

HISTORY WORK BOOK

(Indian History Part - 1, 2 & 3)

CLASS - XII



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura

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HISTORY WORK BOOK

(Indian History Part - 1, 2 & 3)

Class - XII

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রতন লাল নাথ

মন্ত্রী

শিক্ষা দপ্তর
ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসম্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বুকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

(রতন লাল নাথ)

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Theme - 1
Bricks, Beads and Bones
Harappan Civilisation



Summary of the chapter :-

- Indus Valley Civilization was India's oldest civilization. This civilization is known as Harappa Civilization as it was discovered in a place called Harappa.
- The civilization is dated between C. 2600 and 1900 BCE.
- The geographical expansion of this civilization took place over a wide area, including Jammu in India, parts of the Punjab region, a large area of Gujrat and the adjoining areas of Pakistan, the Indus, Baluchistan etc.
- Dayaram Sahani and Rakhal Das Bandopadhaya discovered it through excavations in 1921 and 1922.
- In ancient Harappa, Various pottery, farming and animal husbandary example can be seen. Archacologist are find existence of the cattle animal like as sheep, goat, buffaloes, pigs. Cereal like wheat, barley, peas, lentils, sesame etc also found in this civilization.
- Harappa was an advance civilization. The city was divided into two parts. Upper Town and Lower Town. The houses are made of burnt bricks.
- The houses had a proper drainage system for discharging dirty water.
- Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks. Many houses had wells.
- Harrapan were used various metals like gold, brass, bronze etc. and various stones like Jasper, Crystal, Quartz and Steatite etc. Also shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay were widely used.

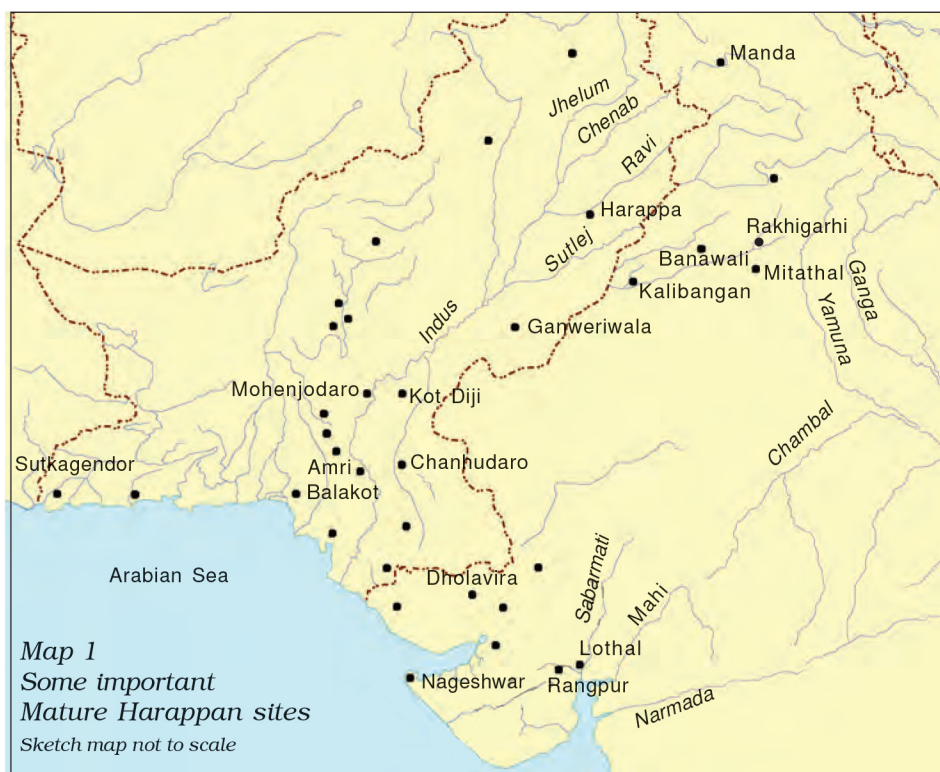
You will find certain abbreviations, related to dates, in this book.

BP stands for Before Present

BCE stands for Before Common Era

CE stands for the Common Era. The present year is 2015 according to this dating system.

c. stands for the Latin word circa and means "approximate."



- Seals and Sealings were used to communicate with distant places or countries.
- Indus people were distant contact with other civilization people like Mesopotamia. Internal and foreign trade was a part of Harappan Culture.
- People were buried after death. (The person body would have laid down from north to south)
- This civilization ended around 1800 B.C. due to climate changing, forest development, changes in the speed of rivers, etc. are one of the courses of declining this civilization.

A. Multiple Choices:

1. India's first urban civilization—

a) Mehargarh civilization	b) Indus valley civilization
c) Kotdigi civilization	d) Helmand civilization
2. In the Harappan Civilization the highlands of the city were called -

a) Citadel	b) tel
c) Agora	d) Acropolis
3. Which metal's use did not know the people of Harappan civilization ?

a) Gold	b) Copper
c) Bronze	d) Iron

Do it yourself :

4. The Indus Civilization had the size of Seals -

a) Circular / Round	b) Rectangular
c) Square	d) Triangle
5. A sealed statue of a yogi has been carved at Mohenjodaro -

a) Pashupati Shiva	b) Prajapati Daksha
c) Palakpati Narayan	d) The priest of the King
6. Which veda is considered to be the oldest Scripture -

a) Rig Veda	b) Sam Veda
c) Yujur Veda	d) Atharva Veda
7. The first director of the Archaeological Survey of India was -

a) Dayaram Sahani	b) Rakhhal Das Bandopadhyay
c) Alexander Cunningham	d) Arnest Mackey
8. Where is the Great Bath of Harappan Civilization located?

a) Harappa	b) Mohenjodaro
c) Lothal	d) Kalibangan
9. In the Harappan Civilization, Commercial Transactions were carried out through it

a) Coins	b) Shell Money
c) Barter System	d) Gold

10. Where was the granary of the Harappan Civilization discovered?

a) Harappa	b) Mahenjodaro
c) Lothal	d) Kalibangan
11. In which society was ruled by the Priest King?

a) Harappa	b) Mahenjodaro
c) Dholavira	d) Indus
12. Lothal is located on the banks of a river -

a) Bhogavor River	b) Shatudra River
c) Irabati River	d) Ghagar
13. The Indus people could not keep which animal as a pet -

a) Camel	b) Duck
c) Goat	d) Horse

B. Very Short Questions:

1 × 2 = 2

1. What is the time period of Harappan Civilization?
Ans.: The Harappan civilization flourished around C. 2600 - 1900BCE
2. What kind of grain was used in Harappan Civilization?
Ans.: Wheat, burley, peas, lentils, sesame, sorghum etc.
3. Who was the first Director General of Archaeological Survey of India?
Ans: Alexander Cunningham.

Do it yourself:

4. The settlements of the Indus Valley Civilization were divided into how many parts? What are they?
Ans.: The settlements of Indus Valley Civilization were divided into 2 parts. They are - Citadel and Lowerhouse.
5. Which kind of metal used in Harappan civilization?
Ans.: Metals like copper, bronze and gold used in Harappan civilization.
6. Which metal is not found in Harappan Civilization?
Ans.: Iron.
7. What is steatite?
Ans.: Steatite is a kind of very soft stone which used to make seals.
8. Which is the oldest veda in India?
Ans.: Rigveda
9. Who wrote 'The story of Indian Archeology'?
Ans.: Sourendranath Roy.

10. Give the word meaning of Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan?
Ans.: Mohenjodaro literally means mound of the dead. Kalibangan literally means black bangles.
11. Name two important cities belonging to Indus Valley Civilization?
Ans.: Harappa and Civilization.
12. Which thing was Sindhum by Indus people?
Ans.: Cotton
13. What was India known to people in Mesopotamia?
Ans.: Meluha
14. Mentions the smallest city's name of Harappan civilization?
Ans.:
15. Where is situated harappa?
Ans.:

Source Based Question:

1. **Read the passage carefully and answer to the following question:-**

Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best known Harappan site.

Saddle querns are found in considerable numbers and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been formed: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain: the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed 'curry stones' by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

From Ernest Mackey, further excavations at Mahenjodaro, 1937.

Questions:-

1+2+2+1

- i) What were the mixing and cooking utensils made of ?
- ii) What materials were the querns made of ?
- iii) What kind of threshing mills were there ?
- iv) What is a 'Curry stone' ?

Ans:-

- i) The mixing and cooking utensils were made of stone, metal and terracotta.
- ii) The querns were made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone.
- iii) There were two types of threshing machines. There was one type, on which another piece of stone was pressed and it was used as a second stone. This caused a large hole in the rock below.
- iv) The utensils used for crushing spices and herbs for cooking are called 'curry stone'.

Q.2. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

About the drains, Mackey noted: 'It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered'. Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that 'Little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared.

From Ernest Mackey, early Indus civilisation, 1948. Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks were made of burnt bricks.

Questions:-

1+2+2+1

- i) What was the opinion of Mackay about the drains system?
- ii) How the main canals were dug ?
- iii) Why the house sewer was first thrown into the covered hole ?
- iv) What were the advantages of covered canal ?

Q.3. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

Deadman lane is a narrow alley, varying from 3 to 6 feet in width. At the point where the lane turns westward, part of a skull and the bones of the thorax and upper arm of an adult were discovered, all in very friable condition, at a depth of 4 ft. 2 in. The body lay on its back 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 Marshall, Mohenjodaro and the Indus civilisation, 1931.

Sixteen skeletons of people with the ornaments that they were wearing when they died were found from the same part of Mahenjodaro in 1925.

Much later, in 1947, R.E.M. Wheeler, then Director General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote:

The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, The Aryan war-god is called puramdara, the fort-destroyer.

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 civilisation of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortification..... what destroyed this firmly settled civilisation? Climatic, economic 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 Mohenjodaro 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.

Questions:-

1+2+2+1

- i) What do you mean by 'Deadman Lane'?
- ii) What is the information about the foreign invasion in the fall of Harappan civilization ?
- iii) What does the word 'Pur' mean ?
- iv) Which issues are more important in the fall of Harappan civilisation ?

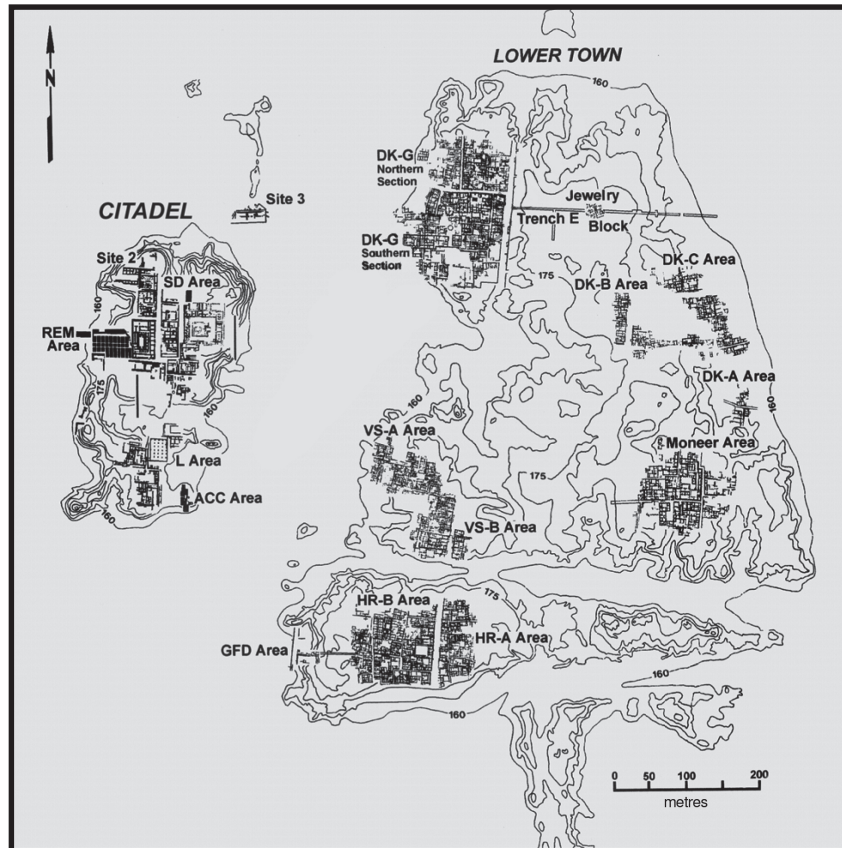
C. Answer the following questions under 150 words:

6×1 = 6

- 1. Discuss the Town planning of Harappan Civilization?

Ans.: Harappa is a city-based planned civilization. This civilization is termed as Indus Civilization. The period of this civilization was from 2600 BC to 1900 BC. This Civilization is riverline based civilization. The most unique feature of the Harappan Civilization was the development of urban centres.

Town Planning: The city was divided into two centres. They are upper and lower city. In the upper city, there were forts and in the lower part there were ordinary houses. The fort was surrounded by walls. The houses were made of burnt bricks. Lower houses were also walled. Burnt bricks were of a standardised ratio. Where the length and breadth were four times and twice the height respectively.



Drainage System: One of the features of Harappan Civilization is their drainage system. Every house needed to have at least one well along a street in order to carry the domestic waste water into the street drains.

House Architecture: Mohenjodaro had a courtyard in the middle of the lower house. There were no windows in the walls along the ground level. Each house had a bathroom paved with bricks. There were wells in every house.

Great Bath : The citadal were probably used for public purposes. Warehouses were made of bricks. There was a bathroom in the citadal. Bathroom was surrounded by a corridor and also it was surrounded by a large rectangular tank. With bothside stairs they can enter into the tank.

Every bathroom was connected with drains. These baths were for used for special occasions.

These are main features of town planning of Harrapan Civilization which made it different from the other civilizations.

Do it :

1. Discuss about the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro?

Ans. :

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2. Discuss the Religious life of Harappans?

Ans. :

3. Discuss the reasons why the Harappan Civilization was destroyed?

Ans. :

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4. Discuss the Economic life of Harrapans?

Ans.
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5. What was the commercial relationship of the Indus Valley Civilization with the contemporary Civilization of the world?

Ans
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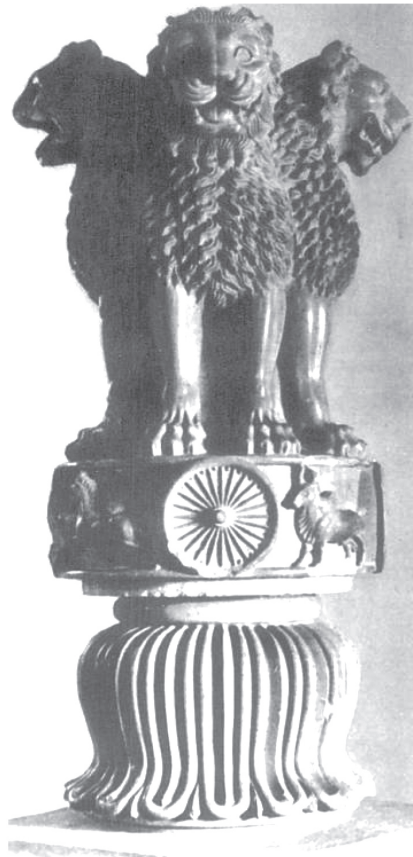
6. What do you think the role of the rulers in the Harappa Civilization? Write in your own words.

Ans.....
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7. Discuss about the social life of Indus valley civilization.

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Theme - 2
Kings, Farmers and Towns
Early States and Economics
(c.600 BCE to 600 CE)



Summary of the Chapter :

- The sixth century B.C. Marked the beginning of a new chapter in Indian Politics.
- From the Buddhist texts Mahabastu and Jaina Bhagavati-Sutra, it is known that India was not a united nation in the first century BCE. It was divided in Sixteen small states. They are known as Mahajanapada, Kashi, Kaushal, Anga, Magadh, Briji, Chedi etc. are mentioned in 16th small states.
- Between the sixth and the fourth century BCE, Magadha become the most powerful Mahajanapada. Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of Mauryan dynasty.
- Emperor Ashoka was the greatest king of Mauryan empire. His engraved inscriptions are now the bearers of history from the era. In 1838, James Prinsep tried to decipher it.
- Mauryan empire was divided into 5 major political Centres. One central committee and 6 Subcommittee took all the responsibilities of the empire.



10. In History of India, _____ is known as 'Chandashok'.
c) Megasthenis d) Dhanananda
a) Bikramaditya b) Ajatshatru
c) Ashoka d) Harshabardhan.

B. Write in One sentence:

1×3 = 3

1. Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi Script?

Ans.: James Prinsep.

2. What does 'Piyadassi' mean? Whom does it refer to?

Ans.: The term 'Piyadassi' means 'pleasant to behold'. It refers to Asoka, one of the most famous Mauryan rulers.

3. Which were the two early scripts used in the inscription?

Ans.: Brahmi and Kharoshi.

4. What is 'Mahajanapada'?

Ans.: Janapada means the land where a Jana sets its fort or settles. Mahajanapada means large kingdom. In 6th century there were 16 large kingdoms. These sixteen large kingdoms are known as 'Mahajanapadas'.

5. What is 'Rajas'?

Ans.: Mahajanapadas were ruled by different Kings. These were called 'Gana' or 'Sangha'. The Management of this Sangha was in the hands of different ruling groups. These groups are called Rajas.

6. What is Epigraphy?

Ans.: The study of inscriptions are called Epigraphy.

7. What is Oligarchy?

Ans.: Oligarchy refers to a form of government where power is exercised by a group of men.

