these periods. Therefore, taken Mahabharata as a case study for better understanding of the concept. It covers wide range of social set up.

- family which is a unit and is part of large networks of people we define as relatives
- System of patriliney - prevalent in north India
- Blood relations example two groups of cousins - the Kauravas & the Pandavas

Both belonging to a single ruling family, that of the Kurus, a lineage dominating one of the janapadas.

Under Patriliney, sons could claim the resources (including the throne in case of kings) of their father when the latter died.

- Rules of Marriage : Types of marriages - Eight
e.g. Endogamy - Marriage in own caste or place

Exogamy - Marriage out of his gotra

Polygyny- A system in which husband has more than one wife.

Polyandry- A system in which wife has many husbands.

- The Gotra of women - prevalent system
 - a. After marriage women had to give up fathers gotra and opt that of their husband on marriage.
 - b. Members of same gotra could not marry



HISTORY

- Importance of mothers - In north son was known by his father's name
In South Satavahana rulers were identified through metonymics (names derived from that of the mother)
Example Satavahana rulers -
Gautamiputra means son of Gautami (mother)
Vaisisthiputa means son of Vasisisthi (mother)
In North norms were laid down by the Brahmanas in Sanskrit texts like Dharmashastra and Dharmasutras
- According to the Sutras only Kshatriyas could be a king -It also talked about occupation and caste.
- Evolving jatis and social mobility - other than prescribed four varnas - i.e. Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. Other occupation like hunting, work of goldsmith or goldsmith or swarnakara, carpenter etc were put into jatis
- Varna and access to property
According to the Brahmanical texts kings depicted as wealthiest Priests also generally shown as rich - Mahabharata classified under two heads. Narrative - contains stories
b. Didactic -contains prescription about social norms, messages.
- Manusmriti is considered the most important Dharma Sutra and Dharmashastra. It was compiled between 200 BCE and 200 CE. This Laid down rules governing social life.
- During Mahabharata age gotras were considered very important by higher varna of societies.
- Social differences prevailed and integration took place within the framework of caste system.
- The original version of Mahabharata is in Sanskrit.



HISTORY

- It contains vivid descriptions of battles forest, palaces and settlements.

-

OTQ – 1 MARK

Q1: Who was the editor of the present edition of the Mahabarta ?

- Ans: V.S. Sukthankar.

Q2Q: How much time taken to complete this project

- Ans: 47 years

Q3: How many forms of marriages were found

- Ans: 8

Q4: The Book Mrichchhakatika was written by which writer.

- Ans : Shudraka

Q5. What was patriliney?

- Ans. Patriliney Means trashing descent from father to son, Grandson and so on.

Q6. What was Matriliney?

- Ans. Matriliney the term is used when descent is traced through the mother.

Q. 7 What do you understand of Exogamy Marriage types.

- Ans. Marriage outside the unit.

Q8. What sources are used by Historian for understanding of social changes?

Ans. Textual Traditions.

- From Inscriptions.



HISTORY

Q.9. How Historians classify the contents of the Mahabharata?

- Ans:- Narrative- Stories, designated.
- Didactic - Social Norms.

Q10. Which elements are considered by historians when they analyse text Book.

Ans:-They examine whether text were written in which languages. They also consider the kinds of text; author; audience; time period etc.

Q.11. What was the ancient Tamilkam?

- Ans:- In Tamilkam there were several chiefdoms around 2000 Years ago

S. A. (3 Marks)

Q.12 Mention rules of marriage as mentioned in the early text.

Ans:-

- The gift of a Daughter after dressing her in costly clothes and honoring her with presents of Jewels.
- The gift of a daughter by the father after he has addressed the couple with the text" May both of you perform your duties together.
- After having given as much wealth as he can afford to the kinsmen and to the Bride herself. - The voluntary union of a maiden and her lover.

Q.13 What rules did the Dharma sutras and Dharma Shastra's contain about the Ideal "occupations" of the four Varna's?

Ans.

- Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and give and receive gifts.
- Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and justice, study the Vedas and get sacrifices performed.
- The last three occupations were also assigned to the Vaishyas ie crafts, Agriculture and trade.



HISTORY

- Shudras were assigned only serving the three "higher" varnas.

Q.14. What was Jati? How are they related to Varnas?

Ans.

- Jati in Brahmanical theory.
- Varna was based on Birth.
- Number of varnas were four.
- There was no restriction on the number of Jati.
- Jatis which shared a common occupation or profession were sometimes organized into shrenis or guilds.

Q.15. How could men and women acquire wealth in early societies?

Ans.

- For men wealth-Inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work and acceptance of gifts from good people.
- For women - what was given at the time of the marriage, bridal procession, token of affection she got from her brother, mother or father and she could also acquire from husband.

Q.16 Who was V.S. Sukthankar? What was his contribution in understanding the Mahabharata.

Ans.

- V.S. Sukthankar was a famous Sanskritist.
- Under the sukthankar a team prepared the critical edition of the Mahabharata.
- Collecting Sanskrit Manuscripts of the text. Written in a variety of scripts.
- Ultimately they selected the verses that were common to most versions.
- And published these in several volumes.



HISTORY

Q.17 What were the effects of several changes in between 600 BCE and 600 CE on societies?

Ans.

- Extension of Agriculture in to forested areas.
- Craft specialists often emerged as distinct social groups.
- Trade activities increased.
- Many religious activities /movements started.

Q18 What do you understand by " The critical edition of the Mahabharata"?

Ans.

- One of the most ambitious projects of scholarship began in 1919.
- Under the leadership of a noted Indian Sanskritist V.S. Sukthankar.
- A team comprising a dozen of scholars initiated the task of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata.

Q.19. What were the terms of gotras? What were the rules of gotras?

Ans.

- Each gotra was named after a Vedic Seer and all those who belonged to the same gotra.
- Two rules about gotra were particularly very important. Women were expected to give up their father's gotra and adopt that of their husband's gotra after marriage.
- Marriage in same gotra was not allowed

Q.20 Why were mothers important in Satavahana rule?

Ans:-



HISTORY

- Satavahana rules were Identified through matronymics (Names Derived from mother) -Although this may suggest that mothers were important.
- We have got name like gautami putra Satakarni , Vashishthi putra Pulvami .

Q.21. What were the categories made by Brahmanas?

Ans:-

- Brahmanas Claimed the order in which they were ranked. First was divinely ordained.
- While placing group classified as shudras at the bottom of the social order.

Q.22. Describe the Duties of the Chandalas.

Ans:-

- They had to live outside the village.
- Use discarded utensils.
- Wear Clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron.

Q.23. what do you understand by the Term " Beyond the four varnas"?

Ans:-

- Brahmanas considered some people as being outside the system, they were called untouchable.'
- Some activities were " Polluting" those who performed such tasks designated as chandalas"

Q.24 What do you understand by stridhana (Woman's wealth)?

Ans:-



HISTORY

- According to Manusmriti women were allowed to retain the gift they received on the occasion of their marriage as stridhana.
- This could be inherited by their children.

Q.25. How is Mahabharata a Dynamic text?

Ans:-

- Versions of the epic were written in a variety of languages.
- Several stories that originated in specific regions.
- At the same time the central story of the epic was often retold in different ways.
- Different phases in the composition of Mahabharata.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.26. Discuss whether the Mahabharata could have been the work of a single author.

Ans.

- Probably composed by charioteer - bards known as sutas.
- From the fifth century BCE Brahmanas took over the story and began to commit it to writing.
- Also possible that the upheavals that often accompanied the establishment of these states.
- Where old social values were often replaced by new norms.
- Another Phase in the composition of the text between C 200 BCE and 200 C.E.
- Between 200 BCE and 400 BCE Large didactic sections were included the manusmriti.



PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS:

Q 27. Draupadi's Marriage

Drupada the king of Panchala organized a competition where the challenges were to string a bow and hit target: the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who, even before she saw them to share whatever they had got. She realized mistake when she saw Draupadi. But her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhishthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife.

When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra. Whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi and they were thus destined for each other?

Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband. And in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was known reborn as Draupadi and Shiva had fulfilled her desire convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to marriage.

1. What was the competition organized by the Panchala king Drupada for the marriage of his daughter?
2. Which two explanations were given by Vyasa to convince king Drupada for Draupadi being the common wife of the Pandvas?
3. What form of the marriage was Draupadi's marriage to the Pandvas? Give two views of historians about the form of marriage.

Answers:

- Drupada organized a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target.



HISTORY

- Vyasa told that the Pandvas were in reality incarnations of Indra. He also told that a woman who was blessed by Lord Shiva to have five husbands was reborn as Draupadi.
- It was an example of polyandry. Some historians believe that such kind of marriages were perhaps prevalent in some section of societies. Some historians believe that such tradition was present in the Himalayan region.

(Questions Bank)

(1 Marks Questions)

- Q.28 What do you understand by the term Epic?
- Q. 29 Give two importance of Manusmriti
- Q.30 Were all kings Kshatriyas?
- Q. 31 Define social classes.

(3 Marks Questions)

- Q.32 Who were Chandalas? What were the duties of Chandals laid down by Manusmriti?
- Q.33 Why were the Dharmashastras and Dharmasutra written?
- Q.34 How are all families not identical? Explain the kind of variations that occurred in ancient times.
- Q.35 The central story of Mahabharata reinforced the idea of kinship and succession explains.

(8 marks question)

- Q.36 How did brahmanical social order create a sharper social divide?

Theme- 4

Thinkers Beliefs and Buildings; Cultural Developments

(C. 600 BCE-600CE)

Key concepts in nutshells

- Buildings of Sanchi are the most wonderful ancient buildings in the state of Bhopal.
- Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical text, monument and inscription are some of the important historical sources of the period of 600 BCE - 600 CE.
- Many were provided by rulers of Bhopal, Shahjahan Begum and her successor Sultan Jahan Begum to preserve the ancient sites.
- The Rigveda is a collection of hymns, Praise of many deities like Agni, Indra, Soma etc.
- The basic philosophy of Jainism already existed in north India. Even before the birth of Vardhamana Mahaveera.
- The Bhuddha was the most influential teachers of his times.
- Two tradition were included in model Hinduism - Vaishnavism and Shaivism
-

O.T.Q. (1 Marks)

Q1. Write the name of any one Tripitika ?

Ans : * Vinaya Pataka

* Sutta Pitaka

* Abhidhamma Pataka

// Any One

Q2. Who did provide money for the preservation of the Stupa of Sanchi.



HISTORY

Ans: Shahjahan Begum

Sultan Jahan Begum

Q3: John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on Sanchi Stupas to whome ?

Ans: Sultan jahan

Q4: Jaina Teachers were known as :

Ans: Tirthankaras.

Q5: Who was the first ' Bhikhuni ' in Buddhism .

Ans: Maha prajapati Gautami

Q6: What was the birth place of Gautama Buddha.

Ans: Lumbini

Q7: Where did he attain enlightenment.

Ans : Bodh Gaya

Q8: Where did he give his first sermon

Ans: Sarnath

Q 9: Where did he attain Nirvana ?

Ans: Kushi Nagar

Q10. Define Mahayana?

Ans : Mahayan: by the first century C.E. there is evidence of changes in Buddhist way of thinking, which was called Mahayana. Idol of Buddha was worshipped.

Q.11. Define Hinayana?



HISTORY

Ans.Hinayana: Those who adopted the older tradition were known Hinayana.

Q.12.What is Vaishnavism?

Ans.Vaishnavism is a sect of Hinduism within which Vishnu was worshipped as the principal deity.

Q.13.What is Shaivism?

Ans : Shaivism- A tradition within which shiva was regarded as the chief god.

Q.14 what do you know about Tirthankars?

Ans.Those who guide men and women across the river of existence.

Q.15 What is Tripitaka?

Ans. After Buddha's Death his teachings were compiled by his disciples These compilations were known as Tripitaka.

S. A. (3 Marks)

Q.16 What were the main principles of Jainism?

Ans.

- The entire world is animated
- The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.
- Ahimsa is the supreme virtue of this religion .

Q.17 What do you understand of early Vedic Tradition?

Ans.

- Early Vedic tradition known from the Rig-Veda compiled between c. 1500 and 1000 B.C.E.



HISTORY

- The Rig-Veda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra, and soma.

Q.18 What is the Jaina philosophy on birth and rebirth?

Ans.

- According to Jainism the Cycle of Birth and Rebirth is shaped through karma.
- Asceticism and Penance are required to free oneself from this cycle.
- This can be achieved only by renouncing the world.

Q 19 How do we know about the Buddha's Teachings?

Ans.

- These have been reconstructed by carefully editing, translating and analysing the Buddha's texts mentioned earlier.
- Historians have also tried to reconstruct details of his life from hagiographies.

Q.20 What do you mean by Dharma Chakra Pravartana?

Ans.

- Dharma Chakra Pravartana means to set in motion the wheel of Dharma; the first religious discourse of sermon delivered by Mahatma Buddha after attaining nirvana.

Q.21 Describe Hinayana and Manayana-

Ans : Mahayan: by the first century C.E. there is evidence of changes in Buddhist way of thinking which was called Mahayana. Idol of Buddha was worshipped.Hinayana: Those who adopted the older tradition were known as Hinayana.

Q.22 What is vaishnavism and shaivism?

Ans. Vaishnavism is from Hinduism within which Vishnu was worshipped as the principal deity.



HISTORY

Shaivism- A tradition within which shiva was regarded as the chief god.

Q.23 What do you mean by the kutargarashala.

Ans. Teachers Travelled from Place to Place trying to convince one another as philosophy or the way they understand the world. Debates took place in the kutargarashala. Literally a hut with a pointed roof.

Q.24 Write causes for the popularity of Buddhism.

Ans.

- Many people dissatisfied with existing religious practices and confused by the rapid social changes taking place around them.
- The importance to conduct and values rather than claims of superiority bases on Birth.
- Younger and weaker than one self were ideas that men and women to Buddhism were trained.

Q.25 Discuss the Role of the begums of Bhopal in preserving the stupa of Sanchi.

Ans.

- Sahajan Begum and Sultan Jahan Begum provided money for the preservation of the ancient side.
- Sultan Jahan Begum funded the museum that was built - Guest house was provided where John Marshal wrote the volume.
- She also funded the publication of the volumes.

Q.26 Describe the unique features of the early temples.

- The First Temples to House images of gods and goddesses were also being built.
- The early temples were a small square room called the garbhagriha.
- A Tall structure, known as the shikhara.



HISTORY

- Temple walls were after often decorated with sculpture.

Q27 Why is the mid first millennium BCE is regarded as a turning point in world history?

Ans.

- This time emergence of Zarathustra in Iran, Kongzi in china, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle in Greece
- Mahavira and Gautama Buddha among many others in India, tried to understand the mysteries of existence and the relationship between human beings and the cosmic order.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.28 Describe the factors that led to the growth of Puranic Hinduism in India During 6th century BCE.

Ans.

- Concept of Saviour was not unique to Buddhism we find similar Ideas being developed in Hinduism.
- These included Vaishnavism and Shaivism.
- In such worship the bond between the devotee and the god was visualized as one of love and devotion or bhakti.
- Vaishnavism cults developed around the various avatars.
- Recognizing each of these local deities as a form of Vishnu.
- Shiva for instance was symbolized by the linga.
- To understand the meanings of sculptures. Historians have to be familiar with the stories.
- Women and shudras who did not have access to Vedic learning.
- Much of what is contained in the puranas evolved through interaction.
-



HISTORY

PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS

Q.29 Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows-

Why were stupa's built This is an excerpt from the Mahaparinibbana Sutta Part of sutta pitaka As the Buddha lay dying Ananda asked him what are we to do Lord with remains of the Tathagata (another name for the Buddha)? The Buddha replied, "Hinder not yourselves Ananda by honoring the remains of the Tathagata. Be zealous, be intent on your own good" But when pressed further, the Buddha said "At the four crossroads they should erect a stupa (Pali for stupa) to the Tathagata And whosoever shall there place garlands or perfume or make a salutation there become in its presence calm of heart, that shall long be to them for a profit and joy".

Q.1 What are the stupas? Who advised Ananda to build the stupa?

Q.2 From which chapter has this excerpt been taken? It is a part of which book.

Q.3 Who was the Tathagata? What had he told about the Importance of the stupa?

Q.4 . Name any three Places where the stupas have been built.

Ans. The Stupa was the sacred place. They preserved the relics of Buddha Such as his bodily remains or the objects used by him all these things were buried in the stupas.

Ans. This excerpt has been taken from the Mahaparnibbana Sutta." It was a part of the "Sutta Pitaka:

Ans. Tathagata was another name for the Buddha He told Ananda that the honour to his worldly. Remains is not important. He laid stress on the importance of one's good deeds. The stupas should be erected on the holy places if anybody placed garlands of perfume or saluted them, he will not only get the peace of mind but also profit-and joy.

Ans. The stupas were built at many places. The most important stupas existed at Bharhut, Sanchi and Sarnath.



HISTORY

Question Bank

(1 Marks Questions)

Q.30. Why were Buddhist Texts Prepared and Preserved?

Q.31. What were stupas?

Q.32. How was the structure of stupas?

Q.33. What are the main principles of Jainism?

Q.34. What do you know about the followers of Buddha?

(3 Marks Questions)

Q.35. Explain the spread of Jainism in different parts of India.

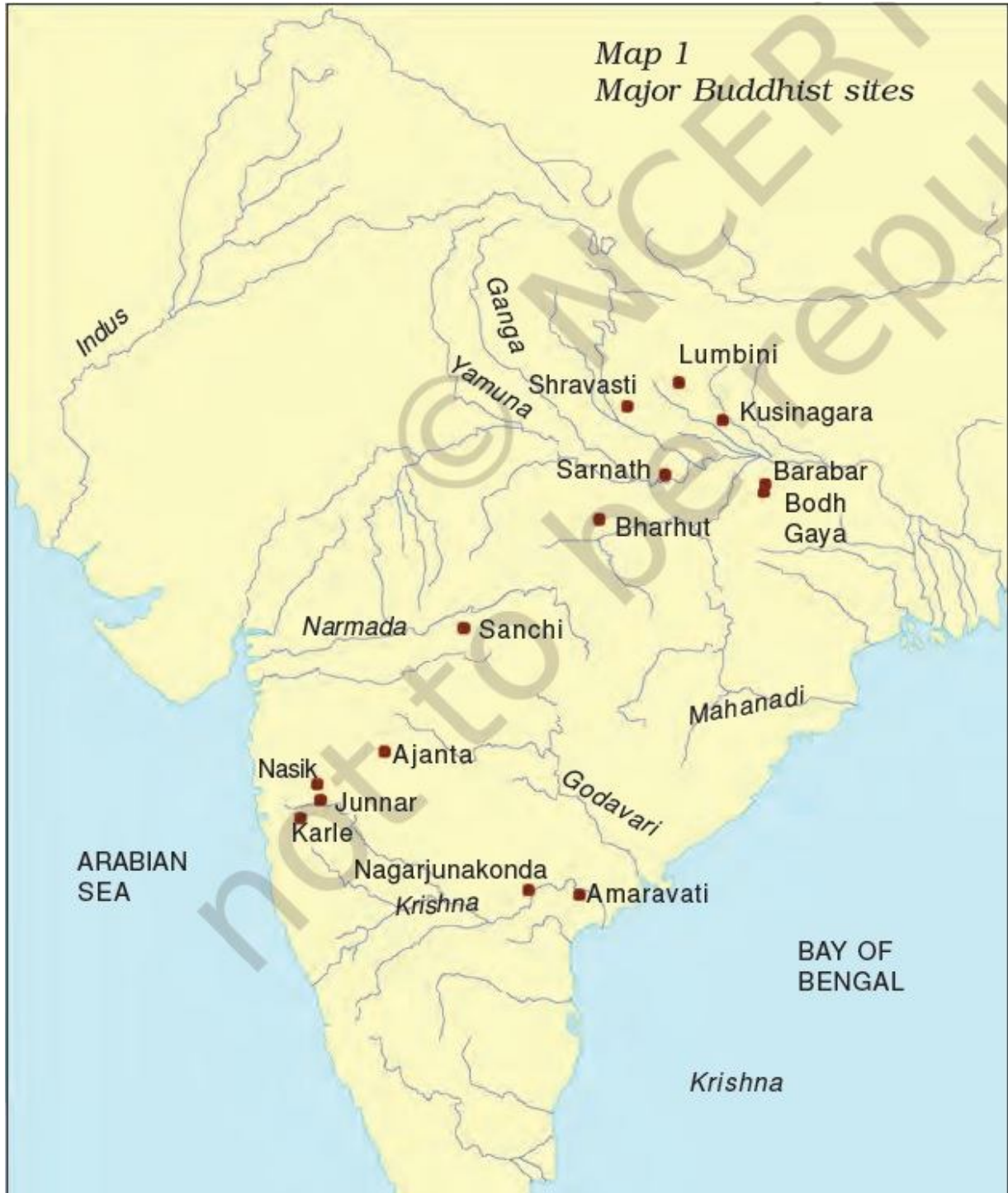
Q.36. Describe the impact of Buddhism on Indian Society.

Q.37. Compare and contrast the views of Mahavira and Buddha with those of Brahmanical order.

Q.38. Summarise the Journey of Buddha from his birth to the attainment of enlightenment

(8 Marks Questions)

Q.39 "The Principle of ahimsa and renunciation emphasised by Jainism has left its Marks" Support the statement with Lord Mahaviras message.





HISTORY

THEME-5

THROUGH THE EYES OF TRAVELLERS

Perceptions of society

(C. Tenth to seventeenth century)

Key concepts in nutshell

- Al-Biruni was born in Khwarizm in present day Uzbekistan.
- Sultan Mahmud attacked Khwarizm and took Al-Biruni to his capital Ghazni.
- Al-Biruni wrote "Kitab-ul-Hind" also known as "Tahkik-a-Hind"
- Ibn-Battuta's travelling account "Rihla" gives a very interesting information of social and cultural life of India.
- Ibn-Battuta was attacked by bands of robbers several times.
- Whatever Bernier saw in India, compared it with European condition.
- Al-Biruni discussed several "barriers".
- Ibn-Battuta's wrote that Indian agriculture was very productive.
- Ibn-Battuta was greatly amazed by looking at the postal system.
- Bernier critically wrote his account "Travels in the Mughal Empire".
- Around 15% population in 17th century lived in towns in India.
- Bernier called Mughal cities as "camp town", which were dependent upon imperial protection for their survival.
- Bernier's description influenced western theorists like Montesquieu and Karl Marx.



