HISTORY - 027

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SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. (D) Kushana rulers

2. (B) He ensured no intermarriage amongst the members of the four varnas.

3. 3. (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

4. (A) I, II, III are correct

5. (C) a - ii b - iv, c - i d - iii

6. (C) Ekalavya offered his right ~~th~~ thumb to Drona as Guru Dakshina.

7. (A) A sculpture from Mahabalipuram

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8. (C) Ibn Batuta

9. (D) I, III and IV are correct

10. (D) II, I, IV, III

11. (D) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

12. (A) Ahoms

13. (D) Marco Polo - Italy

14. (D) Availability of tube-wells for irrigation

15. (A) The Paharias were displaced and moved to the upper hills.

16. (B) I, II, IV, III

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17. (C) Wellesley - Western education

18. (B) Ho - Chi - Minh

19. (D) Only I and II are correct

20. (C) Sardar Patel

21. (B) Francis Buchanan

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SECTION - B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

22 (b) OR

(i) Most of our understanding of the sculptures at Sanchi comes from Buddhist literature like hagiographies of Buddha, Tripitakas and the Jataka tales.

(ii) Art historians carefully ~~undar~~ analyse these texts and draw parallels with the sculptures.

(iii) Many sculptures at Sanchi have symbolic significance which can be understood only by analysing these texts. For example, a wheel depicts the first sermon of Buddha (dharma chakra pravartana).

(iv) Many sculptures at Sanchi depict stories from the Jataka tales. For example, sculptures have been used to

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depict stories from Vessantara jataka, in which a king ~~donates~~ donates all his belongings to a Brahmana.

23. (i) The Mahabharata is an enormous text complied from c. 500 CE onwards and consists of over 100,000 verse.

(ii) Mahabharata is a story of two warring groups of cousins Kauravas and Pandavas of Kuru and Panchala mahajanapadas.

(iii) Mahabharata was essentially a feud over land between Kauravas and Pandavas.

(iv) Mahabharata was also a feud over patrilenial succession which ultimately led to the battle.

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24. (i) Hunting expeditions undertaken by Mughal emperors were an important event of the state.

(ii) It helped the emperors explore the ~~en~~ vast territories of their empire.

(iii) Through hunting expeditions, emperors asserted of their connection with the common people.

(iv) The emperors could directly meet the common people and address their grievances.

(v) Through hunting expeditions, emperors also asserted their power and dominance.

(vi) Hunting scenes were also a popular subject for court painting during Mughal Empire.

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25. Guru Gobind Singhji was the tenth preceptor of Sikhism. He played a very essential role in the expansion of Sikhism.

□ Role of Guru Gobind Sho Singhji.

(i) He complied the verses of the ninth preceptor, Guru TeghBahadur and the verses from the Adi Granth Sahib into Guru Granth Sahib which became the most holy text of Sikhs.

(ii) He established the Khalsa Panth (army of the pure). Khalsa Panth helped in the mobilisation of Sikhs.

(iii) This Khalsa Panth had five symbols - uncut hair, dagger, comb, pair of shorts, a steel bracelet.

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26. The image of Mahatma Gandhi is often associated with the charkha and khadi clothes.

(i) Gandhiji emphasised on the importance of self-reliance and his image with the charkha was considered as a symbol for it.

(ii) Gandhiji was often shown weaving khadi clothes on charkha. His attire was very simple - khadi dhoti ~~and a~~ which made him a people's leader who wore clothes like them, spoke in their language.

(iii) Through charkha Gandhiji rejected the mechanisation of work and emphasized on human labour as a vital force in nation building.

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27. (b) OR

(i) In the morning of 11th May, 1857 a group of rebels reached the Red Fort of Delhi.

(ii) It was the holy month of Ramzan and the old Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar had just completed his meal before sunrise to fast the entire day.

(iii) A group of rebel leaders stood in front of the window trying to persuade him to bless their rebellion.

(iv) Another group of rebels ~~ent~~ marched into the Red Fort ignoring all royal protocol.

(v) Horrified by this, Bahadur Shah Zafar gave his blessings to the rebellion and was hence declared

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as the 'nominal leader' of the Revolt of 1857.

SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

28. (a) Excavations at Mohenjodaro began in 1922. Mohenjo-daro is one of the best preserved site of the Harappan civilisation spread over an area of about 125 hectares. It is located in present day Sindh province of Pakistan.

Features of Architecture at Mohenjodaro

- Town Planning
  - Citadel
    - Warehouse
    - Great Bath
  - Lower Town
  - Drainage System
  - Standardised ratio of bricks

(i) **TOWN PLANNING**:

↳ The entire settlement was planned. It is evident in the division of the settlement in into two parts – citadel (higher but smaller) and lower town (larger but lower).

↳ Town planning is also evident through the used of bricks which were in a standardised ratio which was same throughout the settlement.

(ii) **CITADEL**

↳ Citadel refers to the higher but smaller part of the settlement.

↳ The citadel was built on mud platforms and was often walled i.e. it was physically separated from the lower town.

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↳ The citadel was composed of buildings with public importance and were used for public purposes.

↳ A <u>warehouse</u> was found in the citadel of Mohenjodaro of which only the lower brick portions remain while the upper portion made of wood decayed with the passage of time.

↳ <u>The Great Bath</u>

→ It was a large rectangular tank ~~locate~~ surrounded by a courtyard on all four sides.
→ It was made with bricks set in mortar of gypsum.
→ It had two flights of steps - north and south.
→ It had four room on the corridor - one with a well.
→ It was connected to a small building with

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eight bathrooms, four on each side of the corridor.

↳ Due to the uniqueness of the structure and the contexts in which it was found has led the archaeologists to conclude that it was meant for special ritual purposes.

(iii) **LOWER TOWN**

↳ The lower town was composed of residential buildings.

↳ There was a courtyard in the house in which all the activities of the household was centred.

↳ There was an apparent concern for privacy as there were no ~~windows~~ windows along the walls at ground level and the main entrance did not give a direct view of the interior of the courtyard.

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↳ Each house had a bathroom laid with bricks.

↳ Remains of staircases have been found which led to the second / storey.

↳ A room with well was there which could be easily accessed by the outsiders. In Mohenjodaro alone, there were nearly 700 wells.

↳ The lower town provided examples of domestic architecture.

(iv) **PLANNED DRAINAGE SYSTEM**:

↳ The most significant feature of the Harappan architecture was its carefully planned drainage system.

↳ Streets with drains were laid out first and

then houses were made along them.

↳ Streets made an approximate grid pattern i.e. they intersected each other at right angles.

↳ Drains were made with bricks set in mortar and were often covered with bricks or even limestone.

↳ House drains emptied into street drains.

↳ There were sumps and cesspits at regular intervals for cleaning purposes.

↳ It was the most complete drainage system in ancient times.

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29. (a) The Vijaijnagara Empire was established in 1336 CE. The reign of Krishnadeva Raya (c. 1509 - 1529) ~~was~~ ruled of the Tuliva dynasty was remarkably peaceful and prosperous. But after his death the empire fell into ruins due to a variety of factors.

- **Reign of Krishnadeva Raya** (ruled c. 1509 - 1529)

(i) His reign was marked by considerable ~~terrob~~ territorial expansion and consolidation of the empire.

- → Conquered the Raichur doab (land between the Krishna and Tungabhadhra rivers) by 1512.
- → Subdued the Gajapati rulers of Orissa in 1514
- → Defeated the Sultan of Bijapur in 1520.

(ii) His reign was marked by a military preparedness and peace and prosperity.

(iii) He got a sub-urban town constructed, named Nagalapuram after his mother.