Do yourself :

8. What are main elements to know the history of the sixteenth Mahajanapada?

Ans.: The main elements / resources to know the sixteen Mahajanapadas are 'Jaina Bhagwati Sutra' and 'Buddha Angutarnikai'.

9. Name the different states of the sixteen Mahajanapadas?

Ans. :
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10. What is 'Dharma Sutra'?

Ans. :

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11. Who was the founder of Mauryan Dynasty?

Ans. :

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12. Who is the author of Harshacharita?

Ans. :

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13. Who wrote 'Arthasasthara'?

Ans. :

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14. Which kings introduced the gold coin?

Ans. :

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15. What is Agrahara System?

Ans. :

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16. Who was Pravatati Gupta ?

Ans. :

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C. Answer the following questions: (in 50 words)

1 × 3 = 3

1. Discuss the Main features of Mahajanapadas.

Ans.: The sixth century BCE India was marked by the 16 states known as Mahajanapadas. The main features of Mahajanapadas are -

1. The Mahajanapadas were trying to assert their supremacy through incessant fights and conflicts among themselves.
2. The conflicts between Mahajanapadas might have also helped foreign invaders against the neighbouring Mahajanapadas.
3. Most of the Mahajanapadas were Monarchical, 14 Mahajanapadas were Monarchical only Brijji and Malla were Republican.
4. Out of 16 Mahajanapadas 15 Mahajanapadas were situated in North India, only Ashmak was situated in South India near Godavari river.
5. Continious war and conflict became the eminent reason for extinction of various Mahajanapadas. Only Avanti, Vatsa, Kaushal and become the more powerful kingdoms from that period of time. Besides, between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE, Magadha (in present day Bihar) became the most powerful mahajanapada.

Do it yourself

1. Discuss about Inscriptions in your own words.

Ans. :

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2. How Magadha became the most powerful Mahajanapada? Discuss.

Ans. :

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3. How do you think the rise of Magadha was possible in the context of the time?

Ans. :

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4. What changes took place in the agricultural system since 600 B.C?

Ans. :

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5. What problems are found while deciphering the inscriptions received by the scribe? Discuss.

Ans. :

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6. Why is Emperor Ashoka called the Great King of India?

Ans. :

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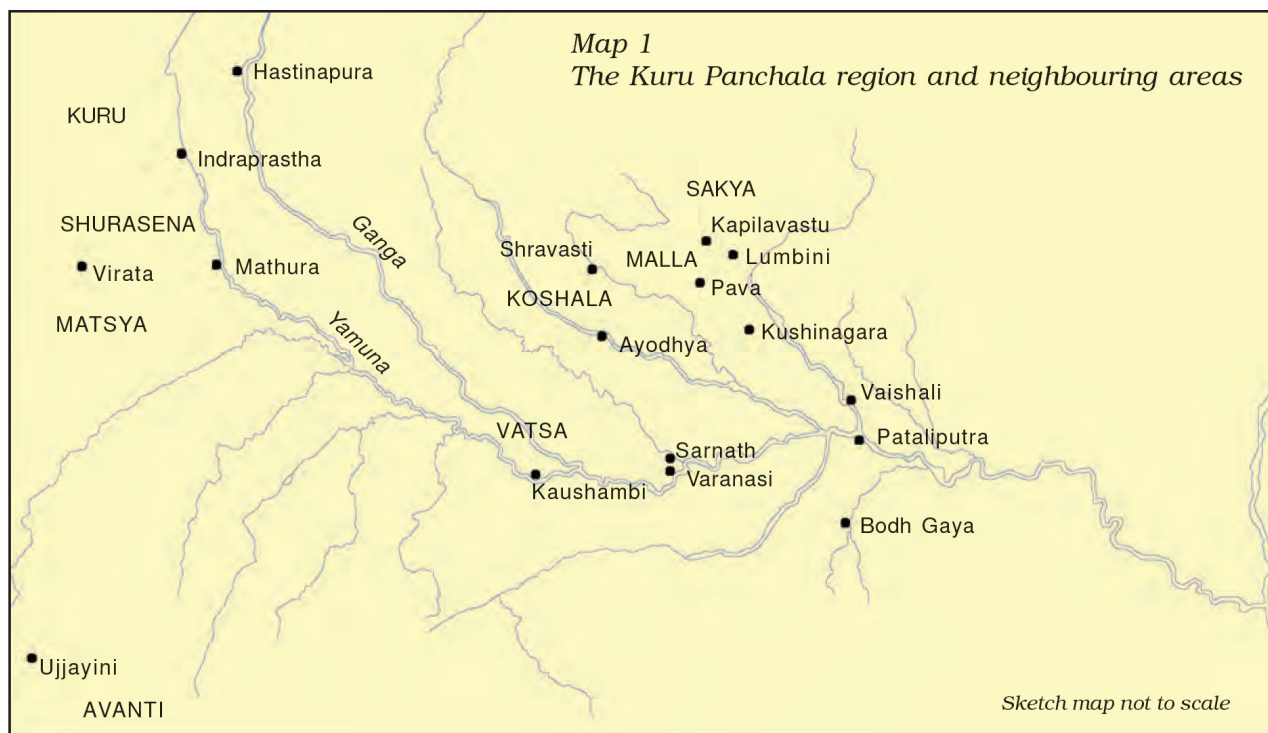
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Theme - 3
Kinship, Caste and Class
Early Societies.
c. 600 B.C - 600 A.D



Summary of the chapter :

- The Mahabharata is one of the richest epics in the Indian Subcontinent. It took almost a thousand years to complete this epic.
- In 1919 A.D, under the leadership of a noted Indian Sanskritist, V.S. Suthankar began on preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata. The project took 47 years to complete (1919-1966).
- Family was important in the vedic age. The family was called 'Kul'. Different members of the family were called relatives or 'Kinfolk'.
- Hereditary System was a part of society. In the patriarchal tradition, ancestral property were handed over from father to son, grandson and so on.
- In the case of marriage sons were important for the continuity of the patrilineage. The girls' status was different in society's eyes. Girls were given in marriage to different tribes.
- According to Manusmirth eight types of marriage methods have been mentioned in the vedic period. Rakshara, Paishach, Gandharva, Prajapati Asura, Daiva, Brahma, Arsha (Arya) etc. In case of Brahmins four types of marriage were followed.
- According to Dharmasutra and Dharmashastra, Society was divided into 4 castes due to their livelihood. Brahman, Kshatriya, Baishya, and Sudra.
- Brahmins had the most influence in the society. Kshatriyas had to engage in warfare and administer Justice. The occupation of vaishyas was to trade and commerce. Shudras were assigned only one occupation - that of serving the three higher varnas. Brahmins considered shudras as untouchables.
- Historians have tried to look at the social context of the time when studying ancient texts like. In Mahabharata polygamy system was followed by Draupadi.



B. Answer the following questions:

2 × 1 = 2

1. What is Varna?

Ans.: Vedic Society was divided into four classes on the basis of their action or profession, each class was known as Varna.

2. What is the another name of Veda?

Ans.: Shruti.

3. The Veda is divided into how many parts and what are they?

Ans.: Veda is divided into 4 parts. They are Rig, Sam, Yajur, Atharva.

4. What is 'Kul'?

Ans.: According to the Sanskrit Literature 'Kul' refers to the family.

5. Who is the author of Mahabharata?

Ans.: Krishna Dwaipayana Vyasa.

6. What was the content of the Original Story of Mahabharata?

Ans.: The original story of Mahabharata was the struggle of power and kingdom between the two families of the Kauravas and the Pandavas at that time. The patriarchal system was important.

7. What is Exogamy?

Ans.: Exogamy is one type of marriage which refers to marry someone outside of the unit.

8. What is 'Stridhana'?

9. Who are the chandals?

Ans.: According to Manusmriti, the untouchable community of the society who used to handle the dead bodies and the bodies of dead animals were called chandals.

Do Yourself :-

10. Who was known as Sutas?

Ans.: Charioter-bards known as Sutas. They generally accompanied Kshatriya warriors to the battlefield and composed poems for celebrating their victories.

11. Who was Goutamiputri Satakarni?

Ans.: Goutamiputri Satakarni was the great king of Satavahana dynasty.

12. How many types of marriages were recognized in the society according to the Dharmashastra?

Ans.:

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13. What were the responsibility of Brahmins in the society according to caste system?

Ans. :

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14. Who was Draupadi?

Ans. :

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15. Who was Rudradaman?

Ans. :

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C. Answer in brief: (in 250 words)

8 × 1 = 8

1. Discuss in detail about various types of marriage practices mentioned in the ancient Indian Scriptures.

Ans.: According to the Dharmashastra and Dharmasutra, in ancient times there were various marriage customs in vadic society. Sons were important for the continuity of the patrilineage. The girls status was different in society's eyes.

According to the Dharmasutra, eight types of the marriage customs has been recognised. These are :- Brahma, Daiva, Arya, Prajapatya, Asura, Gandharva, Rakshasa, Paisacha etc.

- a) **Brahma Marriage:** This means that when bride's father himself invites a man as groom, who is endowed with learning and character and decides to give his daughter to him, this is called- 'Brahma marriage' is one of the most practised and best form of marriage and has the most supreme position out of all the eight forms of marriage.
- b) **Daiva Marriage:** According to this marriage ritual, the father used to perform yajna on the behalf of a priest to adorn his daughter, which was known as Daiva Marriage. This practice had sed to wide spread in the various royal families.
- c) **Arya Marriage:** An Arya marriage is where the girl is given in marriage to a sage. In this type of marriage the bride used to be given in exchange for some cows. This kind of marriage happened in Mahabharata.
- d) **Prajapati Marriage:** In Prajapati marriage type when a girl's father gives her marriage to the bridegroom by his own choice. In Prajapati matrimony the bride's father goes in search of a groom. Unlike Arya marriage monetary transactions are not a part of this marriage.

Theme - 4
Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings
Cultural Developments
(c. 600 - B.C. - 600 CE)



Summary of the chapter :

- In 6th Century, BC 63 anti Vedic Brahmanical religions emerged in India. Among all these 63 religions Buddhism introduced by Goutam Buddha and Jainism of Mahavir was quite popular.
- According to Jainism before Mahavir, there were 23 Tirthankars. Mahavir was 24th tirthankar.
- According to Jainism, the whole world is alive, Rocks, Water they also have life.
- Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. His main elements of learning Buddhism is the 'Tripitaka'. The number of these pitak texts is three. They are 'Vinay Pitak', 'Supta Pitak' and 'Abhidhamma Pitak'. These all pitaks were written in Pali language.
- According to Buddhist Philosophy, The world is transient and constantly changing. Buddha has pointed out four great truths to get rid to this source of sorrow, these are known as Arya truth/noble truths. He also showed the way to follow the eight ways to get rid of sorrow.



- From 1000 BC - 500 BC the head of the family used to make some Yajna for the prosperity of the family. Rajsuya and Ashwamedha Yagna are the examples.
- Stupa is one of the sacred symbols of Buddhism. Buddha's remains and many of his belongings were buried there.
- Sanchi, Amravati bears hints of the Buddhist era. Various Sculptures were carved in them.
- Buddhist Sculpture has largely been able to explain Buddhist literature. History was explained through various portraits at that time period.

A. Multiple Choices Question :

1. Where is Sanchi Stupa located?

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|------------|------------|
| a) Bhopal | b) Benaras |
| c) Lucknow | d) Guntur |

Ans : Bhopal

2. Gautam Buddha was born in _____ dynasty.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) Sakya | b) Muni |
| c) Satabahan | d) Kushan |

Ans : Sakya

3. 'Chaturyam' The ideal preaches-

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| a) Rishab | b) Parshanath |
| c) Mahabir | d) Goutam Buddha |

Ans : Mahabir

Do it Yourself

1. The first Jain conference was held -

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Rajgriha | b) Kashmir |
| c) Patliputra | d) Baishali |

Ans : Patliputra

2. Second Buddha conference organised _____ under

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Ajatshatru | b) Kalashok |
| c) Ashok | d) Kanishka |

3. Ashoka's religion was the originally based on -

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a) Violence | b) Non-violence |
| c) Devotion | d) Respect |

4. According to Goutam Buddha, man attains Nirvana only by following -
 - a) Arya Truth
 - b) Triratna
 - c) Ashtangika Marga
 - d) Chaturashram
 (Eight Fold Path)
5. The word 'Jaina' comes from the word -
 - a) Jaiva
 - b) Jina
 - c) Jio
 - d) Jara
6. Gautam Buddha's the great da Partune incident was also known as -
 - a) Mahaviniskraman
 - b) Sadness
 - c) Chaturyam
 - d) Chaturashram
7. Most of Indian Buddhist literature written in language -
 - a) Sanskrit
 - b) Prakrit
 - c) Pali
 - d) Magadhi Prakrit
8. Ananda was a -
 - a) Old King
 - b) Disciple of Buddha
 - c) Followers of Mahavir
 - d) Trader
9. The temple built in the shape of the chariot through cutting a granite in the Era of-
 - a) Pallav's
 - b) Gupta's
 - c) Chola's
 - d) Chandel's
10. The Principle of Jainism was -
 - a) Violence
 - b) Non-Violence
 - c) Truthfulness
 - d) Believe in God

B. Answer the following question in One sentence:

2 × 1 = 2

1. Where was Goutam Buddha born?

Ans.: Lumbini, in Nepal.

2. Who was the first Tirthankar of Jainism?

Ans.: Rishab Nath.

3. From which word is the origin of the word 'Jain'?

Ans.: After 12 years of strict austerities Mahavir got accomplishment as a Jin or Jitendriya. Through Accomplishment he won all joy and sorrows and kamripu that is why known as Mahavir. From the word 'Jina' his disciples known as 'Jaina'.

4. What is Hagiography?

Ans.: Hagiography is a biography of a saint or religious leader. Hagiography often praise the saint's achievements and may not always be literally accurate.

Self Work

5. The word 'Chaitya' comes from which word ? What is its meaning?

Ans. :
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6. What is 'Kutagarashala'?

Ans. :
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7. Mention a feature of the ancient temple construction style?

Ans. :
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8. What was 'Dharmachakra Pravartana'?

Ans. :
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9. What was known as 'Triratna' in Buddhism?

Ans. :
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10. What is the meaning of the word 'Buddha'?

Ans. :
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11. What is the name of Holy book of Jainism?

Ans. :
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12. What is Buddha conference? In which places this conferences organised?

Ans. :
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13. What is Stupa?

Ans. :
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14. What is 'Hinayan' and 'Mahayan' in Buddhism ?

Ans. :
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15. What is the meaning of 'Chaitya' ?

Ans. :
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16. What was known as 'Triratna' in Jainism?

Ans. :
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C. Write in 250 words:

8 × 1 = 8

1. What are the main principles of Buddhism?

Ans.: During 6th Century B.C. in the History of India Buddhism appeared. Goutam Buddha preached this religion. He attained 'Bodhisattva' after sitting in Yoga for 49 days. The details of this religion found in holy book named 'Tripitaka'.

a) DharmaChakra Pravatan :-

After attaining divine knowledge, 'Buddha' first preached his 'dhamma' to five of his companions, who was known as the 'Panchavikshu'. This incident happened in the Mrigodaba forest of Rishipattana or Sarnath near Kashi. This event is known as 'Dharmachakra Pravartan'. Here this chakra means 'Kingdom'.

b) Noble truths: Gautam Buddha based his religion on four basic truths or eternal truths. These four eternal truths are—

i) The world is full of sorrow.

ii) The causes of these sorrows are lust and desire.

iii) The pain of sorrow can be removed by suppressing desires and cravings.

iv) Attachment and desire can be conquered only when we follow the middle path or Eight Noble Path.

c) Eight Noble Path: According to the Buddha if you want to conquer your desire you need to follow eight noble paths. These principles are— 1) Right Action, 2) Right Knowledge, 3) Right Faith, 4) Right Aspirations, 5) Right Speech, 6) Right Living, 7) Right efforts, 8) Right Mindfulness and Meditation

These eight noble paths should be followed by Buddhists to get the highest bliss.

d) Nirvana: Nirvana is the salvation from all kinds of worldly attachments and it is a position above desire or grief, sorrow and misery where there is absolute peace. Absolute knowledge is transmitted through the practice of the eightfold path and through it Nirvana or Salvation can be attained.

e) Panchashila: Gautam Buddha created a code of conduct for people who accepted his religion which was known as the 'Panchashila'. The five principles are— 1) Don't Steal, 2) Avoid Untruths, 3) Don't be Jealous, 4) Not to commit adultery, 5) Do not Unjust.

f) Tripitaka: The teachings of Buddha were compiled by his disciples at a council. These compilations known as 'Tripitaka'. It has three parts - Vinaya pitaka, Sutta pitaka, Abhidhamma pitaka.

g) Buddha Sangha or Sangiti: Sangha is a gem of Triratna. To organize and consolidate monks Gautam Buddha established this Sangha.

The word sangiti means conference. To solve various problems and to spread the message of Lord Buddha, he organized such conferences. 4 numbers of conference organized in various places. Lastly the essence of Buddhism is salvation from reincarnation. So many people believe in his religion in the world.

Part - 2

Theme - 5

**Through the Eyes of the Travellers
Perceptions of Society
(c.tenth to seventeenth centuries)**



Summary of the chapter :

In this chapter we will study the written descriptions of travellers in the subcontinent and learn about different aspects of social life from in the period of 10th to 17th century and expand the scope of knowledge. In this chapter we will gain an idea of social-economic, administrative, religious and educational life of the Indian subcontinent in the middle ages based on the writing of three prominent travelers, such as– Al-Biruni, Ibn-Battuta and Francois Bernier.

