

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN  
GUWAHATI REGION**



**SPECIAL STUDY MODULE – HISTORY**

*FOR*

**CLASS – XII (2015-16)**

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## Chapters

### Division of question paper

01. Bricks, Beads and Bones
02. Kings, Farmers and Town
03. Kinship, Caste and Class
04. Thinkers, Beliefs and buildings
05. Through the eyes of travelers
06. Bhakti-Sufi traditions
07. An imperial capital: Vijayanagar
08. Peasants, Zamindars and the state
09. Kings and chronicles
10. Colonialism and the country side
11. Rebels and the Raj
12. Colonial cities
13. Mahatma Gandhi & the nationalist movement
14. Understanding partitions
15. Framing the constitution

### Division of Question Paper

The Question paper will be divided into A, B, C, D and E.

☐ Part A will carry 3 very short answer questions of 2 marks each.

☐ Part B 'Section-I' will carry 6 short answer questions of 4 marks each, out of which one is a value based compulsory question. (Part-B' Section-II', Value based)

(No change in the syllabus)

☐ Part C will carry 3 long answer questions of 8 marks each (word limit '350').

☐ Part D will carry three source -based questions. The number of questions will be three, carrying 7 marks each (no internal choice). The sources will be taken from the textbooks as directed therein.

☐ Part E will have 1 map question of 5 marks. Items covered are identification and significance.

#### IV. Scheme of Option

**Part A** will have no choice.

**Part B** will be divided into 2 sections (3 books) +1 value based section.

☐ **Section I** will have 6 questions from all the three books, out of which the student will attempt any 5 questions.

☐ **Section-II -One question will be a value based question which is a compulsory question.**

**Part C** will carry three long answer questions. The number of questions will be 4, carrying 8 marks each. (Each question from three themes). Student will have to answer any three questions.

**Part D** will be source-based questions. There will be THREE sources, ONE from each book followed by questions. There will have "no internal choice".

**In Part E**, there will be one map question -Test items will be 'identification' and 'significance'.

**There is no change in the list of Maps.**

**THEME: 01****BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES****THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION**

1. What were the two features of Harappa script. (2 Marks)

-Harappan script was pictorial.

- It could not be deciphered.

2. Mention some of the distinctive features of Mohenjo-Daro. (8Marks)-.

Mohenjo-Daro was divided in to two into two sections, one smaller but higher and other larger but lower.

-labor was used for the purpose of construction.

- The settlement was first planned and then implemented accordingly.

- There was carefully planned drainage system.

- Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern, intersecting at right angles.

- The courtyard in the houses was centre of all household activities.

- For privacy there were no windows in the walls along the ground level.

- Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks

3. Mention the contacts of Harappans with the distant lands or trade relations of Harappans with neighboring countries. (4 Marks)

-Harappans had trade relations with Oman.

- Oman and Harappans both used metals like copper . both metals were made of nickel.

-scholars studied Mesopotamian inscription.

-In inscriptions Meluha word was used for Harappa civilization.

-inscription had the lists of export and import items.

-they mention carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper and gold in imported list.

- archaeologists had found Harappa seals weights, discs and beads from Mesopotamia.

4. What were the causes of decline of harappan civilization. (4Marks)

a) Climatic changes

b) Cutting of forests

c) Floods

d) Shifting route of rivers

e) Lacking of humus in soils

f) Foreign attack(Aryans)

g) Natural disaster

*Q. 5. Discuss the functions that may have been performed by rulers in Harappan society.*

**(8 Marks)**

**Ans.**

- Under the guidance and supervision of the rulers plans and layouts of the city were prepared.
- Big buildings palaces forts, tanks wells, canals, granaries were constructed.
- Roads lanes and drains were also constructed and cleanliness was maintained under the over all supervision of the ruler.
- The ruler might have taken interest in economy of the state or city states.
- He used to inspire the farmer to increase agricultural production.
- He used to motivate the craftsmen to promote different handicrafts.
- Internal as well as external trade was promoted by the ruler.
- He used to issue common acceptable coins or seals, weights and measurements.
- During the natural calamity such as flood earthquake, epidemic etc. the ruler used to provide grains and other eatables to the affected people.
- He used to play active role to defend cities or state from foreign attack.

**Q.6. Discuss how archaeologist reconstruct the past.**

**(8Marks)**

**Ans.**

1. Material evidences, allows archaeologists to better reconstruct Harappan life. This material could be pottery, tools, ornaments, household objects, etc.
2. Recovering artifacts is just the beginning of the archaeological enterprise. Archaeologists then classify their finds.
3. The second, and more complicated, is in terms of function: archaeologists have to decide whether, for instance, an artifact is a tool or an ornament, or both, or something meant for ritual use.
4. An understanding of the function of an artifact is often shaped by its resemblance with present-day things - beads, querns, stone blades and pots are obvious examples.
5. Archaeologists also try to identify the function of an artifact by investigating the context in which it was found
6. The problems of archaeological interpretation are perhaps most evident in attempts to reconstruct religious practices.
7. Attempts have also been made to reconstruct religious beliefs and practices by examining seals, some of which seem to depict ritual scenes. Others, with plant motifs, are thought to indicate nature worship.

*Q.7. How do archaeologists trace socio-economic differences in Harappan society ? What are the differences that they notice?*

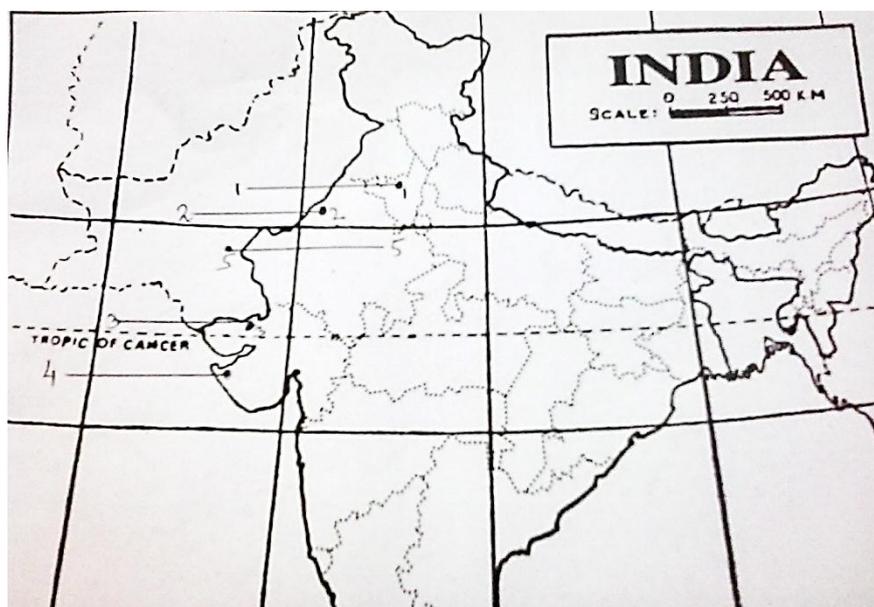
**(4 Marks)**

*The social and economic differences are traced by studying burials.*

*Burials of rich persons had precious artefacts and ornaments buried with them.*

*Some of the artifacts and jewellerys were made of ordinary materials which were used by ordinary people*

*Q.8. On the given political outline map of **India** five important Harappan sites have been marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.*



Ans.1. Banawali.      2. Kalibangan. 3. Dholavira. 4. Nageshwar      5. Kotdiji

**THEME - 2**  
**Kings, Farmers and Towns**  
**Early states and economics (C 600 BCE - 600 CE)**

Q.1. What are megaliths? 2

Ans. a- Megaliths were elaborate stone structures in central and south India in first millennium BCE.

b- These were kept on the burials. Dead were buried with a wide range of iron tools and weapons.