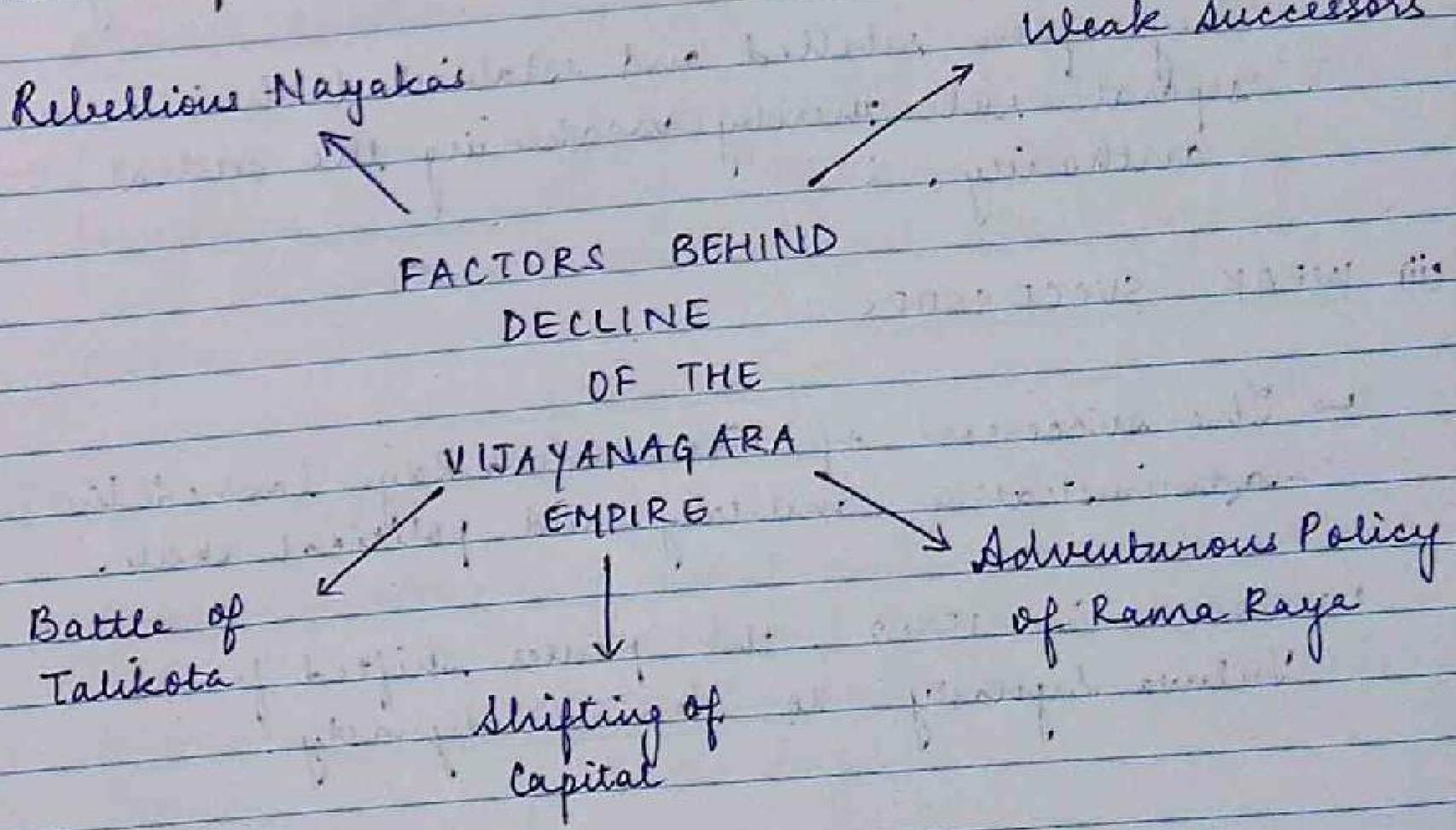
(iv) He also got the eastern gopuram of Virupaksh temple and the hall in front of the main shrine constructed.

(v) He wrote a book on statecraft in Kannada language named 'Amuktmalyada'.

(vi) He also helped in resolving succession disputes in Deccan sultanates took pride in the title ~~'Sto~~ 'establisher of the Yavana kingdom.

Decline of the Vijayanagar Empire

The Vijaiyanagara Empire began to decline after the death of Krishnadeva Raya.



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(i) **REBELLIOUS NAYAKAS**:

↳ The nayakas (military chiefs) became increasingly rebellious after the death of Krishnadeva Raya.

↳ They often rebelled and established their own separate rule thereby weakening the central authority.

(ii) **WEAK SUCCESSORS**:

↳ The successors of Krishnadeva Raya lacked his administrative, military and political skills.