- **Al-Biruni** :- was born in Khwarizm province in present day Uzbekistan in 973. He enhanced his knowledge by reading several books in native and foreign languages. Sanskrit was one of them.



- Kitab-UI-Hind is a huge book, which was composed by Al- Biruni. This book divided in 80 chapters. The subjects included in this book are - Philosphy, Religion, Astronomy, Festivals, Chemistry, Social Life, Manners and Customs, Weights and Measures, Iconography and Metrology.
- **Ibn Batuta**:- To gather Knowledge he preferred travelling, rather than reading texts. The Glovetrottor Ibn Battuta was born in 1304 in the city of Tangier in Marocco, Africa.
- Batuta’s Arabic travelogue ‘Rihla’ highlights 14th century social and cultural life of Indian Sub Continent.
- Delhi Sultan Mohammed-Bin-Tughlaq was one of the prominent patronage of Ibn Batuta. He was impressed by Batuta’s Scholarship and appointed him as the Kazi or Judge of Delhi.
- **Francois Bernier**:- Francois Bernier was born in 1620 CE in France. He was a versatile personality. He performed many duties such as Physician, Politician, Philosopher, Historian etc.
- Berneir spent 12 years from 1656 to 1668 and gave a comparative study between Indian subcontinent and contemporary Europe on the subject like social, cultural and economics.
- Bernier’s ‘Travels in the Mughal Empire’ is marked by detailed observations, critical insights and reflection. He glorified western world and devalued Indian subcontinent.

A. Multiple Choice Based Questions:

Mark - 1

1. Birth place of Al-Biruni –

a) Kabul	b) Delhi
c) Khwarizm	d) Ajmer

Ans.: (c) Khwarizm.

Let’s Do :

2. Capital of Sultan Mahmood–

a) Kandahar	b) Peshwar
c) Ghazni	d) Khwarizm
3. Al-Biruni came to India–

a) 12th Century	b) 11th Century
c) 13th Century	d) 15th Century
4. Author of Kitab-UI-Hind–

a) Berneir	b) Ibn Batuta
c) Al-Biruni	d) Sultan Mahmood
5. Kitab-UI-Hind was written in –

a) Persian	b) Urdu
c) Hindi	d) Arabic

6. Ibn Batuta reached in Sind -

a) In 1330	b) In 1350
c) In 1343	d) In 1333
7. Who was the sultan of Delhi when Ibn Batuta travelled Indian Sub-Continent?

a) Iltutmish	b) Alauddin Khilji
c) Md. Bin-Tughlaq	d) Giasuddin Balban
8. Author of 'Rihla' is -

a) Al-Biruni	b) Bernier
c) Ibn Batuta	d) Duarte Barbosa
9. Physician of Darah Sukoh was -

a) Ibn Batuta	b) Bernier
c) Al-Biruni	d) Charaka
10. Author of 'Travels in the Mughal Empire' was -

a) Marco Polo	b) Ibn Batuta
c) Akbar	d) Berneir

B. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

Mark - 1

1. Into how many chapters does 'Kitab-Ul-Hind' divide?

Ans.: Kitab-Ul-Hind is divided in 80 chapters.

Let's Do:

2. To whom did Bernier dedicate his writings?

Ans. :

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3. Who is known as 'Globe-Trotter'?

Ans. :

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4. Who is often compared with Marco Polo?

Ans. :

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5. How many social classes were recognised in Persia? Name those classes?

Ans. :
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6. Which region was compared to Delhi, according to the view as given by Ibn Bututa?

Ans. :
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7. Name the two vegetable of Indian Subcontinent which were unfamiliar to the readers of Ibn Battuta.

Ans. :
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8. In which post did Mohammed-Bin-Tughlaq appoint to Ibn. Battuta?

Ans. :
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9. Who mentioned the Mughal emperor as the king of ‘Beggars and Barborious’?

Ans. :
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10. What percentage of population was lived in the cities towns in the 17th century?

Ans. :
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11. By what name did Berneir criticise the cities in the Mughal Empire?

Ans. :
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12. In which language did Al-Biruni translate Patanjali’s ‘Mahabhasya’?

Ans. :
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13. How was the term 'Hindu' came into being?

Ans. :
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.....

14. In Which state does 'Daulatabad' locate?

Ans. :
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15. Mention the name of a Greek philosopher whose philosophical theory and thoughts influenced Al-Biruni.

Ans. :
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16. Name the country where River 'Volga' flows.

Ans. :
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17. Mention the small Island country where Ibn Batuta's posted 18 months as a Kazi or Judge.

Ans. :
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.....

18. Write one of the petronise of Battuta.

Ans. :
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.....

19. Which inhuman practice Francois Bernier did criticize?

Ans. :
.....
.....

20. Name the Physician traveller of Western Europe who came to India during the Mughal period and never went back to his motherland.

Ans. :
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C. Short type Questions:- (Write in 60 words)

Mark - 3

1. What was Al-Biruni's view about the caste system in India?

Ans :- Al-Biruni's views about the caste system in India as follows :

- i) The Indian cast system was controlled and managed by the Brahmins. The position of Brahmins existed at the highest level of society.
- ii) Although accepting the Brahmanical interpretation of the caste system, Al-Biruni refused the nation of impurity. He commented that, whatever pollution happened, it wants to return to its former state of purity and be successful.
- iii) There was not much difference between the last two castes of the caste system i.e – Vaisuya and Sudra. They lived together in the same tye of house in the same town or village.

Do yourself :-

2. What did experience of Ibn-Battuta while traveling in India?

Ans. :

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3. What was Ibn-Battuta's opinion about the cities of the subcontinent?

Ans. :

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4. What is the difference between in India and Europe in terms of Landowhership?

Ans. :

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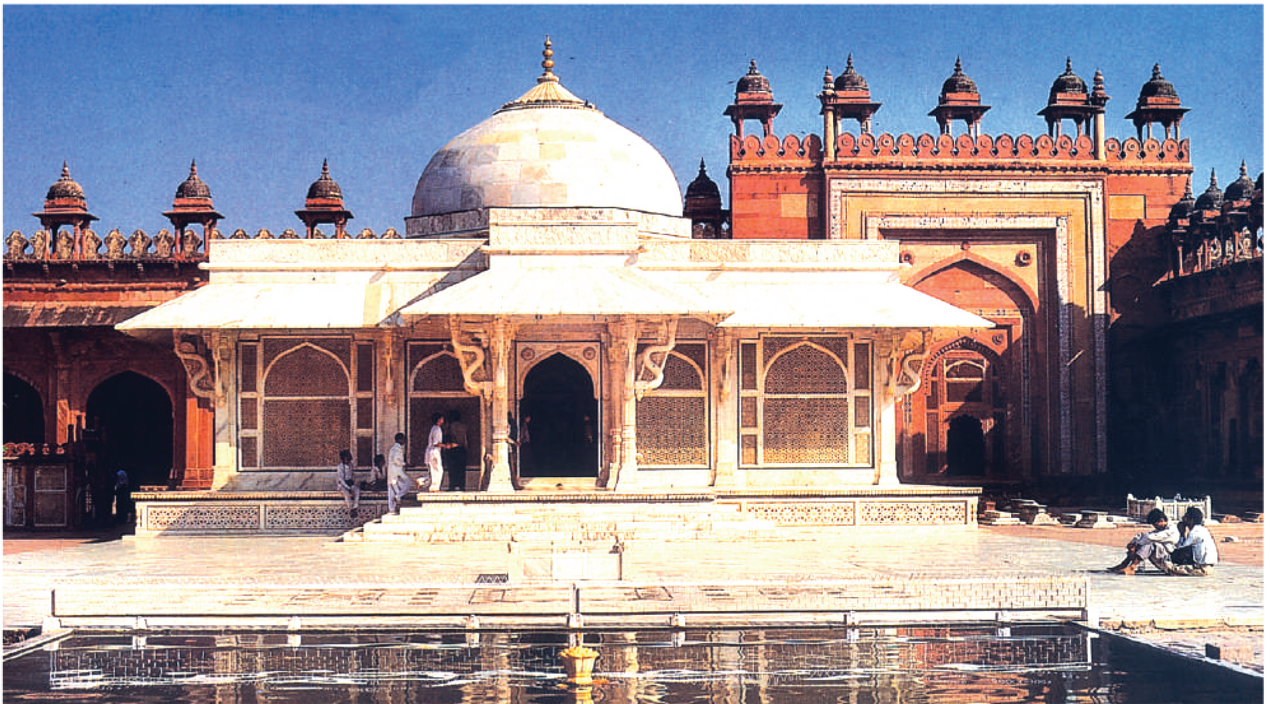
5. What was the content of Kiab-Ul-Hind?

Ans. :

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Theme - 6
Bhakti - Sufi Traditions
Changes in Religions Beliefs and Devotional Texts.
(C. Eight to Eighteenth Century)



Summary of the chapter :

During the period of 8th century to 18th century, we see changes and in religious beliefs and creation of many devotional texts. During this time many idols of deities are made, with various metals, wood and stons.

Worship of Vedic Gods and Goddesses, chanting of mantras, tantric practices along with movement of Bhakti and Sufi made our sub continent's people devotional.

Bhaktism :-

- In the medieval era, many saints had rejected the authority of the Vedas and denied the Brahmanical form of caste system. They installed a relationship between God and his devotee, in the form of devotion and love.
- Among the Bhakti Saints many of them came from lower castes. Some of them were of higher caste. They used to sing devotional songs indifferent places and spread the message of love and devotion.
- Some of the earliest bhakti movements (c. sixth century) were led by the Alvars and Nayanars.
- Basavanna (1106-68) started Bhakti movement in Karnataka. His followers were known as Virashaivas or Lingayats.
- In North India, Naths, Jogis and Siddhas had challenged orthodox Brahmanical norms.
- As well as Kabir, Guru Nanak, Mirabai and other bhakti saints connected people with their simple life style and teachings. Sankar Dev of Assam and Sri Chaitanya of Bengal brought a storm in the Bhakti Movement.

Sufism :-

Hundreds of years after, the apparition of Islam, some spiritual saints protested against the luxurious life and political power of the calipus. Through austere life, through music and love, they dedicate themselves to Allah and become known as 'Sufis'. The influence of sufism spread over the Indian subcontinent.

- Sufis laid emphasis on seeking salvation through intense devotion and love for God by following His commands.
- Sufism spreaded in the sub continent from the late 12th Century grew popularity and formed silsilas.
- The most influencing silsila of the sub continent was Chisti Silsila.
- Most of the Sufi silsilas got their names from their founders. E.g.: The name of Qadiri Silsila came from Shaikh Qadir Gilani. Other Silsilas got their names from their founder's birthplace.
- The relation between the Sufi Saints and the rulers of Delhi was very good. Nashbandi and Suhrawardi were associated with the state like Chisti and Qadiri.
- Historians classified bhakti traditions into two categories- Saguna and Nirguna. Sufism also has two categories- ba-sharia and be-sharia.

A. Multiple Choice Based Questions:

Marks - 1

1. Which two words were mentioned by Robert Redfield?
a) Saguna, Nirguna b) Be-Sharia, Ba-Sharia
c) Chisti, Silsila d) Great and Little Traditions

Ans.: d) 'Great' and 'Little' Traditions.

Let's do:

2. Lord Vishnu is worshiped as –
a) Shiva b) Ganesha
c) Indra d) Jagannatha
3. Nayanars are worshipper of –
a) Durga b) Shiva
c) Vishnu d) Kali
4. Chola King Parantak - 1 established
a) Buddhist Temple b) Shiva Temple
c) Vishnu Temple d) Jain Temple
5. Muhammad Bin Qasum won Sind–
a) In 751 b) In 711
c) In 731 d) In 741
6. Sharia was composed on–
a) Ramayana, Mahabharat b) Tripitaka, Jataka
c) Bible, Quran d) Quran, Hadis
7. Two Sects of Islam -
a) Quran, Hadis b) Shia, Sunni
c) Ismail, Shia d) Quran, Shia
8. The Arab Traders of Malabar Coast learnt the language –
a) Hindi b) Malayam
c) Tamil d) Telegu
9. The term used for the 'Turk and Afghan'–
a) Arab b) Shaka
c) Sunni d) Shia
10. The 'Dadupanthis' of which state follow 'Kabir Granthabali'.
a) Uttar Pradesh b) Haryana
c) Punjab d) Rajasthan

7. Chola emperors were worshipers of which deity?

Ans. :
.....
.....

8. Name the Royal court where Basvanna acted as a minister.

Ans. :
.....
.....

9. In Which century did Delhi Sultanate establish?

Ans. :
.....
.....

10. Who conquered the Sind and When?

Ans. :
.....
.....

11. Name one branch of Ismailis (a Shi'a sect).

Ans. :
.....
.....

12. What is Matrilocal Residence?

Ans. :
.....
.....

13. Which Mosque is regarded as the 'Jewel of the Crown'?

Ans. :
.....
.....

14. In which century Sufi Silsilas did originated?

Ans. :
.....
.....

15. Where is Shaikh Muinuddin Chishti's Darga located?

Ans. :
.....
.....

16. Who is known as 'Gharib Nawaz'?

Ans. :
.....
.....

17. What are 'Zikr' and 'Sama'?

Ans. :
.....
.....

18. What do you understand by 'Santbhasha'?

Ans. :
.....
.....

19. What is the meaning of 'Kabir'?

Ans. :
.....
.....

20. What do you understand by 'Gurubani'?

Ans. :
.....
.....

C. Long Answer Type Questions:

Marks - 8

1. Discuss the Chisti's Silsila in the Indian Subcontinent.

Ans.: The most popular and influential Silsila among the Sufi's was Chisti Silsila in the Indian Subcontinent. The details about the Silsila is discussed below:

i) The emergence of Chisti Silsila in India:

The Chisti preachers migrated to India in the late twelfth century and they established Silsila's in Delhi, Ajmer etc. Shaikh Muinuddin Chisti, Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki were among the earliest Sufi Saint's.

ii) Chisti Khanqah:

The Khanqah was the centre of social life, where all the religious activities of Silsila organised. It comprised several small rooms and a big hall where the inmates and visitors lived and prayed. A boundary wall ran around the complex.

iii) Open Kitchen or Langar:

There was an open Kitchen, which was run by futuh or charity. It was open from morning to late night for all social classes.

iv) Appointment of Chisti's Successor:

Sufi Saints of Chishti Silsila appointed several spiritual successors and deputed them to set up hospices in various parts of the sub continent. For example, Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya formed his dargah in Delhi but he ordered his successors to construct Khanqahs in different parts of India.

v) Chishti Devotionalism: Ziyarat:

Prilgrimage, called Ziyarat, to tombs of Sufi Saints is prevalent all over the Muslim world. This practice is an occasion for seeking the Sufi's Spiritual grace.

vi) Chishti's Devotinalism: Qawwali and Sama:

As a part of Ziyarat, the use of music and dance including mystical chants performed by specially trained musicians or Qawwalis to evoke devine ectasy is called 'Qawwali'.

The Sufi's remember God by evoking His presence through Sama and it was integral to the Chishtis.

vii) Importance of local languages:

Chishti Sufi saints gave importance to the local languages to spread their teachings. In Delhi, those associated with the Chishti Silsila converted in 'Hindavi', the language of the people.

viii) Relation between Sufi Saints and the State:

The Sufi's accepted unsolicited grants and donations from the political elites. Delhi Sultans and the Mughal Emperors had connections with the Sufis. Due to the immense popularity and divine powers, the rulers of Delhi used to gain supports from the Sufis.

Lets' Do:

2. Discuss the growth of Bhaktism in Northern India.

Ans. :

.....

.....

.....

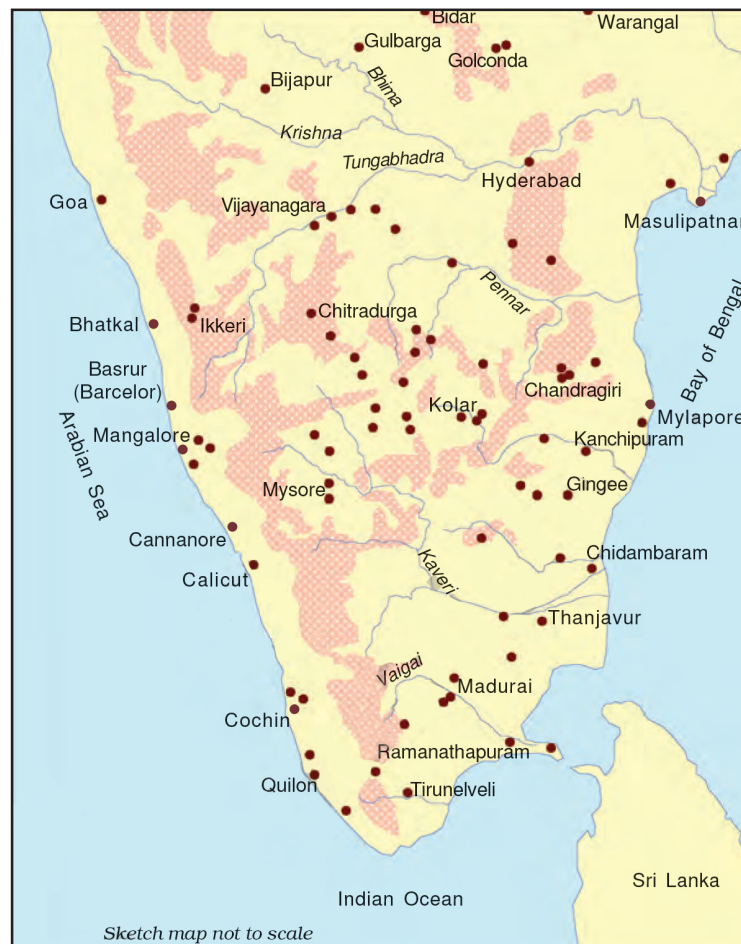
Theme - 7
An Imperial Capital : Vijaynagara
(C. Fourteenth to Sixteenth Century)



Summary of the chapter :

We see Vijayanagara Empire as a prosperous empire. The rulers of this state called themselves 'Raya' and they really took the state at the peak of prosperity.