HISTORY

GIST OF THE WHOLE CHAPTER

S.No.	Travelers	Book written by him	Birth Place (Country)	Time Period in Which came in India	Rulers/Dynasty at that time in India	Work/Topics Related with him
1	Al - Biruni	Kitab – UI – Hind	Modern Uzbetristan(Khwarizm)	11 th century	Rajpootas Period	1. Kitab – UI – Hind - In Arabic - In 80 Chapter - In Ques. & Ans. Style. 2. Caste – System
2	Ibn - Battuta	Rihla	Morocco	1332 – 33 C.E. {Early decades of 14 th century }	Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (Tughlaq Dynasty)	1. About postal system of India. - Uluq - Dawa 2. Discription of cities.(Specially Delhi) 3. About slavery system in India.
3	Bernier	Travells in the mughal	France	17 th century	Mughal Period	1. Imperial land ownership influenced by Western theoriest philosopher.



HISTORY

		empires				<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Montesquieu- Karl Marx <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Comparison of East & West.3. Picture of Urban centres.
--	--	---------	--	--	--	--

OTQ (1MARKS)

Q1: Who was appointed as a qazi or judge of Delhi.

Ans: Ibn-Battuta.

Q2: Who was ordered to proceed to china as the Sultan's envoy to the Mongol Ruler.

Ans: Ibn-Battuta.

Q3: Which French traveller travelled to India at least six times?

Ans: Tavernier.

Q4: What was the profession/ occupation of Tavernier?

Ans: Jeweller.

Q5: What was the profession of Bernier?

Ans: He was a doctor, political philosopher & historians.

Q6: Who was the doctor of Prince Dara Shikoh?

Ans: Bernier.

Q7: Which traveller finally settled down in India?

Ans- Italian Doctor Manucci.



HISTORY

Q8: Description of Daulatabad was given by which traveller?

Ans: Ibn – Battuta .

Q.9 Name any two travelers who came India during the medieval period (11th to 17th C.E.)?

Ans. 1. Al Biruni (11th Century) from Uzbekistan

2. Ibn-Battuta (14th Century) from North western Africa, Morocco.

Q.10 What was the Al-Biruni's objective to come to India?

Ans. help those who want to discuss religious questions with them.

Q.11. Name the plant found in India which amazed Ibn-Battuta.

Ans. Coconut – He wrote that the nuts of coconut resembles a man's head.

Paan – He wrote about Paan that the betel has no fruit and is grown only for the sake of his leaves... (ANY ONE)

Q 12. When was Al-Biruni born.

Ans. Al-Biruni was born in 973 C.E..

Q.13.Name two Portuguese writers who came to India.

Ans.

- Jesuit Roberto Nobili - in 16th Cen.

- Duarte Barbosa

Q.14. Name of the book which is written by Al-Biruni .

Ans. Kitab-ul-Hind" also known as "Tahkik-a-Hind"

S. A. (3 Marks)

Q.15.What were the elements of the practice of Sati that drew the attention of Bernier?



HISTORY

Ans.

- According to Bernier, the treatment of women in western and Eastern societies has a lot of difference.
- Child widows were forcefully burnt screaming in agony.
- Duarte Barbosa - Wrote about trade & society of Southern India.

Q.16 .What does AL-Beruni write about the administration of justice in India?

Ans.

- Administration of Justice in India was as follows
- Crude and primitive in many ways - but also liberal and humane.
- Written complaints, cases were decided on the testimony of witnesses.
- Criminal Law was mild.
- Brahmanas were exempted from taxation and capital punishment.

Q. 17 Give any one feature of the writing of the foreign travellers to India during the medieval period.

Ans.

- To some extent, the personal prejudices and interests of the travellers colour the versions given by them.
- In associating the historical data, the writer has to be extremely impartial.
- They wrote about social & cultural life in India during medieval period.

Q.18 .Mention any three shortcomings of Ibn-Battuta's account.

Ans.- He didn't take notes of everything which he saw daily.

- Many things out of his memory.
- He also wrote those things which he heard from his friends.
- So in his account one finds such terrible mistakes as "wrong routes" and "wrong names" of the rulers.

Q.19 .How did Ibn Battuta describe Indian cities?

Ans.

- Indian Cities were densely populated.
- Very prosperous
- Streets were crowded.
- Markets were bright and colorful & had a variety of goods.
- The Market were the hub of social & cultural activities and economic transactions.
- They had both a mosque and a temple.
- They had spaces for public performers

Q.20.Compare and contrast the perspectives from which Ibn Battuta and Bernier wrote their accounts of their travels in India.

Ans. Ibn Battuta's
perspectives -
Narrative style.

Highlighted anything that was unfamiliar and different.

(b) Bernier's Perspective -

- He belonged to a different intellectual tradition.
- He was concerned with comparing and contrasting things in India with Europe.
- He emphasized the superiority of Europe.
- He perceived differences hierarchically and shows India inferior to the western world.



HISTORY

Q.21 .Analyze the evidence for slavery provided by Ibn Battuta.

Ans. Evidence for Slavery -

- Slaves were openly sold in Market.
- Different types of slaves.
- Female slaves in the service of Sultan.
- Slaves were used for different kind of domestic work.
- Female slaves were appointed to keep an eye on the nobles of the Sultan.
- It was tradition to present slaves as a gift.

Q.22. Write a note on Kitab-UI-Hind.

Ans.- It's written by AL-Biruni in Arabic.

- It's simple, lucid and easy to understand.
- It has 80 chapters.
- Varied topics e.g. religion, philosophy to customs, social life, metrology.
- Most of chapters beginning with a Questions followed by a description and concluded with a comparison with other culture.

Q.23. Describe the Social condition of India as described by Al-Biruni in the 12th Century.

Ans.

Social Condition of India.

- Child marriage.
- Widows were not allowed to remarry.
- Practice of Sati was in vogue.
- Uncultured people were polytheists, but the cultured classes' believed in one god.
- No one popular Religion of India at that time.



HISTORY

- About 42 religions in the country.
- Hinduism was divided into number of sects.

Q.24. According to Bernier, What were the evil-effect of the crown ownership of land?

Ans. * Absence of ownership of land,

- * landholders could not pass on their land to their children.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.25. Describe the extent to which Bernier's account enables historians to reconstruct contemporary rural society.

Ans.

- In the Mughal Empire all land was owned by the emperor.
- Lack of Private property.
- Crown ownership was disastrous for both economy and society.
- Land couldn't be inherited by their heirs.
- Land holders ignored the improvement in land.
- Resulted - decline in agricultural yields, oppression of the peasantry, decline in living standards of all sections of society.
- There were only two classes - rich ruling class and poor class - no middle class existed in India.
- Many European travellers were influenced by Bernier's view. But this presents an erroneous picture.

Q.26. Discuss Al-Baruni's is understanding of the caste system.

Ans.



HISTORY

- Caste System was influenced by Sanskrit texts.
- There were four Vernas i.e. Brahman, Kshatriya, vaishya and shudra.
- He pointed out about ancient Persian society which was also divided into four categories.
- He was against the notion of pollution.
- According to the law of nature anything which becomes impure, ultimately becomes pure again.
- He realized that the caste system was not as rigid as portrayed in Sanskrit text.
- Untouchables were expected to provide inexpensive labour to peasants and zamindars.
-

Resource Based Questions

Q.27..The bird leaves its nest

This is an excerpt from the Rihla:

My departure from Tangiermy birthplace, took place on Thursday ... I set out alone, having neither fellow traveller... nor caravan whose party I might join, but was wayed by an over mastering impulse within me and a desire long-cherished in my bosom to visit these illustrious sanctuaries. So I braced my resolution to quit all my dear ones, female and male, and forsook my home as birds forsake their nests ...My age at that time was twenty-two years.

Ibn Battuta returned home in 1354, about 30 years after he had set out.

- (i) Who was Ibn Battuta? Which book did he write?
- (ii) For how long did Ibn Battuta remain at the court of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq?
- (iii) Name the countries which Ibn Battuta crossed before he came to India?

Ans.- Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveller; He wrote a book called Rihla - description of his journey.



HISTORY

- For eight years at the court of Tughlaq.
- Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Oman, Eastern Africa, Mecca, Syria & reached Delhi in AD-1333.

Value Based Questions

Q. 28. Travels were more difficult and risky in 14th Century". Do you agree with the state?

Ans. Yes, because -

- Always danger of robbers.
- Travellers felt home sickness and fell ill.

Q.29. What were the main objectives of Bernier's writing behind the "Travels in the Mughal Empire?"

Ans. The main objectives of Bernier - To compare India with the European Conditions.

- Europeans may take correct decision regarding India.
- To highlight the Europeans Supremacy.

Q.30. With which objectives did the people travel?

Ans. Main objectives of people to travel.

- In search of job opportunities.
- To expand their trade.
- To escape from any threat of natural calamity.
- In form of Soldier and priest.

Map Work

Q.31. On the online map of the world, Marks the countries visited by Ibn Battuta, What are the seas that he might have crossed?

Ans. Countries visited by Ibn Battuta:

1. Morocco
2. Syria

Name of Seas:

1. North Atlantic Ocean
2. Indian Ocean

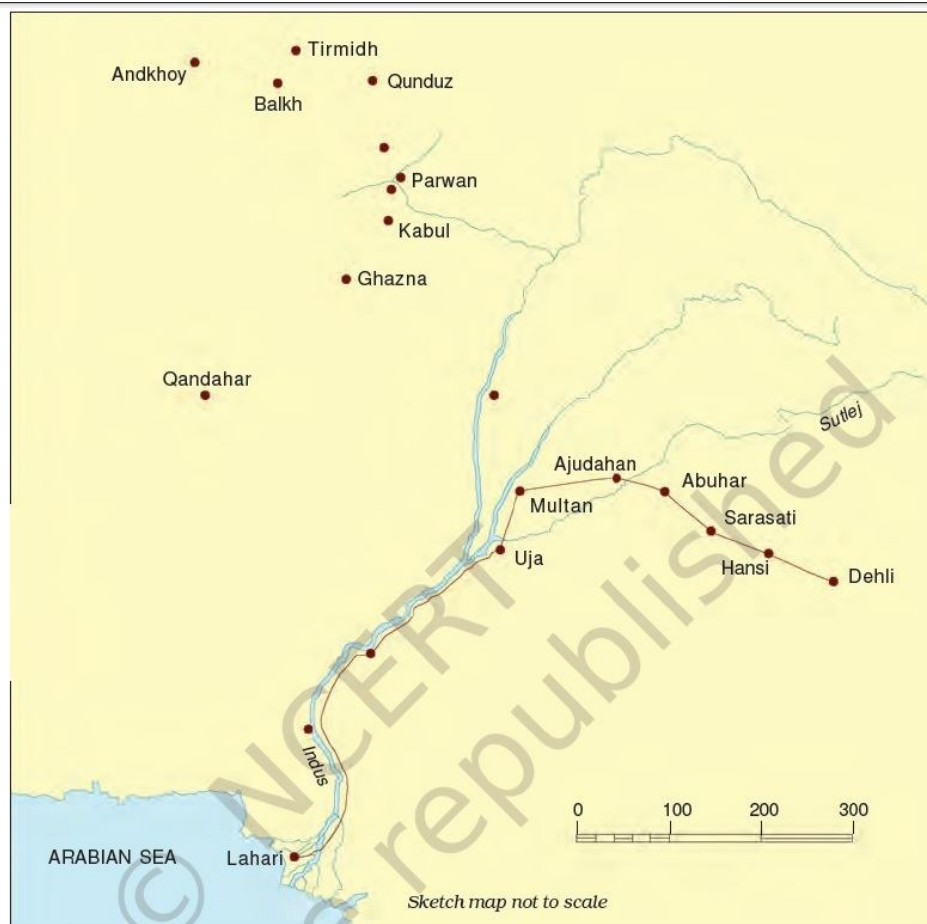


HISTORY

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3. Persia | 3. Arabian Sea |
| 4. Oman | 4. South China Sea |
| 5. India | 5. South Atlantic Ocean |
| 6. Sri Lanka | 6. Red Sea |
| 7. Iraq | 7. Bay of Bengal |
| 8. Mecca | 8. East China Sea |
| 9. China | |
| 10. Maldives | |
| 11. Sumatra (Indonesia) | |
| 12. Yamen | |

HISTORY

Map 1
Places visited by
Ibn Battuta in
Afghanistan,
Sind and Punjab.
Many of the
place-names
have been spelt as
Ibn Battuta would
have known them.



THEME-6

BHAKTI - SUFI TRADITIONS

Changes in Religious Beliefs and Devotional Texts

(C. Eighth To Eighteenth Century)

Key concepts in nutshell

- From 8th to 18th century striking feature was a visibility of wide range of gods and goddesses in sculpture & text.
- There was integration of cults-composition, compilation & presentation of Puranic texts in simple Sanskrit verses.
- Tantric forms of worship-more prevalent among women.
- Bhakti traditions classified into saguna (with form) and nirguna (without form, worship of abstract form)
- The Alvars and Narayanars of Tamilnadu- The worshippers of Vishnu and Nayanars-devotees of Shiva-common features-travelled singing hymns in Tamil.
- Alvars & Nayanars initiated movement against caste system & dominance of Brahamanas: Nalayiradivya-prabandham-important composition of Alvars equal to four Vedas.
- Status of women-composition of Andal (a women Alvar) popular, songs of Karaikkal Ammaiyar-were widely sung.
- State patronage in south for Vedic gods rather than Jainism & Buddhism. Cholas patronized brahamnical tradition, making land grant as to lord Shiva, at Gangaikonda-Chola puram bronze sculpture of Shiva.
- Singing of hymns under royal patronage were encountered-Chola ruler Parantaka-I consecrated metal image of Appar, Sambandar and Sundarar in Shiva temples.
- Karnataka saw a new movement under Basavanna a brahamana in court of Chalukyan ruler his followers Virashaivas (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayat (wearers of Linga) - important community to this day - who worship Shiva in form of a linga.
- Lingayats challenged idea of caste and questions the theory of rebirth. They supported remarriage of widows.

- North India saw the emergence of Rajput states which patronized Brahmans - performed secular & ritual function. The Naths, Jogis, siddhas also.
- Though guided by Ulema, rulers followed a flexible policy granting religious tax exemptions to non Muslims sometimes.
- Those who accepted Islam in India accepted in principal the five pillars of faith but these were overlooked with deviation in practice derived from local customs & affiliations. (Sunni, shia) some like in Malabar court adopted local language.
- Sufism - Sufis were critical of dogmatic definitions & scholastic method of interpreting Quran. They emphasized interpretation of Quran on basis of personal experiences.
- Chishtis - were a part of Sufis hospices of khanqah were small rooms & halls for students to live & pray. Life in chishti khanqah was like the life of a monastery & catered to all travellers rich or poor. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya had many followers.
- The practice of visits to dargahs gained prominence by 14th century - -shrines became very popular. Also music & dance & mystical chants were performed to evoke divine ecstasy.
 - The Bhakti movement saw the emergence of poet saint like Kabir where poems were written in form in which every meaning are inverted.

OTQ (1 marks)

Q1: The term great and little traditions were coined by which sociologist ?

Ans: Robert Redfield

Q2: The Virashaivas Movement in Karnatka led by which person ?

Ans: Basavanna.

Q3: Who was Basavanna ?

Ans: Basavanna was a minister in the court of a Kalachuri Ruler and founder of Virashaivas tradition.

Q4: By which other name we know the Virashaivas ?

Ans: Lingayats.

Q5: What is Shari'a ?

Ans: The Shari'a is the law governing the Muslim Community.

Q6: Write the name of any two Sufi Silsilas ?

Ans: Chisti, Suhrawardi, Qadiri, etc.

Q7: Who was the founder of Chisti Silsilas ?

Ans: Shaikh Muinuddin Chisti .

Q8: In which place Khwaja Muinuddin's dargah was situated?

Ans: Ajmer Rajasthan .

Q9: Who were Alvars?

Ans. In southern India the devotees of Vishnu were called Alvars.

Q.10. Give the name of any four well known reformers of Bhakti movement.

Ans: Meera Bai , Kabir , Raidas , Gurunanak .

Q.11. What do you mean by Sufism?

Ans. The Sufis were Muslim saints who left a great impact on the Indian society Sufism originated in Persia.

Q.12. What were the main Principle of Sufism?

Ans. Renunciation of worldly pleasure

Q.13. What is the importance of Murshid in Sufi ideology?

Ans. According to Sufism, an individual must have a religious guide (Murshid) through whom he can communicate with god.

Q.14.Which Tamil text is known as Tamil Veda?

Ans. The Nalayira Divyaprabandham - composed by Alvar Saints. It is as important as Four Sanskrit Vedas.

Q.15.Who was Andal and Karaikkal Ammaiyar?

Ans.

Andal - Woman Alvar - She composed many poems.

Karaikkal Ammaiyar - devotee of Shiva.

Q.16. State how historians of religion have classified Bhakti tradition?

Ans.

- Bhakti traditions into two broad categories,
 - (i) Saguna - with attributes.
 - (ii) Nirguna - without attributes.

S. A. (3 Marks)

Q. 17.What were the four major principles of Islam?

Ans.

- Belief in one god Allah and Prophet.
- Namaj (Five times every day).
- Zakat (Give alms to the poor).
- Haj visit.
- Fasting during the month of Ramzan.

Q.18.What were the main teachings of the Lingayats?

Ans.

- Against the caste system.
- Questioned belief in the theory of rebirth.
- Not believed in Child marriages.
- Encouraged widow's remarriage.

Q.19.Discuss the ways in which the Alvars, Nayanars and the Virashaivas expressed critiques of the caste system?

Ans.

- The followers (Bhaktas) came from different social background.
 - They challenged the idea of caste and pollution attributed by brahmanas.
- She adopted the path of extreme asceticism to gain her goal.

Q.20. Analyze the influence that the Tamil Bhakti Saints had on the Chola Rulers.

Ans.

- By giving land grants and constructing temples of Vishnu and Shiva.
- Sculpture of Shiva as Nataraja was also produced.
- To ensure the stability of Chola Kingdoms, they supported these saints.
- These kings introduced the singing of Tamil Shiva hymns in the temple.
- Took initiative to compile these hymns into text called Tevaram.

Q.21. Describe the main features of Life in Shaikh Nizamuddin's Khanqah.

Ans.

- Situated in Ghiaspur.
- Several small rooms and a big hall for prayer.
- Shaikh met visitors in morning & evening.
- It was also a centre of refuge.
- Langar system was also there which ran on futuh (unasked for charity).
- Many eminent personalities also visited here.
- Certain practices were performed at Khanqah.
- Shaikh appointed several spiritual successors.

Q.22. Analyze the relations which existed between the Chisti Sufi Saints and the State.

Ans.

- Sufi Saints maintained distance from worldly affair, but accepted donations and grants from state.
- Kings set up charitable trust, gave tax free lands.

- Donation disbursed to meet their daily requirements.
- Donation was not used for personal use.
- Kings often needed the Support of the Sufi Saints for their decisions.
- Kings constructed their Tombs near Sufi shrines and Khanqahs.
- Both (The kings and Saints) expected certain established rituals to be performed. Eg. prostration, kissing of the feet.

Q.23. Explain with examples what historians meant by the integration of cults?

Ans.

- Two processes were at work, e.g. dissemination of brahmanical ideas.
- The efforts of brahmanas to rework the belief and practices of other social categories, women & Shudras.
- Deity Jagannaatha was said to be a form of Vishnu.
- Vishnu was visualized in different forms.
- The worship of goddess in the form of a stone smeared with ochre was wide spread.
- Local deities were made a part of the puranic traditions.

Q.24. Describe the growth of Chishti Silsila of Sufism.

Ans.

- There were numerous orders of the Sufis in India.
- Eg, Chishti, Suharwardi, Qadiri, Naqshbandi etc.
- In India Chishti was most important order.
- They established themselves at Ajmer, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and the Deccan.
- Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti - called the Khwaja was the first saint of Chishti order.
- Other important saints were Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar, Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, Baba Farid etc.
- They converted the Hindus to Islam.
- They used the language of people to propogate the ideas.
- Establishment of Khanqahas - for meeting people.

- They spread Islam among lower castes also.
- Mullas were also popular.
- Sultans also granted rent free lands to the Khanqahs and to their Shaikhs.
- The textual traditions are written in several styles and languages.

Q25. Describe the origin of Bhakti Movement.

Ans.

Causes of the Origin of the Bhakti movement - Evil practices of the Hindus.

- Fear of spread of Islam.
- Influence of Sufi Sects.
- Influence of Vaishnavism.
- Emergence of great reformers - eg. Namdeva, Ravidas, Ramanand, Surdas, Tulsidas, Mirabai, Kabir etc.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.26. Analyze with Illustrations, why Bhakti and Sufi thinkers adopted a variety of language to express their opinions?

Ans.

Bhakti and Sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages due to following reasons.

- To ensure their teachings spread rapidly and gained acceptance among the local population.
- Chishti saints conversed in Hindavi.
- Baba Farid composed verses in the local languages.
- Masnavis (long poems) expressing ideas of divine love using human love as an allegory were composed.
- Malik Muhammad Jayasi's Padmavat revolves around the romance of Padmini and Ratansen. - In Karnataka (Bijapur) short poems were written in Dakhani (a form of Urdu).
- These poems sung by women while performing household chores. Lorinama and Shadinama were other compositions.
- Sufis were influenced by the Kannada Vachanas and the Marathi abhangs of the saints of Pandharpur.

Value based Questions

Q.27. The message of Baba Guru Nanak is spelt out in hymns and teachings. He firmly repudiated the external practices of the religions he saw around him. He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, austerities and the scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims.

- (i) What were the main teachings of Guru Nanak?
- (ii) What values do you learn from this passage?

Ans.