↳ Soon, in 1542, the power shifted from Tuluva Dynasty to Aravidu dynasty.

(iii) **POLICY OF RAMA RAYA :**

↳ ∓ Rama Raya, the chief minister of the Vijayanagara Empire tried to play off one Deccan Sultan against another.

↳ However, this policy backfired and led ∓ to the formation of alliance of Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golconda sultanates against the Vijayanagara Empire.

(iv) **BATTLE OF TALIKOTA (1565) :**

↳ Battle of Talikota or Rakshasi Tangadi took place in 1565 between the combined forces of Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golconda and the Vijayanagara Empire led by Rama Raya.

↳ The battle resulted in the defeat of Vijayanagara

Empire.

↳ The city was sacked and abondoned.

(iv) SHIFTING OF CAPITAL :

The capital was shifted from Vijayanagara to Penukonda and then to Chandragiri.

CONCLUSION

The Vijayanagara Empire rose to its apogee during the reign of Krishnadeva Raya and gradually fell into ruins after his death.

9.(b) OR

The issue ~~wa~~ of creation of separate electorates was very controversial and was intensely debated in the Constituent Assembly.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES

(i) B. Pocker Bahadur, a member from Madras argued for the creation of separate electorates.

(ii) He argued that it was essential for the Muslim population as he believed that a non-Muslim leader could not ~~no~~ truly understand their issues and nor a Non-Muslim population could elect a true Muslim representative.

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ARGUMENTS AGAINST SEPARATE ELECTORATES

(i) B. The demand for separate electorates created widespread dismay among the nationalist leaders.

(ii) They blamed separate electorates behind the Partition of the country.

(iii) R.V. Dhulekar

↳ He argued that the demand of separate electorates must be given up.

↳ There is no one to misguide them anymore.

~~(iv) Sardar Patel~~ ↳ He labelled it as a game played by the British.

(iv) Sardar Patel

↳ Sardar Patel called the separate electorates as the 'poison' that had been spread by the British.

↳ He argued that it led to the partition of the country and the bloodshed among different groups.

(v) Gobind Ballabh Pant

↳ Gobind Ballabh Pant argued that separate electorates were not only harmful for the nation but also the minorities.

↳ According to him, it would be 'suicidal' to provide separate electorates as the minority would not strive to become majority.

B

(vi) Begum Aizaz Rasul

↳ Begum Aizaz Rasul, the only female muslim member of the constituent Assembly argued that the demand for separate electorates would be self-destructive to the minorities.

Eventually, after independence, most Muslim leaders gave up the demand of separate electorates.

SECTION - D

(Source Based Questions)

31.

31.1. Rivers facilitate easier transportation of goods and provide cheap and efficient mode of communication thereby promoting trade.

31.2. Large number of goods were traded between India and other countries because it had abundant resources. Items exported were pepper, cinnamon, fine pearls, ivory, silk cloth, diamonds sapphires and tortoise shell. In return, coin, topaz, coral, crude ~~glo~~ glass, copper, tin, lead were imported.

31.3. (i) Availability of precious and semi-precious stones from nearby areas for bead-making.
(ii) Good connectivity with coastal ports.

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32.1. According to Francois Bernier, if the European kings followed Mughal model of kingship, they would soon become kings of deserts and solitudes, of beggars and barbarians. Hence, he warned them against it.

32.2. According to Bernier, land is ~~was~~ Mughal Empire was owned by the state ~~as~~ whereas private property existed in Europe.

32.3. Bernier's descriptions influence western theorists like Montesquieu and Karl Marx.

(i) Montesquieu devised the idea of oriental despotism where the state had absolute authority.

(ii) Karl Marx developed the idea of asiatic mode of production where villages were egalitarian yet at the same time stagnant.

33.

3.1

3.

33.

3.1. Buchanan described the landscape as exceedingly fine with narrow valleys of rice winding in all directions, the cleared lands with scattered trees, and the rocky hills are in perfection.

3.2. Crops recommended for expanding agriculture are areca palm, palmyra and mahua.

3.3. (i) Buchanan proposed that plantations of areca and palm should occupy the woods for production of tassar silk and lac which were high in demand.