Q.2. Why six century BCE often considered as a major turning point in Indian history? 2

Ans. a - It is an era associated with early states and cities, growing use of iron, the development of coin.

B - It also witnessed the growth of diverse system of thoughts including Buddhism

Q 3. Write any two sources of Mauryan history? 2

Ans.a- Arthashastra of Kautilya.

b- Ashoka"s inscriptions

Q. 4. Who was a Gahapati? 2

Ans.1. Gahapati was the owner, master or head of a household.

2. He was the owner of the resources- land, animals and other things that belonged to the household.

Q.5. Discuss factors responsible for the rise of Magadha. 4

- Powerful rulers- Bimbisara and Ajatasattu

Availability of iron.

-Fertile soil

-Availability of elephants in forest.

-Strong capital - Rajgir and Pataliputra

Q.6. Describe five features of Mahajanapadas? 4

-Maximum Mahajanapadas ruled by kings but some ruled by Ganas or Sanghas.

-Each had its own capital often fortified.

-Permanent army recruited from the peasantry regular bureaucracies.

-Dharmasutras laid down norms for kings and other people.

- Function of king to collect taxes and tributes from people.

- Q.7. What were the main features of Mauryan administration? 8*
- Central administration- King had control over legislative, executive, judiciary, army and finance.
  - Provincial administration- The Empire was divided in to many provinces.
  - Local Government- There was a committee of 30 members to maintain rules and regulations in Pataliputra.
  - King used to run the administration with the help of high officials.
  - Five major political centers in the empire
  - Law and order system setup.
  - Organized army- a committee with six subcommittee for coordinating military activity.
  - Tospread Dhamma , appointment of Dhamma Mahamattra.
- Officers were appointed to manage the land revenue, irrigation and roads

*Q 8. What were the strategies adopted for increasing production in the ancient period of India? 4*

- Iron tipped plough used in fertile Ganga belt from 600BCE.
- Rice production begun in eastern India.
- Animals like oxen used in agriculture.
- Hoe was used in north east and eastern India.
- Wells, tanks and canals were built.

### **THEME 3**

#### **KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS IN EARLY SOCIETIES (600 BC-600CE)**

- Q.1. How can you say that Mahabharata was a dynamic text ? 4*
- The story of Mahabharata has been written again and again.
  - It has been dramatized, painted and acted for many times.
  - It has been written within the period of over 600 years.
  - Recent authors like Mahashweta Devi wrote novel on the story of Mahabharata recently.
- Q.2. What were the rules of gotra of women? 2*
- Before marriage the Gotra of girls was that of father's Gotra.
  - After marriage the women had to adopt the Gotra of her husband
- Q.3. Define the word 'Gotra' 2*
- Each Gotra was named after a Vedic seer, and all those who belonged to the same gotra were regarded as his descendants.
- Q.4. What is endogamy? 2*
- Ans. Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit. This could be a kin, group, caste or a group living in the same locality.*
- Q.5. In what ways was the Buddhist theory of a social contract different from the Brahmanical view of society derived from the Purushasukta? 4*

- *The Purushasukta says that four varnas emerged from the Purushasukta .*
- *These varnas were Brahmans, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudras.*
- *The Brahmans enjoyed the supreme position in the society.*
- *The Kshatriyas were warriors, they ran the administration.*
- *The Vaishyas were engaged in trade. The Shudras were destined to serve the three Varnas.*
- *Only the birth was the basis of status and respect in the society.*
- *The Buddhism did not accept this concept. They believe that the inequality in the society was artificial and temporary.*
- *They rejected birth as the basis of social prestige.*

*Q.6. How did the Brahmanas reinforce the varna system order? 4*

*- The Brahmanas enforced the varna system order by:*

- (a) Divine origin.*
- (b) Advising kings to enforce the order.*
- (c) Caste based on birth*

*Q.7. The rules of the Brahmanical texts were not universally followed in ancient time. Justify giving five evidence. 8*

*Ans. Brahmanical texts were not universally followed in ancient times:*

- *Women were expected to give up the gotra of the father after marriage. However the women married satvahana rulers continued to have names derived from others gotra. They did not adopt husband's gotra.*
- *According to the shastras only Kshatriyas could become rulers. But there were many ruling families that claim to be Brahmanas or Vaishyas.*
- *There were population whose practices were not influenced by Brahmanical ideas such as Nishadas, nomadic pastoralists.*
- *There were instance of multiple occupations of the same caste such as silk weavers of Mandasor.*
- *Instances of chandalas not accepting the life of degradation prescribed in the Shastras.*
- *Generally marriage took place within the caste. Sometimes marriage took place outside the caste such as Bhim and Hidimba.*
- *Women were not allowed to share the property of their father. Exceptions are there such as Prabhavati Gupta.*

*Q.8. Describe the property rights mentioned in dharmashastra and dharmasutra. 4*

- *According to Manusmriti, the paternal property was to be divided equally amongst the sons.*
- *Eldest son will get special share in the property.*
- *Women couldn't claim a share of these recourses.*
- *Women were allowed to retain the gifts they received on the occasion of marriage.*
- *The women property inherited by their children's, without the husband having any claim on it.*

*Q.9. Discuss whether kings in early states were invariably kshatriyas. 4*

- *Mahabharata proved that only kshatriyas will be ruling authorities.*
- *In the late period, anyone can rule if he had power, money and resources.*
- *Brahmanical text mentioned Mauryas belong from the lower caste.*

*-Middle asian kings like shakas, kushanas ruled north-west India, they were not belong from the vernasyatem.*

*-Satavahana who ruled in Deccan, belong from brahamana.*

### **PASSAGE BASED QUESTION**

*10. How could men and women acquire wealth?*

*For men, the Manusmriti declares, there are seven means of acquiring wealth: inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work ,and acceptance of gifts from good people .*

*For women, there are six means of acquiring wealth: what was given in front of the fire (marriage) or the bridal procession, or as a token of affection, and what she got from brother, mother or father. She could also acquire wealth through any subsequent gift and whatever her 'affectionate' husband might give her.*

*A. what were the two important rules of succession of wealth during ancient India?*

*2.*

*B. How could women acquire wealth during this period?*

*2.*

*C. How Manusmriti is a biased text?*

*3.*

*Ans.1.The parental wealth will be transferred to the sons with special share to the eldest son*

*.-The daughters would get the share in parents wealth in the form of gift given during the Marriage.*

*2*

*Ans.2. Women can get the share of wealth in six ways (as mentioned in the passage.).*

*2*

*Ans.3. Because it discriminate among human beings on the basis of gender and caste.*

*3*

### **THEME -4**

#### **Thinkers Belief and Buildings**

*Q.1. Name the three Pitakas.*

*2*

*-Suttapitaka, Vinayapitaka and Abhidhammapitaka.*

*Q2. Mention the teachings of Mahatma Buddha?*

*4*

*- According to Buddhist philosophy the world is transient ( anicca) and constantly changing it is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.*

*-Within this transient world, sorrow is intrinsic to human existence.*

*-It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self indulgence that human beings can rise above these worldly troubles.*

*-The Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin. -According to Buddhist tradition, his last words to his followers were: "Be lamps unto yourselves as all of you must work out your own liberation".*

*Q3. Discuss how and why Stupas were built?*

*8*

*- Inscription found on the railings and pillars of stupas record donations made for building and decorating them.*

- Some donations were made by kings such as the Satavahanas; others were made by guilds,
- Such as that of the ivory workers who financed part of one of the gateways at Sanchi.
- Hundreds of donations were made by women and men who mention their names.
- Sometimes adding the name of the place from where they came, as well as their occupations and names of their relatives.
- Bhikkhus and bhikkhunis also contributed towards building these monuments.