- Guru Nanak was against rituals, superstitions, caste system, and brahmanical domination.
- He wanted to achieve a synthesis between the doctrines of Islam and Hinduism.
- The values are rationalism i.e. to apply reason not to follow religious practice blindly; humanism - i.e. to treat all equally, secularism - To have respect for all religions.

Passage Based Questions:

Q.28. The Pilgrimage of the Mughal Princes Jahanara, 1643. After praising one God.. this lovely fakir (humble soul) Jahanara - went from the capital Agra in the Company of my great father (Emperor Shah Jahan) towards the pure region of incomparable Ajmer and having taken off the rose scarf that I had on my head, I placed it on the top of the blessed tomb.....

- (i) Who made the trip to Ajmer and why?
- (ii) Who funded the initial construction of this saint's tomb and which king was the first to visit this shrine?
- (iii) Why did this Shrine become popular?

Ans.

- Jahanara and Shah Jahan, to seek blessings from Saint Muinuddin Chishti.
- Sultan Ghiyasuddin Khaliji funded and Muhammad Bin Tughlaq visited first.
- Because of the piety and austerity of the Shaikh, greatness of his successors and patronage of royal visitors.
-

Map work.

Q.29. On the outline map of India, plot three major Sufi shrines and three places associated with temples (one each of a form of Vishnu, Shiva and the goddess).

Ans.- Ajmer - Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti.

- Lahore - Data Ganj Baksh.
- Pak Pattan (Pakistan) - Sheikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar.
- Calcutta - Goddess Durga Temple.
- Karnataka - Nayanar (Shiva) Alvar (Vishnu) Temple.

THEME -7

AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL Vijay Nagar (C. Fourteenth to sixteenth Century)

Key concepts in nutshell

- Discovery of Hampi - In 1799 the first British antiquarian Colin, Mackenzie. First surveyor general of India visited the ruins of Hampi, collected some manuscripts, had some water colours painted on monuments and made the first map of the site.
- The Rayas, Nayakas and Sultans - Harihara and Bukka asserted their independence of the Delhi Sultanate and established the kingdom of Vijayanagar on AD 1336.
- Kings and trading class - The warfare depended mainly upon powerful cavalry. The Portuguese settled on the west coast of India in attempt to establish their trading and military stations.
- The climax and decline of Vijaynagar Empire - Krishnadeva Raya was an able administrator. He built dams for irrigation. He built magnificent places and temples. Its ruler Rama Raya was miserably defeated on the battlefield of Rakshasi - Tangadi. Talikota in A.D. 1565. The victorious armies plundered and destroyed the city of Vijayanagar.
- Vijayanagar Hampi Architecture - The Vijayanagar architecture (Hampi Architecture) of the period (1336-1365) was unique building style evolved by the imperial vijayanagar empire.
- Hampi Bazar - Portuguese travellers Paes and Nuniz visited Hampi in the mid 15th century. They give an account of Hampi Bazar thus "in this street lived many merchants and there you will find all sort of rubies, diamonds pearls and cloths that you may wish to buy".
- Building and palaces - we know today about the Vijayanagar palaces and building is derived from the archeological excavations at Hampi as no royal palace structures have survived.
- King royal enclosure - Another important building at Hampi is the kings royal enclosure. Paes tells that against the gate there were two circles in which there were the dancing women richly arrayed with many jewels of gold and diamonds and many pearls.
- Mahanavami dibba - The Mahanavami dibba is located on one of the highest points in the city. It is a very large platform rising from a base of about 11000 feet to height of a 40 feet. It seems that it supported a wooden structure.

- Forts of Vijaynagar - in the constant struggle for power, fort and fortified settlements were a potent symbol of authority. The rulers of Vijaynagar empire created the cities with the main object of protection against invasions. The city itself was a fortress and designed as such in every manner.

SR.NO	DYNASTIES	TIME – PERIOD
1-	Sangam	1336- 1485 c.e.
2-	Saluvas	1485-1505 c.e.
3-	Tuluvas	1505-1570 c.e.
4-	Aravidu	1570-1650 c.e.

OTQ (1 MARKS)

Q1: Who was / were the founder of Vijay nagar Empire ?

Ans: Two brothers Harihara & Bukka.

Q2: In which Area Gajapati rulers were rulling.

Ans: Orissa.

Q3: Local communities of merchants were known by which name ?

Ans: Kudirai Chetty.

Q4: How many dynasties were exercised control on Vijay nagar Empire?

Ans: 4 , (Sangam, Saluvas, Tuluvas, Aravidu)

Q5: What is the present name of Vijaynagar

Ans: Hampi .

Q6: Writer the name of Capital / Capitals of Vijayanagar Empire .

Ans: Vijaynagar , Penukonda , Chandragiri , respectively .

Q7: Battle year of the Talikota?

Ans: 1565 C.E.

Q8: Battle of Talikota was also known as another name –

Ans: Rakshasi – Tangadi

Q9: Who was the chief minister of Vijayanagar at that time?

Ans: Rama Raya.

Q10: Who was Abdur Razzaq.

Ans: An Ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut .

Q.11. Who was Colonel Colin Mackenzie?

Ans. a). An employee of the English East India Company.

b). Ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800

Q.12 What do you know about Gopuram ?

Ans: Gopuram is a large pyramidal tower constructed over the entrance gate of a temple.

Q.13 What do you know about Mandapam?

Ans: Mandapam were pillared outdoor hall for public rituals

Q1.4 Why do you think agricultural tracts were incorporated within the fortified area?

Ans. To be prepared for their protection against the sieges

Q.15:- Hampi town is located in the bank of which river.

Ans. It is located on the bank of Tungabhadra river.

Q.16:- Who was Colin Mackenzie?

Ans. He was a famous engineer, surveyor and humanist.

Q.17:- How did the water requirements problems solved in Vijayanagar Empire?

Ans. The natural reservoir, providing water for Vijayanagar is Tungabhadra River.

S.A. (3-Marks)

Q18. Describe the main features of the temples in Vijayanagara Empire.

Ans. 1. Architects were influenced by the Indo-Islamic architectural styles.

2. Huge structure of temple.

3. Gopuram and Mandapas.

4. Temples were the symbol of Kings Power and resource.

5. Building of story upon story above the "garbhagriha" called Vimana.

6. Architecture was 'Dravida Style' but it had its own distinct features.

7. Temples have a Kalyanamandapa, used to music, dance, drama etc.

Q19. How were the water requirements of Vijayanagara met?

Ans. *Water requirements of Vijayanagara were met by the river Tungabhadra.

* Tanks were made to overcome this problem.

* Kamalapuram tank was used for irrigation and needs of the royal centers.

* Hiriya canal was the most prominent water works.

Q.20. What is Amara - Nayaka System?

Ans. It was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.

- Many features of this system were derived from Delhi Sultanate.

Long Answer - (8 Marks)

Q.21. Describe the main causes responsible for the downfall of Vijayanagara Empire.

Ans. Weakness of the Central Government.

1. Weak successor.

2. Rules of the different dynasties.

3. Continuous struggles against Bahamani Empire.

4. Role of Army.

5. Battle of Talikota.

Q.22. Describe the salient features of the administration of Vijayanagara Empire.

Ans. 1. The King.

2. Cabinet minister.

3. Provincial Government.

4. Local administration.

5. Judicial administration.

6. Financial administration.

7. Amar Nayak System.

Q.23. Describe the contribution of Krishnadeva Raya the greatest King of the Vijayanagara.

Ans. 1. His period is characterized by expansion and consolidation.

2. Broad toleration prevailed in his empire.

3. After a series of battles Vijayanagara emerged as a strongest military power.

4. Preach and Prosperity.

5. Efficient administration under his sway.

6. Productive agriculture.

7. Flourished inland coastal and overseas trade.

8. He was a great builder.

9. He was a scholar of Telugu and patron of Telugu, Kannada and Tamil poets.

10. He was a man of justice.

Passage based Question:

The bazaar Paes gives a vivid description of the bazaar: Going forward, you have a broad and beautiful street ... In this street live many merchants, and there you will find all sorts of rubies, and diamonds, and emeralds, and pearls, and seed-pearls, and cloths, and every other sort of thing there is on earth and that you may wish to buy. Then you have there every evening a fair where they sell many common horses and nags, and also many

citrons, and limes, and oranges, and grapes, and every other kind of garden stuff, and wood; you have all in this street. More generally, he described the city as being “the best provided city in the world” with the markets “stocked with provisions such as rice, wheat, grains, India corn and a certain amount of barley and beans, moong, pulses and horse-gram” all of which were cheaply and abundantly available. According to Fernao Nuniz, the Vijayanagara markets were “overflowing with abundance of fruits, grapes and oranges, limes, pomegranates, jackfruit and mangoes and all very cheap”. Meat too was sold in abundance in the marketplaces. Nuniz describes “mutton, pork, venison, partridges, hares, doves, quail and all kinds of birds, sparrows, rats and cats and lizards” as being sold in the market of Bisnaga (Vijayanagara).

(i) How did Ibn Battuta describe about the bazaar?

Ans- All sorts of rubies, and diamonds, and emeralds, and pearls, and seed-pearls, and cloths; merchants living here; every evening a fair where they sell many common horses and nags, and also many citrons, and limes, and oranges, and grapes, and every other kind of garden stuff and wood.

(ii) What did Fernao Nuniz say about market of vegetables?

Ans- Overflowing with abundance of fruits, grapes and oranges, limes, pomegranates, jackfruit and mangoes and all very cheap”. Meat too was sold in abundance in the marketplaces.

(iii) What kind of arrangements were there for the provision of water in Vijayanagar empire?

Ans- Natural basin of Tungabhadra; Streams from the rocky outcrops; Kamalapuram Tank; Hiriya canal.



THEME-8

Peasants, Zamindars and the State **Agrarian Society and the Mughal Empire** **(C. Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries)**

Concepts in nutshell

1. Peasants and agricultural production - Geographical Diversity Looking for sources Historical Epic and Records, Important chronicles - Ain-i-Akbari, Records from Gujrat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Peasants and their lands - cultivation was based on the principle of individual Ownership.
Irrigation and Technology - Expansion of agriculture, monsoon remained the Backbone of Indian agriculture, artificial system of irrigations had to be devised, Agriculture often harnessed cattle energy. An abundance of crops - two major crops - the kharif and the rabi, new crops came from different parts of the world.
2. The village community. Caste and rural milieu - Rajputs are mentioned as peasants. Panchayats and headman - The panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body; the headman was chosen through the consensus of the village elders, functions of the panchayat. Village artisans - The existence of substantial members of artisans. A little republic (?) - deep inequities based on caste and gender distinctions.
3. Women in agrarian Society - women's role in the production process, high mortality rates among women; women petitioned to the panchayat; hindu and muslim women inherited zamindaris.
4. Forest and tribes - Beyond settled villages, livelihood came from the gathering of forest produce, hunting and shifting agriculture, jungles provided a good defence. Inroads into forests - the state required elephants for the army, hunting expeditions by the Mughals, the spread of commercial agriculture.

OTQ (1 MARKS)

Q1: Who was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the Mughal Empire.

Ans: Diwan .

Q2: What was 'jama' ?

Ans: The jama was the amount assessed.

Q3: What was hasil ?

Ans: The amount collected in revenue system.

Q4: Which type of land was known as Polaj ?

Ans: Polaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop.

Q5. Mention various duties performed by state officials in the 16th century?

Ans. They collect land revenue, measure the lands and keep records etc.

Q6. Who was the author of Ain-I Akbari?

Ans. Abul Fazl, writer of Ain-I Akbari, gems of Akbar's court.

Q.7. What was Jins-i-Kamil?

Ans. Cash Crop .Literally perfect crops. Example - cotton and sugarcane.

Q.8. What were the functions of panchayat in Mughal period?

Ans. Community welfare – Construction of bandh or digging the canal.

Q.9. Name any two sources that provides the information about the agriculture in Mughal Period.

Ans. i. Ain-i-Akbari

ii. Accounts of foreign travellers.

iii. Records of British India. // (ANY TWO)

Q.10. Who were Raiyat? How many types of Raiyat?

Ans. They were peasants. There are two types of Raiyat - Khud-Kashta and Pahi-Kashta.

Q11. Who were the Khud- kashta and Pahi- Kashta ?

Ans. They refers to two kinds of peasants -

Khud-Kashta - were residents of the Village in which they held their land.

Pahi-Kashta - were non-resident cultivators.

Q.12. How many seasons of agriculture according to Ain?

Ans. According to Ain-i-Akbari, agriculture was organized around the two major seasonal cycles – The kharif and the Rabi.

SA (3 Marks).

Q.13. Why did the Mughal Emperor take interest in developing agriculture ?

Ans. Because it was the main source of income of the empire. At that time land revenue was the most important income factor for the Mughal Empire.

Q.14. Write the factors responsible for the expansion of agriculture during 16th and 17th century.

Ans.1.Excess of land.

2. Availability of labourers.

3. Irrigation facilities.

Q15. Is it correct to say the village as a little republic?

Ans.1. No, there was individual ownership of assets and deep inequities based on caste and gender.

2. Powerful groups, exploited the weaker sections.

Q.16. What was the role of Village Panchayats and Headman?(Head Panch)

Ans. 1. Panchayat was headed by a headman.

2. Panchayat derived its funds from contributions made by individuals.

3. Entertaining revenue officials who visited the village.

4. Community welfare.

5. Ensure the caste boundaries

6. To oversee the conduct of the member of the village community.

7. Authority to levy fines and give punishment.

Q17. Describe the role played by women in agricultural Production.

Ans.1. They worked with men in the field

2. Women sowed, weeded and threshed the harvest.
3. Spinning yarn, making clay, pottery, embroidery.

Q 18. Give a brief account of land revenue system of Mughals.

Ans.1. Land Revenue was the main source of the income.

2. It consists two stages - i) Assessment ii) Actual collection.
3. Control over agricultural Production and fixation of the tax.
4. Revenue office - Amil Guzar.
5. Payment of tax - in cash or crop.
6. Land measurement and classification of Land.
7. Tax was fixed as per the quantity of land.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.19 Explain the role played by the Zamindars in Mughal India.

Ans.1. Zamindars did not directly participate in the process of agricultural production but they enjoyed high status in the society.

2. They hold their personal lands. They could sell the land.
3. They enjoyed many social and economic privileges.
4. They belonged to the upper caste.
5. They rendered certain services to the state.
6. They had right to collect revenue.
7. The Zamindars had kept control over the military resources.
8. Important role in developing the agricultural land.
9. Highest position in the society.

Q 20. Write in brief about the Mansabadari system Write its merits and demerits also.

Ans.1. Introduced during Akbar's period.

2. All holders of government offices held rank (Mansabs) comprising of two numerical designations.

i) Zat (Position & Salary) ii) Sawar - Number of Horsemen he required.

Merits -

1. Qualification as based of rank.
2. Forceful army.
3. Good on revolts.
4. Ban on corruption.

Demerits -i) Luxurious life.

ii) Misuse of money

iii) Loyalty of the soldiers.

Q21. Explain why does Ain-i-Akbari remain important event today?

Ans.1. Because it provides glimpses of Mughal Empire.

2. Valuable information about the political events of the time.
3. Information about country, people, products.
4. Information about various customs and practices, literacy, religious tradition.
5. Information about Mughal provinces.

(Source based Questions)

Classification of lands under Akbar

The following is a listing of criteria of classification excerpted from the Ain:

The Emperor Akbar in his profound sagacity classified the lands and fixed a different revenue to be paid by each. Polaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength.

Chachar is land that has lain fallow for three or four years. Banjar is land uncultivated for five years and more. Of the first two kinds of land, there are three classes, good, middling, and bad. They add together the produce of each sort, and the third of this represents the medium produce, one-third part of which is exacted as the Royal dues.

Q22. Explain the classification of land by Akbar.

Ans. Polaj, Parauti, Chachar, Banjar.

Q23. How the revenue was fixed for the two types of land?

Ans. Production of each type of land added together then one third was the tax.

Q24. Suggest some other ways of your own.

Ans. Other way is Kankut.

THEME-9

Kings and Chronicles The Mughal Courts

(C. Sixteenth-Seventeenth Centuries)

Key concepts in nutshell

- The Mughals and their empire - The name Mughal derives from Mongols.
- The production of chronicles.
- From Turkish to Persian - Mughal court chronicles were written in Persian.
- The making of manuscripts - all books in Mughals were manuscripts i.e. they were handwritten.
- The Akbarnama and Badshahnama- among the important illustrated Mughal official histories the Akbarnama and Badshahnama.
- A unifying force- sulh-i-kul-Abul Fazl describes the ideal sulh-i-kul (absolute peace)
- Capitals and courts- capital city- the heart of Mughal empire is capital city. Where the court assemble.
- Titles and Gifts- The granting of titles to men of merit was an important aspect of Mughal policy.
- OTQ(1MARKS)

Q1: In which language Baburnama was written

- Ans: Turkish.

Q2: Who is author of Baburnama .

- Ans: Babur.

Q3: Who is the author of Humayunama ?

- Ans: Gulbadan Begum .

Q4: What is Razmnma ?

- Ans: Razmnama is the translated book of the Mahabharata .

Q5: Who is the author of Badshahnama .

- Ans: Abdul Hamid Lahori .

Q6: What was Chahar taslim and sijida ?

- Ans: It was the method of salutation .

Q7: Which was the new capital of Shahjahan

- Ans: Shahjahanabad (Delhi)

Q.8 Who was the founder of Mughal Dynasty?

Ans: Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire.

Q9. What do you mean by Kitab Khana?

Ans: It was place to keep the chronicles who were also prepared in Kitab Khana.

Q.10. Who wrote Akbarnama?

Ans. a) Abul Fazl wrote Akbarnama

S.A. (3-Marks)

Q11. What are the Mughal Chronicles ?

Ans. a) Commissioned by the Mughal place where different process of production of books like making paper, printing, painting, binding etc. were done.

b) They are important source for studying the empire and its court.

Q12. What is Sulh-i-Kul?

Ans. a) Akbar's Religious Policy.

b) Sulh-i-Kul means absolute peace.

In this ideal emperor was source of all peace and stability, stood above all religious and ethnic groups, insured justice and peace.

Q13. What was meant by 'Kitabkhana'?

Ans. a) Kitab Khana means place where different process of production of books like making paper, printing, binding etc. were done.

b) It was a place where the emperor's collection of Manuscripts were kept and produced.

Q14. Who wrote Akbarnama? Describe its content in brief.

Ans.a) Abul Fazl wrote Akbarnama.

b) Content - It is divided into three books.

- c) Ain-i-Akbari the first volume contains the history of mankind from Adam to one celestial cycle of Akbar's life.
- d) Second volume closes in the forty sixth regional years (1601) of Akbar.
- e) To provide a detailed description of Akbar's reign.
- f) It gives a synchronic picture of all aspects of Akbar's empire - geographic, social, administrative and cultural.

Q15. Describe in brief about the ideal of Din-i-Ilahi.

Ans. a) Introduced by Akbar as the state religion.

- b) God is one and Akbar is the representative of the prophet.
- c) To Utter-Allah-Hu-Akbar.
- d) The followers deemed the fire as sacred and worshipped the Sun God.
- e) Vegetarian followers.
- f) They looked up on all religions with a sense of respect.
- g) Performed their obituaries during their lifetime.

Q16. What was the composition of the ruling class in India during the Mughal Period?

Ans. a) Mughal nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups.

- b) It was like a bouquet of flowers.
- c) Turani, Irani, Rajput, Indian Muslims.

Q17. Write in brief about the Mughal Provincial administration.

Ans. Head of provincial government was - governor.

- a. He reported directly to the emperor.
- b. Provinces (Subas) were divided into Sarkar.
- c. Sarkars into parganas under - qanungo, chaudhary and qazi.
- d. Each department was supported by official staff.

Q18. Write in brief about the Religious Policy of Akbar.

Ans. Akbar believed in the equality of all religious.

- a) Secular outlook.
- b) Interaction with people of different faiths.

- c) Freedom to all religious sects.
- d) Grants and support to all religions.
- e) Introduced Sulh-i-Kul.

Q.19. Why were many Zamindaris auctioned after the permanent settlement?

Ans. Agricultural products prices were very low. The East India Company had fixed high amount of revenue.

Q.20. What steps were taken by East India Company to control the Zamindars?

- Ans.(1) The troops of Zamindars were disbanded;
 (2) The courts were brought under the control of British collectors.

Long Answer (8 Marks)

Q 21. Describe in brief about the architecture under the Mughals-

- Ans. a) Babar and Humayun did not get the time to construct the buildings.
- b) During Akbar's period - Agra Fort, Buland Darwaja, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Panch Mahal, Jodha Bai's Palace, Birbal Palace, Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti.
 - c) Akbar's Tomb - Sikandara.
 - d) Jama Masjid, Taj Mahal, Moti Masjid, Lal quila Delhi-Shahjahan.
 - e) Shahi Masjid at Lahore by Aurangzeb.

Q22. Describe in brief the elements of the Mughal ideal of Kingship.

- Ans. a) The concept of divine light- In which the divine light was transmitted to the king who then became the source of spiritual guidance for his subject.
- B) A unifying force - Emperor was a source of all peace, stability and justice.
 - C) Implementation of Sulh-i-Kul through state policy.

The Mughal nobility was a composite one comprising of Iranis, Turanis, Afghans, Rajputs, Deccan's etc. With loyalty to the King. e) Secular religious policy.

D) Idea of Just sovereignty as social contract.

Q23. Describe the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal Court.

Ans. a) Physical arrangement of the court, focused on the sovereign and status.

- a. The throne (Takht) was the center of power.
- b. In court, status was determined by spatial proximity to the king.
- c. Social control in court society.
- d. The forms of salutation to the ruler.
- e. The protocols of government diplomatic envoys at the Mughal Court were equally explicit.
- f. The day began with personal religious devotions then Jharokha Darshan.
- g. After that conduct of primary business of his government.
- h. Discuss the confidential matters.
- i. Celebration of festivals.