- Colonel Colin Mackenzie, an employee of the English East India Company discovered the ruins of Hampi and brought it to light in 1800.
- According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, Harihara and Bukka, the two brothers founded the Vijayanagar Empire in 1336.
- As warfare during the above mentioned period depended upon effective cavalry. The horse trade was initially controlled by the Arab traders and later on the local merchants.
- Vijayanagara was noted for its merchants dealing in spices, textiles, and precious stones. The revenue derived from trade in turn contributed significantly to the prosperity of the state.
- The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. The Saluvas' were heroic commanders. They dethroned the sangam dynasty, and remained in power till the 1503. Saluvas were replaced by the Tuluvas. The last ruling dynasty of Vijayanagara was Aravidu.



- The Greatest ruler of Vijayanagara was Krishnadeva Raya. He belonged to the Tuluva Dynasty. The rulers of Orissa and Sultan of Bijapur were defeated by him in the year 1514 and 1520 respectively.
- In 1565 Rama Raya, the chief minister of Vijayanagara defeated by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmednagar, and Golconda at the battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi (Talikota). The downfall of Vijayanagara occurred.
- The provincial power of Vijayanagara empire were handed over the military chiefs. The Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya. They sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty.
- Different parts of the city were under fortification. Fifteenth century traveller, Abdur Razzaq mentioned, the seven lines of forts.
- In the Royal Centre, to be included over 60 temples existed during the Hindu Dynastic rule in Vijayanagara. The patronage of temples was important for rulers who were trying to establish and legitimate their authority through association with the divinities housed in the shrines.
- There were many enigmatic doorways, buildings, Temples, at capital Hampi. Buildings that survive tell us about their supremacy and till now numerous tourists amaze to see those creations.

A. Multiple choice based questions:

Mark-1

1. 'Hampi' derived from -

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a) Hampira Devi | b) Pampa Devi |
| c) Ganga Devi | d) Padma Devi |

Ans.: b) Pampa Devi

Let's Do:

2. Kudirai Chettis used to work -

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) Textile trading | b) Stone trading |
| c) Horse trading | d) Arms trading |

3. Krishnadeva Raya founded which township, to commemorate his mother-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| a) Mah`abaipuram | b) Kanchipuram |
| c) Gangaikond
Cholapuram | d) Nagalapuram |

4. Actually Saluvas were -

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| a) Military Commanders | b) Traders |
| c) Goldsmith | d) Horse. |

5. The Amara-Nayakas were -

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| a) Head Priest | b) Military Commanders |
| c) Actors | d) Arab Merchants |

6. The North-Eastern river of Vijayanagara is -

a) Krishna	b) Godavari
c) Thungabhadra	d) Yamuna
7. In Maharastra, worshipped as a Vishnu -

a) Vitthala	b) Radha-Krishna
c) Pampa Devi	d) Ganesha
8. The rulers of Vijayanagara indicated their close link with the Gods by using the title -

a) Hinduraja	b) Hindu Suratrana
c) Vijayashree	d) Raya
9. The protector God of Vijayanagara, Virupaksha worshipped as a -

a) Shiva	b) Vishnu
c) Indra	d) Rama
10. Situated at the highest place of the city -

a) Gapuram	b) Royal Palace
c) Mahanavam dibba	d) Queen's House
11. 15th Century ambassador-traveller of Vijayanagara -

a) Ibn Batuta	b) Al -Biruni
c) Nadirshah	d) Abdur Razzak
12. In 1520, Krishnadeva Raya beat -

a) Sultan of Bijapur	b) Rulers of Orissa
c) Queen of Golkonda	d) Ruler of Bahamani Kingdom.

B. Very Short Answer type questions:

Mark - 1

1. By what name did all royal orders are sign ?

Ans.: Shri Virupaksha.

or

All Royal orders were signed by name "Shri Virupaksha".

Let's do:

2. Where is Hazara Rama temple located ?

Ans. : Hazra temple locates in Hampi City.

.....

3. Whose marriage anniversary is observed in the Virupaksha Temple?

Ans. :
.....
.....

4. Write the area of Mahanavami Dibba.

Ans. :
.....
.....

5. Who sent Abdur Razzak as the ambassador in Vijayanagara?

Ans. :
.....
.....

6. Name one Russian Traveller that visited Vijayanagara?

Ans. :
.....
.....

7. Name the language in which Nayakas used to talk.

Ans. :
.....
.....

8. Which river's water was used to irrigate the lands of Vijayanagara?

Ans. :
.....
.....

9. Who invented to resolve succession disputes in Vijayanagara following the death of Krishnadeva Raya?

Ans. :
.....
.....

10. From Where did Aravidu Dynasty rule?

Ans. :
.....
.....

11. What was the main reason for the abandonment of the city Vijayanagara?
Ans. :.....
.....
.....
12. Name the last ruling dynasty of Vijayanagara?
Ans. :.....
.....
.....
13. When was Krishnadeva Raya acquired the Raichur Doab?
Ans. :.....
.....
.....
14. Name the commodities noted for its markets in Vijayanagara?
Ans. :.....
.....
.....
15. Which were the rival Kingdoms of Vijayanagara?
Ans. :.....
.....
.....
16. What do you understand by the term 'Gopuram'?
Ans. :.....
.....
.....
17. Mention one characteristic of Hazara Rama Temple?
Ans. :.....
.....
.....
18. Name the European power that tried to establish military base in Vijayanagara Empire?
Ans. :.....
.....
.....

19. Name one powerful ruling dynasty of TamiNadu.

Ans. :

.....

.....

20. Who was the author of Amuktamalyada?

Ans. :

.....

21. Who were known as Yavana?

Ans. :

.....

.....

22. What was called Mahanavami Dibba and audience hall together?

Ans. :

.....

.....

23. Which part of the India, the Dusseura festival was widely practiced?

Ans. :

.....

.....

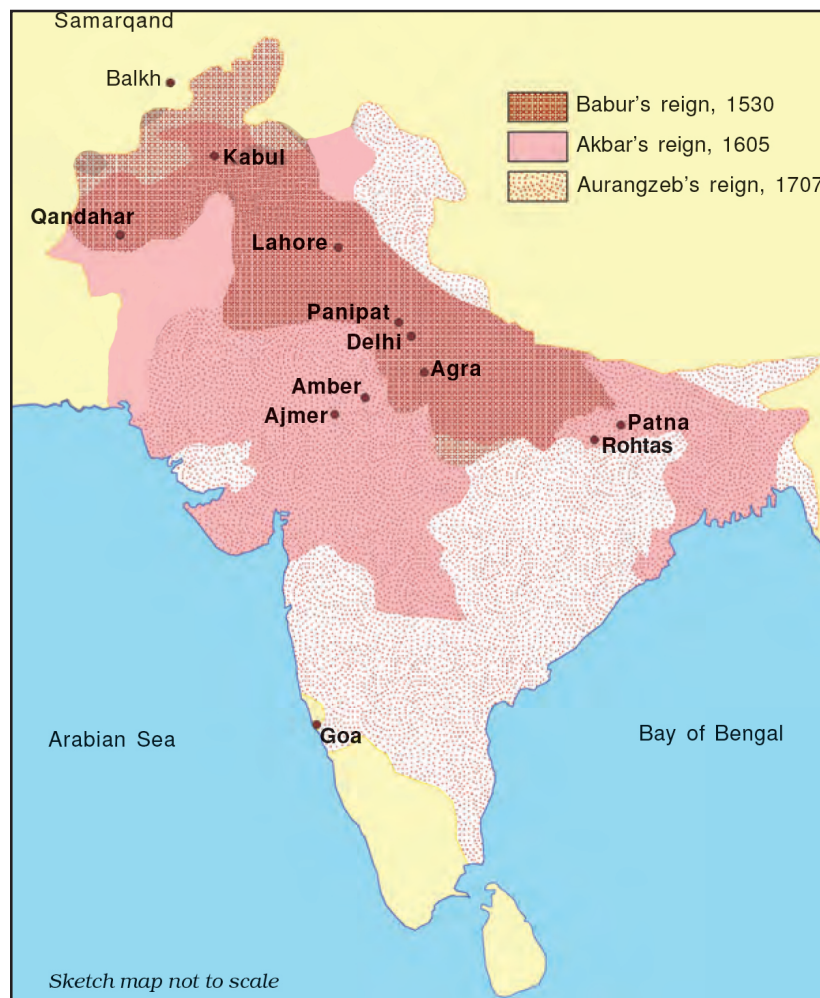
Theme - 8
Peasents, Zaminders and the State :
Agrarian Society and The Mughal Empire
(C. Sixteenth - Seventeenth Centuries)



Summary of the Chapter:

The villages under Mughal Empire were mainly agriculture based. Both small peasants and landed elites were involved in agricultural production. About 85% of the population of India lived in villages. The state revenue had come from agricultural products. In the late 16th and 17th centuries commercialisation of crops have taken place and coins used as a medium of exchange. As a result market economy expanded in the villages.

- To reconstruct the history of that period we mostly depended on the chronicles and documents, that was found in the Mughal court. One of the most important chronicles was Ain-I- Akbari by Abul Fazl.
- Sources of the seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants– 1) Khud-Kashta. 2) Pahi-Kashta.
- Monsoons remained the backbone of Indian agriculture, as they are even today. But there were crops which required additional water, artificial system of irrigation had to be divided for this.
- In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries abundance of crops can be seen in the East and



North India. According to Ain-I-Akbari, Agra produced 39 varieties of crops and Delhi produced 43 over the two seasons. Bengal produce 50 varieties of rice alone.

- Peasants held their lands in individual ownership. At the same time they belonged to a collective village community. There were three constituents of this community – the cultivators, the panchayat and the village headman (Muqaddam or Mandal).
- In agrarian society women played different roles – production and nourishment of children, sowing, weeding, threshing, winnowing etc. Amongst the landed gentry, women had the right to inherit property.
- From the contemporary sources we get, about 40% area of India was covered by forest. Forest dweller's livelihood came from gathering of forest produce, hunting and shifting agriculture. Supply of elephants and hunts symbolised the overwhelming concern of the state to relate to all its Subjects.
- The zamindars held extensive personal lands termed milkiyat or property. They could often collect revenue on behalf of the state. Most zaminders had fortresses as well as an armed contingent comprising units of cavalry, artillery and infantry.
- The Ain-I-Akbari is made up of five books or dafters. The first 3 important books are Manjil – abadi, Sipah – abadi, Mulk – abadi. The fourth and fifth books deals with religions, literary and cultural traditions with collections of Akbar's auspicious sayings'.

A. Multiple Choice based questions:

Mark-1

1. Produced in the central and southern part of India.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) Rice | b) Pulses |
| c) Cotton | d) Oil-seeds |

Ans :- Cotton

Do Yourself :-

2. Produced in Agra –
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) 50 variety of rice | b) 39 varieties of crops |
| c) 43 varieties of crops | d) 10 varieties of Oil seeds |
3. In the Mughal era peasants are called –
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) Paik | b) Infantry |
| c) Aritilary | d) Raiyat |
4. Acquired the status of peasants in the eastern region –
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Sadgops and Kaivartas | b) Ahirs and Gujars |
| c) Singh and Rajputs | d) Malis and Banik |

5. Revenue's collected in–

a) In exchange of crops	b) using papers
c) in credits	d) in Cash
6. Women had the right to inherit property in –

a) Orissa	b) Punjab
c) Maharastra	d) Bihar
7. The main source of Zaminder's Power –

a) Number of slaves	b) Revenue collection
c) Victory in Warfare	d) Stock of Diamond
8. The main base of the Mughal Empire's Economy –

a) land revenue	b) Foreign trade
c) cottage industry	d) plunder
9. Safavid empire located in –

a) Turkey	b) Iraq
c) Rome	d) Iran
10. Ain – I – Akbari was published in _____ anniversary of Akbar's Rule.

a) 40 th	b) 42 nd
c) 50 th	d) 52 nd

B. Very short answer type questions:

Mark–1

1. What was the central purpose of Ain-I-Akbari ?

Ans.: The central purpose of the Ain-I-Akbari was to present a vision of Akbar's Administration.

Let's Do:

2. What is the meaning of the Persian word 'Muzarian'?

Ans. :

.....

3. Who were known as rich peasants?

Ans. :

.....

4. Which tool was used in irrigation system during the reign of Babar?

Ans. :

.....

5. Why was Akbar banned tobacco cultivation?
Ans. :
6. Name two crops of Jins-I-Kamil.
Ans. :
7. Name two vegetables introduced from the North and South America
Ans. :
8. Where was halalkhoran housed?
Ans. :
9. Which castes were rose in the caste hierarchy because of the profitability of cattle rearing and horticulture?
Ans. :
10. Mention one function of ‘Jati Panchayat’.
Ans. :
11. What percent of the total households in the villages were artisans?
Ans. :
12. Who held the power of Rajshahi Zamindari in the eighteenth century?
Ans. :
13. Who established Fatehpur Shikri?
Ans. :
14. What are the activities performed by the forest dweller Bhils in the months of Summer and Monsoon?
Ans. :

15. On what condition did forest dwellers supply elephants to the state?
Ans. :
16. What did Paiks render military service to Ahom Kings?
Ans. :
17. How did Zaminders cultivate their milkiyat properly?
Ans. :
18. How strong was the unified military power of the Zamindars, according to Ain-I-Akbari?
Ans. :
19. Who were known as ‘Amil Gujar’?
Ans. :
20. What was ‘Mansabadari Pratha’?
Ans. :
21. Who drew the graphic account about the way silver travelled across the globe to reach India?
Ans. :
22. Write the names of two empires of the Asian continent contemporary of the Mughal Empire.
Ans. :
23. What do you understand by the ‘Dafter’ in Ain – I – Akbari?
Ans. :
24. Name two English translator of Ain – I – Akbari?
Ans. :
25. When was Humayan Regained his lost empire?
Ans. :

Theme-9
Kings and Chronicles :
The Mughal Courts
(C. Sixteenth - Seventeenth Centuries)



Summary of the Chapter :-

- Babur established the Mughal Empire in 1526. The name Mughal derives from Mongol. But it was not the name the rulers of the dynasty choose for themselves. Europeans used the term Mughal to describe Babur and his descendants.
- Babur was related to Timur on the paternal side and related to Ghenghiz Khah on the maternal side.
- His famous successors were – Nasimddin Humayun (1530-40, 1555-56), Jalaluddin Akbar (1556-1605), Jahangir (1605-27), Shah Jahan (1628-58) and Aurangzeb (1658-1707).
- After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the strength of Mughal Dynasty decreased day by day. In 1857 the British had thrown the last crown of Mughal Empire, Bahadur Shah Jafar and thus ended the rule of this dynasty.
- Mughal Court chronicles were written in Persian. But Turkish was their mother tongue. Babur wrote poetry and his memories in this language.
- Painting had great value in the Mughal Empire. Some artists of Iran came to Mughal India.
- Among the important illustrated Mughal chronicles the ‘Akbar Nama’ and ‘Badshah Nama’ are the most well known.
- The author of Akbar Nama was Abul Fazl. It is divided into three books of which the first two are chronicles. The third book is Ain-I-Akbari.
- A student of Abul Fazl, Abdul Hamid Lahori was the author of ‘Badshah Nama’. It is divided into three volumes (dafters) of ten lunar years each.
- Court chronicles drew upon many sources to show that the power of the Mughal kings came directly from God. The ideal of Sulh-I-Kul was implemented through state policies.
- In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the capital of Mughal Empire shifted a number of times. The heart of the Mughal Empire was its capital city, where the court assembled.
- The size of Emperor’s Family was huge. It is comprised of many relatives, slaves, guards etc. We get information of the domestic world of the Mughal from Gulbadan Begum’s ‘Humayun Nama’.
- The imperial officials of the empire held ranks or mansab called mansabdar. A person wishing to join the service petitioned through a noble /here mansabdar was recommendation mandatory.

A. Multiple Choice based Questions:

1. Alamgir Nama was compiled by -

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) Aurangzeb | b) Abul Fazl |
| c) Lahori | d) Muhammad Kazim |

Ans.: d) Muhammed Kazim.