**Stupas were built for many reasons -**

- There were other places that were regarded as sacred. This was because relics of the Buddha such as his bodily remains or object used by him were buried there. These were mounds known as stupas.
  - The tradition of erecting stupas may have been pre- Buddhist, but they came to be associated with Buddhism.
  - Since they contained relics regarded as sacred, the entire stupa came to be venerated as an emblem of both the Buddha and Buddhism.
  - By the second century, a number of stupas, including those at Bharhut, Sanchi and Sarnath had been built.
- Q. 4. Why 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE is called turning point in ancient Indian History? 4

- Beginning of use of iron tools for agriculture in Ganga valley.
- Establishment of new cities in Ganga valley-patliputra,rajgraha,kaushambi etc.
- Rise of 16 janapadas and mahajanapadas.
- Rise of 62 new religious sects like Buddhism and Jainism.
- Beginning the composition of text like upnishada.

Q.5. What were the teachings of Mahaveer or Jainism? 4

- Mahaveer was the 24<sup>th</sup> teacher or tirthankar of Jainism.
- Entire world is animated, even stones, rocks and water have life.
- Non injury of living being, especially to humans, animals, plants, is central theory of jaina Philosophy.
- Infact the principle of Ahinsa has left it's mark on Indian thinking as whole.
- The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.

Q6. What were the role of begum of Bhopal to preserving stupa at Sanchi? 4

- Bhopal begum like Shajahan and Sultanjahan contributed active role in preserving Sanchi stupa.
- They granted money for preserving Sanchi.
- Begum Sultanjaha granted money for making here a guestroom and museum.
- Historian John Marshal stayed here and wrote a book on sanchi. Sultanjahan gave money for Publishing this book.
- French wanted to take the eastern gateway of sanchi but after protest, they become satisfied by plaster copy of gateway.

*Q.7. How do scriptures help in understanding Buddhist architecture?*

8

*- Buddhist architecture is based understood by comparing it with Scriptures.*

*- Sculpture of Sanchi is understood by understanding the scene from Vessantarajataka.*

*- Some signs like empty seat denotes meditation by Buddha, stupa represents mahaparinirban, wheel represents the first sermon of lord Buddha and the tree symbolizes an event in the life of Buddha.*

*- Beautiful women swinging from the edge of gateway, holding onto a tree represents shalbhanjika.*

*- in the same way elephant indicates strength and wisdom.*

*- All these things are understood by Studying scriptures.*

## **THEME-5**

### **THROUGH THE EYES OF TRAVELLERS**

*Q.1. What was Bernier's view about ownership of property in India?*

4

*- There was no concept of private property in India.*

*- The land belonged to the emperor. - so the farmers were not interested in investment on the land.*

*- Due to this the condition of agriculture had been ruined.*

*- The agricultural land had been deserted.*

*- His views were not correct if we compare them with the details of 'Abul-Fazl'.*

*Q.2. According to Bernier, What were the evils-effects of the crown ownership of land?* 4

*Ans.*

*(1) Absence of ownership of land, landholders could not pass on their land to their children. Thus they didn't take any interest in increasing production.*

*(2) It prevented the emergence of the "improving" landlords.*

*(3) It led to the ruination of agriculture.*

*(4) It brought a continuous decline in the living standard of all sections of society.*

*(5) It led to the excessive oppression of the peasantry.*

*Q3. Who wrote „Kitab-ul-Hind“? Throw light in its main features?*

4

*Ans. The book „Kitab-ul-Hind“ was written by Al-Biruni. Its main features are -*

*1. It is written in Arabic.*

*2. Its language is simple and lucid.*

*3. It is written on the subject such as regional, philosophy, astronomy, social life, laws etc.*

*4. It is divided into 80 chapters.*

*5. Each chapter begins with a question and than description have given based in sanskritic traditions.*

*Q4. Analyze the evidence for slavery provided Ibn-Battuta.*

8

*Ans. According to Ibn-Battuta -*

*1. Slaves like any other commodity, were openly sold in the markets.*

*2. They were also regularly exchanged as gifts.*

*3. When Ibn-Battuta reached Sindh, he purchased horses, camels and slaves. He wanted to offer them as gifts to sultan Muhammad Bin Tuglaq.*

*4. When he reached to Multan, he presented salves and horses with almonds and raisins to the Governor of Multan.*

5. *Ibna-batuta says that Muhammad bin Tughlaq was so happy with the sermon of a preacher named Nasiruddin that he gave him "ahundred thousand tankas and two hundred slaves.*
6. *The sultan employed female slaves in his service and also to keep a watch on his nobles.*
7. *The slaves were also engaged for domestic work. But they were given low wages.*
8. *Ibn-Battuta found their services particularly indispensable for carrying women and men on palanquins or dola.*

*Q.6. Mention the descriptions of Albiruni of caste system in India.*

- He said that there are four vernasleke as four classes of persia.*
- He mentioned four classes in Persia-Ruling class, priest, scientist and farmers.*
- People were divided into castes based on birth, when in islam all is mentioned equal.*
- He criticized the theory of impurity or untouchability.*
- He mentioned 4 vernas in which brahmanas and kshatriyas have equal status when shudras and vaishyas also have equal.*

### **THEME - 6**

#### **BHAKTI-SUFI TRADITIONS CHANGES IN RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND DEVOTIONAL TEXTS (08TH TO 18TH CENTURY)**

*Q.1. Who were Alavars? 2*

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

*Q.2. what were the main Principle of Sufism? 4*

*Ans.1. Worship of God*

*2. Renunciation of worldly pleasure*

*3. Non violence.*

*4. Love of mankind*

*5. Importance of Murshid*

*6. Principle of Morality*

*7. Importance of singing & Dancing in worship of Allah*

*Q.3 What were Attitude of the Nayanars & Alavars sects towards the caste? 4*

*Ans. -Some historians are of the view that Alvars & Nayanaras started a movement of Protest against the caste system & the dominance of Brahmins .*

*-This view is supported by the fact, that these Bhakti reformers came from diverse social background.*

*-some of the belonged to lower classes such as Cultivators, Artism & untouchable some of them Barman background.*

*Q 4. Analyse, with illustrations, why bhakti and sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages in which to express their opinions. 4*

*-Bhakti thinkers and different languages which were adopted by them to express their opinion.*

*-Early Bhakti Saints Pali, Prakrit, Tamil and Malyalam etc. languages.*

*-The Brahmins of South Indian put his views and ideas in Sanskrit and local languages.*

*-Kabir's poems have survived in several languages and dialects, and some are composed the special languages of nirguna poets.*

*-Baba Guru Nanak, Ravidas etc. composed their hymns in various languages such as Punjabi and Hindi etc.*

*-Mirabaicompose her Bhajans in Rajsthani and Hindi.*

*-Some saint of Maharastra and Gujarati uses Marathi and Gujarati language.*

*-Sufi thinkers also live with peoples. They usesserveral languages. They uses Hindvi or Persian language.*

*-Baba Farid used local language. Hindvi persian, Panjabi, Urdu and some other form of languages are also seen.*

*-A different genre of Sufi poetry was composed in an around the town of Bijapur, Karnataka. These were short poems in Dakhani (a variant of Urdu) attributed to Chisthi Sufis who lived in this region during the 17th and 18th centuries.*

*-Some Sufi saints give their pledge in Telugu, Malayalam languages*

*Q.5. Compare the teachings of Kabir and Guru Nanak.*

8.