Passage based Question:

In praise of taswir

Abu'l Fazl held the art of painting in high esteem: Drawing the likeness of anything is called taswir. His Majesty from his earliest youth, has shown a great predilection for this art, and gives it every encouragement, as he looks upon it as a means both of study and amusement. A very large number of painters have been set to work. Each week, several supervisors and clerks of the imperial workshop submit before the emperor the work done by each artist, and His Majesty gives a reward and increases the monthly salaries of the artists according to the excellence displayed. ... Most excellent painters are now to be found, and masterpieces, worthy of a Bihzad, may be placed at the side of the wonderful works of the European painters who have attained worldwide fame. The minuteness in detail, the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in pictures are incomparable; even inanimate objects look as if they have life. More than a hundred painters have become famous masters of the art. This is especially true of the Hindu artists. Their pictures surpass our conception of things. Few, indeed, in the whole world are found equal to them.

- (i) Why did Abu'l Fazl consider the art of painting important?

Ans- Means both of study and amusement; the general finish and the boldness of execution now observed in pictures are incomparable; even inanimate objects look as if they have life.

(ii) How did he seek to legitimise this art?

Ans- Abul Fazl: an artist has a unique way of recognising God when he must come to feel that he cannot bestow life on his work ...”

(iii) Why was painting a bone of contention between the emperor and the orthodox Islamic group?

Ans- The reference of Islamic prohibition of the portrayal of human beings enshrined in the Qur’an as well as the had is, which described an incident from the life of the Prophet Muhammad. Here the Prophet is cited as having forbidden the depiction of living beings in a naturalistic manner as it would suggest that the artist was seeking to appropriate the power of creation.

THEME – 10
COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE
Exploring official archives

Key concepts in nutshell

- Bengal- Establishment of colonial rule- New land revenue, Auction system under Warren Hastings, 1793 Permanent Revenue settlement in Bengal by Lord Cornwallis 10/11th part of produce - British, 1/11th part of produce to zamindars
- Crises in village economy, revenue demand of the state was fixed.
- The rise of the Jotedars, Their land was cultivated through share croppers.
- Resistance of Zamindars, their land was auctioned frequently.
- The fifth report- report submitted to British parliament 1813.
- The Hoe and the Plough- Shifting agriculture, expensive of village economy.
- Paharias - hunters food gathers connected with forests, invaded settled farmers 1770
- Santhals- settled in Bengal- practiced cultivation; land demarcated to them known as Damin-i-Koh.
- Conflicts with unsettled Paharias- 1850- they resisted the British- Santhals revolt.
- Revolt in the Bombay and Deccan- 1875.
- Burning of account book of money lenders and shop keepers
- New revenue System- Ryotwari system in Bombay Deccan- Direct settlement, land assessed for 30 years subject to periodic revision.
- Experience of injustice by peasants.

OTQ (1 MARKS)

Q.1. Why did deccan riots commission formed?

Ans. Government of Bombay set up commission of enquiry to investigate causes of deccan riots.

Q.2. When did limitation law passed by British ?

Ans. 1859

Q.3. Who were Paharias?

Ans. Paharias were hill folk.

Q.4. Who were Jotedars?

Ans. Jotedar were located in village and exercise direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers.

Q.5. What was the British policy towards Pahariyas?

Ans. In 1770 the British embarked upon a brutal policy of extermination hunting Pahariyas down and killing them.

Q.6. What were Paharias livelihood?

Ans. Subsisting on forest produce and practicing shifting cultivation.

Q.7. Why did Zamidar defaulted at payment?

Ans. The initial demand was very high. This was because it failed.

S. A. (3 Marks)

Q.8 Why were many Zamindaris auctioned after the Permanent Settlement?

Ans. Agricultural products prices were very low. The East India Company had fixed high amount of revenue.

Q.9 What steps were taken by East India Company to control the Zamindars?

Ans. (1) The troops of Zamindars were disbanded;
(2) The courts were brought under the control of British collectors.

Q.10. How did Jotdars resist Zamindars?

Ans. (1) They prevented Zamindars from performing their duties;
(2) They mobilized riots against Zamindars.

Q.11 When and who introduced permanent settlement?

Ans. In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced permanent settlement.

Q.12 what were the demerits of ryotwari system?

Ans. The land revenue was very high. To pay land revenue was compulsory.

Q.13 what was fifth report?

Ans. The fifth report was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813 about administrative activities of the East India Company.

Q.14 Examine the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias during 18th century.

Ans. (1) Firstly British adopted policy of extermination.

(2) Augustus Cleveland, the collector of Bhagalpur proposed policy of pacification.

(3) Under policy of pacification Paharia chiefs was to ensure proper conduct of their men.

(4) Paharia went into mountains and deep forests and continued their war against outsiders.

Q.15. What was Damin-i-Koh? Why did Santhals resist against Britishers during 18th century.

Ans. Damin-i-Koh was a large area given by British to Santhals. The colonial government had imposed heavy taxes on their land. The money lenders were charging high rates of interest and snatching their lands. The Zamindars asserted control over their land.

Q.16 How did the Zamindars manage to retain control over their Zamindaris?

Ans. (1) Benami sales enabled the estate to be sold at a low price back to the Zamindar.

(2) New Zamindars were attacked by former Zamindars.

(3) The ryots resisted the entry of outsiders.

(4) Some Zamindaris were declared property of ladies.

Q.17 Why Jotedar were more powerful than Zamindar?

Ans. (1) The Jotedar had vast area of land.

(2) He was a local moneylender.

(3) He was local trader.

(4) The Jotedar lived in the village.

(5) He would not allow Zamindar to perform his duties.

Q.18. How did American civil war affect the lives of ryots in India?

Ans. (1) Traders of the Bombay persuaded farmer for growing more cotton.

(2) Money lenders were ready for long term loans.

(3) Cotton productive area doubled between 1860-1864.

(4) The government started to collect more land revenue from peasants.

(5) Only rich farmers gained profit.

Q.19 What are the problems of using official sources in writing about the history of peasants?

Ans. (1) The official sources reflect official concerns and interpretation of events.

(2) The government was not ready to admit that discontent was because of government action.

(3) Official reports must be verified with evidence gathered from newspapers, unofficial records, legal records and oral sources.

Q.20. What were the reason of the rise of Jotedar? Describe it.

Ans. I. By the early 19th century Jotedar had aquaired vast area of land some time as much as several thousand acres.

II. They controlled local trade as well as money lending exercising immense power over poorer cuiltivators of the region.

III. Jotedar were located in village and exercise direct control over a considerable section of poor villagers.

IV. When the Estate of Zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment Jotedar were often amongst the purchasers.

Q21. Why did Zamidar default at payment? Discuss it.

- Ans.
- (i) The initial demand was very high this was because it was failed if the demand was fixed for all time to come the Company would never be able to claim a share of increased income from land when prices grows and cultivation expanded to minimize this anticipated loss , the company paid the revenue demand high.
 - (ii) This high demand was imposed in 1790s a time when the prices of agriculture produce were depressed making it difficult for Ryot to pay their dues to the zamindar.
 - (iii) The revenue was invariable regardless of harvest and had to be paid punctually.
 - (iv) Permanent settlement initially limited the power of Zamindar to collect the rent from the Ryot and managed its zamindari.

Q.22 . Why did deccan riots commission formed? Write their report.

- (i) Government of Bombay set up a commission of enquiry to investigate causes of Deccan riots.
- (ii) The commission produced a report that was presented to british parliament in 1878.
- (iii) It held enquires in the district where the riots spread, recorded statement of riots and eyewitness.

Q23. Examine the impact of limitation law passed by British in 1859.

Ans. 1859 British passed a limitation law that stated that loan bond signed between money lender and Royt would have validity for three years which check the accumulation of interest over time. The moneylender however turned around a law for forcing the ryot to sign to new bond every three years; money lenders used variety of other means to short change the ryot; they refuse to give receipt when loan repaid, entered fictitious figures in bond, acquired the harvest at low prices and ultimately took over peasants property.

Q.24. Who were Paharias? What were their livelihood?

Ans. Paharias were hill folk. they lived around the Rajmahal Hills, subsisting on forest produce and practicing shifting cultivation. They cleared patches of forest by cutting bushes and burning the undergrowth. On the patches, enriched by the potash from the ash, the Pahariyas grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption.

Q.25. What was the British policy towards Pahariyas? Write any two points.

- (i) In 1770 the British embarked upon a brutal policy of extermination hunting Pahariyas down and killing them.
- (ii) By the 1780s Augustus Cleveland the collector of Bhagalpur proposed a policy of pacification. Pahariya Chiefs were given an annual allowance and made responsible for proper conduct of their men. They were expected to maintain order in their locality.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.26. In what ways was the livelihood of the Paharias different from that of Santhals?

Ans . (1) The Paharias practiced shifting cultivation and lived on forest production. The Santhals practised settled-cultivation.

(2) The agriculture of the paharias depended on hoe. Santhals practised with plough.

(3) Besides agriculture the forest products too were means of livelihood of the Paharias. The Santhals gave up life of mobility and had started settled cultivation.

(4) The Paharias were intimately related to the forest because of their occupations. The Santhals were settled in a specific region.

(5) The Paharias regularly raided plains for food, power and tax. The Santhals had friendly relations with British, moneylender and traders.

(6) The Paharias liked to gather forest produce for selling in the market but Santhals did not like it.

Q.27. What explains the anger of the Deccan ryots against the moneylenders?

Ans. (1) Ryotwari settlement of land revenue was direct revenue settlement of government with ryot.

(2) The peasants were in need of money for many purposes.

(3) Once they got entangled in the clutches of Sahukar, it became very difficult for them to get them self free from it.

(4) Being unable to return back the loan to the moneylender, they had no choice but to give up all their possessions.

(5) They took land on rent and animals on hire from Sahukar.

(6) The Sahukars would not give receipts when loans were repaid.

(7) Fictitious figures were entered in the bonds.

(8) Peasants' harvest was procured at low prices.

(9) The government increased the land revenue from 50 to 100 percent.

(10) After American civil war, moneylenders refused to extend advances.

(11) The moneylender started renewing the bond every three years.

Q.28. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below;

On 16 May, 1875 the district magistrate of Poona wrote to the police commissioner:

On arrival at Supa on Saturday May 15, learnt of the disturbance. One house of a money lender was burnt down; about a dozen were forcibly broken into and completely gutted of their content. Account papers, bonds, grains, country cloth were burnt in the street where heaps of ashes are still to be seen. The chief constable apprehended 50 persons. Stolen property worth Rs. 2000 was recovered. The estimated loss is over Rs. 25000. Moneylenders claim is over 1 lakh.

(I) Where and how did the Deccan riots start?

Ans. The riot started from Supa, a large village in Poona district. It was market centre where many shopkeepers and moneylenders lived. On 12 May, 1875 riots from the surrounding rural areas attacked the shopkeepers and demanded their bahikhatas and debt bonds. They burnt the khatas and looted grain shops.

(II) What steps did the British take to quell the revolt?

Ans. The British established police station in the village. Reinforcements were rushed to the Deccan. 95% people were arrested and many were convicted.

(III) State two reasons why peasants revolted?

Ans. High revenue demand and rigid system of collection angered the peasants, the moneylenders manipulating laws and forging accounts.

Q29. How did zamindar of Bengal succeed to save their zamindari during auction? 8
Explain it.

- Ans
- (i) Numerous purchasers came to the auction and estate were sold to highest bidder. Many of purchasers turned out to be servants and agent of Rajas who had bought the land on behalf of their masters
 - (ii) Over 95% of sale at the auction was fictitious the Rajas state had been publically sold but he remained in control of his Zamindari.
 - (iii) When a part of state was auctioned zamindars' men bought property, out bidding other purchasers. Subsequently they refused to pay of money, so that state had to be re sold. Once again it was bought by Zamindar's agent, once again the purchase money was not paid, once again there was an auction.
At last the state was sold at low price back to zamindar's men.
 - (iv) When people from outside, the Zamindari bought an Estate at an auction, they could not always take possession. Sometimes even the Ryot resisted entry of outsiders.
 - (v) Many Rajas transferred some of his zamindari to his mother. Since company had decreed that property of women could not be taken over.
 - (vi) By the above methods rajas succeed to save their zamindari during auction at British time.

Q30. Give the account of Buchanan in detail. Why did East India Company appoint him as surveyor? Explain it.

- Ans
- (i) Buchanan was the employee of East India Company and he marched every where with draftmen, surveyors.
 - (ii) Buchanan had specific instructions about what he had to look for and what

had to record according to company need because company wanted to exploit Indian resources.

- (iii) Buchanan was extra ordinary observer. He observed the stones and rocks, different strata and layers of soil he searched for minerals, iron, mica granite and saltpeter.
- (iv) Buchanan wrote how the land could be transformed and made more productive.
- (v) What craft could be cultivated, which trees cut down and which ones grown.
- (vi) Buchanan vision and Priorities different from those of the local inhabitants, his assessment of what was necessary was set by the commercial concerned of the company.
- (vii) He was inevitably critical of life style of forest dwellers and felt that forest land to be turned into agricultural lands. He gave the details of santhal life style.
- (viii) Company wanted to consolidated its power and expanded its commerce by natural resources it could control.

Hence company appointed Buchanan survey the natural resources of India in Rajmahal hills.

Q31. Who were Santhal ? why did they revolt against british.

Ans. I. Santhal were the tribals residing foothill of rajmahal. By 1832 a large areas of land was demarcated as damin-I koh.

II. The Land to santhal stipulated that at least one – tenth of the area was to cleared and cultivated within ten years .

III. Cultivation expanded, an increased volume of revenue flowed into company,s coffers.

IV. The santhals soon founded that the land they had bought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands. The state was leving heavy taxes on the land that the santhal cleared.

V. Moneylender (dekus) were charging them high rate of interest and taking over the land when land debt remained unpaid.

VI. Zamindars were asserting control over Damin area.

VII. By the 1850s Santhals thought that time had come to rebel against zamindars, moneylender, and colonial state. Siddhu Manjhi and Kanhu were revolt leaders of Santhal community.

VIII. Revolt began in 1855 and Santhals attacked British, Dikus, moneylender and killed so many Britishers.

IX. But British crushed the revolt brutally by killing, hanging Santhal leaders and Santhal people. In 1856 Santhal pargana was created, carving out 5500 sq miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

1. On clearance and settled cultivation

Passing through one village in the lower Rajmahal hills, Buchanan wrote:

The view of the country is exceedingly fine, the cultivation, especially the narrow valleys of rice winding in all directions, the cleared lands with scattered trees, and the rocky hills are in perfection; all that is wanted is some appearance of progress in the area and a vastly extended and improved cultivation, of which the country is highly susceptible. Plantations of Asan and Palas, for Tassar (Tassar silk worms) and Lac, should occupy the place of woods to as great an extent as the demand will admit; the remainder might be all cleared, and the greater part cultivated, while what is not fit for the purpose, might rear Plamira (palmyra) and Mowa (*mahua*).

- (i) Mention about Buchanan's opinion of how the land of Rajmahal hills could be made more productive.

Ans- Plantations of Asan and Palas, for Tassar (Tassar silk worms) and Lac; while what is not fit for the purpose, might rear Plamira (palmyra) and Mowa (*mahua*).

- (ii) How were Buchanan's vision and priorities on development different from the local inhabitants? Explain.

Ans- Buchanan's assessment of what was necessary was shaped by the commercial concerns of the Company and modern Western notions of what constituted progress. He was inevitably critical of the lifestyles of forest dwellers and felt that forests had to be turned into agricultural lands.

(iii) Explain how the inhabitants of the Rajmahal hills felt about Buchanan's ideas of production.

Ans-The experience of pacification campaigns and memories of brutal repression shaped the perception of British infiltration into the Rajmahal area. Every white man appeared to represent a power that was destroying their way of life and means of survival, snatching away their control over their forests and lands. People were hostile, apprehensive of officials and unwilling to talk to them. In many instances they deserted their villages and absconded.

THEME - 11

REBELS AND THE RAJ

1857 Revolt and its Representations

Key concepts in nutshell

- Rebels and the Raj- The revolt of 1857 and its representation Pattern of Rebellion- People from different walks of life plunged into the revolt- due to their hatred against the oppressive policies of the British Centres of the Revolt- Lucknow, Kanpur, Bareilly, Meerut, Arrah in Bihar.
- Leaders- Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Nana Saheb, Kunwar Singh, Bakht Khan, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Tatya Tope.
- Awadh revolt- Direct annexation policy of Dalhousie- 1856. Hatred provoked- dispossessed taluqdars of Awadh, injustice done to Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh embittered the people.
- Revolt of the sepoys :
 - 1) Policy of social superiority of British
 - 2) Interference in religious matters- greased cartridges issues. -
The vision of unity:
 - 1) Hindu Muslim unity
 - 2) Search for alternative powers
 - 3) Rebels established parallel administration, in Delhi, Lucknow and Kanpur after capturing centres of British power. Later they failed. British policy of repression.
- Repression- 1857- North India was brought under strict law to pronged attack of British--one from Calcutta to North India, another from Punjab to recover Delhi, 27000 Muslims hanged.
- Image of the Revolt- Pictorial images produced by British and Indians- posters and cartoons.
- The performance of terror :
 - 1) Execution of rebels
- Nationalist imageries:
 - 1) Inspiration to nationalists
Celebration as first war of independence leaders depicted as heroic figures

OTQ (1 MARKS)

Q.1. What was the immediate cause for the mutiny of 1857?

Ans. In 1857, there was rumour that the soldiers were given new cartridges coated with the fat of cows and pigs.

Q.2. What was Subsidiary Alliance System?

Ans. It was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798.

Q.3. Why is the Mutiny of 1857 called a struggle for independence?

Ans. People from all sections came together to fight against the British rule .

Q.4. What was the Doctrine of Lapse theory?

Ans. It was the policy of Dalhousie, the then Govenor General. This Doctrine was based on the idea that in case a ruler of dependent state died childless, the right of ruling over the state lapsed to the sovereign.

Q.5. When and who annexed Awadh into British Empire?

Ans. Awadh was annexed into British Empire by Lord Dalhousie in 1856.

Q.6. What were the main reasons behind the failure of the mutiny of 1857?

Ans. (i) Lack of good and effective leadership.

(ii) Superior strategy and military power of British.

Q.7 Who introduced subsidiary alliance? Name four powers which accepted it?

Ans. Lord Wellesley introduced subsidiary alliance. Hyderabad, Awadh, Mysore, Surat, Tanjor were early subsidiary states.

Q.8. Give two military causes for revolt of 1857?

Ans. (1) British officers showed sense of superiority.

(2) Greased cartridges.

Q.9. Why was the revolt in Awadh so extensive?

Ans. (1) The British dethroned Nawab Wazid Ali Shah.

(2) Zamindars, Talukadars and peasants did not like British.

Q.10. Mention two economic causes for revolt of 1857?

Ans. (1) Peasants were exploited by British and moneylenders.

(2) Craftmen were jobless.

Q.11. What was doctrine of lapse?

Ans. The native states without natural successor were forcefully made part of British Empire.

Q.12. Which four centres of the revolt were more aggressive against British?

Ans. Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, Gwalior.

S. A. (3 Marks)

Q.13 Why did the mutinous sepoys in many places turn to erstwhile rulers to provide leadership to the revolt?

Ans. (1) Native rulers were natural leader of the people.

(2) They believed that Hindu Muslim unity is compulsory.

(3) They wanted to restore the pre-British world.

(4) Delhi was capital city in Mughal India and last Mughal emperor was there so rebels requested him for the leadership.

(5) Mostly, kings had experience of leadership and organization.

Q.14. What were the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels?

Ans. (1) Both Hindus and Muslims requested Bahadur Shah for leadership.

(2) The proclamation issued during the revolt, appealed to all sections equally.

(3) The sentiments of both communities were respected and cared.

(4) The posters glorified the pre-British unity.

(5) Hindus and Muslims were equally member of the military commanding committee.

Q.15. What steps did the British took to quell the uprising?

Ans. (1) Marshall Law was clamped throughout the north India.

(2) All Englishmen were empowered to punish Indians.

(3) The common process of law and trial was brought to an end.

(4) British army assisted from many sides.

(5) Many native states assisted against rebels.

(6) Rebels were cruelly punished.

Q.16. Discuss the extent to which religious beliefs shaped the revolt of 1857.

Ans. (1) Common Indian people did not like new education system without any discrimination.

(2) Study of Bible was compulsory in missionary schools.

(3) Christianity was common in Jails.

(4) A law was passed which enabled converted Christian to inherit his ancestral property.

(5) Under general service Enlistment act every new service undertook to serve anywhere in India.

(6) The government decided to replace the old guns by the new rifles.

(7) Abolition of sati and other social reforms.

Q.17 Discuss the evidences that indicated planning and coordination on the part of rebels.

Ans.

(1) Mostly cantonments soldiers were revolting.

(2) The rebels after revolting in Meeru set out for Delhi immediately. They wanted support of the Mughal emperor.

(3) The messengers were working for transmitting news from one place to another.

(4) Native officers' panchayats were convened at night and collective decisions were taken.

(5) To send chapattis from one place to another place was common.

(6) New administration was established.

Q.18 What were strengths and weaknesses of the revolt of 1857?

Ans. Strengths-

- (1) Complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims,
- (2) Common people were also revolting,
- (3) All rebels wanted freedom.

Weakness-

- (1) The revolt failed to spread to all areas,
- (2) All communities did not support,
- (3) Many rulers were supporter of British,
- (4) The rebel leaders were suspicious and jealous of each other,
- (5) The rebel soldiers were not well equipped.

Q.19. What was Subsidiary Alliance System?

Ans. (i) It was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798.

(ii) According to its terms, the British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power.

(iii) In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed, whose expenditure would be borne by the ally.

Q.20. Why is the Mutiny of 1857 called a struggle for independence?

Ans. (i) People from all sections came together to fight against the British rule.

(ii) Every thing and everybody connected with the white men was targeted by the people.

(iii) The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population irrespective of their caste and religion.

Q.21. Rumours and prophecies played an important part in moving people to action before the Revolt of 1857.Explain.

Ans. (i) There spread a rumour that the British had mixed bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour which was sold in the market.

(ii) A prophecy was made that on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey on 23rd June 1857, the British rule would come to an end.