(ii) Greater part of land shall be cleared and cultivated. The areas which were not fit for cultivation might bear plamira (palmyra) and mowa (mahua).

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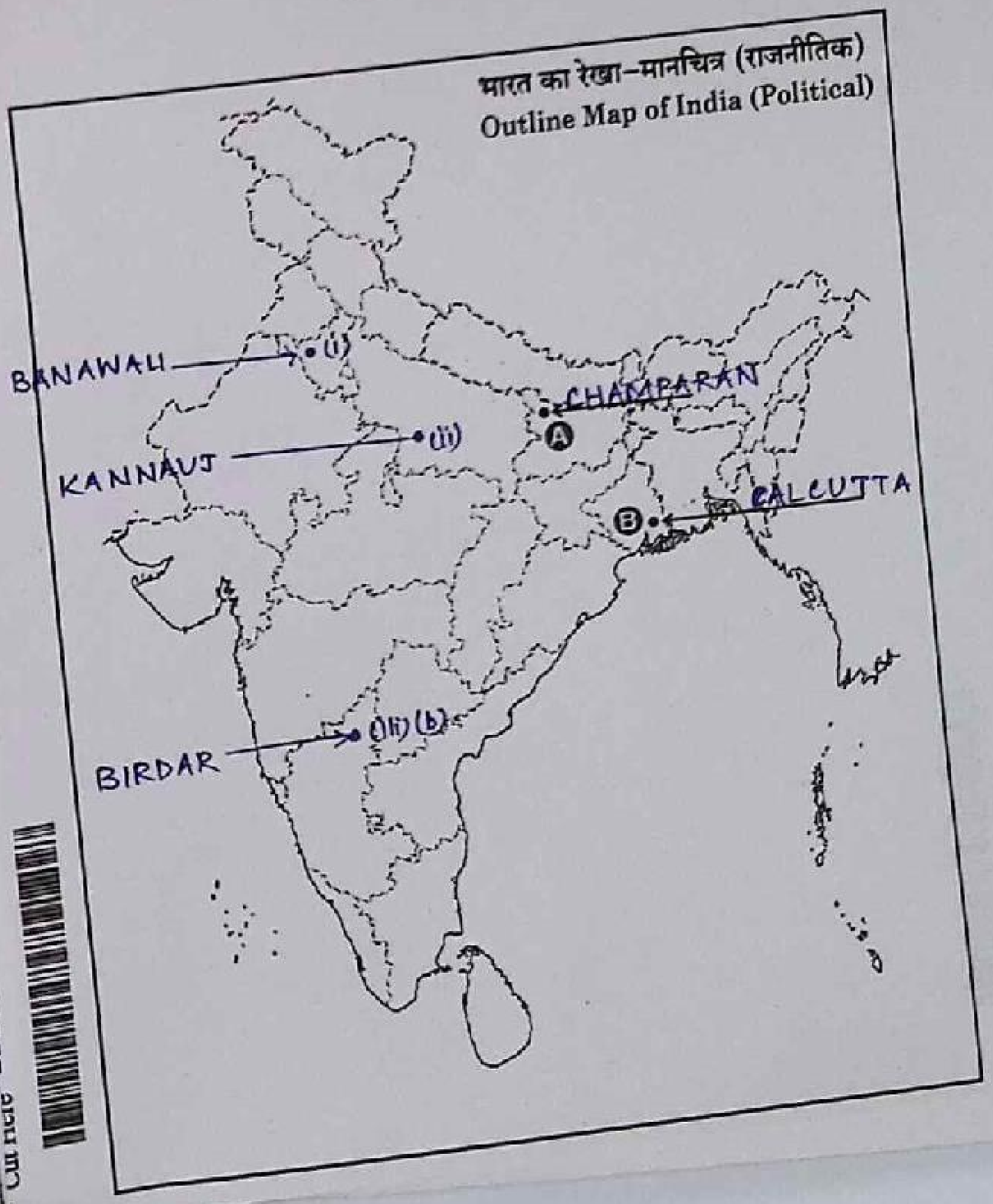
प्रश्न सं. 34 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 34



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