### **Teachings of Kabir-**

*- He talked about equality.*

*-Erasing caste system and its practices.*

*-He emphasized on work and earning money through proper practices.*

*-He rejected unnecessary rituals.*

*-He criticized both Hindus and Muslims ill practices.*

### **Teachings of Guru Nanak-**

*-he also rejected casteism, talked about equality and emphasized on rejecting unnecessary rituals.*

*-He was not so much harsh critic about existing practices as done byKabirdas*

*Q.6. Explain with examples what historians mean by the integration of cults.*

4

*-From tenth to 17th century the most striking religious features was making of idols of god and goddesses and writing their stories in religious books.*

*-Historians who have tried to understand these developments suggest that there were at least two processes at work. One was a process of disseminating Brahmanical ideas.*

*-This is exemplified by the composition, compilation and preservation of puranic texts in simple Sanskrit verse, explicitly meant to be accessible to women and Shudras, who were generally excluded from Vedic learning.*

*-At the same time there was a second process at work that of the Brahmanans accepting and reworking the beliefs and practices of these and other social categories.*

*-Example - Through an instance we can say that a local deity whose image was and continues to be made of wood by local tribal specialists, was recognized as a form of Vishnu.*

*-These local deities were often incorporated within the Puranic framework by providing them with an identity as a wife of the principal male deities - sometimes they were equated with Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu.*

*Q.7. Write important teachings of Veershaiva sect. How did it criticize caste system? 8*

*-The followers of Veershaiva tradition believe that They integrate with lord Shiva after death.*

*-They donot conduct death funeral ceremonies and bury the dead body.*

*-They rejected the notion of pollution which was prevalent in caste system.*

*-They encourage widow remarriage and post puberty marriage of girls.*

*-it also rejected the concept of re-birth.*

*-VeerShaiva tradition believed in equality and it rejected the notion of caste system. Therefore the groups who were neglected in varna system, adopted this tradition.*

*Q.8. How did the chola rulers supported the Nayanars saints?*

*- Chola rulers supported the Nayanars saints by-*

*- By building huge temples like Vrihadeshwar temple in Tanjore which was built by Raj Raja I*

*- They gave huge land grants and financial aid to saints and temples.*

*- They performed rituals and ceremonies to show their devotion towards their deities.*

*-They performed sacrifices and Yajnas to show their faith in these cults.*

### **THEME - 7**

#### **AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL : VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE**

*Q.1. Define the word 'Mandapas'; 2*

*-Mandapas' means audience hall or pavilion. They were built around the temples on pillars*

*Q.2. What was Gopuram? 2*

*-The royal gateways built in the temples by Vijaynagar rulers were known as Gopuram.*

*Q.3. Write important features of Vijanagar architecture. 4*

*-Dome, the features of Islamic architecture were adopted by the Vijay Nagar rulers*

*-The entrance gates were designed with archs.*

*-Mandapas were important features of temples.*

*-The walls of temples were decorated with pictures of Ramayan and MahaBharata*

*Q.4 Who were Amar-nayakas? What role did they play in Vijayanagarempire? 8*

*-Amarnayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by raya of vijaynaagar.*

*-They used to collect taxes from peasants.*

- They maintained their expenditure from this amount and returned rest of the amount to the rulers.
- They provided help to the rayas with their army when they needed it.
- They sent tribute to the kings annually and appeared in the royal court with gifts to show their loyalty.

Q.5 :- How did the water requirements problems solved in Vijayanagar empire ? 4

- The natural reservoir provided water which was made onTunghabhadra river.
- This river was situated in the north-east direction of the kingdom.
- Many rivers from nearby mountain range get merged into this river.
- Dams were built in almost all tributaries of rivers.
- Hauz were built in order to cope with the drastic climate in draught situation.
- This was stored in the beginning of the 15th century. This place wascalled Kamalapuram water reservoir.

Q:-6 What do you think were the advantages and disadvantages of enclosing agricultural land within the fortified area of the city? 4

**Ans.**

**Advantages-**

- Often, the objective of medieval sieges was to starve the defenders into submission. These sieges could last for several months and sometimes even years. Fortification avoided this condition.
- Normally rulers tried to be prepared for adverse situations or natural calamities by building large granaries within fortified areas. The rulers of Vijayanagara adopted a more expensive and elaborate strategy of protecting the agricultural belt itself. Fortification was one of this.
- Whenever, Kingdom was attacked by the enemies at the time of reaping harvest they could easily brunt the dry crops of the farmers. By fortification, these fields was safe in ordinary situation from wild animals.

**Disadvantages-**

- Te agricultural and habitation land could not be enhanced.
- It was an expensive process.

### Q.7. PASSAGE BASED QUESTION

**How tanks were built**

About a tank constructed by Krishanadeva Raya, Peas wrote:

The king made a tank...at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there; and, besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometers) by pipes which run along the lower parts of range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice fields . In order to make this tank the said king broke down a hill... In the tank I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants...

A. Who was Krishanadeva Raya? Write any two of his achievements. 3.

B. What were the methods of irrigation in Vijayanagarempire? 2.

C. How tanks were built in the empire? 2

Ans.Krishanadea Raya was ruler of Tuluva dynasty of Vijaynagar empire. –He defeated Bahmani rulers and Gajpati rulers of Orissa. 3

B. Through tanks, and rainwater, 2

C. The tanks were built at the mouth of two hills. 2

**THEME - 8****PEASANT, ZAMINDARS AND STATE**

*Q1. Describe the functions of panchayat?* 4

*Ans.*

1. *Community welfare - Construction of bund or digging the channel which peasants usually could not afford to do on their own.*
2. *Arrangements against natural calamities, like floods, famine, Droughts etc.*
3. *Regulate rural societies, like marriage and caste.*
4. *To ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities*
5. *Punishment - Example - to levy fines and inflict from the community.*

*Q2. How land revenue was fixed?* 4

*Ans.*

1. *It consisted of two stages - Jama and Hasil. Jama was the amount assessed and Hasil the amount collected.*
2. *Both cultivated and cultivable land measured in each province.*
3. *Prepared annual record of the number of cultivators in each village*
4. *Officials were appointed to measure land revenue.*
5. *The Dewan, who was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire.*

*Q3. Who were zamindars? What were their functions?* 8

*Ans. Zamindars were the part of rural society, who lived on agricultural production had milkiyat belongs to upper caste. New Zamindars emerged from lower caste.*