(iii) The proclamations expressed the widespread fear that the British were bent on destroying the caste and religion of Hindus and Muslims and converting them to Christianity.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.22. Why was the revolt particularly widespread in Awadh? What prompted the peasants, Taluqdars and Zamindars to join the revolt?

Ans. (1) All people of the Awadh did not like exploitative system of British.

(2) Wajid Ali Shah was a popular ruler and he had many sons but British dethroned him.

(3) All people of the Awadh wanted to restore rule of the Nawab.

(4) Begum Hazrat Mahal was leader of the rebels.

(5) Many great rebel leaders were also working in Awadh all people were dissatisfied.

(6) Taluqdars' troops were disbanded and forts were destroyed. The Taluqdars of Awadh badly suffered by Summary Settlement of land revenue.

(7) Zamindars' zamindaris were snatched by British. The zamindars did not like activities of the British.

(8) Peasants did not like 50% land revenue, to deposit land revenue was compulsory so farmers were selling their properties.

Q.23. What did the rebels want? To what extent did the vision of different social groups differ?

Ans. (1) The rebels wanted to root out the British authority from India and restore pre-British world.

(2) Interests of all classes of Indian society were hurt. It led to general resentment against the British among them.

(3) The rulers and jagirdars wanted to reoccupy their respective kingdoms and jagirs.

(4) Indian merchants wanted concessions in trade. They did not like interference in their accounts and transactions.

(5) The peasants wanted liberal land revenue with liberal means of realization. They also wanted to abolish exploitation by Zamindars and Sahukars.

(6) The government servants wanted good respect, salary, power and dignity.

(7) Indian artisans and craftsmen wanted good vocational conditions.

(8) Pandits, Fakirs and other learned persons wanted to protect Indian culture and religion.

Q.24 What do visual representation tell us about the revolt of 1857? How do historians analyse these representations?

Ans. (1) The British artist presents the Britishers as heroes.

(2) As saviours the relief of Lucknow painted by Thomas Jones Barker is remarkable in this regard.

(3) Collin Campbell and Jones Outram captured Lucknow defeating the rebels. Recapturing of Lucknow has been described by the British as a symbol of survival, heroic resistance and ultimate triumph of British power.

(4) In Memoriam was famous painting of Joseph Noel. He expressed helplessness of English ladies and children.

(5) Miss Wheeler has been depicted as an example of defending heroic lady.

(6) The heroic image of Laxmibai inspired Indian for struggle.

(7) Cruel images of British were the symbol of revenge.

(8) Brutal images of Indian soldiers were the symbols of strangeness against British.

(9) Indian artist persuaded nationalism and patriotism in Indians.

Q.25. Critically examine the annexation policy of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie.

Ans. Annexation of Awadh was accomplished in stages:

- (i) The Subsidiary Alliance had been imposed on Awadh in 1801.
- (ii) British became increasingly more interested in acquiring the territory of Awadh.
- (iii) It was felt that the soil of Awadh was good for producing indigo and cotton, thus had commercial value.
- (iv) The takeover of Awadh in 1856 was expected to complete a territorial expansion started with Battle of Plassey.
- (v) Finally on the accusation of misrule by the Nawab , Awadh was formally annexed to British Empire in 1856.

Q.26. what were the causes for the discontent among the soldiers before the mutiny of 1857.

Ans. (i) Fear of new cartridges.

(ii) Grievance about leave and promotions.

(iii) Low salary compared to European soldiers at the same rank.

(iv) Fear of loss of their religions.

(v) Anger against misbehaviour.

(vi) Feeling of racial supremacy among the British.

(vii) Nexus between soldiers and villagers, i.e., impact of new land revenue settlements.

Q.27. What were the reasons behind the failure of the mutiny of 1857?

Ans. (i) Lack of good and effective leadership.

(ii) The mutiny was not centralized.

(iii) Lack of resources.

(iv) The revolt was poorly organized.

(v) The rebels had no common ideals.

(vi) Lack of co-ordination.

(vii) Some sections of people did not support the mutiny.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

1. Sisten and the *tahsildar*

In the context of the communication of the message of revolt and mutiny, the experience of François Sisten, a native Christian police inspector in Sitapur, is telling. He had gone to Saharanpur to pay his respects to them a gistrate. Sisten was dressed in Indian clothes and sitting cross-legged. A Muslim tahsildar from Bijnor entered the room; upon learning that Sisten was from Awadh, he enquired, "What news from Awadh? Howdoes the work progress, brother?" Playing safe, Sisten replied, "If we have work in Awadh, your highness will know it." The tahsildar said, "Depend upon it, we will succeed this time. The direction of the business is inable hands." The tahsildar was later identified as the principal rebel leader of Bijnor.

- i) What was the experience of Sisten .
- ii) What was enquired by tahsildaar to Sisten?
- iii) Distinguish the last statement of the tahasildaar.

2.The Nawab has left

Another song mourned the plight of the ruler who had to leave his motherland:

Noble and peasant all wept together

And all the world wept and wailed Alas! The chief has bidden

Adieu to his country and gone abroad.

- i) Name the ruler the passage refers to.
- ii) Under what pretext did the British annex Awadh? What do you think was the real reason?
- iii) Why did people mourn during the departure of the king?

THEME - 12
COLONIAL CITIES
Urbanization, Planning and Architecture

Key concepts in nutshell

Sources: -

- 1) Records of the East India company.
 - 2) Census reports
 - 3) Municipal reports.
- The urban population increased from about 10% to 13% during the period 1900-1940.
 - During the end of the 18th century Madras, Bombay and Calcutta had developed into important ports.
 - The ruling elite built racially exclusive clubs, race courses and theatres.
 - The development of new modes of transportation such as horse drawn carriages, trams, buses etc. facilitated peoples to live at distant place from the places of their work.
 - The rulers everywhere try to express their power through buildings. Many Indians adopted European styles of architecture as symbols of modernity and civilisation.
 - The settlement of the local peoples was named "Black Town". A fortification was built around the "White Town" to separate it from the "Black Town". Difficulties in collecting data:-
 1. Peoples were unwilling to give correct information.
 2. Figure of mortality and diseases were difficult to collect.

Ports: - Madras, Bombay and Calcutta

Forts: - St. George in Madras and Fort William in Calcutta, Fort in Bombay.

OTQ (1 MARKS)

Q.1. Why was the colonial government keen on mapping of Indian cities from the early years?

Ans. Maps were made to plan the development of towns.

Q.2. Mention a difference between White towns and Black towns during the British period.

Ans. White towns were mainly for whites and Black towns were for the Black people.

Q.3. Why were Hill stations set up?

Ans. Hill stations were set up as they were strategic places to billet troops guard.

Q4. Mention town planning in Bengal.

Ans. Concern for defense- they needed defense against local rulers.

Q5. Distinguish the society in the new colonial cities.

Ans. within the new cities new social groups were formed.

Q6. What is Neo classical style of Architecture?

Neo classical style- it had geometrical structure, lofty pillars, similar to buildings in ancient Rome

Q7. What is new gothic style of architecture?

Ans. New gothic style- its roots in buildings specially churches built in northern Europe during the medieval period.

Q8. What is Indo – saracenic style of Architecture?

Ans. Indo-saracenic style- indo meant Hindu and Saracen used to name Muslim. The inspiration for this style was medieval building in India

Q.9. What were the aims of census?

Ans.(1) To study urbanization

(2) To know historical changes.

Q.10. Mention merits of hill stations?

Ans.(1) They were important for guarding frontiers.

(2) They were useful for health facilities.

Q.11. Name the two industrial towns which came up during colonial period?

Ans. (1) Kanpur specialized in leather, woolen and textiles.

(2) Jamshedpur specialized in iron and steel.

Q.12. How did the railways affect towns?

Ans. (1) New cities developed as Jamalpur, Bareilly, and Waltair.

(2) Some industrial centres developed.

Q.13. What is difference between cities and villages?

Ans.(1) In villages' people made a living by agriculture and domesticating animals.

(2) In cities people belong to various professions such as services, trade, shop keeping, industries.

Q.14. Why did the British take upon themselves the task of town planning?

Ans. (1) The British wanted to live in separate and protected settlements away from Indians.

(2) They wanted clean and hygienic city free from all diseases.

(SA 3 MARKS)

Q.15. To what extent are census data useful in reconstructing patterns of urbanization in the colonial context?

Ans. (1) The British gained information about white and non-white people living in various towns.

(2) British gained information about expansion of cities.

(3) They got knowledge about living standard of the people.

(4) British got knowledge about many diseases.

(5) The census data provided information about age, sex, caste and occupation.

(6) The census data could be converted into social data.

Q.16. Why were the records preserved in the colonial cities?

Ans. (1) British administration was based on data and information.

(2) For professional activities they wanted to know more about trading activities.

(3) They wanted to control speed and spread of cities.

(4) For strength of administration they liked to preserve records.

(5) For spreading public facilities records were compulsory.

(6) Records were important for experiences & proper and efficient sale.

Q.17. What do the terms white and black towns signify?

Ans. White town-

(1) In a colonial city the fortified area where the Europeans lived was white town.

(2) Colour and religion was the main basis of it.

(3) Dutch and Portuguese were European and Christian so they could live in white town.

Black town-

(1) the area outside the fortified area where the Indians lived was black town.

(2) The Indians who had economic relations with British lived there.

Q.18. How did prominent Indian merchants establish themselves in colonial city?

Ans. (1) With the expansion of British power in India, the Indian merchants, middlemen and suppliers of goods became part of the cities.

(2) With the expansion of railway the Indian merchants started establishing their industries in the cities.

(3) The rich Indian agents and middlemen got built courtyard houses near bazaars.

(4) Indian merchants purchased large tract of land in the cities for future investment and profit.

(5) They started copying western style of life.

Q.19. What were the concerns that influenced town planning in 19th century?

Ans. (1) Setting a city close to the sea coast was a main concern for commercial objectives.

(2) For security point of view they wanted to live in separate and highly protected settlements.

(3) Preparing maps were highly imperative in order to understand the landscape and topography.

(4) Creating open places in the city was a good way to make the city healthier.

(5) To make sufficient funds for maintenance of the cities was another concern.

Q.20. How were urban centres transformed during the 18th century?

Ans. (1) With the decline of Mughal power, the towns associated with their administration started declining.

(2) The regional capitals Lucknow, Hyderabad, Seringapatam, and Poona started gaining importance.

(3) The traders, administrators, artisans and other people, in search of work and patronage, began to reside in new capitals.

(4) With acquiring political control, the East India Company rapidly developed Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

Q.21. Mention any 2 reasons for the British to take upon themselves the task of town planning in Bengal.

Ans. In the very beginning The British were inspired by a vision of good town planning they formed regulation for urban land use.

a) Concern for defense- they needed defense against local rulers. Siraj –ud-Daulah the Nawab of Bengal, attacked Calcutta in 1756. He attacked their fort.

b) Construction of another fort –Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. So they decided to construct a new fort –Fort William.

Q22. Describe the social changes brought in the new colonial cities.

Ans. a) Within the new cities new social groups were formed and the old identities of people were no longer important. All classes of people were migrating to the big cities. There was an increasing demand for clerks, teachers, lawyers and accountants-resulting in the increase of middle class.

b) Another new class within the cities was the labouring poor or the working class. Paupers from rural areas flocked to the cities in the hope of employment These were known for religious festivals and fairs.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.23. What were the kinds of public places that emerged in the colonial city? What functions did they serve?

Ans. (1) The new colonial cities were centres of political authority and economic activities.

(2) For commercial activities godowns, mercantile offices, insurance agencies, transport depots and banking establishments were established.

(3) The major colonial cities served as port cities. Ships were loaded and deloaded there.

(4) Main administrative offices of the company were established away from the seashore.

(5) Because of the rapid expansion of the railway colonial cities were linked with rest of India. Railway stations, railway workshops and railway colonies started emerging in cities.

(6) Hill stations were developed for billeting troop, guarding frontiers and mounting attack on enemy. They also functioned as a sanitorium.

(7) Public places like the town halls, parks and cinema halls started coming into existence.

(8) Forts, government offices, educational institutions, religious structures, and commercial depots were constructed for growing economy.

(9) British constructed clubs for meeting and entertainment.

Q.24. To what extent were social relations transformed in the new cities?

Ans. (1) Lacked the coherence,

(2) Extreme poverty and extreme prosperity,

(3) People got opportunities of meeting.

(4) New social groups,

(5) Demands of many professionals,

(6) Spread of middle class,

(7) Expression of views through various means,

(8) Growth of general awareness, influence of woman,

(9) Changes in traditional norms. Poor people have own culture; many struggles in life.

Q.25 What are different colonial architectural styles?

Ans. (1) Neo classical style - Derived from ancient Rome, geometrical structures fronted with lofty pillars, Town Hall, Elphinston circle.

(2) Neo Gothic style - Originate from medieval churches, high pitched roofs, pointed arches, detailed decoration. Bombay secretariat, University of Bombay, Bombay High Court.

(3) Indo saracenic style - Mixture of Indian and European style Dome, Chhatris, Jalis, Arches, Gateway of India, and Taj Mahal hotel.

Q.26. Architectural features of the city of Bombay during the British period.

Ans. Buildings in cities could include forts, government offices, educational institutions, religious structures, commercial towns etc. Initially Bombay was a state of seven islands. A number of new buildings were constructed at this time. The architectural style of these buildings were of usually European origin.

Then British adopted some of the Indian style to suit their needs, one of its example is bungalows which were made for government officers. It had traditional pitched roof and surrounding verandah to keep the bungalow cool.

The three architectural styles were

1. Neo classical style- it had geometrical structure, lofty pillars, similar to buildings to the building in ancient Rome

2 New gothic style- its roots in buildings specially churches built in northern Europe during the medieval period. University of Bombay and High court.

3. Indo-saracenic style- indo meant Hindu and Saracen used to name Muslim. The inspiration for this style was medieval building in India with their domes, chhatris, jais, arches. Example-The gateway of India

Another traditional style was unique to Bombay, the chawl. Multi storeyed single room apartment.

Q.27. Explain the character of pre-colonial India.

Ans. Administrator, traders, artisans lives in towns fortified walls.

The separation between town and countryside was not rigid. Peasants travelled long distances on pilgrimages passing through towns.

People flocked to towns during times of famines, flood and epidemic.

During the Mughal period these were renowned for concentration of population.

Some of the towns in the south were well known for their temples. Eg.Kanchipuram and Madurai.

Passage based Question:

A rural city?

Read this excerpt on Madras from the Imperial Gazetteer, 1908: ...

The better European residences are built in the midst of compounds which almost attain the dignity of parks; and rice-fields frequently wind in and out between these in almost rural fashion. Even in the most thickly peopled native quarters such as Black Town and Triplicane, there is little of the crowding found in many other towns ... Statements in reports often express the ideas of the reporter.

- (i) What kind of an urban space is the reporter celebrating in the statement? And how?

Ans- Better European residences; dignity of parks;

- (ii) What kind is he demeaning? Would you agree with these ideas?

Ans-Crowd and unhygienic condition of Black towns in other colonial cities than Madras.
Students can express their ideas.

- (iii) How did colour and religion determine who would live within the fort (Madras)?

Ans- The Company did not permit any marriages with Indians. Other than the English, the Dutch and Portuguese were allowed to stay here because they were European and Christian.

THEME -13

MAHATMA GHANDI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Civil Disobedience and beyond

Key points in nutshell:-

- Mahatma Gandhi is the most influential and revered of all the leaders who participated in the freedom struggle of India.
- In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India after spending two decades in South Africa.
- It was in South Africa he first focused the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as Satyagraha and promoted harmony between religions.
- On Gokhale's advice he spent one year travelling around British India to know the land and its peoples.
- His first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University in February 1916.
- Here in his speech Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor.
- He successfully organised Satyagraha at Champaran (Bihar in 1917); Ahmedabad and Kheda in 1918.
- In 1919 Gandhiji called for a country wide campaign against the "Rowlatt Act". It was the Rowlatt Satyagraha that made Gandhiji truly a national leader.
- In 1920 After Jalianwala Bagh Massacre he called for a campaign of non-cooperation with British Rule and joined hands with the Khilafat movement.
- The British Raj was shaken to its foundations for the first time since the Revolt of 1857.
- Non-cooperation movement was suspended in 1922 after Chauri-Chaura incident.
- Causes of Gandhiji's popularity among Indians- he dressed like them lived like them and speak their language.

- Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison in February 1924 devoted himself in constructive work like promotion of home-spun khadi cloth, abolition of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity etc.
- In 1928 Gandhiji began to think of re-entering politics. After the failure of Simon Commission in its annual session at Lahore Congress demanded Purna Swaraj and decided to observe 26th January 1930 as Independence Day.
- 12th March 1930-Dandi Satyagraha, Salt March.
- On 6th April 1930 broke the salt law.
- Across large parts of India peasants breached forest laws, factory workers went on the strike, lawyers boycotted courts and students refused to attend government run educational institutions.

1930- First Round Table conference-Gandhiji did not attend.

1931- Gandhi-Irwin pact, 2nd Round Table Conference-Gandhi attended but it failed.

1935- Government of India Act

1937- Provincial Election, Congress formed ministries in 8 out of 11 provinces.

1939- World War II broke out, Individual Satyagraha.

1940- Two Nation Theory put forward by Jinnah.

1942- Failure of Cripps Mission.

9th August 1942- Quit India Movements by Gandhiji. Gandhiji along with all prominent leaders sent to jail.

1946- Cabinet Mission- Failed to get the Congress and the league to agree on the federal system.

16th August 1946- Direct Action Day and Communal riots in Bengal, Bihar, U.P and Punjab.

1947- Mountbatten was appointed as viceroy.

15th August 1947- Formal transfer of power, announcement of partition and India got her Independence.

The last heroic days of Gandhiji:-

- On 15th August 1947 Gandhiji was not at Delhi to witness the festivities. He was at Calcutta and undertook a 2 hour fast.
- Due to initiative of Gandhiji and Nehru Congress passed a resolution on the right of the minorities.

After working to bring peace to Bengal Gandhiji shifted to Delhi from where he hoped to move on the riot-torn districts of Punjab. On 30th January 1948 Gandhiji was shot dead by Nathuram Godse.

Source to know more about Gandhiji:-

1. Public voice and private scripts.
2. Series of Personal letter published by Gandhiji in his journal Harijan.
3. A bunch of old letters edited by Nehru.
4. Fortnightly Reports of the Home Department.
5. From newspapers.

OTQ(1 MARKS)

Q.1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi consider the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes?

Ans- Salt tax was wickedly designed by the Government. Salt was used in every household.

Q.2. What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the second world war?

Ans:- Both Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru were against Hitler and Nazis.

Q.3. What is meant by Rowlatt Act?

Ans:- Anybody could be arrested on the basis of suspicion and put in prison without trial.

Q.4. Why did Gandhiji Start Non Cooperation Movement?

Ans. To get Swaraj

Q.5. What is the importance of the Salt March?

Ans. This event brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention.

Q.6. What is the importance of Dandi March?

Ans. Civil law violated across large part of India.

Q.7. What are the sources to know the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the history of National Movement of India.

Ans. Auto-biographies and biographies.

- Contemporary newspapers.

Q.8 Why Mahatma Gandhi has been regarded as the 'Father' of Indian Nation.

Ans. Because in the history of nationalism a single Man is often identified with the making of a Nation. Example - Garibaldi-(Italy) Washington with America; Ho Chi Minh with Vietnam.

Q.9. Who are known as Lal, Bal, and Pal?

Ans. Lal - Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab)

Bal - Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Maharashtra)

Pal - Bipin Chandra Pal (Bengal)

Q.10. Who were the 'Moderates'?

Ans. Who preferred a more gradual and persuasive approach like Feroz Shah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Q.11. What was the Rowlatt Act?

Ans. This act Passed in 1919 for two years permitted the detention of any person without trial in the court.

Q.12. Why was the Non- co-operation Movement launched?

Ans. 1.To protest against the Jallianwalla Bagh and the Khilafat wrongs.

2. To demand swaraj.

Q.13. Why was the Khilafat Movement started?

Ans. 1. To protest against the injustice done to Turkey.

2. To retain the Turkish Sultan or Khilafat.

Q.14. What was Gandhi - Irwin Pact of 1931?

Ans. 1. Gandhiji Postponed Civil Disobedience Movement.

2. Irwin agreed to release all prisoners.
3. Gandhiji went to - second round table conference.

S. A. (3 Marks)

Q.15. Why did Gandhiji Start Non Cooperation Movement? Why was it withdrawn?

Ans. 1. To oppose 'Rowlett Act'.

2. To undo the injustice done at Jalianwala Bagh.
3. To support the Khilafat Movement.
4. To get Swaraj
5. Violence at Chauri-Chaura and movement withdrawn.

Q.16. Give the significance of the Salt March.

Ans. 1. This event brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention.

2. First nationalist movement in which women participated.
3. Create pressure upon British Government

Q.17. Why did Gandhiji start Non-cooperation Movement? Why was it withdrawn?

Ans:-

- To oppose Rowlatt Act.
- To undo the injustice done at Jalianwala Bagh.
- To support the Khilafat Movement.
- To attend Swaraj.
- Violence at Chauri-Chaura-He withdrew non co-operation movement because of the incident of Chauri-Chaura
- Gandhiji believed in non-violence.

Q.18. Explain the significance of Dandi March?

Ans:- 1. Violation of Salt law- a monopoly of British and manufacturing of salt.

2. Large scale participation of women.
3. Civil law violated across large part of India.

Q19. What was the problem of separate electorates? What were the disagreements between Congress and Dalits on this issue? Finally what solution could be of this issue?

Ans:

- Demand of separate electorates by the Dalits in which they wanted reservation in separate electorates like Muslims.

In 1931 in the second Round Table Conference dalit leader Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said Congress does not represent the Dalits.

- He said Dalits are socially and economically backward. By separate electorate they can put demands of their rights.

- Gandhiji opposed the separate electorates.

- Finally Congress gave separate electorates to Dalits within the Congress.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.20. What was the aim and methods of Non Co-operation Movements?

Ans. 1. Protest against Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

2. Demand of Swaraj.
3. To Support Khilafat Movement.
4. Hindu Muslim Unity.
5. To oppose Rowlett Act.

Methods - 1. Surrender of the titles

2. Movement should be non-violent.
3. No co-operation with British Government.
4. Bycott of court and offices, college, foreign cloths etc.
5. Strikes and demonstration.