Let's Do:

2. Jesuits were—
 - a) Shikh
 - b) Parsi
 - c) Christian**
 - d) Jain
3. The main reason for the conflict between Safavids and Mughals was -
 - a) Kabul
 - b) Kandahar
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Lahore
4. The head of the provincial administration was—
 - a) Subadar
 - b) Dewan
 - c) Bakshi
 - d) Sadr
5. Gulbadan Begum was Akbar's -
 - a) Sister
 - b) Mother
 - c) Aunt
 - d) Daughter
6. The Bazaar of Chandni Chowk was designed by -
 - a) Jahanara
 - b) Gulbadan Begum
 - c) Nur Jahan
 - d) Roshnara
7. In the wedding of Dara Shukoti, Sister Jahanara Contributed—
 - a) 32 Lakh
 - b) 10 Lakh
 - c) 16 Lakh
 - d) 12 Lakh
8. Jizya tax was abolished by—
 - a) Babur
 - b) Akbar
 - c) Humayun
 - d) Jahangir
9. Sher Shah Suri defeated—
 - a) Babur
 - b) Jahangir
 - c) Akbar
 - d) Humayun
10. The name of Mughal Emperor exiled in Rangoon—
 - a) Shah Alam
 - b) Farooq Siyyar
 - c) Akbar II
 - d) Bahadur Shah Jafar II

B. Very Short Answer type questions:

Mark - 3

1. From which name did the character 'Mowgli' of Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book, derive?

Ans.: Mughal

Let's do:

2. Who restricted the expansion policy of the Turkish rulers?

Ans. :

.....

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.....

3. Name the language in which Babur's memories were translated into Babar Nama.

Ans. :

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4. Name the favourite handwriting style of Akbar.

Ans. :

.....

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.....

.....

5. Where did Humayun take refuge after defeated by Sher Shar Sur?

Ans. :

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.....

6. Who revised by the first two volumes (dafters) of Lahori's Badshah Nama?

Ans. :

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7. Who translated 'Akbar Nama' in English?

Ans. :
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.....

8. Who was queen Alanqua?

Ans. :
.....
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.....
.....

9. Who was the first to develop the idea of 'Divine Light'?

Ans. :
.....
.....
.....
.....

10. Name the different origin of Mughal Nobility?

Ans. :
.....
.....
.....
.....

11. What do you understand by the term 'Peshkash'?

Ans. :
.....
.....
.....
.....

12. Which four subjects were protected by the Mughal Emperor to the people, according to Abul Fazl?

Ans. :
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.....
.....
.....

13. Name the province, which was won by Akbar and he built 'Buland Darwaza' in Fatehpur Sikhri to remind his great victory.

Ans. :
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.....
.....
.....

14. When is 'Shab I-barat' celebrated?

Ans. :
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.....
.....
.....

15. In which way did Mughal emperors distribute commodities in charity on their birthdays?

Ans. :
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.....
.....

16. Name the three important festivals celebrated by the Mughal Emperors.

Ans. :
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.....
.....

17. To whom were the title 'Mirza Raja' given by Aurangzeb?

Ans. :
.....
.....
.....

18. What was 'Nazr' ?

Ans. :
.....
.....
.....

19. From which port did Shah Jahan's Daughter Jahanara receive revenue?

Ans. :
.....
.....
.....

20. Who were described as 'Guldasta' in the Mughal Empire?

Ans. :
.....
.....
.....

21. Which caste belonged to Akbar's Finance Minister Raja Todar Mol?

Ans. :
.....
.....
.....

22. Which duty was performed by Sadr-us-sudur as a minister?

Ans. :
.....
.....
.....

23. Who were responsible for the administrative duty of Pargana (Sub-district)?

Ans. :

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Source Based Questions :

Q.1. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

Abul Fazl held the art of printing in high esteem: Drawing the likeness of anything is called taswir. His majesty from his earliest youth, has Shown a great pre-deprdilection 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 the artists according to the excellence displayed Most excellent painters are now to be found, and master pices worthy of a Bihzad, may be placed at the side of the wonderful works of the European painters who heve 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 heve 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.

Questions:-

1+2+1+2

- i) What is Taswir ?
- ii) How did Akbar use to encouerge painting ?
- iii) Why did Akbar patronize painting ?
- iv) Write two features of the paintings of Hindu Painters.

Ans:- i) A taswir is the drawing of the Likeness of any thing.

ii) Akbar encouraged painting by:

- a) Appointing many painters in the royal court.
- b) Most excellent painters were given rewards.

iii) Akbar patronised paintaing because he thinks it is one of the means of art. He consider it as a medium of entertainment.

iv) The two features of the paintings of Hindu Painters are-

- a) The paintings of Hindu Painter displayed minuteness, finish and boldness.
- b) They made inanimate things look as if they had life in them.

Q.2. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

Abul Fazl gives a vivid account of Akbar's darbar :-

Whenever his majesty (Akbar) holds court (darbar) a large drum is beaten. The sounds of which are accompanied by Divine praise. In this manner, people of all classes receive notice. His Majesty's sons and grandchildren, the grandees of the court, and all other men who have admittance, attend to make the kornish, and remain standing in their proper places. Learned men of renown and skilful mechanics pay their respects; and the officers of justice present their reports. His majesty, with his usual insights, gives orders, and settles everything in a satisfactory manner. During the whole time, skilful gladiators and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness, and singers, male and female, are in waiting. clever jugglers and funny tumblers also are anxious to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

Questions :-

2+2+1+1

- i) Who was Abul Fazl ? What is the name of his famous book?
- ii) Explain any two political activities of mughal court ?
- iii) In what ways was the emperor greeted ?
- iv) How did the emperor start his day's job ?

Q.3. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

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.

Questions:-

2+2+2

- i) What do you know about Father Antonio Monserrate ?
- ii) How did the emperor control his nobles ?
- iii) Mention any two characteristics of mughal nobility ?

Q.4. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

In the account of his experiences, Monserrate, who was a member of the first Jesuit mission, says:- It is hard to exaggerate how accessible he (Akbar) makes himself to all who wish audience of him. For he creates an opportunity almost every day for any of the common people or of the nobles to see him and to converse with him; and he endeavours to show himself pleasant-spoken and affable rather than severe towards all who come to speak with him. It is very remarkable how great an effect this courtesy and affability has in attaching him to the minds of his subjects.

Questions:-

1+1+2+2

- i) Who were jesuit ?
- ii) What was the role of Jesuit Mission in 6th century India ?
- iii) How did Akbar treat those who come to meet him ?
- iv) What did Akbar do to make it easier for his visitors to meet ?

C. Short Answer type questions:

Marks - 6

1. Discuss about shifting of Capital cities and the Mughal Court.

Ans.: The shifting of capital cities and the Mughal court of the Mughal empire are discussed below:

- i. The heart of the Mughal Empire was its capital city, where the court assembled. The capital cities of the Mughals frequently shifted during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- ii. Agra was the capital of Delhi Sultan Lodhi dynasty. Babar took over the Lodhi Capital of Agra, though during the four years of his reign the court was frequently on the move.
- iii. After conquering Gujarat in 1573, Akbar decided to build a new capital, Fatehpur Sikri. One of the reasons prompting this may have been that Sikri was located on the direct road of Ajmer, where the dargah of Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti was situated. It became an important pilgrimage centre.
- iv. In 1585 the capital was transferred to Lahore to bring the north-west under greater control and Akbar closely watched the frontier for thirteen years.
- v. In 1648, Emperor Shahjahan shifted his capital to Shahjahanabad. That new capital city was fortified and connected through numerous canals.
- vi. Emperor Aurangzeb shifted his capital city to Aurangabad in 1682. In order to take advantage of conquering the Deccan, he took this decision.
- vii. In court, status was determined by spatial proximity to the king. The position of the courtiers was determined by the distance from the emperor.

Let's Do:

2. Discuss the various steps for the making of manuscripts.

Ans. :

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Part - 3

Theme- 10

**Colonialism and the Countryside :
Exploring official Archives**



Summary of the chapter :

- Permanent Settlement: The land revenue system introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793 is known as the Permanent Settlement. According to the 'Sunset Law', Zamindars are required to submitted land revenue on certain days at the end of the year. If the zamindar did not pay in due time, then his estate could be auctioned.
- Jotedar (Landlord): The wealthy peasants in rural areas are known as Jotedar. They had huge land under their control. They would lend money for business and interest.
- **Habildar, Gantidars or mandals** :- Rich peasants and village headman were emerging as commanding figures in the country side in other parts of Bengal as well. Somewhere in Bengal they are known as Habildar, Gantidar and Mandals.
- The fifth Report: The 1002 page report tabled by the East India Company's Authority in the British Parliament in 1813 AD is known as the 'Fifth Report'. The report had commented on the information provided by Zaminder and collectors. An oversight committee was formed on the basis of intense debate in parliament over the nature of the company.
Paharias according to Buchanan's theory, there were some tribes community people living on the hill of Rajmahal was called Pahariya (Hilly People). No outsider was allowed to enter in the RajMahal Hills.
- Santal: The Santal are part of a nomadic tribe. In the 1780's they had started living at the foot of the Rajmahal hils. In agriculture they were more skilled than the pahariya. In 1832 AD, a large area called Damin – I – Koh was identified as Santal dominated area.
- Ryotwari: The British introduced a temporary land revenue system in the early 19th in the Deccan known as the Ryotwari settlement. The Govt decides to survey the land every 30 years.
- Limitation Law : The British Govt. had enacted this law in 1859 regarding debts of Mahajan and Riot. Here Hated that, he loan bonds signed between moneylenders and ryots would have validity for only three years.

A. Choose the correct Answer:

Marks: 1

1. Ryotwari Settlement was introduced –

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) At Bengal | b) North India |
| c) At Punjab | d) At Deccan |

Ans.: d) At Deccan.

2. In Santal Areas, Diku was called –

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Zaminder | b) Jotader |
| c) To Chief of village | d) Mahajan of money lenders |

Ans.: d) Mahajan of Money lenders

B. Answer in full sentences:

Mark: 1

1. Where and with whom the permanent Settlement is initiated?

Ans.: In 1793 AD, The East India Company initiated the permanent settlement for Bengal's Zamindars.

2. What is Damin-I-Koh?

Ans.: In 1830's AD, the land belonging to the Santal tribe at the foot of the Rajmahal hill is also called Damin -I-Koh.

C. Write the Answer in the following Questions:

1. Why Zamindars in Bengal were unable to Pay revenue to the British East India Company.

Ans.: In 1793 AD., The British East India Company introduce the permanent settlement, hopes to make additional profits from Indian land revenue system. But the Zaminder regularly fail to submit their due revenue to the company on time. This is because the company initially thought that, in the beginning the amount of revenue would be extra, but later if the price of the crop increases, the revenue pressure will decrease. But due to the decrease of crop prices in the 19th, it failed to provide additional burden of revenue. According to the sunset law, The number of Zaminder lose their land due to non-payment of revenue before Sunset on certain days. In addition, the administrative powers of the Zaminder were greatly curtailed under the term of the permanent settlement. The Ryots were often reluetant to pay revenue by keeping it in the zaminder in trauble. For all these reasons Zaminders were unable to pay revenue in time.

Do it yourself:

A. Choose the correct answer:

Mark - 1

- a. Who introduced the permanent settlement –

i) Warren Hastings ii) **Lord Cornwallis**
iii) Lord Dalhousie iv) Robert Clive

- b. Francis Buchanan was –

i) Economist ii) Educationist
iii) Traveler iv) **British Employee**

- c. Habilder, Mondal, Ghantidar called to –

i) Zaminder ii) Mohajan
iii) **Jotadar** iv) British People

B. Answer in a full sentence:

Mark – 1

1. Who was Jotdar?

Ans. : The wealthy peasants in rural areas are known as Joldar.

2. When did Santal rebellion take place ?

Ans. :

3. What was 'Fifth Report'?

Ans. :

4. When did the riots start in the Deccan?

Ans. :

5. Who was Francis Buchanan?

Ans. :

6. Who lived at the foot hills of the Rajmahal?

Ans. :

7. When the 'Limitation Law' was passed?

Ans. :

8. Whom the Ryotwari Settlement was established?

Ans. :

9. Name the two leaders of the Santal rebellion?

Ans. :

C. Write the following questions:

Mark – 3

1. Why the permanent settlement was introduced in Bengal in the late 18th century?

Ans. :

2. How did Zaminder get back their land at auction?

Ans. :

3. Discuss the clashes between the Pahariya and the Santal in the hills of Rajmahal.

Ans. :
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4. According to the Fifth Report, What do you know about the change in the condition of the company with the Zaminders?

Ans. :
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5. What a report Francis Buchanan wrote about the Pahariya? What kind of benefited of company would have his activity?

Ans. :
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6. Why British government passed 'Limitation law' in 1859 A.D, does this improve the condition of the rayats?

Ans. :
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7. What was the Cause of the Deccan uprising and how did it spread ?

Ans. :
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Theme -11

Rebels and The Raj : 1857 Revolt and its Representations



Summary of the chapter :

- **The Great revolt :** In May 10, 1857 the Sepoy Revolt has started at Army Camp in Meerut. It soon Spread to other provinces in Army Camp. In this revolt the common people also Joint together in revolt against the British. This revolt known as The Great revolt of 1857.
- **Bahadur Shah II :** Bahadur Shah II, The Mughal Emperor was the power of Delhi during the Sepoy Rebellion. The Sepoys reached the Red Fort in Delhi From Meerut, in anticipation of his support.
- **Leaders of the Great Revolt :** The provincial rulers who were humiliated and suffered by the British Government, initially they are came forward and led the Rebellion. The Revolt was led by Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, Kunwar Singh of Bihar, The Second Bajirao of Peshawar, Hazrat Mahal of Ayodhya.
- **Rumours :** The rebels thoughts the Enfield Rifle's cartridges were coated with beef and pork fat. To cut by teeth, both religion and cast will be destroyed.
- **Nawab Wazed Ali Shah :** Nawab Wazed Ali Shah, he was the ruler of Awadh (Ayodhya). The British imposed the subsidiary Alliance on Awadh Nawab and exile him to Kolkata. In 1856 the British Govt. occupied Ayodhya.
- **Relief of Lucknow :** Thomas Jones Barker, In 1859 AD painted the 'Relief of Lucknow'. Here he praised the English heroes, for suppressing the rebels and proteeting the British.

A. Choose the correct answers:

Mark - 1

a) Kunwar Sing was known as -

i) Police

ii) Tenant

iii) Zaminder

iv) Anti - Rebellion

Ans.: iii) Zaminder.

b) During the Sepay Mutiny the British appointed a new commander of Army in India--

i) Habelock

ii) Dalhousie

iii) Joseph Petton

iv) Colin Campbell

B. Answer in a full sentence:

Mark - 1

a) Who introduced The Subsidiary Alliance?

Ans.: Lord Dalhousie was introduced The Subsidiary Alliance.

b) Write the names of Two female leaders of the Sepoy mutiny?

Ans.: Rani Lakshmibai and Hazrat Mahal were two name of female leaders of Sepoy mutiny.

C. Answer to the following questions:

Mark - 3

1) Do you think the Religion emotion was accelerated The Great Revolt of 1857.

Ans.: In 1857, The Great Revolt had started although in among the Sepay. It soon gained spread among the common people. At first, in rebels were refused to cut Enfield Rifle's cartridge which were coated with beef and pork fat. This was hurt on both sides of cast and religion

sentiments. The relatives of the Sepay in the village were also joined with the revolt as per their demands. Many of lows, child marriage and practice of Satidaha etc, that reforms the rule of English Christian rulers made ordinary people were skeptical. In addition, The Ulama called for Jihad against the British. Besides, the Indian was not well received to christian Missionary activities over the tradition, religion as well as converted christian to Indian Citizen. As a result the Hindu-Muslims become united and strength began to grow.

Do it Yourself:

D.Choose the correct answer :-

- a) Nawab Wazid Ali was–
 - i) At Bengal
 - ii) At Awadh
 - iii) At Bihar
 - iv) At Punjab
- b) The rebels were pronounce the British Role as–
 - i) Role of Firingi
 - ii) Role of Satan
 - iii) Role of Bolter
 - iv) None of these
- c) During the Sepoy Rebellion, the Mughal emperor was–
 - i) Akbar
 - ii) Bahadur Shah II
 - iii) Jahangir
 - iv) Sahajahan.
- d) Prohibits the practice of Satidah, by–
 - i) Lord William Benting
 - ii) Lord Dalhousie
 - iii) Lord Cornwallis
 - iv) None of these
- e) The leader of Sepay Revolt in Jhanshi was–
 - i) Rani Lakshmibai
 - ii) Kunwar Singh
 - iii) Nana Saheb
 - iv) Tatia Topi

5. Answer in a full sentence:

- a) Where was first The Great revolt of 1857 began?
Ans : In may 10, 1857 The Great revolt had started at Army Camp in Meerut.
- b) Who was known as Danka Shah?
Ans. :
- c) Who was Henry Lawrence?
Ans. :
- d) Who was painter of the “Relief of Lucknow”?
Ans. :

e) Mention the names of some of the provincial leaders of the Great Rebellion.

Ans. :
.....

f) Who were known as Firangi?

Ans. :
.....

g) Which British Governor General was compare Ayodhya with cherry fruit?

Ans. :
.....

6. Answer to the following question: (in 60 words)

a) Do you think the Sepay Revolt was an inevitable Revolt against the British Govt. and why?

Ans. :
.....

b) Why did the provincial Rulers came forward to lead the great revolt and what it's consequence?

Ans. :
.....

c) Do you think the British was inhumane with the Awadh's Nawab?

Ans. :
.....

d) What was the nature of the Great Rebellion?

Ans. :
.....

e) Why did Indians took the rumors behing the rebellion so quickly?

Ans. :
.....

f) Do you think the great revolt of 1857 started the nationlist movement in India?