***Functions of Zamindars:***

1. *To collect revenue.*
  2. *To Mediate between king and peasant.*
  3. *To Maintain military.*
  4. *Developed agricultural land.*
  5. *Give money to farmers for agriculture.*
  6. *Sell their own agricultural produce.*
  7. *Make an arrangement for weekly or fortnightly market in the villages*
- Q.4. To what extent is it possible to characterize agricultural production in the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries as subsistence agriculture? Give reasons for your answer. 4*

*Ans. The Mughal state encouraged peasants to cultivate crops which brought in revenue.*

- *An average peasant grew both commercial and subsistence crops.*
- *Great variety of crops were produced. Bengal alone produced varieties of rice.*
- *Cotton was grown over a wide area including Central India and the Deccan plateau.*
- *Cash crops were grown included many varieties of oil seeds including mustard and lentils.*

*Q.5. To what extent do you think caste was a factor in influencing social and economic relations in agrarian society ?*

*Ans.*

- *Caste was an important factor in influencing social and economic relations in agrarian society.*
- *Deep Inequities on the basis of caste and other caste like distinctions meant that the cultivators were a highly heterogeneous group.*

-Among those who tilled the land, there was a sizeable number who worked as menials or agricultural labourers.

-Despite the abundance of cultivable land, certain caste groups were assigned menial tasks and thus relegated to poverty.

- There was a direct correlation between caste, poverty and social status at the lower strata of society such correlations were not so marred at intermediate levels

Rise in hierarchy of caste : Castes such as the Ahirs, Gujars and Malis rose in the hierarchy because of the profitability of cattle rearing and horticulture. In the eastern regions, intermediate pastoral and fishing castes like the sadgops and Kaivartas acquired the status of peasants.

**THEME – 9**  
**KINGS AND CHRONICLES**  
**(MUGHAL COURT 16TH-17TH CENTURY)**

**Very Short Question (02 Marks each)**

Q1. Clarify the word meaning of Kornish?

Ans. Kornish was a form of ceremonial salutation in which the Courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head, It suggested that the subject placed his head the seat of the senses and the mind into the hand of humility; presenting it to the royal assembly.

Q2. Name the dynasty which ruled India during 1526 to 1707. Who was the founder of this dynasty?

Ans. Mughal dynasty and founder of this dynasty was Babur.

Q3. What is meant by the term Kitabkhana?

Ans. The literal translation of the term Kitabkhana is library. It was a scriptorium that is a place where the emperors collection of manuscripts were kept and manuscripts were produced.

Q4. Manuscripts involved a number of people performing a variety of tasks. Give some such people engaged in the task.

Ans. Manuscripts involved a number of people performing a variety of tasks. Among them were paper marker, calligrapher, gliders, painters, bookbinders.

Q5. Baburs memories were return in which language?

Ans. Baburs memories Tuzuk-i-Babari were originally written in Turkish. They were translated in Persian as Babur Nama .

**Short Question (04 marks each)**

Q6. Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire.

Ans. The role played by the women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire

1. In the Mughal household a distinction was maintained between wives who came from royal families (Begams) and other wives (aghas) who were not of noble birth.

2. Apart from wives numerous male and female slaves populated the Mughal household: The tasks they performed varied from the most mundane to those requiring skill tact and intelligence.

3. After NurJahan Mughal queens and princesses began to control significant financial

resources. Shahjahan's daughter Jahanara and Roshanara enjoyed an annual income often equal to the high imperial mansabdars. Jahanara in addition received revenues from the port city of Surat, which was a lucrative centre of overseas trade.

Q7. Write a short note on Badshah Nama.

Ans. Badshah Nama Chronicle of a king based on the history of Shahjahan's reign is an important chronicle among official histories. AbdulHamid Lahori, a pupil of Abul Fazal is known as its author. It is modelled on 10 lunar years each. Lahori wrote the first and second parts comprising of first two decades of Shahjahan's reign (1627-1647) But due to infirmities of age he was unable to write the 3rd volume. Volume of the 3rd decade of the emperor's rule was chronicled by historian Waris. In 1944 the first time painting of Badshah Nama were exhibited in New Delhi, London and Washington.

### Long Question (8 Marks)

Q8. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Mansabdari System. 4+4=8

Ans. Merits of the Mansabdari System

1. Control on revolts.
2. Qualification as basis of ranks.
3. Ban on Corruption
4. Forceful army
5. Emotional unity

Demerits of Mansabdari System

1. Misuse of money
2. Disloyalty of the soldiers towards the empire
3. Luxurious life of mansabdars
4. High salary of mansabdars created pressure on govt.
5. Less number of horsemen than the prescribed number affected the effectiveness of military.
6. Lack of direct link between emperor and soldiers.

## THEME 10

### COLONIALISM AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

#### Very Short Question (02 Marks each)

Q.1 What was Permanent Settlement? 2

Ans. The practice of collecting land revenue introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 is known as permanent settlement. In this system the land was given to landlords (Zamindars) permanently. The amount of revenue had been fixed in permanent settlement.

Q.2 Explain the ryotwari system of revenue. 2

Ans. The revenue system that was introduced in the Bombay Deccan came to be known as ryotwari. In this system, the revenue was directly settled with the ryot. The average incomes from different types of soil was estimated. The revenue-paying capacity of the ryot was assessed and a proportion of it fixed as the share of the state.

Q.3 What was Deeds of hire?

Ans. When debts mounted the peasants were unable to pay back the loan to the moneylender. They had no option but to give over all land under their possession, carts and animals to the money lenders. But without animals they could not continue to cultivate. So they took land on rent and animals on hire. Now they had to pay for them which had originally belonged to them. He had to sign a Deed of hire stating very clearly that these animals and carts did not belong to them.

Q.4 Who were santhals? What are the two features of their lives? 2

*Ans. They were the tribes living in the foothills of Rajmahal hills. They cultivated their fields by plough and much civilized then the Paharias.*

*Q.5 What do you understand by Deccan riots commission? 2*

*Ans. The commission which was set up to investigate the riots of Deccan's farmer in 1875. It was set up by the government of Bombay due to immense pressure of Government of India. Its report was presented in 1878 before the British Parliament.*

*Q.6 Who were Jotedars? 2*

*Ans. The group of rich farmers was known as Jotedars. They controlled local trade as well as money lending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivator's of the region.*

### **Short Question (04 marks each)**

*Q.7 Why Zamindars defaulted on payments? 4*

*Ans. The reasons for this failure were various-*

*(i) The initial demands of tax were very high, because the company felt that if the demand was fixed for all time to come they would never be able to claim for high shares in the condition of increased income.*

*(ii) This high demand was imposed in the 1790s, a time when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed, making it difficult for the ryots to pay their dues to the zamindar. If the Zamindar could not collect the rent, how could he pay the company?*

*(iii)The revenue was invariable, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually.*

*(iv) The permanent settlement initially limited the power of the Zamindars to collect rent from the ryot and manage his zamindari.*

*Q.8 Why did the Santhals revolted against the British rule? 4*

*Ans. The Santhals were revolted against the British rule due to following reasons-*

*(i) The land that Santhals had brought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands.*

*(ii) The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhals had cleared, money lenders (dikus) were charging them high rates of interest.*

*(iii)Moneylenders were taking over the land from Santhals when debts remained unpaid, and Zamindars were asserting control over the Damin – i - koh area.*