Q.21. In what way did Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the National Movement?

Ans. 1. Gandhiji had concern for the poor.

2. BHU/Champaran/Ahmedabad/Kheda issue.

3. He launched Non Co-operation, Civil Disobedience, Salt March and Quit India Movement and thousands of Indians of all classes joined these movements.

4. Inspirational leadership of Gandhiji.

5. Gandhiji's ideology

6. In the Satyagraha masses were involved.

7. Constructive Programs of Gandhiji.

8. By his political Methods.

9. Gandhiji's Charisma.

1915 Gandhiji Returned India from South Africa

Feb. 1916 Gandhi's Speech at Banaras

1917 Champaran Campaigns

1918 Ahmedabad, Kheda Campaigns

March 1919 Rowlett Act Passed

April 1919 Jalianwala Bagh Massacre

1920-21 The Khilafat and Non Co-operation Movement

Feb. 1922 Chauri-Chaura and withdrawal of Non Co-operation movement.

Dec. 1929 Lahore Session of Congress

March 1930- Salt March

Jan. 1931- Gandhi-Irwin Pact

1935- Government of India Act.

1942- Quit India Movement

1946- Cabinet Mission

15 Aug. 1947- India got freedom

30 Jan. 1948 Gandhi was shot dead by a Nathuram Godse.

Q.22. How did Gandhiji transform National Movement into mass movement?

Ans:-

1. Simple lifestyle
2. Use of Hindi for communication
3. Role of Gandhiji in three mass movements.
4. Emphasis on Truth and non-violence
5. Swadeshi, boycott and Swaraj.
6. Importance on Charkha and Khadi.
7. Upliftment of women, poor downtrodden.
8. Hindu-Muslim unity
9. Abolition of untouchability.
10. Balancing each and every section of society.

Q.23. Explain the sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Mahatma Gandhi and the history of National Movement of India.

Ans:-

- Auto-biographies and biographies.
- Contemporary newspapers.
- Official and police records.
- Public speeches
- Private letters.

Q.24. "Where ever Gandhiji went, rumours spread of his miraculous power." Explain with examples.

Ans:-

- 1- The ascetic life style,
2. Use of dhoti and charkha
3. Use of Hindi for communication made Gandhiji very popular.
4. Where ever he went rumours spread of his miraculous powers.
 - a) Sent by King to redress the grievances of the farmers.
 - b) Had power to overrule all local officials.

c) Gandhiji was superior to the British.

5. Fight against untouchability.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

The problem with separate electorates

At the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi stated his arguments against separate electorates for the Depressed Classes: Separate electorates to the “Untouchables” will ensure them bondage in perpetuity ... Do you want the “Untouchables” to remain “Untouchables” forever? Well, the separate electorates would perpetuate the stigma. What is needed is destruction of “Untouchability”, and when you have done it, the bar sinister, which has been imposed by an insolent “superior” class upon an “inferior” class, will be destroyed. When you have destroyed the bar sinister to whom will you give the separate electorates?

- (i) What are separate electorates?
- (ii) Why did Mahatma Gandhi oppose it?
- (iii) What was the purpose of Round Table Conference? Which one was attended by Mahatma Gandhi?

THEME -14
UNDERSTANDING PARTITION
Politics, Memories, Experiences

Key concepts in nutshell

- Sources- Incidents narrated by people.
- Partition or holocaust
 1. Communal riots
 2. Refugee problem
- Why partition took place-
 1. Mr Jinnah's two nation theory
 2. Hindu Muslim conflict
 3. British policy of divide and rule
 4. Communal electorates
 5. Hindu Muslim Riots
- Post war development- Muslim league emerged as sole representative of Indian Muslim in the provincial elections.
- Cabinet mission proposal in 1946.
- Direct action day by Muslim league in 1946.
- Gendering partition- women were raped, abducted and sold. Families were uprooted.
- Preserving honour- where the men feared that there would be molested by the enemies, they killed their own women.
- Sources: Oral testimonies- narrations, memories, diaries, family history and hand written accounts.

OTQ (1 MARKS)

Q.1. What is direct action day?

Ans. 16 August 1946 was announced as direct action day by the Muslim League for winning its demand of Pakistan.

Q.2. Was it partition or holocaust?

Ans. It may be known as holocaust but there are some differences between these two events.

Q.3. What is oral history?

Ans. The collection and study of historical information using tape recording of interviews with people having personal knowledge of past events.

Q.4. What are the problems faced by the historians while taking help from oral sources and memories?

Ans. These sources are not easily available.

Q5. What is the main cause of partition?

Ans. British policies

Q.6. What is the main strength of the oral history?

Ans. It helps historians to write experiences of people during the time of partition.

Q.7. What are the limitations of the oral history?

Ans. In oral history people may not talk their personal aspects.

Q.8. Explain the term 'Shadow Lines' with reference to Partition.

Ans. It refers to the hastily constructed frontiers separating India and Pakistan.

Q.9. State two causes for changes in British attitude towards India after 1945.

Ans. 1. Change in International situation.

2. Labour Party came power in Britain.

Q.10. Write four sources to reconstruct history of Partition

Ans. 1. Oral Narratives

2. Diaries

3. Memories

4. Hand written accounts.

S. A. (3 Marks)

Q.11. How did Partition affect the people of India & Pakistan?

Ans. 1. Thousand people were killed, women raped of both side.

2. Millions were up rooted, homeless, became refugees.

3. Loss of Properties and employment.

4. Loss of friends, culture and relatives.

Q.12. Write four precautions needed to be taken while collecting oral data on Partition.

Ans. 1. Empathy with fact

2. Should avoid Personal traumas.

3. We should use other sources also.

4. We should also try to understand the problem of memory.

Q.13. What are the main causes of partition?

Ans.

- British policies
- Formation of Muslim league
- Separate electorates for Muslims
- Government of India act 1919
- Communal development from the 1920
- Tabligh and Shuddhi movement
- Lahore session of 1940?(demand of Pakistan)
- Refusal of congress to form a coalition government with Muslim league

Q.14. What is oral history?

Ans. The collection and study of historical information using tape recording of interviews with people having personal knowledge of past events.

Oral testimony can be describes as the oldest types of evidence. It helps historians to write experiences of people during the time of partition.

Q.15 What are the problems faced by the historians while taking help from oral sources and memories?

Ans.

- These sources are not easily available.
- Very difficult to sort out historical facts from memories and oral sources
- It does not have the chronological order

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.16. What are the Major Causes of India's Partition in 1947? Was it avoidable?

Ans. 1. The British policy of Divide and Rule.

2. Attitude of Muslim League & Mr. Jinnah.
3. Appeasement Policy towards Muslims.
4. Recommendation of various missions.
5. Failure of Interim Government.
6. Lack of Co-operation between Congress and Muslim League.
7. Communal growth.
8. Hindu Muslim riots.
9. Role of communal parties and leaders.

No, the Partition was not avoidable as there was a situation of civil war in India.

Q.17. What was the impact of Partition on Indian Women?

Ans. 1. Brutally tortured and beaten.

2. Thousands of women were killed and raped.
3. Problem of Resettlement.
4. Their opinions were not taken.

Q.18. What are strength and limitations of the oral history?

Ans. Strength-

- It helps historians to write experiences of people during the time of partition.
- Government would not provide information about the daily development of the events
- Government documents deal with policy matter but the oral history tells the day to day accounts told by the people.

Limitation-

- Oral data lacks concrete details.
- It does not has the chronological order
- It concerns only with tangential issues
- Many people may not remember all events
- In oral history people may not talk their personal aspects

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

The Muslim League resolution of 1940

The League's resolution of 1940 demanded:

That geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions, which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

- | | | |
|------|--|---------|
| i) | Did the resolution demanded Pakistan? Explain with logics. | 2 marks |
| ii) | Which type of autonomy demanded by Muslim League? | 2 marks |
| iii) | Which areas of autonomy were demanded this resolution? | 2 marks |

THEME -15
FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION
The beginning of a new Era

Key concepts in nutshell

- The Indian constitution was framed between Dec.1946 & Nov.1949.
- The Indian constitution came into effect on 26th Jan. 1950.
- The members of the constituent Assembly were elected on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.
- The total members of the constituent Assembly were 300.
- Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee and played important role in constitution assembly.
- On the 13 Dec. 1946 Nehru moved the "Objective Resolution" in the constituent Assembly.
- An interim Government was made under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- There was a vigorous debate in the Constituent Assembly on the topic of the central Government and the state.
- The language issue was debated for many months in the constituent assembly.
- Mahatma Gandhi believed that everyone should talk a language which even common man could be able to understand.

OTQ (1 MARKS)

Q.1. When was the Indian constitution framed ?

Ans. The Indian constitution was framed in between December 1946 to November 1949.

Q.2. What was the Instrument of accession?

Ans. Princely states acceded to India by signing an instrument of accession.

Q.3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindustani should be the national language?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi felt that Hindusthani was a language that the common people could easily understand.

Q.4. What is the importance of the preamble to the Indian constitution?

Ans. It states the nature of the Indian state which is sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic.

Q.5. What are the recommendations of the Constituent Assembly of India regarding the protection of depressed castes?

Ans. DR. Ambedkar demanded separate constituencies for the depressed classes.

Q.6. What were the ideals expressed in the Objectives Resolutions?

Ans. India was declared as independent sovereign republic.

Q.7. Who thought Hindustani should be the national language?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi

Q.8. What are the ideals of the objective Resolution presented by Jawaharlal Nehru?

Ans. 1. India as sovereign republic.

2. Justice, equality and fraternity.

3. Safeguards to minorities.

4. Democracy, socialism, peace, human welfare.

Q.9. Write the significance of Indian constitution.

Ans. 1. Largest Democracy.

2. Secular nation.

3. Fundamental rights to all citizens.

Q.10. Why was constituent assembly constituted?

Ans. 1. Constituent assembly was formed to draft the Indian constitution. It had 300 members.

S.A. (3 Marks)

Q.11. Why did Mahatma Gandhi believe that Hindustani should be the official language of India?

Ans. 1. Because, it was the language of common people.

2. Most of the regional language of India was very close to the Hindustani.
3. It was a combination of sensitized Hindi and Persianised Urdu.
4. It was a multi-cultural language.

Q.12. Why was Govind Ballabh Pant against the separate electorate?

Ans. 1. Because this will isolate the minorities from the rest of the community.

2. Majorities will never convert to majority.
3. He was against the divide loyalties.

Q.13. Give some arguments in favor of a strong center.

Ans. 1. For peace, law and order.

2. Strong position of country in the international sphere.
3. To stop communal powers and terrorism.
4. National Security.

Q.14. What is the significance or importance of the preamble to the Indian constitution?

Ans. The preamble of the Indian constitution is significant in the following ways:-

1. It indicates the sources from which the constitution springs i.e. 'we the people of India.'
2. It states the nature of the Indian state which is sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic.
3. It states the basic objectives which the Government must strive for.
4. The preamble is also helpful in the interpretation of the constitution.

Q.15. How was the centre made more powerful and strong by the constituent Assembly?

Ans. Most of the members of the constituent assembly were in favour of strong central government for India. Even Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted a strong centre as he felt. Writing a letter to the president of the constituent assembly, that "it would be injurious to the interests of the country to provide for a weak central authority" He was, in fact, convinced that only a strong central government could ensure peace and stability.

The following points make it clear that several attempts were made the centre more strong and powerful;

1] The Union list contained more subjects than the state list.

2] Regarding the concurrent list, the centre and the state shared responsibility. But in case of any disputes centre's decision is recommended.

Q.16. Examine the recommendations of the constituent Assembly of India regarding the protection to be given to the depressed castes.

Ans. During the freedom struggle Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate constituencies for the depressed classes. Mahatma Gandhi opposed it by saying that it will segregate them from the mainstream of the society. The issue was much debated in the constituent Assembly.

At last the constituent Assembly suggested the following.

A] Untouchability will be eradicated,

B] The Hindu temples will be opened to people belonging to all castes.

C] Seats will be reserved for backward classes in the Assemblies and Educational Institutions.

L. A. (8 Marks)

Q.17. What were the challenges before the constituent assembly?

Ans. 1. In India there was different languages, religiousness cultures.

2. Country was going through constitutional turmoil.
3. The problem with separate electorates.
4. The division of rights between state and central government.
5. The language of the Nation (National Language).
6. The problem of SC/CT and other depressed castes.

Q.18. What were the ideals expressed in the Objectives Resolutions?

Ans. The objectives resolution was presented in the constituent assembly on 13th Dec 1946 by Jawaharlal Nehru. It outlined and defined the ideals and objectives of the constitution which are as follows:

- (1) India was declared as independent sovereign republic.

- (2) It assured Justice, equality, liberty and fraternity to all its citizens.
- (3) It provided adequate safeguards to minorities. It also referred to the well-being of the backward and depressed classes.
- (4) India would combine the liberal ideas of democracy with the socialist idea of economic justice.
- (5) India would adopt that form of government which would be acceptable to its people. No imposition from the British would be accepted by the Indian people.
- (6) India would be a federation.
- (7) India would work for world peace and human welfare.

Q.19. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindusthani should be the national language?

Ans. A. Mahatma Gandhi felt that Hindusthani was a language that the common people could easily understand.

B. Hindustan which was a blend of Hindi and Urdu was popular among a large section of the People. Moreover it was a composite language enriched by the interaction of diverse cultures.

C. Over the years words and terms from many different sources had been incorporated into this language making it easily understood by people from various regions.

D. According to Mahatma Gandhi Hindusthani would be the ideal language of communication between diverse communities. It would help to unify Hindus and Muslims and the people from the north and south.

E. From the end of the 19th century onwards language became associated with the politics of religious identities. Hindustani also began to change but Gandhiji retained his faith in the composite character of Hindustani.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

“I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities”

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said:

I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated forever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral part of a great

nation and as such to guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breathe ...The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

- i) What do you understand by 'separate electorate'? 2 marks
- ii) What was the view of G.B.Pant to the aspect of 'separate electorate'? 2 marks
- iii) Why was G.B.Pant against this demand? Give three reasons. 2 marks

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

THERE CANNOT BE ANY DIVIDED LOYALTY

Gobind Ballabh pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens, people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self:

For the success of the democracy one must train him in the art of self- discipline. In democracies one should care less for him and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered on the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares not for larger or other interest, then democracy is doomed.

- i. Why G.B. Pant wanted to see people as loyal citizens? 2 marks
- ii. What are criteria for the success of democracy? 2 marks
- iii. How does G.B. Pant define the attributes of a loyal citizen? 2 marks

Model Question Paper with Blue Print and Marking Scheme

BLUE PRINT

Subject: History

Class : XII

Marks : 80 Time : 3 Hours

S. No	Theme	VSA 1(20) Marks	SA (04) Marks	LA (08) Marks	Passage Based Questions	Map	Total
01	1 to 4	7(1)	3(1)	8(1)	6(1)	-	24
02	5 to 9	8(1)	3(1)	8(1)	6(1)	-	25
03	10 to 15	5(1)	3(2)	8(1)	6(1)	-	25
	Map					1(6)	06
	Total	1x20=20	3x4 = 12	6x3=18	8x3 = 24	1x6=6	80

Model Question Paper

2019-20

History

Time allotted: 3 Hour

M.M.: 80

General Instructions:

1. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Answer to questions No.1 to 20 carrying 1 marks.
3. Answer to questions No.21 to 25 carrying 3 marks, should not exceed 75 words.
4. Answer to questions No.26 to 28 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words each.
5. Questions 29 to 31 are source based questions and have no internal choice.
6. Question 32 is a map question which includes identification and significant test items. Attach the map with the answer sheet.

सामान्य निर्देश :-

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।
2. प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 ,1 अंक के हैं।
3. प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 25,3 अंक,75 शब्द।
4. प्रश्न संख्या 26 से 28,8 अंक, 350 शब्द।
5. प्रश्न संख्या 29 से 31 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
6. प्रश्न संख्या 32 मानचित्र का प्रश्न है, इसे उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करें।

खण्ड – अ

PART-A

Answer all the questions given below

1X20=20

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

1. Who was John Marshal?

जॉन मार्शल कौन थे ?

2. Who were Alawar and Nayanars?

अलवार और नयनार कौन थे?

3. Who was R.E.M.Wheeler ?

आर. ई. एम. ह्वीलर कौन थे ?

4. What is the importance of Ashoka's inscription in the history of ancient India?

प्राचीन भारत में अशोक के अभिलेख का क्या महत्व है ?

5. Enlist two untouchable castes in ancient India?

प्राचीन भारत के अस्पृश्य जातियों के बारे में बताये।

6. What do you mean by the term "Partilineal system?"

पैतृक व्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

7. What is 'Tripitaka'?

त्रिपिटक क्या है?

8. What was the more complex social reality of Mughal Empire noticed by Bernier?

मुगल भारत किस बसे जटिल सामाजिक सच्चाई जिसे बर्नियर ने उद्धृत किया है, क्या थी?

9. Name the Plants found in India which amazed Ibn-Battuta.

इब्र – बतूता ने भारत में जिन जिन अचंभित करने वाले पौधों को देखा , उनके नाम बताईये।

10. What do you mean by Sufism?

सूफीवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं?

10. Mention the salient features of the temple of Hampi.

हम्पी के मंदिर की मुख्य विशेषताओं को इंगित करें।

11. Hampi town is located in the bank of which river?

हम्पी शहर किस नदी के किनारे स्थित है ?

12. Who was the author of Ain-I Akbari?

आईन-ए-अकबरी के लेखक कौन थे?

13. What was Jins-i-Kamil?

जींस-ए-कामिल क्या था ?

14. Who was the founder ruler of Mughal Dynasty?

मुग़ल साम्राज्य का संस्थापक शासक कौन था ?

15. Who were paharias ?

पहाड़िया कौन थे ?

16. Why is the Mutiny of 1857 called a struggle for Independence?

1857 के विद्रोह को स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष क्यों कहा जाता है ?

17. Name one hill stations set up by the British.

ब्रिटिशों द्वारा स्थापित किये गए एक पहाड़ी सैर स्थलों के नाम लिखें।

18. What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the Second World War?

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रति भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का क्या नजरिया था ?

19. What is direct action day?

प्रत्यक्ष कार्यवाही दिवस क्या है ?

खण्ड – ब

PART - B

Answer any four of the following questions:

3X4=12

20. "One of the most distinctive features of the Harappan Cities was the carefully planned drainage system." Elaborate. 3

21. Describe in brief about the growth of Puranic Hinduism in India during sixth century BCE. 3

22. "Mughal Rulers efficiently assimilated heterogeneous population within an imperial edifice". Support the statement. 3

23. "Vijayanagara was characterized by a distinctive building style". Support this statement with the sacred architectural examples of Vijayanagara. 3

24. How was the fate of Amravati Stupa different from the Sanchi Stupa ? Explain. 3

खण्ड – स/PART-C

Long Answer Questions

Answer any three questions:

8X3=24

25. How was the fate of Amravati Stupa different from the Sanchi Stupa ? Explain. 8

Discuss the major beliefs and practices that characterized Sufism.

26. ek\$ Z i z kkl u dh eq; fo' k\$krk; a D; k Fkha \ 8

What are major features of Mauryan Administration?

27. mu l k{; ka ds ckjs ea ppkz dhft, ftul s irk pyr k g\$fd fontgh ;kst ukc) vk\$ l eflor <ak l s dke dj jgs Fks A 8

Discuss the evidence that indicates planning and coordination on the part of the rebels.

Or

vaxst ka l s vl g; kx ds l UnHkZ ea fl rEcj 1920 ea gq dydRrk vf/ko\$ku ea Hkkj rh; jk"Vh; dka d }kjk D; k fu.kz fy, x; s \ bu fu.kz ka dks ykxw djus ea ukxi g okf"kd vf/ko\$ku ea fd l izdkj xfr inku dh x; h A 8

Explain the decisions taken by the Indian National Congress at the Calcutta Session of September 1920 regarding Non-co operation with the British. How did the Annual Session at Nagpur gear itself for implementing these?

[k.M&n/PART-D

Source Based Questions

6X3=18

28. fuEufyf[kr vu\$Nn dks /; kui w d if<+ vk\$ uhp\$fn, x, izuka ds mRrj nhft, A l ekV ds vf/kdkjh D; k&D; k dk; Z djrs Fks \

exLFkuht ds foj.k dk , d vak fn; k x; k g\$A l ketT; ds egku vf/kdkfj; ka ea l s dN ufn; ka dh n\$[kjs]k vk\$ Hkne eki u dk dke djrs g\$ t\$ k fd fel z ea gkrk Fkk A dN i\$eq k ugjka l s mi ugjka ds fy, NkMs tkus okyh i kuh ds eq[k]kj dk fujh{k.k djrs g\$ rkfd gj LFkku ij i kuh dh l eku i firZ gks l ds A ; gh vf/kdkjh vf/kdkfj; ka dk l pkyu djrs g\$ vk\$ vf/kdkfj; ka ds dR; ka ds vk/kkj ij mlga buke ; k nM+ nrs g\$A os dj ol nyh djrs g\$ vk\$ Hkne l s tMs l Hkh 0; ol k; ks dk fujh{k.k djrs g\$ l kFk gh ydM\$gkj\$ c<b] y\$gkja vk\$ [kuu drkZ/ka dk Hkh fujh{k.k djrs g\$A

1- jkT; ds egku vf/kdkfj; ks ds drD; ks ds ckjs ea crk, a A 2

2- l B; xfrfof/k; ks ds l ello; ds fy, mi l fefr; ks dh Hknedk ds ckjs ea crk, A 2

3- v'kkd us l ketT; dh , dtv\$rk ds fy, D; k fd; k \ 2

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follows:-

What the king's officials did?

Here is an paragraph from the account of Megasthenes:

Of the great officers of state, some..... Superintend the rivers, measures of the land, as is done in Egypt, and inspect the sluices by which water is let out from the main canals into their branches, so that everyone may have an equal supply of it. The same person have charge also of the hunts man, and are entrusted with the power of rewarding or punishing them according to their deserts. They collect the taxes and superintend the occupations connected with land; as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmith and miners.