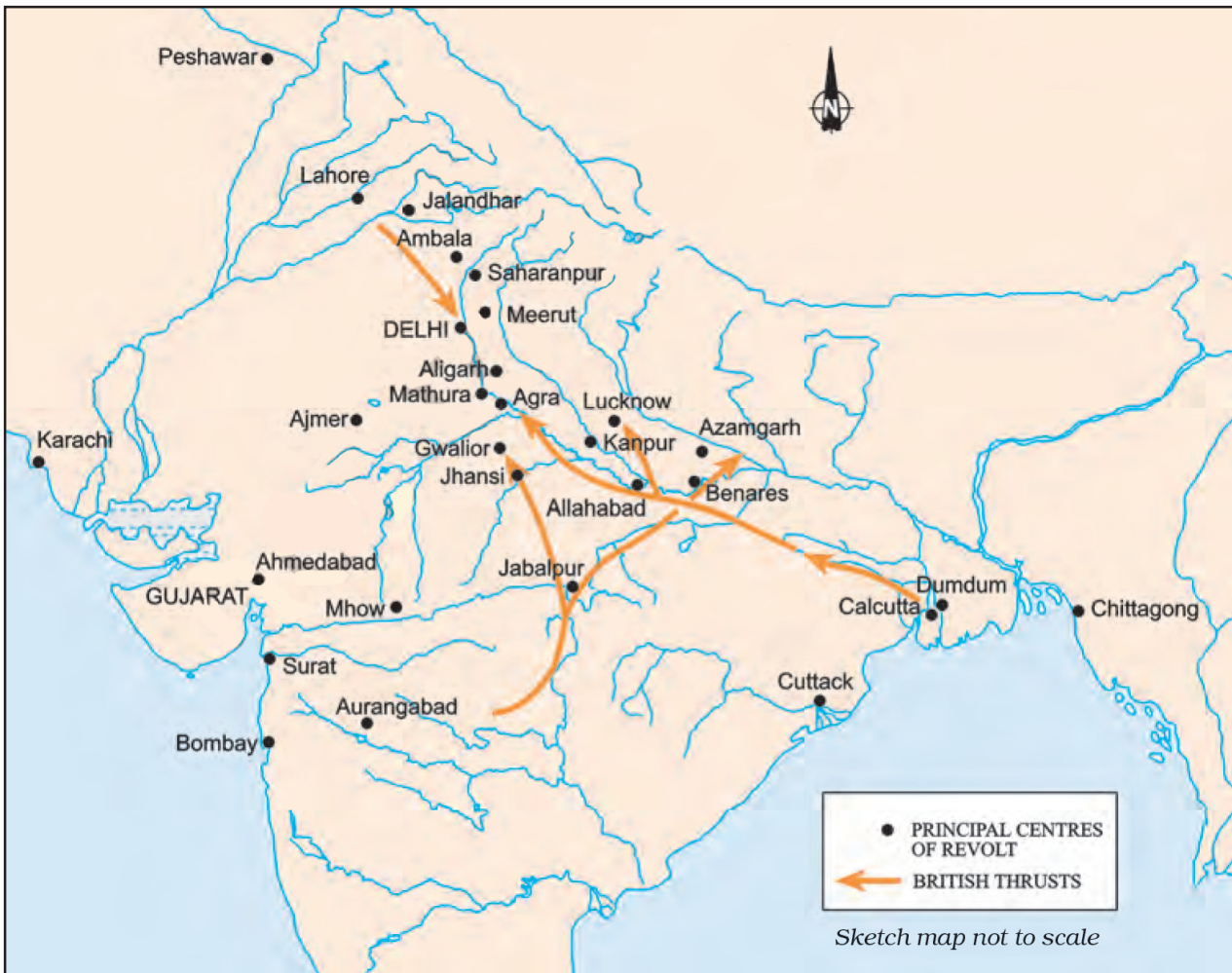
Ans. :
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MAP-1
Territories under British control in 1857



MAP-2

The map shows the important centres of revolt and the lines of British attack against the rebels.



Theme - 12

Colonial Cities : Urbanization, Planning and Architecture



Summary of the chapter :

- In 18th century onwards there were the old cities decline instead of new cities were arise in India. E.g.: - Lucknow, Hyderabad, Srirangapa, Hanam, Pune, Nagpur etc.
- From the Mughal Era European commercial companies had set up their fort in several places in India.. E.g.: The Portuguese in Panaji in 1510. The Dutch in Masulipattnam in 1605, the British in Madras in 1639 and the French in Pondicherry in 1673.
- After Palasi war in 1757, the East India Company set up their role in India. Thus the main cities of India, E.g.: Bombay (Mumbai), Kolkata and Madras had been become main point of Politically and Economically.
- In 19th century onwards the European Residential area were known as ‘White Town’, where as the Indian residential area were knowly ‘Black Town’.
- After the Great Revolt of 1857, the British Govt has been increased more security and safety for them and set up civil lines for urban resident.
- The Indian Merchants, brokers, interpreter were although lived in important places in the city but most of worker had been recruitment for European and Indian wealthy people’s for cooker, palanquin carrier, security, mason etc.
- In 1872, first census begins in India, Since then 1881, in every ten years the census has been regularly doing in India.
- In first, hill-station has been build-up in Shimla during the Gurkha War, then Mount Abu, Darjeeling were build for British interest. Hill stations become places for billeting troops, Guading from tiers and launching cam paigns against enemy.
- The East India Company was set up the sent George Fort in Madras.
- Kolkata, Gobindapur, Sutanati with these three villages the City of calcutta had been grow up.
- The City of Bombay had been main point of Merchant and Economy for Britishers. The Bombay City was initially made up of seven islands. For public building there are three broad architectural styles used. Such as– i) New-Classical style ii) Neo-Gothic style iii) Indo-Gothic style etc. of these Bombay town hall, University of Bombay, High Court, Gateway of India, etc are the most notable work.

A. Choose the correct answer:

Mark - 1

1. Saint Fort George is situated -

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) Bombay | b) Calcutta |
| c) Madras | d) Calicut |

Ans.: c) Madras.

2. The city of Shimla was established -

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) In 1818 | b) In 1816 |
| c) In 1817 | c) In 1827 |

Ans.: b) In 1816.

B. Answer to the questions in complete sentence:

Mark - 1

1. Write down the main cities of the Mughal Era?

Ans.: The main cities of the Mughal era were the Agra, the Delhi, the Lahore etc.

2. Write the name of the commercial city in British India?

Ans.: The Commercial city of British India was the Bombay.

C. Write a answer in Shortly:

Mark - 3

1. How can you explain the 18th century grew up cities in India.

Ans.: After 1857, the Great Revolt, the British Govt. start up a new plan interms of politically and economically for India. Specially increased security for European who were lived in urban area. The government concern regarding was to make European safer settlement and take some decision were -

1. In the old city area land, pasture land did extremely clear to make Municipal area knownly 'Civil Line'.

2. Army Camp and safe resident were built for the safety of the Europeans. The wide road, Garden, building house, chruch etc were include in Army Camp.

3. To strictly maintain hygiene and cleanliness in all areas. For Safety to urban peoples in outbreak of cholera, plague in Municipal area.

4. For Indian's scheduled area were known as 'Black Town' and whereas the European residential area were known as 'White town'. In White town area, were give more importance for draining and water supply and sewer cleaning.

Do it Yourself

D. Choose the correct answer:

Mark - 1

1. In Masulipatnam the merchant fort was set up -

a) By Dutch

b) By Portuguese

c) By British

d) By French

2. Rail Journey to India begins -

a) In 1850

b) In 1852

c) In 1853

d) In 1757

3. The Census begins in India -

a) In 1872

b) In 1881

c) In 1879

d) In 1885

4. Fort William is situated in -
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) Calcutta | b) Madras |
| c) Bombay | d) Delhi |

E. Answer to the questions in a complete sentence.

Marks - 1

1. Who were Kotwal ?

Ans. :

.....

2. Write some french commercial centre in India?

Ans. :

.....

3. Which Viceroy shifted his council to Shimla?

Ans. :

.....

4. Where is writers building situated?

Ans. :

.....

5. When did Madras come under British?

Ans. :

.....

6. Write down some buildings name which build by Neo-Classical, Neo-Gothic Style?

Ans. :

.....

F. Write a answer in shortly under following questions:

Marks - 3

1. How can you explain in about the nature and consequences of colonial cities after the Great Revolt?

Ans. :

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2. Why did the British Authority trying to build hill stations in India?

Ans. :

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3. Write a short note about the Bombay became a commercial city in colonial era?

Ans. :
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4. Why did the City of Calcutta develop on the bank of the Hooghly River in Bengal?

Ans. :
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5. Write a answer about economical and administrative importance of cities in colonial era?

Ans. :
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Theme- 13
Mahatma Gandhi and The Nationalist Movement :
(Civil Disobedience and Beyond)



Summary of the chapter :

- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to the India from South Africa in 1915 AD. His First major public appearance was at the opening of the Benaras Hindu University in February 1916.
- Gandhi's political adviser was the moderate leader Gopal Krishna Gokhale. He thought that Indian Nationalism was an expression of high class society thinking. He continued the efforts of the spontaneous freedom movement of all classes of people across the country.
- Gandhi led various mass movements from 1917 to 1918. Example - Champaran peasant movement in Bihar, Ahmedabad labour movement in Gujarat and Kheda peasant movement.
- Gandhiji became known throughout the country as a public leader on the basis of 1919 Rowlatt Satyagraha Movement. He further strengthened this movement by associating it with the Khilafat movement.
- In 1920, under the leadership of Gandhiji, the whole of India called for a non-cooperation movement. The movement was organised through the non cooperation with British and held several strikes all over the country.
- On 12th March 1930 Gandhiji started his Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram with 79 followers on 6th April, 1930, in the morning, made a fistful of salt from the sea water and violated the salt law.
- When the British Prime Minister representative stafford cripps mission had failed. Gandhi called for a Quit India Movement in 1942 and commitment that "I will do it or I will die".
- He was shot martyred by a Hindu extremist assassins at a public prayer meeting on 30th January in 1948.

A. Choose the correct answer:

Mark - 1

1. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in -
 - a) January, 1919
 - b) March, 1919
 - c) April, 1919
 - d) June, 1919

Ans.: c) April, 1919

2. Gandhiji went to South Africa -
 - a) In 1890
 - b) In 1893
 - c) In 1895
 - d) In 1893

Ans.: b) In 1893

B. Answer in a full sentence:

Mark - 1

1. Who were the leaders of the Khilafat Movements?
Ans.: The leaders fo the Khilafat Movements were Shawkat Ali, Mohammad Ali and Hakim Azmal Khan.

2. In Which session of the congress, the proposal of Purna-Swaraj or complete independence was taken?

Ans.: In 1929, the Lahore Session of Congress had adopted the proposal Purna Swaraj or complete independence.

C. Answer the short question:

Mark - 1

1. How would you explain the reaction of common people to the Non - Cooperation movement?

Ans.: Gandhiji participation in the nationalist movement in India created a new chapter. He thought that Indian nationalism is an expression of high class-society thinking. It was only a reflection of the thinking of the educated class of lawyers and physicians of the society. His speech at the inaugural meeting ceremony of the Hindu college in 1916, had changed the political thinking of many leaders about the spontaneous mass movement. Then in 1920, 22 March gradually acquired the non-cooperation movement as national movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. The participation of people from all walks of life in this mass movement is able to break the barriers of religion, community and caste and united the people in a nationalist bond. The spread of nationalism in the country further more strengthens which was not there in before.

Do It Yourself:

D.Choose the correct answer:

Mark - 1

1. Benaras Hindu University was established—
 - a) In 1915
 - b) In 1916
 - c) In 1919
 - d) In 1920
2. Gandhiji's first anti-English movement was—
 - a) at Champaran
 - b) at Kheda
 - c) at Ahmedabad
 - d) at Bengal
3. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on -
 - a) April, 13th,1919
 - b) March, 23rd,1919
 - c) April, 16th,1919
 - d) June, 13th,1920
4. Gandhi - Irwin agreement was signed -
 - a) In 1930 AD
 - b) In 1931 AD
 - c) In 1932 AD
 - d) In 1935 AD
5. Lord Mountbatten came to India -
 - a) In 1942 AD
 - b) In 1944 AD
 - c) In 1946 AD
 - d) In 1947 AD
6. In Chaurchaura village, arson happened on—
 - a) In 1920 AD
 - b) In 1921 AD
 - c) In 1922 AD
 - d) In 1923 AD

E. Answer in a full sentence:

Mark - 1

1. Who was political advisor of Gandhi?

Ans. :
.....
.....

2. Who were know as the extremist leaders ‘Lal - Bal - Pal’?

Ans. :
.....
.....

3. What is Rowlatt act?

Ans. :
.....
.....

4. Which day was celebrated as the first Independence day of India?

Ans. :
.....
.....

5. The Pune Agreement was signed between whom and why?

Ans. :
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6. What was the main reasons of the Cripps Mission to come in India ? in which year this mission came in India ?

Ans. :
.....
.....

7. Who killed Gandhiji?

Ans. :
.....
.....

8. Who was the Editor Harijon News Paper?

Ans. :
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F. Answer the short questions:

Mark - 3

1. Do you think the civil disobedience movement was a step towards Gandhiji's self-determination against the British, how was this movement take place?

Ans. :.....
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2. What are the conditions of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement and why it happened?

Ans. :.....
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3. How do you explain the features of the Government of India Act of 1935 AD?

Ans. :.....
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4. Why did the Cripps Mission came to India and what was the reaction of Gandhiji's?

Ans. :.....
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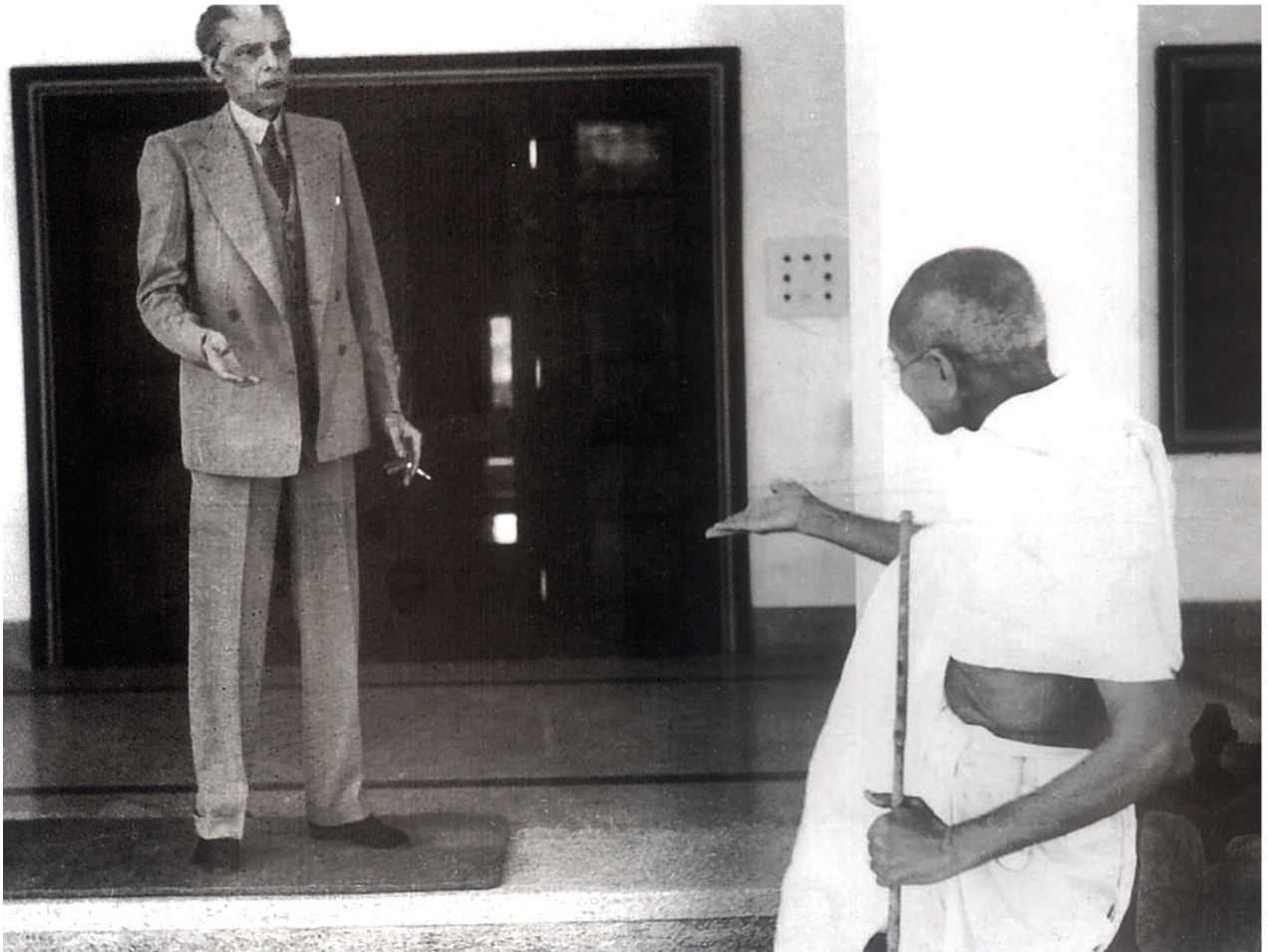
5. How would you explain the consequences of the non-cooperation movement?

Ans. :.....
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6. Explain in shortly, What happened to the murder of Jallianwala Bagh?