*(vi) By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against Zamindars, money lenders and the colonial state in order to create an ideal world for themselves where they would rule. It was after the Santhal Revolt (1855-56) that the Santhal Pargana was created, carving out 5,500 sq. miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum.*

*Q.9 Discuss about the life of hill folk of Rajmahal hills, Paharia. 4*

*Ans. (i) Paharias lived around the Rajmahal hills, subsisting on forest produce and practicing shifting cultivation.*

*(ii) They cleared patches of forest by cutting bushes and burning the undergrowth on these patches, enriched by the potash from the ash, the Paharias grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption.*

*(iii)They scratched the ground lightly with hoes, cultivated the cleared land for few years, then left it fallow so that it could recover its fertility, and moved to a new area.*

*(iv) From the forests they collected Mahua (a flower) for food, silk cocoons and resin for sale, and wood for charcoal production.*

*(v)The life of the Paharias – as hunters shifting cultivators, food gatherers, charcoal producers, silkworm rearers - was thus intimately connected to the forest.*

**Long Question (8 Marks)**

*Q.10 What are the problems of using official sources in writing about the history of peasants?*

8

*Ans. Following are the problems in using official sources in writing about the history of peasants.*

*(i)The official sources reflect only British official concerns and interpretation of all events from the outlook and angles of the English.*

*For example, the Deccan riots commission was specifically asked to judge whether the level of Government revenue demand was the cause of the revolt.*

*(ii)Most of the events, revolts and happening have been presented in a biased manner.*

*(iii)The colonial Government and official had their own political, economic religious, cultural and social interest. They had always tried to present the picture of Indian society, people, tradition, culture and even the achievements.*

*(iv)The sources have been presented and recorded by such clever and naughty people who have intentionally presented things with false evidences also. For example, the Deccan Riot Commission presenting all the findings with such evidences which were utilized to give authenticity to the report of the commission. The commission has presented this fabricated fact that the Government demand was not the cause of the*

*peasants anger. It was the moneylenders (again Indian) who were to be blame for such argument is found very frequently in British colonial records. This shows that there was a persistence on the part of the colonial government to admit that popular discontent was ever on account of Government action.*

*(v) Official reports, thus are invaluable sources for the reconstruction of history. But they have to be always read carefully and compared with evidence from newspapers, unofficial accounts, legal records and where possible oral sources.*

*Q.11 What were steps taken by the British East India Company to control the Zamindars?*

8

*Ans. The British East India Company took the following steps mainly to maintain its control over the Zamindars.*

*(i)The zamindar's troops were disbanded custom duties were abolished.*

*(ii)Their Kucharies (Courts) brought under the supervision of collector appointed by the company.*

*(iii) The power to deliver local judgment was also taken away from zamindars. In fact zamindars held their control and leadership through local courts and other panchayats. They lost their power to organize local police. Over time, the collectorate emerged as an alternative center of authority, severely restricting what the zamindar could do.*

*(iv)In case a Raja (powerful zamindars) failed to pay the land revenue, a company official was speedily dispatched to his zamindari which explicit instruction "to take charge of the District and to use the most effectual means to destroy all the influence and the authority of the zamindar and his officers.*

*(v)Some of the scholars believe that some trouble creators were also used as tools to reduce the influence of Rajas. For example, when the zamindars dispatched their amlah (collector of revenue or representative of zamindar). Some naughty people used to create problem for zamindars. Some ryots and village headmen jotedars and mandals-were only too happy to see the Zamindar in trouble. The zamindar could therefore not easily assert his power over them.*

**THEME-11**  
**REBELS AND THE RAJ**

**Very short Questions (02 marks each)**

Q1. Which Governor-General introduced the subsidiary Alliance? Name the four major powers accepting it. 2

Ans. Subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley. Hyderabad, Awadh, Mysore, Tanjore, Surat, etc were the four major powers who accepted it.

Q2. Which English lady defended herself bravely against the Indian rebels in Kanpur?

Ans. Miss Wheeler defended herself bravely against the Indian rebels in Kanpur. 2

Q3. Who was the last Nawab of Awadh? Where was he sent on Pension? 2

Ans. Wajid Ali Shah was last Nawab of Awadh. He was sent to Calcutta on pension.

**Short Questions (04 marks each)**

Q4. What were the policies and administrative causes of the Revolt of 1857? 4

Ans. (a) Imperialist policy of the British administrators.

(b) Doctrine of Lapse

(c) Abolition of pensions and Titles.

(d) Disrespect to the Mughal Emperor.

(e) Annexation of Awadh

(f) Misuse of Subsidiary alliance.

Q5. What were the causes of the failure of the 1857 Revolt? 4

Ans. (a) Breaking out before of the fixed date.

(b) Co-operation of the native states to the British.

(c) Lack of co-operation from the Elite.

(d) Limited resources of the Rebels.

(e) Absence of a common ideal.

(f) Diplomacy of the British.

Q6. Discuss the nature of revolt of 1857. 5

Ans. (a) **Only a Sepoy mutiny** –

(i) The main ground for the uprising had been prepared by the soldiers.

(ii) Important and immediate causes of the revolt was the use of greased cartridges.

(iii) The revolt did not spread throughout the country.

(iv) The revolt did not enjoy the cooperation and support of the common people.

(b) **First war of Independence** – Lakhs of artisans, farmers and soldiers struggled united against the British rule.

(c) Hindu and Muslim took actively part in the movement.

(d) The masses took active part in the struggle against the British at almost all centres of uprisings.  
presence.

**Long Questions (08 marks each)**

Q7. What were the social, economical religious and military causes of 1857 revolt? 08

Ans. Economic Causes :- (a) Drain of wealth

(b) Destruction of Indian industries, trade & commerce.

(c) Exorbitant rate of land revenue.

- (d) Resumption of Inami or rent-free lands.  
 (e) Unemployment and poverty among the masses.  
 Social Causes :- (a) Maltreatment of the Indians.  
 (b) Interference in the social life of Indians.  
 (c) Spread of Western Education.  
 (d) propagation of Christianity.

- Military Causes :- (a) Unrest among the Indian soldiers.  
 (b) Increase ratio of Indian soldiers.  
 (c) faulty distribution of troops.  
 (d) General Service Enlistment Act.  
 (e) Greased cartridges.

*Q.8 How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the 16th-17th centuries.08*

*Ans :-1. The business encouraged forest clearance zamindars and jotedars turned uninitiated lands in to rice fields to the British, extension of settled agriculture why necessary to enlarge the sources of land revenue. produce crops for export and establish the basis of a settled, ordered society.*

*2. The British saw forest people as savage impurely and primitive and difficult to govern, so they felt that the forest had to be leaped settled agriculture established and forest people dammed civilized and persuaded to give up hunting and take to plough agriculture.*

*3. in the 1770s the British embarked on a brutal policy to extermination, hunting the Paharias down and killing them then by 1780s, Augustas Cleveland the collector of Bhagalpur purposed a policy of polification. The Paharias chief were given an annual allowance and made responsible for the proper conduct of their man.*

*4. Some Paharia chief refused the complains continued, the Paharias withdraw deep into the mountains insulting themselves from Lositle forces and carrying on a war with the out bidders-so when Buchanan travelled through the region in the winter of 1880/1881, the Paharia naturally viewed him with suspicion and distrust.*