- (i). Explain the duties of the great officers of the state.
- (ii). Explain the roll of sub-committees for coordinating military activities.
- (iii) What did Ashoka do to hold the Empire together?

29. fuEufyf[kr vu@Nn dks /; kui wZ if<+ vj uhps fn, x, izuka ds mRrj nhft, A

I rh ckfydk

; g I Hkor% cfuz j ds orkr ds I cl s ekfeZd fooj. kla ea l s , d gS % ykgkS ea eSs , d cgr gh I qnj vYi 0; Ld fo |ok ftI dh vk; qejs fopkj I s ckjg o"lz I s vf/kd ugha Fkh] dh cfy gkrs gq ns[khA ml Hk; kud udZ dh vj tkrsgq og vl gk; Nk/h cPph thfor I s vf/kd er irhr gk jgh Fkh] ml ds eflr"d dh 0; Fkk dk o.ku ugha fd; k tk I drk] og dkw/rs gq cjh rjg I sjksjgh Fkh] yfdu rhu ; k pkj ctâ.k] , d ckh vj]r] ftI us ml s viuh vLrhu ds uhps nck; k gq/k Fkk] dh I gk; rk ; s ml vfupNq i hfM+k dks tcju ?kkrd ?kVuk dh vj ys x,] ml sydfM+ ka ij cBk; k] ml ds gkFk vj i] ckWk fn, rkfd og Hkx u tk, vj bl fLFkr ea ml ekl e ik.kh dks ftUnk tyk fn; k A es viuh Hkoukva dks nkus ea vj muds dkykgyi wkz rFkk 0; Fkz ds Øksk dks ckj vkus I sjksus ea vl eFkz FkA

- 1- cfuz j us I rh i Fkk dk fooj.k fdI izkj fn; k \ 2
- 2- cfuz j dh vu@Nn ea vfhk0; Dr Hkoukva dk o.ku dhft, A 2
- 3- cfuz j us efgykva ds I kFk fd, tkus okys crkb dks if'peh vj i wZ I ektka ds chp fhkUrk dk , d egRoi wkz I dsrd ds sekuk gS\ Li"V dhft, A 2

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follows:-

The Child Sati

This is perhaps one of the most Poignant descriptions by Bernier:

At Lahore I saw a most beautiful young widow sacrificed, who could not, I think, have been more than 12 years of age, The poor little creature appeared more dead alive who see approached the dreadful pit : the agony of her mind cannot be described ; she trembled and wept bitterly ; but three or four Brahmans, assisted by an old women who held her under the arm, forced the unwilling victim towards the fatal spot, seated her on the wood, tied her hands and feet, lest she should run away, and in that situation the innocent creature was burned alive. I found it difficult to express my feelings and to prevent their bursting forth into clamorous and unavailing rage.....

1. How has Bernier describe the practice of Sati?
2. Describe the feelings of Bernier that he has expressed in the passage.
3. Explain how Bernier has highlighted the treatment of women as a crucial marker of difference between western and Eastern societies.

30. fuEufyf[kr vuPNn dks/; kuiwD if<+ ,oa uhpfn, x, izuka ds mRrj nift, -:

vaxj dh ,d Nks/h I h Vksdjh

djkph gokbz vMMs ij 1949 ea gPZ eykdkr dk 0; kjk & [kkn0 fl g dh tckuh % ejs nkr eps
gokbz vMMs ds ,d dejs ea ys x; s tglwge lo oBdj xi 'ki djus yxs 1/2 I kFk gh nki gj
dk [kkuk Hkh [kk; k A eps djkh I s jkr 2%0 cts dh mMku I s ynu tkuk Fkk A 'kke dks 5%0
cts eus vius nkrka I s fuonu fd; k fd mlgkaus oMh Qjk[kfnyh I s eps viuk I e; fn; k gSA
ejh I e> I s vo mul s I kjh jkr #dus dh mEehn djuk rks cMh T; knrh gksch vks os ; g
rdyhQ u gh mBk; a A exj jkr ds [kkus rd dkbz Hkh ugha mBk A fQj mlgkaus dgk fd os yks
tk jgs ga vks eS tgkt ij p<us I s ifgys FkkMk vkjke dj yWA ea jkr ds djhp i k&s nks cts
mBk vks to njoktk [kkyk rks ik; k fd os lods lo ro rd ogha Fks A os lo tgkt rd ejs
I kFk vk, vks foNMus ds ifgys mlgkaus eps vaxjka dh ,d Nks/h I h Vksdjh Hk/ dh A ejs fy; s
I; kj ds bl meMfs I syko vks bl iMko I s eps feyh [kqkh ds fy; s drKrk 0; Dr djus dks ejs
i kl 'kCn ugha Fks A

- 1- [kqkn0 fl g dks Fks \
2. og vl; I epk; ka ds fiz D; ka Fks A
- 3- v0ny yrhQ us vi us fir k dk dtZfdl rjg mrkj k Fkk A

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:-

A small basket of Grapes

This is what Khushdeva Singh writes about his experience during one of his visit to Karachi in 1949.

My friends took me to a room at the airport where we all sat down and talked (and) had lunch together. I had to travel from Karachi to London at 2:30 PM. At 5:00 PM I told my friends that they had given me so generously of their time. I thought it would be too much for them to wait the whole night and suggested that they must spare themselves from the trouble. But nobody left until it was dinner time. Then they said they were leaving and that I must have a little rest before emplaning. I got up about 1:45 AM and when I opened the door I saw that all of them were still there. They all accompanied me to the plane and before parting presented me with a small basket of grapes. I had no words to express my gratitude for the overwhelming affection which I was treated and the happiness this stop overhead given me.

- (i) Who was Khushdeva Singh?
- (ii) Why was he loved by all communities?
- (iii) How Abdul Latif discharged his father's debt?

खण्ड-4/PART-E

Map Questions:

1X6=6

31. fn, x, Hkkjr ds jktuhfrd js[kk ekufp= ij fuEufyf[kr dks n'kkZ &

3

¼½ verl j ½½ y[kuÅ (3)आगरा,

ml h ekufp= ij Hkkjr h; jk"Vh; vkanksyu l s l cf/kr rhu LFkkuka dks v] c] l ds : lk ea fpUgr fd; k x; k gA mlga igpkua vk\$ muds ikl nh xbZ js[kk ij mudsuke fy[kka A

3

On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following -

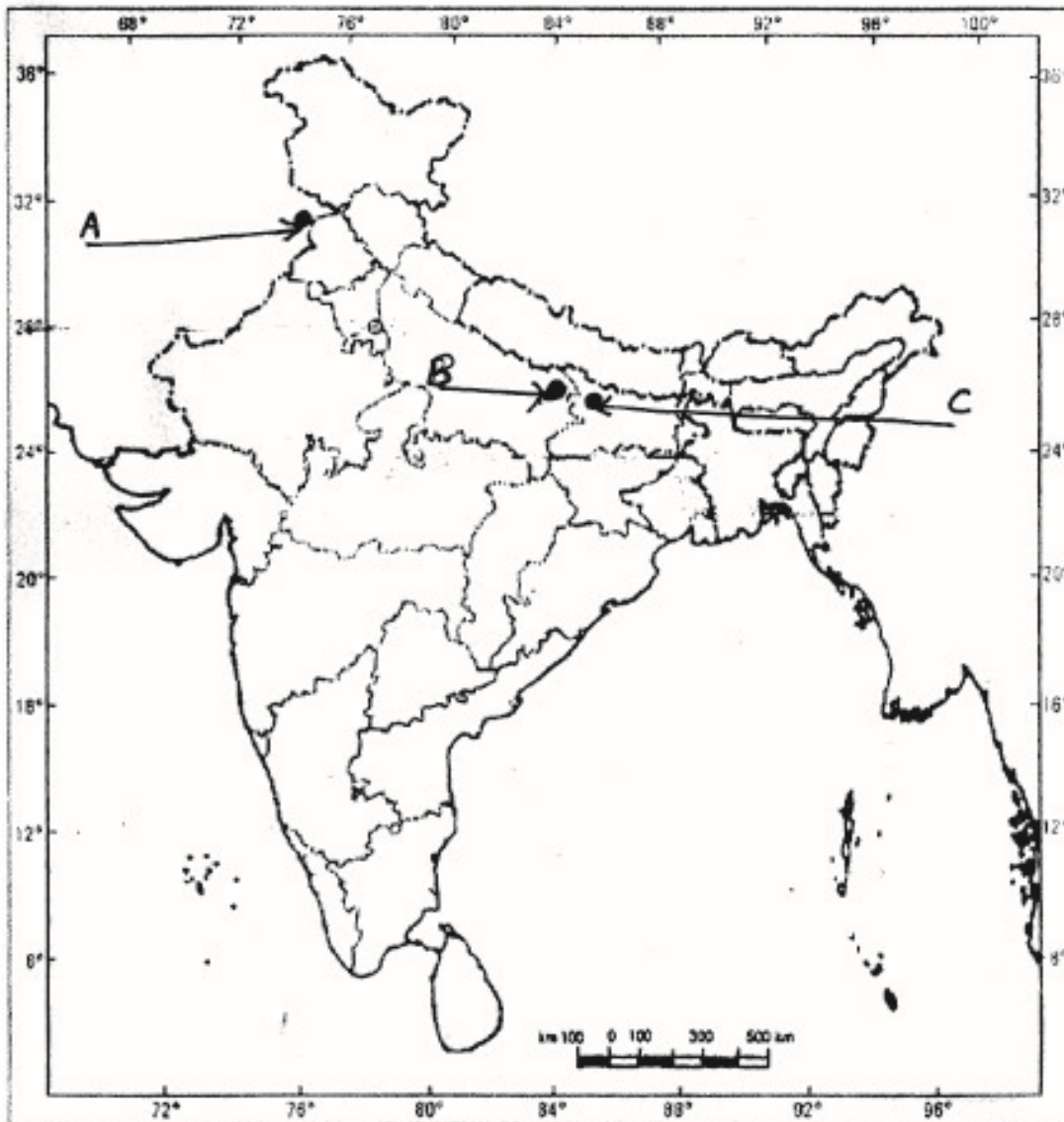
- a) Amritsar
- b) Lucknow
- c) Agra

On the same map three places related to Indian National Movement have been marked as A, B, C. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.

प्र. सं. 18.1 और 18.2 के लिए

For question no. 18.1 and 18.2

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Marking Scheme
Class : XII (History)

- Q.1. Archaeologist
- Q.2. Alwar - Devotee of Vishnu
Nayanar - Devotee of Shiva
- Q.3. Archaeologist
- Q.4. Many information regarding Ancient India.
- Q.5. Untouchables, Shudras, Antyaj etc.
- Q.6. Father is head of the family.
- Q.7. Buddha Texts
- Q.8. Land ownership related .
- Q.9. Paan and Coconut.
- Q.10. Liberal form of Islam.
- Q.11. Fortified city.
- Q.12. Tungabhadra
- Q.13. Abul Fazal
- Q.14. Crop list
- Q.15. Babar.
- Q.16. Tribals.
- Q.17. Mass movement for freedom .
- Q.18. Shimla
- Q.19. Not support of Britishers.

Q.20. Action regarding demand of Pakistan.

Q.21. 1. Road and streets were laid out as grid pattern.

2. Every house had at least one wall along a street.

3. Drains were covered properly.

4. There was a provision of main hole (any other relevant point)

Q.22. 1. During this period there was a bond between the devotee and the God.

2. The head was visualized as one of love and devotion/Bhakti.

3. Concept of Incarnation (ten avatars)

4. Worship of mother goddess.

Q.23. 1. The nobility was recruited from diverse ethnic and religious groups.

2. Turani and Iranian nobles had accompanied Hindus.

3. Rajput nobles.

4. There was a provision of main hole(any other relevant point) its were giving servers in the court of Akabar.

5. Akabar got married to daughter of Rajput Chief Raja Bharmal.

Q.24. 1. Water resources - e.g. - Hiriya Canal

2. Fortification and Road.

3. The royal center - About thirty building complexes have been identified as palaces.

4. Mahanavmi Debbi, Hazararama Temple lot us temple. (Any other relevant point)

Q.25. 1. Amaravati was discovered before scholars understood to preserve thing, where they had been found instead of removing them from side.

2. Rulers of Bhopal - Shajahan Begurum Provided money for the preservation of Sanihi but Amaravati could not (explanation)

Part: C

Q.26. Major beliefs and Practices of Sufism:

- i) They believed on God, equality, brotherhood.
- ii) One could reach God through personal devotion.
- iii) All religions are different path for reaching the same God.
- iv) They favoured religious toleration and opposed to forcible conversion to Islam.
- v) They were organized into twelve silsilas. Which means a chain, signifying a continuous link between a master and disciple.
- vi) After the death of Shaikh or Pir, his tomb (dargah) attracted a lot of followers. This resulted in the Practice of ziyarat to his grace on his death anniversary.
- vii) Dance and music are essential part of the ziyarat . This included mystical chants performed by qawwals.
- viii) They remember god by reciting zikr.

Q.27. Main feature of Mauryan Administration:

- i) There were five major Provinces.
- ii). Administrative control was strongest in areas around the capital and the provincial centers.
- iii) Communication along both land and riverine.
- iv) There were six committees, e.g. - military activity, navy, transport, food committee, arranging for bullock carts to carry equipment, food for soldiers and fodder for animals.

Q.28. Evidence that:

- i) The sequence of events of every cantonment followed a similar pattern.

- ii). The repays would capture the bell of arms and plunder the treasury, Govt. building jails, courts, Post-offices etc. were also destroyed and plundered.
- iii) Common people also joined the spays.
- iv) Peasants also attacked the moneylenders and rich people.
- v) Evidence exists that - there was communication between the spay line of various cantonments.
- iv) Repays lined together in the spay line, shared a common lifestyle and mostly came from the same caste.

Or

Decisions taken by INC at the Calcutta session

- i) It supported non-co-operation till the Punjab and khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj established.
- ii) To boycott govt. educational institutions, law courts and legislature.
- iii) To surrender them titles and honors and to practice hand spinning and hand weaving to produce Khadi,
- iv) Resignation from govt. service and mass civil disobedience including refusal to pay taxes.

Nagpur Session -

- i) It endorsed the decision to defy the govt. peacefully and made changes in the constitution of the congress.
- ii) Provincial congress committee was reorganized.
- iii) Congress led by a working committee of 15 members.
- iv) The membership of the congress was reduced to four annas to enable the rural and urban poor's to become members.

- v) This was enable to reach down to the villages, small towns & Mohallas.
- vi) It became an organizer and leader of masses.

- Q.29. i) Some of the officers measured the lands and collected taxes. They also supervised those whose work was connected with the land notably woodcutters, carpenters and blacksmith. Others supervised the dams and rivers to ensure that everyone got an equal supply of water. Others were in charge of hunts man who were entrusted with the power of rewarding or punishing as required.
- ii) The military administration was interested to the war office consisting of 30 members and of 6 sub-committees consisting 5 members each infantry, cavalry, war elephant and transport.
- iii) Ashoka introduced dhamma. He preached moral values. He appointed Dharm Mahamatra. He constructed Stupas & Viharas. He asked for good behave with slaves.

- Q.30. i) He had described that some women seemed to embrace death cheerfully others were forced to die.
- ii) He was surprised to see the beautiful young widow's sacrifices. She was crying and looking like dead.
- iii) Burnier was comparing social traditions of East & West. He wanted to show that there was no such type of any social evil in Europe.

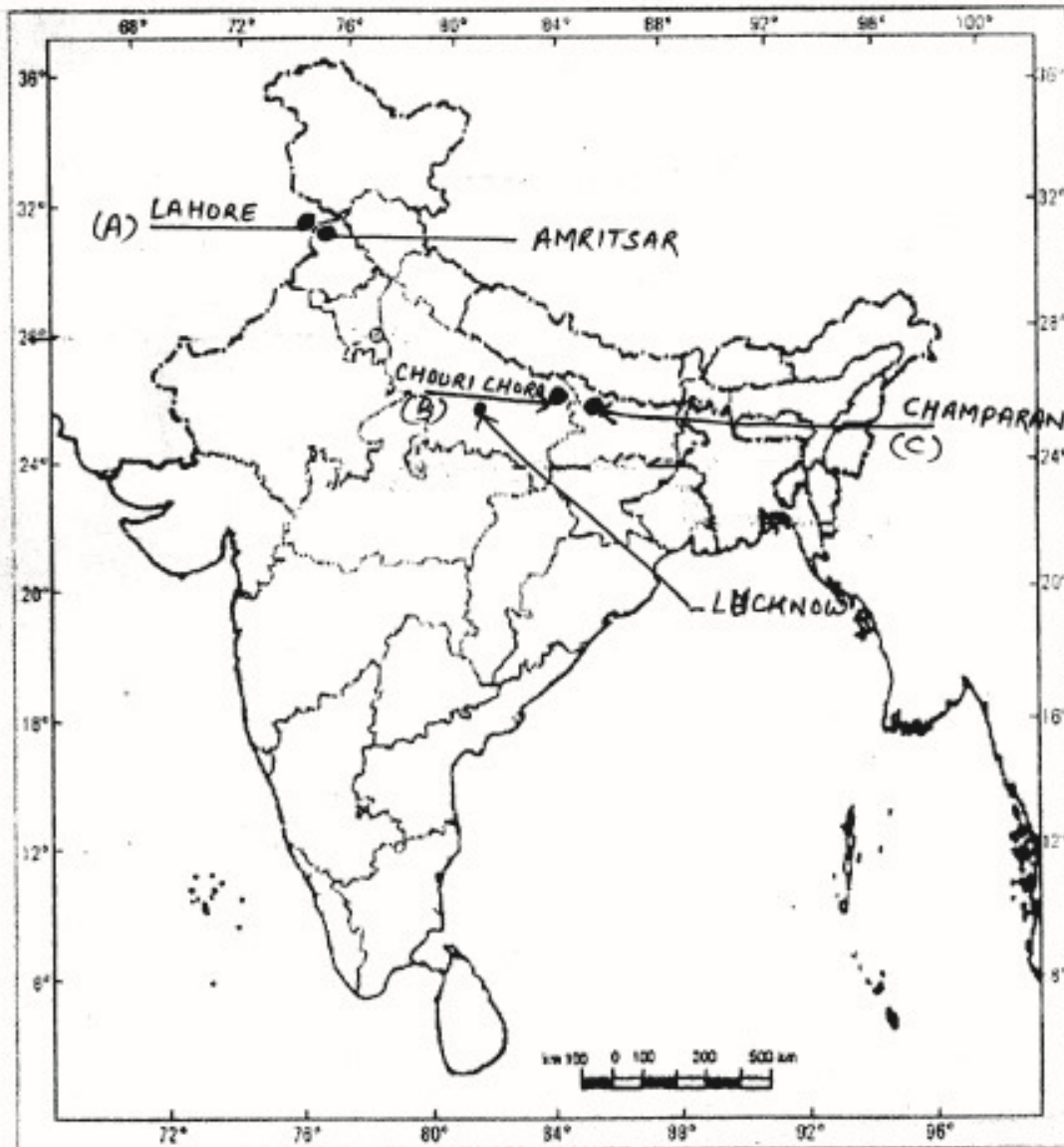
- Q.31. i). Khushdev Singh was a Sikh doctor.
- ii) He was a doctor by profession and was kind hearted to other communities members for example he provided protection, shelter, love and security to many migrants irrespective their religions.
- iii) By providing photocopy by facility and books to research scholar.

- Q.32. i).By the student ii). (A) Lahore (B) Chauri-Chaura (C) Champaran

प्रश्न सं. 18.1 और 18.2 के लिए

For question no. 18.1 and 18.2

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



HISTORY (CODE No. 027)
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN
CLASS XII (2019-20)

Time: 3 Hours			Max. Marks: 80						
S. No.	Typology of Questions	Objective questions type (1 Marks)	Short Answer (SA) (3 Marks)	Source Based (6 Marks)	Long Answer (LA) (8 Marks)	Map Work (6 Marks)	Marks	% Weightage	
1	Remembering- (Knowledge based simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories; Identify, define, or list/ state the information)	9	1		1	-	20	25%	
2	Understanding- (Comprehension –to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, discuss, contrast, explain,clarify,Para-phraseinformation)	5	1	1	1	-	22	28%	

3	Application- (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations; Use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example, or solve a problem)	3	1	1		-	12	15%
4	High Order Thinking Skills- (Analysis & Synthesis- Classify, Apply, solve, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information; Organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources)	1	1	1		-	10	12%
5	Evaluation- (Appraise, Argue, judge, support, critique, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes)	2		-	1	-	10	12%

6.	Map skill based question- Identification, location, significance.					1*3=3 Identif ica tion 1*3=3 Locati ng	6	8%
Total		1*20= 20	3*4= 12	6*3= 18	8*3= 24	1*6=6	80	100%

Note: *1 Map question of 6 marks having 6 items carrying 1 mark each.

Note: Each source based question will have three questions with marks ranging from 1 – 3.

*1 Map question of 6 marks having 6 items carrying 1 mark each.

QUESTION WISE BREAK UP

Type of Question	Marks per question	Total No. of Questions	Total Marks
Objective Type Questions	1	20	20
Short Answer	3	4	12
Source Based	6	3	18
Long Answer	8	3	24
Map Skills based	1	6 (Items)	6
Total			80

Weightage to content

Themes in Indian History (Part I)	24 Marks
Themes in Indian History (Part II)	25 Marks
Themes in Indian History (Part III)	25 Marks
Map Work	6 Marks
Project work	20 marks
Total	100 Marks

Weightage to Difficulty level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy(E)	30%
(ii) Average (AV)	50%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

Weightage of Marks Book-wise

	OTQ 1marks	SA 3marks	Source based 6marks	Long ans. 8marks	Map skill	Total
Book I (Ancient India)	7(1)	3(1)	6(1)	8(1)		24
Book II (Medieval India)	8(1)	3(1)	6(1)	8(1)		25
Book III (Modern India)	5(1)	3(2)	6(1)	8(1)		25
Map Work					1(6)	6
Project work -						20
	1x20=20	3x4=12	6x3=18	8x3=24	1x6=6	100

LIST OF MAPS

Book 1		
1	Page 2	Mature Harappan sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDiji.
2	Page 30	Mahajanapada and cities : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vajji, Magadha, Kosala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara, Avanti, Rajgir, Ujjain, Taxila, Varanasi.
3	Page 33	Distribution of Ashokan inscriptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kannauj, Braghukachchha • Pillar inscriptions -Sanchi, Topra, Meerut Pillar and Kaushambi. • Kingdom of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
4	Page 43	Important kingdoms and towns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kanauj, Puhar, Rajgir, Vaishali, Varanasi, Vidisha
5	Page 95	Major Buddhist Sites: Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amaravati, Lumbini, Nasik, Bharhut, Bodh Gaya, Ajanta.
Book 2		
1	Page 174	Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Chandragiri, Kanchipuram, Mysore, Thanjavur, Kolar
2	Page 214	Territories under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa.