Ans. :.....
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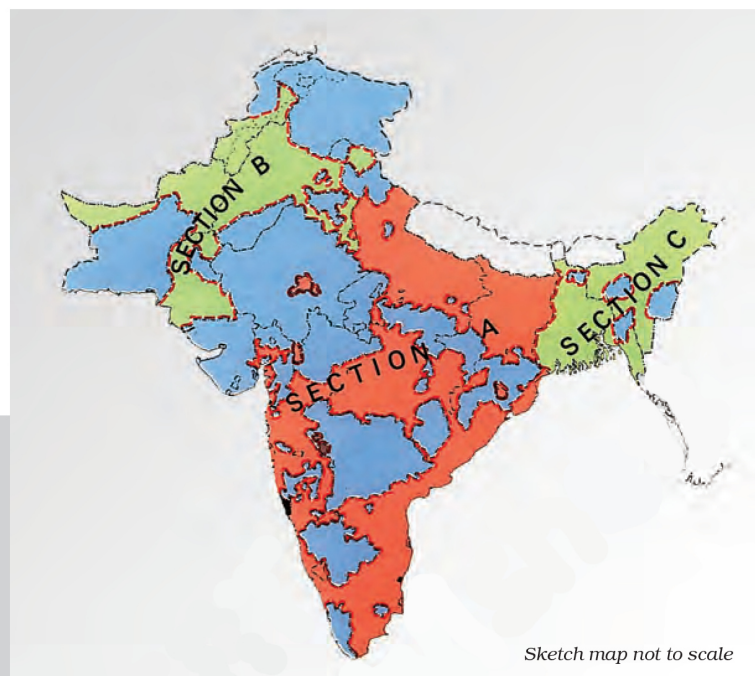
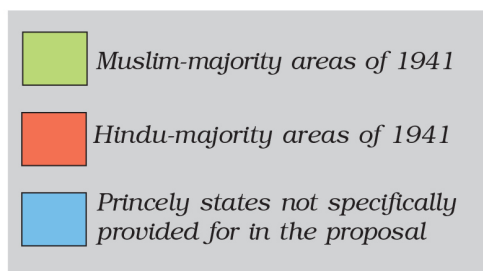
Theme- 14
Understanding Partition :
Politics, Memories, Experiences



Summary of the chapter :

- The division of the country on 1947 is not the result of an immediate decision. In 1909, the Morley-Minto Reform Act adopted the first separate election proposal on the basis of religion.
- In 1937, the provincial elections the congress got an absolute majority of five (5) out of eleven (11) and formed governments in seven.
- Muslim league wanted to form a joint govt. with the congress on the north western border, but the congress refused to comply.
- In 1940, on March 23, the Muslim league proposed the formation of a new state with the Muslim-Dominated territory of the Indian Sub-Continent country. this was known as the “Pakistan Proposal”.
- In 1946, the British Cabinet sent a cabinet mission to India, which proposed a separate election to dividing India into three parts, where is Section - A, Hindu Majority Province, Section - B, North-West Muslims Majority Territory, Section - C, For the Muslim - Dominated provinces in the North-East.
- The Muslim league rejected the proposal of the minister and called for the Direct Action Day on 16th August, 1946. In March, 1947, the congress accepted the plan for the Punjab division in that way Bengal also divided.
- After Partition, a large number of Muslims migrated from India to Pakistan and many Hindu families migrated to India from East Pakistan. Eventually, in 1971 the East Pakistan people, breaking away from Pakistan created independent Bangladesh.

Map 1
The Cabinet Mission proposal for an Indian federation with three sections



A. Choose the correct answer:

Mark - 1

1. The first election to the Provincial Legislative Assembly of India -

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) In 1935 | b) In 1937 |
| c) In 1919 | d) In 1942 |

Ans.: b) In 1937.

2. Hindu Mahasabha was established -

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) In 1915 | b) In 1916 |
| c) In 1919 | d) In 1924 |

Ans.: a) In 1915.

B. Answer in a full sentence:

Mark - 1

1. In which year was the Muslim League formed?

Ans.: In 1906 AD Muslim League was formed.

2. "Sare jaha se accha" - Who composed the poem?

Ans.: Mohammed Iqbal composed the poem 'Sare jaha se accha...'.

C. Answer the following question:

Mark - 6

1. Did the Cabinet Mission really polarize India's communal politics –Why the leaders of Congress and Muslim League did not accept their proposal?

Ans.: In 1946, a committee of Sir Stafford Cripps, Pathrik Lawrence and Alexander was appointed in India to advise on the Independence and Political infrastructure. Their recommendations were -

- I. To give a federal structure. The Central government as well as the Provincial bodies will have control over the system of Governance.
- II. In the provincial legislature, ABC will be divided into three parts and the constituent Assembly will be elected. The Hindu Majority Province will be Section - A, Northwest Muslim Territory will be Section - B and North-East Muslim majority province will be Section - C.
- III. The Central Government will be responsible for foreign affairs, defence and communications. The rest of power will be in the Provincial Government.
- IV. Every Section will be composed of its own constitution. A constituent Assembly will be formed to draft the Constitution of Independent India. Until the Constitution is drafted the interim government will carry out administrative work / task.

Reasons for rejection of Cabinet Mission proposals:

- I. Neither, the Congress nor the Muslim League deserved to accept the offer because the plan was based on conflicting interpretations.

- II. The Muslim League wanted to form a strong Muslim state by forming alliance with section-B and section-C
- III. On the other hand, congress wanted to given a right the province to join in any part /section. In the end neither the league nor the congress agreed to the Cabinet Mission Proposals. The discussion of the cabinet mission was vainly or ineffectual.

Do it Yourself:

D. Choose the correct Answer:

Marks - 1

1. The word 'Pakistan' is proponent by -

a) Rahamat Ali	b) Shawkat Ali
c) Jinnat Ali	d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
2. Purification movement was introduced by -

a) Arya Samaj	b) Parthana Samaj
c) Tabligh	d) Porrier Ramswamy
3. The percentage of votes Congress received in 1946's provincial elections were -

a) 91.3 %	b) 86.6 %
c) 89.0 %	d) 93.4 %
4. The Muslim league called for a 'Direct Action Day' -

a) In 1946, August 16	b) In 1945, August 15
c) In 1946, September 22	d) None
5. Muhajirs was called -

a) Urdu Speaking people	b) Hindi Speaking people
c) Oriya Speaking people	d) Bengali Speaking people

E. Write in a full sentence:

Marks - 1

1. When was Lucknow agreement signed and by whom?

Ans. :.....

2. What does it mean to be not in the context of partition?

Ans. :.....

Theme- 15
Framing the constitution :
The Beginning of a New Era



Summary of the chapter :

- The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January in 1950 AD. It is the longest written Constitution in the world.
- The constitution of India was framed between December 1946 to November 1949. The Assembly held 11 sessions, with sitting spread over 165 days.
- The Total members of the constituent Assembly were 300; of these 82% were members of Congress. The influential members of the Constituent Assembly were 6 members. Among them was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar an influential members of the Non-Congress. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the president. Ambedkar served as chairman of the Drafting Committee of the constitution.
- The draft constitution emphasizes strengthening on the central government. There are three section of power divisions. Such as– union, state and concurrent. In addition, on the recommendation of the Governor under section 365 the central Govt. may acquire the administrative powers of the state Govt.
- On 13 December 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the purpose of the Constituent Assembly Act. In this resolution declared India as an independent, Sovereign Republic.
- The Constituent Assembly began a heated debate on language issues. It was decided that Hindi would be recognized as the official language in the Devanagari Script. For the first 15 years. English will continue to be used in all Govt. Work.

A. Choose the correct answer:

Mark - 1

1. The Constitution of India is implemented -
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a) December 26, 1949 AD | b) January 26, 1950 AD |
| c) January 26, 1947 AD | d) January 26, 1952 AD |

Ans.: b) January 26, 1950 AD.

2. The Constituent Assembly had a numbers of members -
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) 200 people | b) 300 people |
| c) 250 people | d) 400 people |

Ans.: b) 300 people

3. Chairman of the Constitution drafting committee was -
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) K. M. Munshi | b) B. N. Rao |
| c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar | d) Jawaharlal Nehru |

Ans.: c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

4. Recognized as the official language of Indian is
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a) English | b) Hindi |
| c) Sanskrit | d) None |

Ans.: b) Hindi.

B. Answer is the full sentence:

Mark - 1

1. What is one of the features of the Constitution of India?

Ans.: The one of the features of the Constitution of India is largest written Constitution in the world.

2. Who were two of the members of the Constituent Assembly are civilians?

Ans.: B. N. Rao and S. N. Munshi were two civilian members of the Constituent Assembly.

3. Who was a member of the Communist Party of India of the Constituent Assembly?

Ans.: Somnath Lahiri was a members of the Communist Party of India of the Constituent Assembly.

4. In Which year was the constituent Assembly formed?

Ans.: In 1946 AD the Constituent Assembly had formed.

C. Essay-Type Question: (in 250 words)

Mark - 6

1. Describe how the constituent Assembly of India was formed?

Ans.: The Constituent Assembly was formed on 9th December, 1946 as per the proposal of the Cabinet Mission. The total number of members was 300. Six of them were influential members. Representative of different parties were members of this constituent Assembly. This Constituent Assembly worked to make a constitution for an Independent India.

Election of members of the Constituent Assembly:

Members of the Constituent Assembly were not elected on the basis of Universal Suffrage. The Number of members was dominated by the Congress. At 82% were members of congress. Members from the muslim league and from the provincial legislature were also included.

Preliminary discussion and structure:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent presidential on 11 December, 1946. And Harendra Kumar Mukherjee was made Vice-President. B. N. Rao was appointed as the advisor to the Constituent Assembly.

Re Organization of Member Numbers:

The amount of members of the Constituent Assembly was 389 and the Congress Candidates also won the provincial election. The league on the other hand won most of the Muslim-Reserved seats. League members were refrain from joining the Constituent Assembly to demand a separate state with a new constitution. After the partition of India, the number of member of the Constituent Assembly was reduced to 299.

Constitution Drafting Commitee:

The most important commitee of the Constituent Assembly was the Drafting Committee. The drafting Committee was formed on August 29, in 1947. The Chairman was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and also among the other members was K. M. Munshi, S. N. Mukherjee, A. K. Ayyar, Mohammed Saadulla etc.

Draft Release :

In Feb, 26, 1948. The drafting Committee was initially published the first draft of Constitution. After lengthy discussion the second draft was presented in October 1949 the constituent Assembly adapted the new constituent. Constituent Assembly president Dr. Rajendra Prasad Signed the new constitution.

The different Members are Constituent Assembly:

Somnath Lahiri was a member of the Constituent Assembly on Socialist Ideology. Jaipal Singh was the Tribal leader. There was also neutral community. Such as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Prank Antony. The women's representative was Sarojini Naidu.

Other Functions of Constituent Assembly:

Apart from drafting the Constitution, the members also performed other important activities of the Constituent Assembly. Such as taking the National Flag, selecting the national anthem etc. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the first president of Independent India. The new constitution came into force on January 26, 1950's .

Do it Yourself

Mark-1

C.Choose the correct Answer:

1. Quit India Movement took place in--
 - a) In 1922 AD
 - b) In 1942 AD
 - c) In 1944 AD
 - d) In 1946 AD
2. It takes time to draft a constitution is--
 - a) 1 Year
 - b) 3 Year
 - c) 4 Year
 - d) 5 Year
3. The Chairman of the drafting committee was--
 - a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - b) K. H. Munshi
 - c) B. N. Rao
 - d) Alladi Krishna Swami Ayyer
4. The peasant leader among the Constituent Assembly member was--
 - a) Jaharlal Nehru
 - b) N. G. Ranga
 - c) K. M. Munshi
 - d) Abul Kalam Azad
5. Gandhiji want to take it as the National Language was--
 - a) The Hindi
 - b) The Urdu
 - c) The Hindustan
 - d) The Sanskrit
6. The Separate election system is tantamount to suicide said--
 - a) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - c) Jaharlal Nehru
 - d) Govinda Vallabh Pant

D. Answer in full sentence:

Mark-1

1. Which party had the majority in the Constituent Assembly as a Political Party?

Ans. :
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2. How long does it take to draft the Constitution Of India?

Ans. :
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3. Who was a member of the Communist Party of the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. :
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4. Why did the Muslim League walkout of the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. :
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5. Who was against the imposition of Hindi language?

Ans. :.....
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6. Who was the woman member of the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. :.....
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7. Who raised the objective proposak of the law in the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. :.....
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8. When was the Constituent of India adopted?

Ans. :

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Source Based Questions :

Q.1. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

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 for ever, 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 always want to remain as 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 breath The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

Questions :-

1+2+1+2

- i) Who made this remark and when ?
- ii) What was the argument of Govinda Vallabh Panth about separate election system ?
- iii) Why separate election system for minorities is suicidal ?
- iv) What will happen if the minority wins in a separate election system ?

Ans:- i) Govinda Vallabh Panth made this remark on 27th August 1947.

- ii) According to Govinda Vallabh Panth separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority.
- iii) Separate elections will permanently isolate and weaken minorities. Despair will cripple then mentally, which is the name of suicide.
- iv) If a separate electoral system is adopted, India will never become a prosperous and developed country.

Q.2. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions:

Govind 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 democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the state. If in a democracy, or you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

Questions:-

1+1+2+2

- i) Why did Govinda Vallabh Panth emphasize on self-discipline ?
- ii) What is needed for the success of democracy ?
- iii) How the collapse of democracy is ensured ?
- iv) 'In a democracy, the individual will be indifferent to his own interests and will think for others' - Discuss ?

Q.3. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

Hansa mehta of Bombay demanded Justice for woman, not reserved seats, or separate electorates.

We have never asked for privileges. What we have asked for is social justice, economic justice and political justice. We have asked for that equality which alone can be the basis of mutual respect and understanding, without which real cooperation is not possible between man and woman.

Questions:-

2+2+2=6

- i) How women can be economically selfsufficient ?
- ii) What can be the basis of mutual respect between man and women ?
- iii) Why doesn't Hansa Mehta demand reservation of women's seats ?

Q.4. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said :

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. we have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation... can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate county if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone. It is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united..... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief, (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to

go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not ?

Questions:-

1+1+2+2=6

- i) Who was Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel ?
- ii) What was the opinion of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel in the separate election system ?
- iii) What a devastating effect individual elections had ?
- iv) Why individual elections were detrimental ?

Q.5. Read the passage carefully and answer to the following questions :

Welcoming the objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, N.G. Ranga said:

Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hondus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the sikks, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country. These people are so depressed and oppressed and suppressed till now that they are not able to take advantage of the ordinary civil rights. What is the position? You go to the tribal areas. According to law, their own traditional law, their tribal law, their lands cannot be alienated. Yet our merchants go there, and in the so-called free market they are able to snatch their lands. Thus, even though the law goes against this snatching away of their lands, still the merchants are able to turn the tribal people into veritable slaves by various kinds of bonds, and make them hereditary bond-slaves. Let us go to the ordinary villagers. There goes the money-lender with his money and he is able to get the villagers in his pocket. There is the landlord himself, the Zamindar, and the malguzar and there are the various other people who are able to exploit these poor villagers. There is no elementary education even among these people. These are the real minorities that need protection and assurances of protection. In order to give them the necessary protection, we will need much more than this Resolution.

Questions:-

1+1+2+2=6

- i) Who was N.G. Ranga ?
- ii) Who are the real minorities according to N.G. Ranga ?
- iii) Describe the condition of ordinary villagers according to Ranga ?
- iv) Write about the Life of the tribes ?

E. Eassy-type Question : (in 250 words)

Mark-6

- 1. Mention the role of the Congress Leaders in the formation of the Constituent Assembly of India?

Ans. :

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2. Discuss the features of the Constitution of India.

Ans. :.....
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3. Explain the fair distribution of power according to the Constitution of India?

Ans. :.....
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4. Mention the role of the main members of the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. :.....
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5. Do you think it is the easiest thing to determine the official language is a larger India and cultural country? What do you know the debate is about of language in the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. :

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6. How did the Constituent Assemble seek to resolve the language controversy?

Ans. :

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Sample Questions - I
Academic Year - 2020 - 21
Total - 80 Marks

Time - 3 hrs.

Group - A

Each question carries 01 mark

I. Choose the correct Answer :-

1 × 5 = 5

1. Chanhudaro was famous for–
 - i) for great bath
 - ii) for beads factory
 - iii) for sea-ports
 - iv) None of these
2. According to Mahabharata Eklavya was–
 - i) Nishad tribe
 - ii) Kshatriya
 - iii) Kaurav tribe
 - iv) Pandavas Relative
3. Doha was composed by–
 - i) Kabir
 - ii) Ramananda
 - iii) Sri Chaitanya
 - iv) Saint Rabidas
4. Raja Krishnadev Roy was–
 - i) Sangam's King
 - ii) Orbidu's King
 - iii) Saluva's Kings
 - iv) Tuluv's King
5. The chair persons of constituent assembly was–
 - i) Rajendra Prasad
 - ii) Sardar Ballavbhai Patel
 - iii) Sachidananda Sinha
 - iv) Jawarlal Nehru

II. Answer the Following Questions in one complete sentence:

1 × 15 = 15

6. What is Pictograph?
7. What are the republican states of the sixteen Mahajanapadas?
8. In which language and font are the writings of Emperor Ashoka written?
9. Who was the great ruler of Vijaynagar Empire?
10. What is Shrines / Guilds?
11. What is Hagiography?
12. What is 'Triratna'?
13. Which Tamil Scripture is known as Tamil Veda?