*5. The Santhals themselves were powering into area, cleaning forest, cutting down timber, ploughing land and growing rice and cotton, this leads why SindhusManjhi*

*Q9. What explains the anger of the Deccan ryots against the moneylenders? 8*

*ANS:- 1. By 1830s prices of agricultural products fell sharply.*

*2. Decline in peasants income revenue could rarely be paid without a loan from money lenders.*

*3. Ryots found difficult to pay it back, debt mounted.*

*4. Ryots needed more loan to buy their everyday needs.*

*5. Sahukar's export merchants in Maharashtra stopped long term credit and started demanding repayment of debt.*

*6. Petition after petition, Ryots complained of the injustice of insensitiveness and the violation of custom.*

*7. The Ryots came to see the money lenders as devious and deceitful.*

*8. Limitation law was passed to check the accumulation of interest overtime.*

*9. Deeds and bonds appeared as symbols of the new oppressive system.*

## **THEME 12**

### **COLONIAL CITIES**

#### **URBANISATION, PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE**

#### **IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 2 MARKS**

*Q.1 To what extent are census data useful in reconstruction patterns of urbanization in the colonial context ? (2)*

*Ans. Census data are very useful in reconstructing pattern of urbanization in the colonial context.*

(i) These data are useful of know exact number of population as well as the total population of white and blacks.

(ii) These data also tell us upto what extent total number of people or total population had been affected adversely by the fearful or deadly diseases.

(iii) Census data provide us complete information about total number of different communities, their language, their works and means of livelihood as well as about their caste and religion also.

Q2. Differentiate between black towns and white towns. Mention any two points of difference.

(2)

Ans. Black towns- 1) Only black people lived in these areas.

2) They were symbolized as chaos anarchy, filth and diseases.

White towns- 1) Only Britishers and Europeans lived in these towns.

2) White people began to live in civil lines. They had broad streets, bungalows, larger gardens

Q3. What were Civil Lines during the colonial rule? (2)

After the Revolt of 1857 British attitudes in India were shaped by a constant fear of rebellion. They felt that towns needed to be better defended, and white people had to live in more secure and segregated enclaves, away from the threat of the “natives”. Pasturelands and agricultural fields around the older towns were cleared, and new urban spaces called “Civil Lines” were set up. White people began to live in the Civil Lines.

### **IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 4 MARKS**

Q1. Why were the hill stations developed in India by Britishers ? (4)

Ans. 1. Need of British army.

2. Strategic places of Army.

3. Cool climate temptation for Britisher.

4. Free from epidemics.

5. Healthy climate

6. Home away home for Britishers. (Explain any 4 points)

Q 2. Explain social changes found in new colonial cities. (4)

Ans(i) Rise of educated middle class like clerks, teachers, lawyers

(ii) new modes of transport and communication like trams, buses.

(iii) New mode of entertainment like cinema and theatres, clubs.

(iv) Rise of educated women.

(v) Migration of people from rural areas. (Explain any 4 points)

*Q 3. What was the condition of the cities during the colonial rule in India? (4)*

*Ans. 1. New class of laborious poor and workers were emerging. Rural labourers were migrating to the cities for employment. Many were migrating due to the attractive city life.*

*2. Colonial rulers conducted surveys. They collected the statistical data and published the governmental reports time to time.*

*3. Maps of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were quite different from the old one. Architecture of the buildings were changed.*

*4. A large number of labours were coming to the hill stations where plantation of tea and coffee were done.*

*5. There were a number of opportunities for women in the cities.*

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 8 MARKS**

*Q1. What are the different colonial architectural styles which can be seen in Bombay city ? (8)*

*Ans. The different colonial architectural styles which can be seen in Bombay city*

**(A) The new classical / The neo-classical**

*Its characteristics included construction of geometrical structure fronted with lofty pillars. It was derived from a style that was originally typical of buildings in ancient Rome, and was subsequently revived, re-adapted and made popular during the European Renaissance.*

*1 The Town Hall in Bombay*

*2 Elphinstone Circle / Horniman Circle*

**(B) The neo-Gothic**

*It is characterized by high-pitched roofs, pointed arches and detailed decoration. The Gothic style had its roots in buildings, especially churches, built in northern Europe during the medieval period.*

*1. The Secretariat 2. University of Bombay 3. High Court of Bombay*

*4. Victoria Terminus*

**(C) The Indo-Saracenic**

*A new hybrid architectural style which combined the Indian with the European style. "Indo" was shorthand for Hindu and "Saracenic" was a term Europeans used to designate Muslim.*

**THEME - 13**

**MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT**

**CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND BEYOND**

*Key points in nutshell:--*

*Mahatma Gandhi is the most influential and revered of all the leaders who participated in the freedom struggle of India.*

*- In January 1915, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India after spending two decades in South Africa.*

*- It was in South Africa he first focused the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as Satyagraha and Promoted harmony between religions.*

*- He successfully organized Satyagraha at Champaran (Bihar in 1917); Ahmedabad and Kheda in 1918.*

- In 1919 Gandhiji called for a century wide campaign against the "Rowlett Act". It was the Rowlatt Satyagraha that made Gandhiji a truly national leader.
- In 1920 After Jalianwala Bagh Massacre he called for a campaign of non cooperation with British Rule and joined hands with the Khilafat movement.
- Non-cooperation movement was suspended in 1922 after Chauri-Chaura incident.
- Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison in February 1924 devoted himself in constructive work like promotion of home-spun clothkhadi, abolition of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity etc.
- In 1928 Gandhiji began to think of reentering politics. After the failure of Simon Commission in its annual session at Lahore Congress demanded Purna Swaraj and decided to observe 26<sup>th</sup> January 1930 as Independence Day.

12<sup>th</sup> March 1930-Dandi Satyagraha, Salt March.

- On 6<sup>th</sup> April 1930 broke the salt law.
- Across large parts of India peasants breached forest laws, factory workers went on the strike, lawyers boycotted courts and students refused to attend government run educational institutions.

9<sup>th</sup> August 1942- Quit India Movements by Gandhiji. Gandhiji along with all prominent leaders sent to jail.

15<sup>th</sup> August 1947- Formal transfer of power, announcement of partition and India got her independence.

### **IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 2 MARKS**

Q1. Name the early movements launched for farmers and peasants by Mahatma Gandhi in India?

Ans. (i) Champaran Satyagraha 1917 for indigo peasants.

(ii) Kheda Peasants movement

(iii) Ahmedabad mill labour movement 1918.

Q2. Why was charkha chosen as a national symbol?

Ans:- (i) Symbol of self-reliance and self-confidence.

(ii) Source of employment for thousands of poor and unemployed.

Q3. What was the significance of Lahore Session of Congress?

Ans:- (i) Declaration of Purna Swaraj as the main objective of Congress.

(ii) 26 January 1930 to be celebrated as Independence Day.

### **IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 4 MARKS**

Q1. Why did Gandhiji start Non-cooperation Movement? Why was it withdrawn?

Ans. (i) To oppose Rowlett Act.

(ii) To undo the injustice done at Jalianwala Bagh.

(iii) To support the Khilafat Movement.

(iv) To attend Swaraj.

*Reason for withdrawal*

- Violence at Chauri-Chaura – He withdrew non co-operation movement because of the incident of Chauri-Chaura
- Gandhiji believed in non-violence.

Q2. Explain the significance of Dandi March?

Ans:- (i) Violation of Salt law- a monopoly of British and manufacturing of salt.