Book 3

1	Page 297	<p>Territories/cities under British Control in 1857:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Punjab, Sindh, Bombay, Madras, Fort St. David, Masulipatam, Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Avadh, Surat, Calcutta, Dacca, Chitagong, Patna, Benaras, Allahabad and Lucknow.
2	Page 305	<p>Main centres of the Revolt of 1857:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Benaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh.
		<p>Important centres of the National Movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Benaras, Amritsar, ChauriChaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi.

**SET-1****Series BVM/2**कोड नं.
Code No. **61/2/1**रोल नं.
Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **10 + 1** मानचित्र हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **16** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages and **1** Map.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **16** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

इतिहास

HISTORY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80



सामान्य निर्देश:

- (i) सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 3 दो अंकों वाले हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 30 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 4 से 9 चार अंकों वाले हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 10 से 12 आठ अंकों वाले हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 350 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 15 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 16 मानचित्र सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है, जिसमें लक्षणों को पहचानना तथा महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षण मदों का स्थान दर्शाना शामिल है। मानचित्र को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ नत्थी कीजिए।

General Instructions :

- (i) Answer **all** the questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (ii) Answer to questions no. 1 to 3 carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
- (iii) Answer to questions no. 4 to 9 carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words each.
- (iv) Answer to questions no. 10 to 12 carrying 8 marks should not exceed 350 words each.
- (v) Questions no. 13 to 15 are source based questions.
- (vi) Question no. 16 is a Map question that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer-book.

खण्ड क

PART A

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(Very Short-Answer Type Questions)

2×3=6

1. “भारतीय पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण के डायरेक्टर जनरल के रूप में जॉन मार्शल का कार्यकाल वास्तव में भारतीय पुरातत्त्व में एक व्यापक परिवर्तन का काल था।” इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

2

“John Marshall’s stint as Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India marked a major change in Indian Archaeology.” Explain the statement.



2. सोलहवीं और सत्रहवीं सदियों में कृषि समाज में महिलाओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2
State the role played by women in agrarian society during 16th and 17th centuries.

3. जयपाल सिंह ने संविधान सभा में आदिवासियों की सुरक्षा के लिए दलील क्यों दी ? कोई दो कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

अथवा

- जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा पेश किए गए 'उद्देश्य प्रस्ताव' में प्रस्तुत आदर्शों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 2
Why did Jaipal Singh plead for the protection of tribes in the Constituent Assembly ? Explain any two reasons.

OR

- Explain the ideals expressed in 'Objectives Resolution' introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru.

खण्ड ख

PART B

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(Short-Answer Type Questions)

4×6=24

4. "हड़प्पा सभ्यता का सबसे अनूठा पहलू गृह स्थापत्य का विकास था ।" कथन को प्रमाणित कीजिए । 4
"The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of domestic architecture." Substantiate the statement.
5. पुरातत्त्ववेत्ता बी.बी. लाल द्वारा मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश के हस्तिनापुर नामक गाँव के उत्खनन में प्राप्त किए गए किन्हीं दो प्रमाणों की परख कीजिए । 2×2=4
Examine any two evidences found by the archaeologist B.B. Lal after excavation at a village named Hastinapur in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.
6. बाबा गुरु नानक की मुख्य शिक्षाओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 4
Describe the main teachings of Baba Guru Nanak.
7. विजयनगर के राजकीय केन्द्र में महानवमी डिब्बा से जुड़े अनुष्ठानों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 4

अथवा

- विजयनगर साम्राज्य में प्रारम्भ की गई अमर-नायक प्रणाली की मुख्य विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 4



Analyse the rituals associated with Mahanavami Dibba at the Royal Centre in Vijayanagara.

OR

Analyse the main features of Amara-Nayaka System which was introduced in Vijayanagara Empire.

8. औपनिवेशिक सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों के नियमित सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्र तैयार करने पर विशेष ध्यान क्यों दिया था ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 4

अथवा

अवध के ताल्लुकदार और सिपाही 1857 के विद्रोह से क्यों जुड़े ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 4

Why was the Colonial Government keen on carrying out regular surveys and mapping various parts of the country ? Explain.

OR

Why did Taluqdars and Sepoys of Awadh join the Revolt of 1857 ? Explain.

9. “1915 में जब गाँधीजी भारत आए तो उस समय का भारत, 1893 में जब वे यहाँ से गए थे तब के समय से अपेक्षाकृत भिन्न था ।” इस कथन को प्रमाणित कीजिए । 4

“The India in which Gandhiji came back to in 1915 was rather different than the one that he had left in 1893.” Substantiate the statement.

खण्ड ग

PART C

(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

(Long-Answer Type Questions)

8×3=24

10. “बौद्ध धर्म, बुद्ध के जीवनकाल के दौरान और उनकी मृत्यु के बाद भी तेजी से फैला ।” उपयुक्त तर्कों सहित कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 8

अथवा

“ई.पू. 600 से ई.सं. 600 तक की बची हुई इमारतों में सबसे सुरक्षित साँची का स्तूप है ।” उपयुक्त तर्कों सहित कथन की पुष्टि इसकी मूर्तिकला विशेषताओं और उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में किए गए संरक्षण के संदर्भ में कीजिए । 8

“Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

OR



“Among the best preserved monuments of the 600 BCE to 600 CE is the Stupa at Sanchi.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments in the context of its sculptural features and conservation policy taken up in the nineteenth century.

11. भारत में भूमि स्वामित्व के संदर्भ में बर्नियर के दिए गए विवरण का वर्णन कीजिए और इन विवरणों के अठारहवीं शताब्दी से पश्चिमी विचारकों पर प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए । 8

अथवा

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अल-बिरूनी के अनुभवों का वर्णन कीजिए । 8
Describe Bernier's description of land ownership in India and also describe its influence on Western theorists from 18th century onwards.

OR

Describe the experiences of Al-Biruni in the Indian Subcontinent.

12. उन घटनाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए जिनके परिणामस्वरूप साम्प्रदायिक राजनीति और भारत का विभाजन हुआ । 8

अथवा

भारत के विभाजन को समझने में मौखिक इतिहास की खूबियों और कमज़ोरियों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 8

Explain the events that led to the communal politics and Partition of India.

OR

Explain the strengths and limitations of oral testimonies in the understanding of Partition of India.

खण्ड घ

PART D

(स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न)

(Source Based Questions)

7×3=21

13. निम्नलिखित उद्धरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

प्रभावती गुप्त और दंगुन गाँव

प्रभावती गुप्त ने अपने अभिलेख में यह कहा है :

प्रभावती ग्राम कुटुंबिनों (गाँव के गृहस्थ और कृषक), ब्राह्मणों, और दंगुन गाँव के अन्य वासियों को आदेश देती है ...

“आपको ज्ञात हो कि कार्तिक शुक्ल पक्ष की द्वादशी तिथि को धार्मिक पुण्य प्राप्ति के लिए इस ग्राम को जल अर्पण के साथ आचार्य चनालस्वामी को दान किया गया है । आपको इनके सभी आदेशों का पालन करना चाहिए ।



एक *अग्रहार* के लिए उपयुक्त निम्नलिखित रियायतों का निर्देश भी देती हूँ । इस गाँव में पुलिस या सैनिक प्रवेश नहीं करेंगे । दौरे पर आने वाले शासकीय अधिकारियों को यह गाँव घास देने और आसन में प्रयुक्त होने वाली जानवरों की खाल और कोयला देने के दायित्व से मुक्त है । साथ ही वे मदिरा खरीदने और नमक हेतु खुदाई करने के राजसी अधिकार को कार्यान्वित किए जाने से मुक्त हैं । इस गाँव को खनिज-पदार्थ और *खदिर* वृक्ष के उत्पाद देने से भी छूट है । फूल और दूध देने से भी छूट है । इस गाँव का दान इसके भीतर की संपत्ति और बड़े-छोटे सभी करों सहित किया गया है ।”

इस राज्यादेश को 13वें राज्य वर्ष में लिखा गया है और इसे चक्रदास ने उत्कीर्ण किया है ।

- (13.1) प्रभावती गुप्त ने अभिलेख द्वारा अपने अधिकार को किस प्रकार प्रदर्शित किया ? 2
- (13.2) अभिलेख से हमें ग्रामीण लोगों के बारे में किस प्रकार की जानकारी मिलती है ? 2
- (13.3) प्रभावती गुप्त द्वारा जारी किए गए राज्यादेश के महत्त्व की जाँच कीजिए । 3

Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Prabhavati Gupta and the village of Danguna

This is what Prabhavati Gupta states in her inscription :

Prabhavati Gupta ... commands the *gramakutumbinas* (householders/peasants living in the village), Brahmanas and others living in the village of Danguna ...

“Be it known to you that on the twelfth (lunar day) of the bright (fortnight) of Karttika, we have, in order to increase our religious merit donated this village with the pouring out of water, to the Acharya (teacher) Chanalasvamin ... You should obey all (his) commands ...

We confer on (him) the following exemptions typical of an *agrahara* ... (this village is) not to be entered by soldiers and policeman; (it is) exempt from (the obligation to provide) grass, (animal) hides as seats, and charcoal (to touring royal officers); exempt from (the royal prerogative of) purchasing fermenting liquors and digging (salt); exempt from (the right to) mines and *khadira* trees; exempt from (the obligation



to supply) flowers and milk; (it is donated) together with (the right to) hidden treasures and deposits (and) together with major and minor taxes ...”

This charter has been written in the thirteenth (regnal) year. (It has been) engraved by Chakradasa.

- (13.1) How did Prabhavati Gupta show her authority through the inscription ?
- (13.2) How did the inscription give us an idea about the rural population ?
- (13.3) Examine the importance of the charter issued by Prabhavati Gupta.

14. निम्नलिखित उद्धरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

दरबार में अभिजात

अकबर के दरबार में ठहरा हुआ जेसुइट पादरी फादर एंटोनियो मॉन्सेरेट उल्लेख करता है :

सत्ता के बेधड़क उपयोग से उच्च अभिजातों को रोकने के लिए राजा उन्हें दरबार में बुलाता है और निरंकुश आदेश देता है जैसे कि वे उसके दास हों। इन आदेशों का पालन उन अभिजातों के उच्च ओहदे और हैसियत से मेल नहीं खाता था।

- (14.1) अकबर और उसके अभिजातों के बीच सम्बन्ध की परख कीजिए। 2
- (14.2) आप यह कैसे सोचते हैं कि अभिजात-वर्ग मुगल राज्य का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तम्भ था ? 2
- (14.3) इस सम्बन्ध के विषय में जेसुइट पादरी फादर एंटोनियो मॉन्सेरेट के प्रेक्षण की व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Nobles at court

The Jesuit Priest Father Antonio Monserrate, resident at the court of Akbar, noticed :

In order to prevent the great nobles becoming insolent through the unchallenged enjoyment of power, the King summons them to court and gives them imperious commands, as though they were his slaves. The obedience to these commands ill suits their exalted rank and dignity.

- (14.1) Examine the relationship between Akbar and his nobles.
- (14.2) How do you think that the nobility was an important pillar of the Mughal State ?
- (14.3) Explain the observation of the Jesuit Priest Father Antonio Monserrate regarding this relationship.



15. निम्नलिखित उद्धरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

संथालों के बारे में बुकानन के विचार

बुकानन ने लिखा :

नयी ज़मीनें साफ़ करने में वे बहुत होशियार होते हैं लेकिन नीचता से रहते हैं । उनकी झोपड़ियों में कोई बाड़ नहीं होती और दीवारें सीधी खड़ी की गई छोटी-छोटी सटी हुई लकड़ियों की बनी होती हैं जिन पर भीतर की ओर लेप (पलस्तर) लगा होता है । झोपड़ियाँ छोटी और मैली-कुचैली होती हैं; उनकी छत सपाट होती हैं, उनमें उभार बहुत कम होता है ।

- | | |
|--|---|
| (15.1) ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के एजेंट के रूप में बुकानन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए । | 2 |
| (15.2) संथालों के आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । | 2 |
| (15.3) बुकानन ने संथालों की रहन-सहन की दशाओं का किस प्रकार वर्णन किया है ? | 3 |

अथवा

निम्नलिखित उद्धरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

कर्ज़ कैसे बढ़ते गए

दक्कन दंगा आयोग को दी गई अपनी याचिका में एक रैयत ने यह स्पष्ट किया कि ऋणों की प्रणाली कैसे काम करती थी :

एक साहूकार अपने कर्ज़दार को एक बंधपत्र के आधार पर 100 रु. की रकम 3-2 आने प्रतिशत की मासिक दर पर उधार देता है । कर्ज़ लेने वाला इस रकम को बांड पास होने की तारीख से आठ दिन के भीतर वापस अदा करने का करार करता है । रकम वापस अदा करने के लिए निर्धारित समय के तीन साल बाद साहूकार अपने कर्ज़दार से मूलधन तथा ब्याज दोनों को मिला कर बनी राशि (मिश्रधन) के लिए एक अन्य बांड उसी ब्याज दर से लिखवा लेता है और उसे संपूर्ण कर्ज़ा चुकाने के लिए 125 दिन की मोहलत दे देता है । तीन साल और 15 दिन बीत जाने पर कर्ज़दार द्वारा एक तीसरा बांड पास किया जाता ... (यह प्रक्रिया बार-बार दोहराई जाती है) ... 12 वर्ष के अंत में ... 1,000 रु. की राशि पर उसका कुल ब्याज 2,028 रु. 10 आना 3 पैसे हो जाता है ।

- | | |
|--|---|
| (15.1) रैयत साहूकारों से ऋण किस उद्देश्य के लिए प्राप्त करते थे ? | 2 |
| (15.2) ऋण की प्रणाली की रैयत ने किस प्रकार व्याख्या की ? | 2 |
| (15.3) आप यह कैसे सोचते हैं कि रैयतों द्वारा ऋण लेने का तरीका उनके लिए दुःख लाया ? | 3 |



Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Buchanan on the Santhals

Buchanan wrote :

They are very clever in clearing new lands, but live meanly. Their huts have no fence, and the walls are made of small sticks placed upright, close together and plastered within with clay. They are small and slovenly, and too flat-roofed, with very little arch.

- (15.1) Examine the role of Buchanan as an agent of the East India Company.
- (15.2) Analyse the economic activities of Santhals.
- (15.3) How did Buchanan describe the living conditions of Santhals ?

OR

Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow :

How debts mounted

In a petition to the Deccan Riots Commission a *ryot* explained how the system of loans worked :

A *sowkar* lends his debtor ₹ 100 on bond at ₹ 3-2 annas per cent per mensem. The latter agrees to pay the amount within eight days from the passing of the bond. Three years after the stipulated time for repaying the amount, the *sowkar* takes from his debtor another bond for the principal and interest together at the same rate of interest, and allows him 125 days' time to liquidate the debt. After the lapse of 3 years and 15 days a third bond is passed by the debtor ... (this process is repeated) at the end of 12 years ... his interest on ₹ 1,000 amounts to ₹ 2,028-10 annas-3 paise.

- (15.1) For what purpose did ryots get loans from money lenders ?
- (15.2) How did the ryot explain the system of loans ?
- (15.3) How do you think that the way of borrowing money by the ryots brought misery to them ?



खण्ड ड

PART E

(मानचित्र प्रश्न / Map Question)

2+3=5

16. (16.1) भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर), में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाएँ और उनके नाम लिखिए : 1×2=2
- (क) दाण्डी – राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का एक केन्द्र ।

अथवा

मसुलीपटनम – 1857 में ब्रिटिश के नियंत्रण में एक नगर ।

(ख) पानीपत – मुगलों के अधीन एक क्षेत्र ।

अथवा

दिल्ली

- (16.2) भारत के दिए गए इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर तीन स्थलों को A, B और C के रूप में अंकित किया गया है, जो विकसित हड़प्पा स्थलों से सम्बन्धित हैं । उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए । 1×3=3

- (16.1) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 11), locate and label the following appropriately :

(a) Dandi – a centre of national movement.

OR

Masulipatnam – a city under British control in 1857.

(b) Panipat – a territory under Mughals.

OR

Delhi

- (16.2) On the same political outline map of **India**, three places have been marked as A, B and C, which are related to matured Harappan sites. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्र. सं. 16 के स्थान पर हैं :

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 16 :

(16.1) 1857 के विद्रोह के किसी एक केंद्र का नाम लिखिए ।

(16.2) बाबर के अधीन किसी एक क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।

(16.3) किन्हीं तीन बौद्ध स्थलों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

1+1+3=5

अथवा

किन्हीं तीन विकसित हड़प्पा स्थलों के नाम लिखिए ।

1×3=3

(16.1) Name any one centre of Revolt of 1857.

(16.2) Name any one territory which was under Babur's control.

(16.3) Mention any three Buddhist sites.

OR

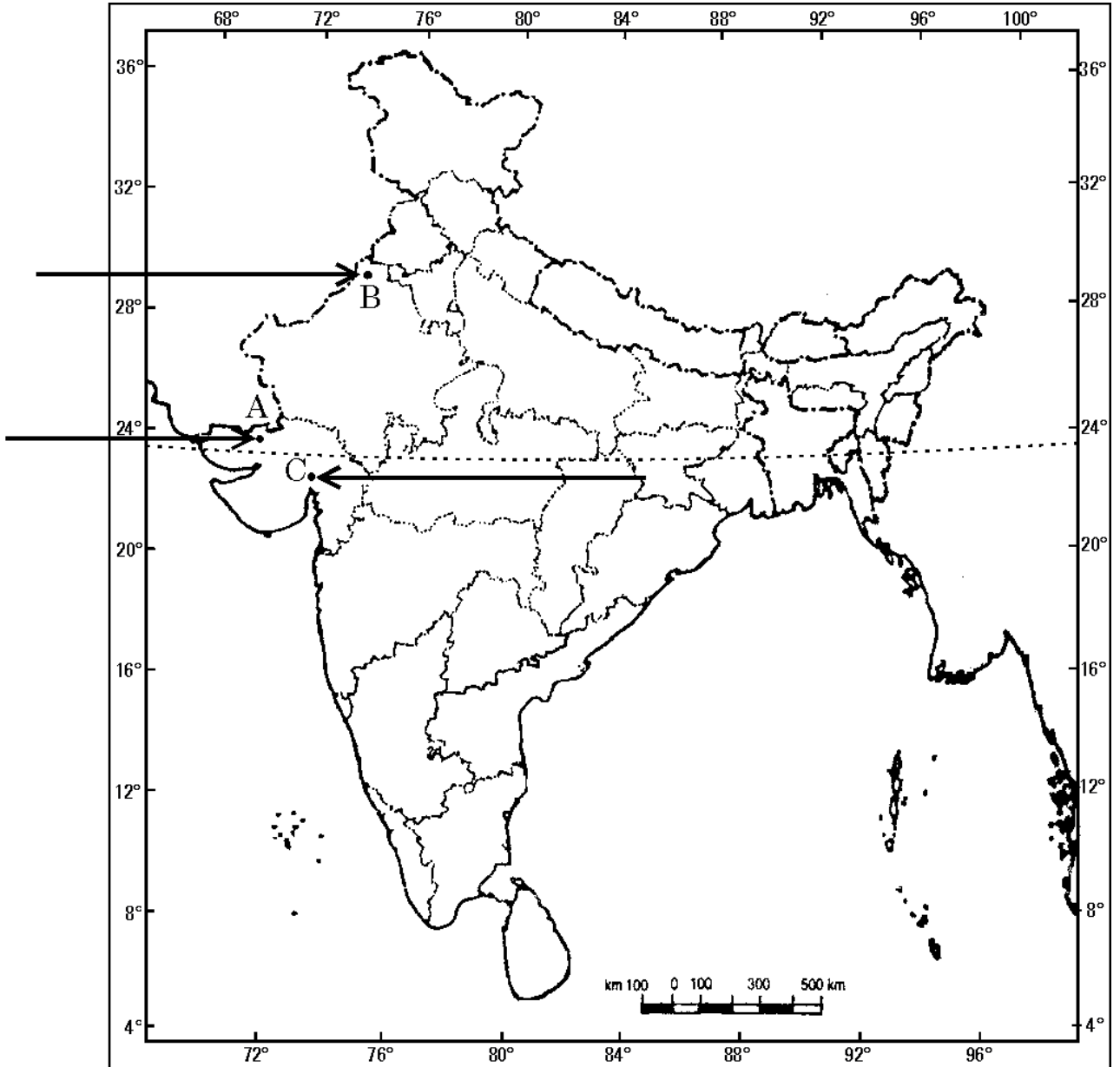
Name any three matured Harappan sites.



प्रश्न सं. 16.1 और 16.2 के लिए

For question no. 16.1 and 16.2

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)





तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

18, संस्थागत क्षेत्र, शहीद जीत सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016
18, Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi-110016
Website : www.kvsangathan.nic.in

 @KVSHQ  @KVS_HQ

DESIGNED & PRINTED BY :
CHOUDHARY PRINTING PRESS, Near Mohanpur Devasthan, Punaichak, Patna-800 023
Mob. : 09430906087, 07903299242, T/F: 0612-2546751
E-mail - choudharyprintingpress@gmail.com, Website : www.choudharyprintingpress.com