14. Who was Abul Fazl?
15. Who was known as 'Firangis'?
16. In which year and where was the capital of India shifted?
17. Name the two leaders of the Khilafat Movement?
18. Who was Nawab Wajed Ali Shah?
19. What is Permanent Settlement?
20. When was the Constitution of India enacted?

Group - B

III. Answer the following questions within 60 words: **3 × 4 = 12**

21. Discuss how Magadha emerged?
22. Analyse the evidence for Slavery provided by Ibn Battuta?
23. What is Ryotwari settlement? Write two features of it?

or

How the great revolt spread?

24. Discuss the Jaliwana Bagh Massacre?

Group - C

IV. Answer the following questions within 150 words:- **6 × 3=18**

25. Mention the architectural features of the great bath of Mohenjodaro.
26. What is Mansabadari System? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages. 2+2+2

or

What is Sulh - e - Kul? Discuss its importance?

27. Discuss how communalism led to the Partition of India?

Group - D

V. Answer the following questions within 250 words: **8 × 3 = 24**

28. Discuss how caste and Apartheid System originated in Ancient India?

or

Discuss how Buddhism influenced the architecture and sculpture of Ancient India?

29. Discuss the important teachings of the Bhakti Movement.
30. Write in your own language how the Constituent Assembly wanted to resolve the language debate?

or

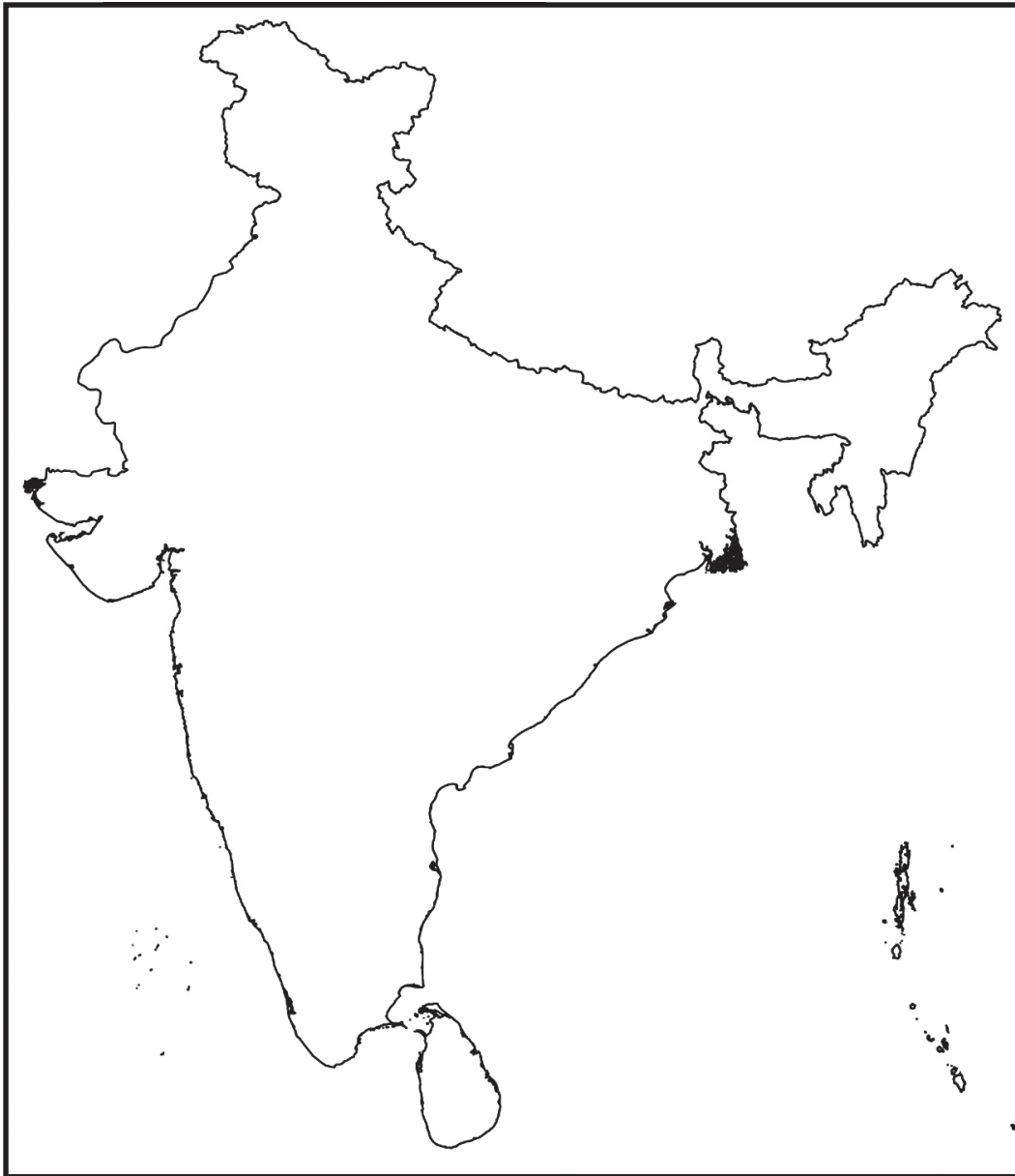
Discuss the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi in the history of the freedom movement of India.

Group - E

VI. In the given outline map of India, mark and locate:

1 × 6 = 6

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| a) Dholavira | b) Varanasi | c) Nasik | d) Mysore |
| e) Jabalpur | f) Ahmedabad | | |



Sample Questions - 2
Academic Year - 2020 - 21
Total - 80 Marks

Time - 3 hrs.

Group - A

Each question carries 01 mark

I. Choose the correct Answer

1×5=5

1. The first discovered city/town of Indus Valley Civilization -
i) Kalibangan ii) Lothal
iii) Mohenjodaro iv) Harappa
2. 'Piyadassi' was -
i) Kanishka ii) Ashoka
iii) Samudragupta iv) Kharbela
3. Daulatabad is situated in -
i) Maharastra ii) Uttar Pradesh
iii) Andhra Pradesh iv) Karnataka
4. Mahanavami Dibba is a -
i) Festival ii) a huge platform
iii) name of Goddess iv) auditorium
5. Jotdars were called to the -
i) Rich Peasents ii) hired peasents
iii) landless peasants iv) revenue collectors

II. Answer the Following Questions in one complete sentence:

1×15=15

6. Where was the idol of the priest king found?
7. Who was called 'Gahapati'?
8. Who were called 'Dhamma Mahamtya'?
9. What is 'Constituent Assembly'?
10. What was the name of the dynasty of ruler Rudradaman?
11. What is 'Chaitya'?
12. Who were 'Ajivikas'?
13. In which language did Al-Biruni translate Patanjali?

14. What is the meaning of 'Holocaust'?
15. Name the famous Shiva temple built by Chola Kings.
16. Who built Vitthala Temple?
17. What was the country of traveller Barbosa?
18. What was the activity of 'amil-guzar'?
19. When was Gandhi-Irwin pact signed?
20. Who were called 'Paharia'?

Group - B

III. Answer the following questions within 60 words:

3×4 = 12

21. Who were given land grants and why in the sub-continent?
22. What were the subjects of 'Sati' attracted by Bernier?
23. Where was Ryotwari System introduced? Write the two characteristics.

or

Discuss in brief the role played by the women in the 1857 Revolt.

24. Write the importance of Lahore Congress in 1929.

Group - C

IV. Answer the following questions within 150 words:-

6×3=18

25. What were the reasons of the downfall of Harappan Civilization?
26. What do you know about the land revenue system in the Mughal Empire in the 16th and 17th centuries?

or

Discuss the religious thinking of Akbar and the relation between the Jesuit missionaries and him.

27. What were the reasons of the riot spreaded through the sub-continent in 1947?

Group - D

V. Answer the following questions within 250 words:

8×3 = 24

28. 'The best source of the social value in ancient India is Mahabharata' - Discuss.

or

What were the similarities and differences between Buddhism and Jainism?

29. Discuss the contribution of Kabir and Mirabai in the Bhakti Movement in India.
30. Discuss the arguments given by A. G. Ranga and others for the protection to the dipressed classes in India.

or

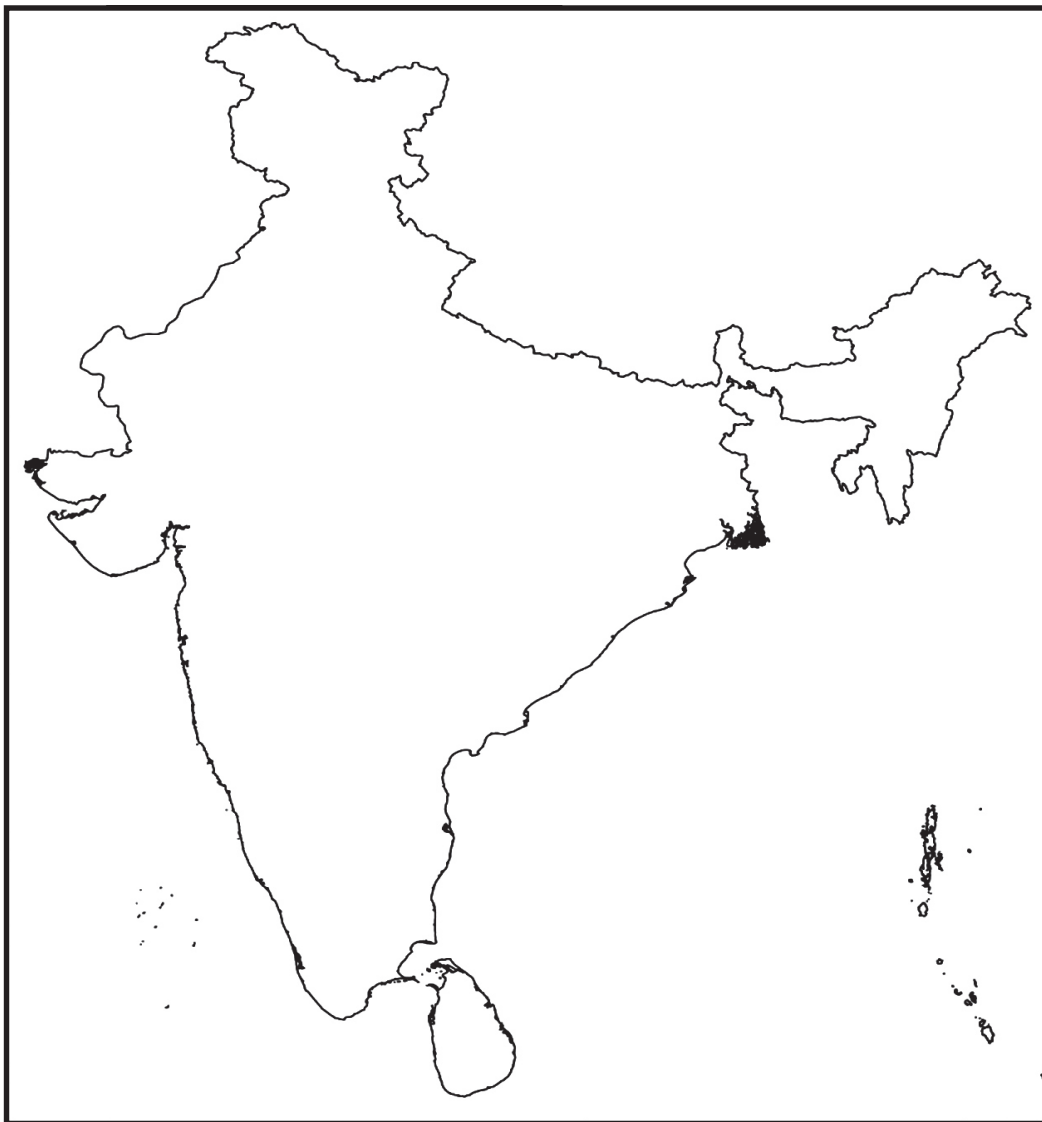
Briefly discuss the causes of non-cooperation movement.

Group - E

VI. Mark/Identify the following places in the given map:

1×6 = 6

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| a) Saharanpur | b) Kanpur |
| c) Gwalior | d) Jhansi |
| e) Alahabad | f) Agra |



13. Who were called Kudirai Chettis?
14. Who fought the battle of Talikota?
15. What are 'Jama' and 'hasil'?
16. Where was the first editorial edition of 'Akbarnama' and 'Badshanama' printed?
17. What do you understand by 'Damin - i - Koh'?
18. When was the Nawab of Awadh accepted the treaty of Subsidiary Alliance?
19. Where was the Dutch established their first trade centre?
20. What is the 'Direct Action Day'?

Group - B

III. Answer the following questions within 60 words: **3 × 4 = 12**

21. Why was the sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history?
22. What were the subjects discussed in 'Kitab - Ul - Hind'?
23. What were the steps taken by the rebels to united them?

or

Write three characteristics of 'Permanent Settlement'?

24. How did Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement turn into a National Movement?

Group - C

IV. Answer the following questions within 150 words:- **6×3=18**

25. Discuss about religious faith in Harappan Culture.
26. 'Land Revenue in Mughal Economic System was most important' - Discuss with proven information.

or

Discuss about development of Mughal paintings. Write the main characteristic of it.

27. Why do you think that Congress was agreed to the Partition of India?

Group - D

V. Answer the following questions within 250 words: **8×3 = 24**

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

or

'The stupa as Sanchi survived while Amarabati did not.' –Discuss.

29. How were Alvars, Nayanars and Virashaivas criticized the caste system?

30. Discuss the formation of the Constituent Assembly.

or

Examine how was the Quit india movement genuinely a mass movement.

Group - E

VI. Mark/Identify the following places in the given map:

1 × 6 = 6

i) Harappa

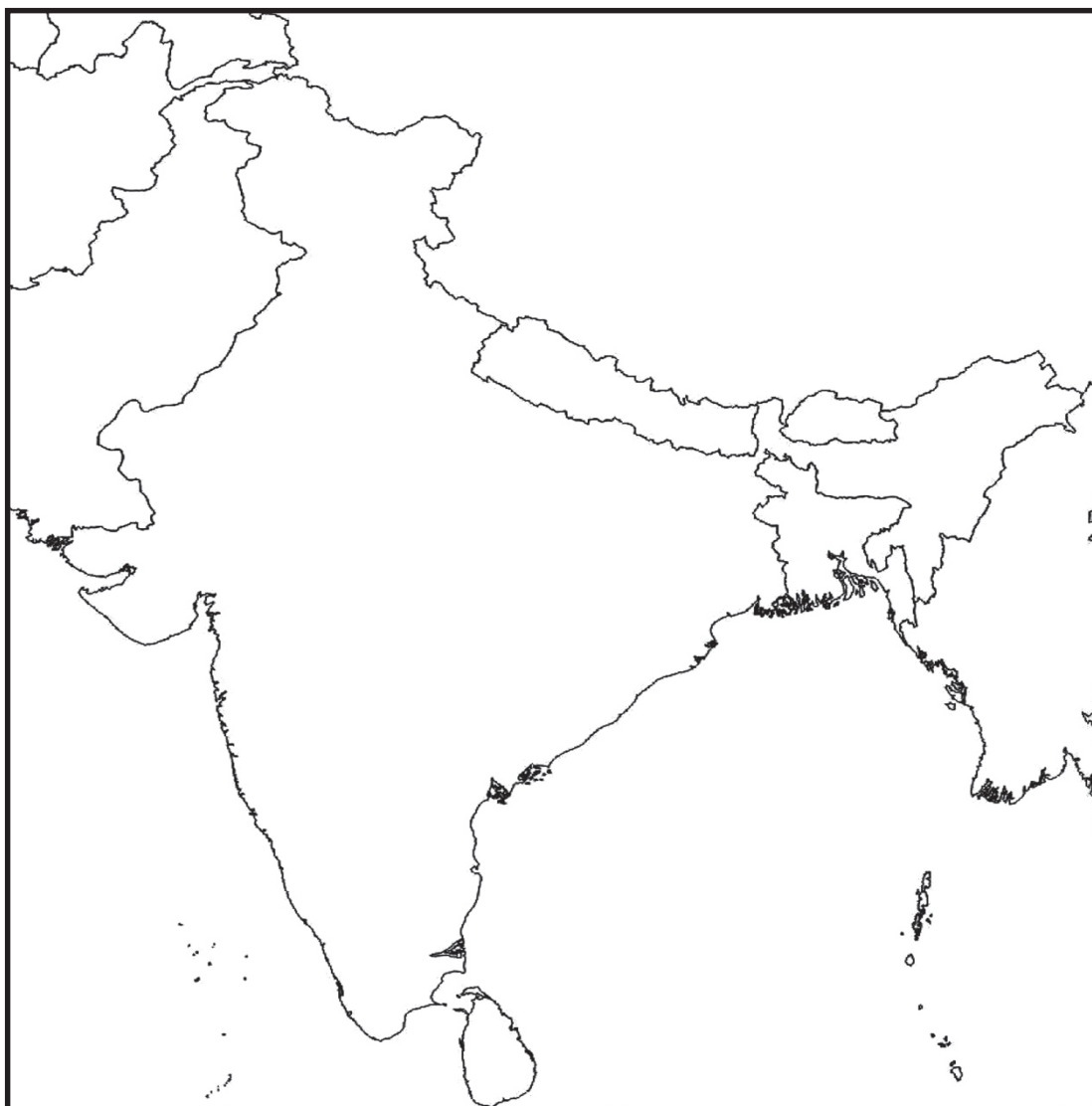
ii) Banawali

iii) Kalibangan

iv) Balakot

v) Mohenjodaro

vi) Lothal



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