(ii) Large scale participation of women.

(iii) Civil law violated across large part of India.

(iv) Create awareness among people to participate in National movement

Q3.

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 8 MARKS**

Q1. How did Gandhiji transform National Movement into mass movement?

(8)

Ans:-i) Simple lifestyle

ii) Use of Hindi for communication

iii) Role of Gandhiji in three mass movement.

iv) Emphasis on Truth and non-violence

v) swadeshi, boycott and Swaraj.

vi) Impo. Upliftment of women, poor down trodden.

vii) Hindu-Muslim unity

viii) Abolition of untouchability.

ix) Balancing each and every section of society. rtance on Charkha and Khadi.

Q2. Explain the sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Mahatma Gandhi and the history of National Movement of India.

Ans. Auto-biographies and biographies.

- Contemporary newspapers.
- Official and police records.,
- Public speeches
- private letters.

Explain all points

Q3. “Where ever Gandhiji went, rumors spread of his miraculous power.” Explain with examples.

- Ans:-i)The ascetic life style,*
- ii) Use of dhoti and charkha*
- iii) Use of Hindi for communication made Gandhiji very popular.*
- iv) Where ever he went rumors spread of his miraculous powers.*
- v)Sent by King to redress the grievances of the farmers.*
- vi)Had power to overrule all local officials.*
- vii)Gandhiji was superior to the British.*
- viii) Fight against untouchability.*

*Q4.Explain how Quit India Movement was genuinely a mass movement.*

*Ans. Quit India Movement was genuinely a mass movement. It had the participation of lakh of ordinary people.*

- (i) Almost all the sections of society participated in it.*
- (ii) This movement also energized the younger.*
- (iii) Students on large scale left colleges to participate in the movement.*
- (iv) Women's also participated in the movement with their children*
- (v) Strikes and acts of sabotage were organized all over the country.*
- (vi) In many districts like – Satara and Medinipur independent (parallel) government were proclaimed.*
- (vii) Thousands of people were sent to jail.*
- (viii) Most of the leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested. It enraged the people.*
- (ix) This movement was very significant as it made the British realize that there was a widespread discontent all over the country against their rules.*

#### **Source based questions:-**

*Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:*

#### **Why the salt satyagraha?**

*Why was salt the symbol of protest? This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote:*

*The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has being designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroys the salt it can not sell profitably. Thus it taxes the nation's vital necessity; it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterizing this wicked dog-in-the-manager policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes from Dandi. Wherever there is likelihood of*

*natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighborhood areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people. The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of a valuable easy village*

*industry, involves wanton destruction of property that nation produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure, and fourthly, to crown his folly, and unheard-of takes of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people. This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength the people.*

*Q1- Why was salt the symbol of protest? (2)*

*Ans- Salt was the symbol of protest because salt was used by everyone even by the poorest Indians. In every Indian household salt was indispensable yet people were forbidden from making salt even for domestic use compelling them to buy it from shops at a high price.*

*Q2- Why was salt destroyed by the Colonial Government? (3)*

*Ans- The salt tax had been wickedly designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which was at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroyed the salt it could not sell profitably.*

*Q3- Why did Mahatma Gandhi consider the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes? (3)*

*Ans- Gandhiji considered the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes because salt tax was wickedly designed by the Government. The salt tax was at times even fourteen times its values. The Government destroyed the salt it cannot sell profitably. Wherever there was likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people salt officers were posted*

*for destruction.*

## **THEME 14**

### **UNDERSTANDING PARTITION**

#### **POLITICS, MEMORIES, EXPERIENCES**

##### **Key concepts in nutshell**

**Partition or holocaust (i) Communal riots**

**(ii) refugee problem**

**Why partition took place - (i) Mr Jinnah's two nation Theory**

**(ii) Hindu Muslim conflict (iii) British policy of divide and rule (iv) Separate electorates**

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 2 MARKS**

*Q.1 What do you mean by the term Holocaust? (2)*

*Ans. Holocaust means destruction or slaughter on a mass scale. Many scholars' have used this term for loot, Arson, killings during the partition*

*Q2.What was the impact of separate electorates for Muslims on the communal politics? (2)*

*Ans. i)The Muslims could elect their own representatives in reserved constituency.*

*ii)They can favour the people belonging to their own religious groups.*

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 4 MARKS**

*Q1.The partition of India was a holocaust. Justify? (4)*

*i) A large number of people were killed.*

*ii) Lakhs of people had become refugees.*

*iii) A large number of people were rendered homeless.*

*iv) There were killings, loots, arson and rape.*

*v) People lost their properties and all their assets.*

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 8 MARKS**

*Q2. Why Cabinet missions was sent to India? What were the main features of its plan? (8)*

*Ans. Cabinet mission was sent to India to suggest a solution for the Indian problem.*

*\* The mission recommended a loose three of her confederation.*

*\* India would have a federal government including princely states and provinces of British India.*

*\* Federal government would be dealing with Defence, Foreign affairs and communication.*

*\* Provisions was made for the grouping of provinces.*

*\* The representation of all three groups meet in a constituent Assembly to draft a constitution.*

*\* Congress and League rejected the cabinet mission's proposal.*

*Q 2.What was the impact of partition on Indian women. (8)*

*Ans. Impact of partition of India on Indian Women :*

*(i) Harrowing experience of women – Abduction, sold, forced to settle down to a new life.*

*(ii) They were brutally tortured and beaten.*

*(iii) They found the government of both India and Pakistan insensitive to their problems.*

*(iv) Government's insensitivity to the feelings of women.*

*(iv) Women not allowed to voice their opinion.*

- (vi) *Killing of women in the name of saving honour of women .*
- (vii) *Forcing women to commit suicide to save themselves from falling into the hands of enemies.*
- (viii) *Their suicide was treated as martyrdom.*

**THEME -15**  
**FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION**  
**THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA**

**Key concepts in nutshell**

- \* *The Indian constitution was framed between Dec.1946& Dec.1949.*
- \* *The Indian constitution came into effect on 26<sup>th</sup>Jan.1950.*
- \* *The members of the constituent Assembly were elected on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.*

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 2 MARKS**

*Q1. When was the Drafting Committee formed? Who was its chairman?*

*Ans. The Drafting Committee was formed on 29 August1947. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was its chairman.*

*Q2. What was the 'language controversy, before the Constitution Assembly and how did it seek to resolve the controversy? 5+5=10*

*Ans.Q2. What was was the Objectives Resolution?What were the ideals expressed in the Objectives Resolution? 2+8=10*

*It was Jawaharlal Nehru who presented Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13thDecember, 1946. He proposed that the National Flag of India be a 'horizontal tricolor of saffron , white and dark green in equal proportion', with a wheel in navy blue at the centre. It outlined and defined the ideals and objectives of the Constitution which are as follows:*

- 1. India was declared as independent sovereign Republic.*
- 2. It assured justice , equality, liberty and fraternity to all its citizens.*
- 3. It provided adequate safeguards to minorities.*
- 4. It referred to the well being of the backward and depressed classes.*
- 5. India would combine the liberal ideas of democracy with socialist idea of economic Justice.*
- 6.India would adopt that form of government which would be acceptable to its people. No imposition from the British would be accepted by the Indian people.*
- 7.India would be a federation.*
- 8.India would work for world peace and human welfare.*

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