

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS 12
SUBJECT: HISTORY

CHAPTER 1

1. Why Indus Valley Civilization called the Harappan civilization?

Ans: It is because for the first time the Harappan civilization was discovered at the modern site of Harappa, province of west Punjab in Pakistan and brought to the notice of the people by the archaeologists.

2. Give the name of the archaeologists who made excavations at Harappa between 1920 -1925.

Ans: The name of the archaeologists are D.R. Dayaram Sahni, M.S. Vats and Sir John Marshall.

3. Give any four cities of the Harappan civilization discovered by the archaeologists.

Ans: Any four city of the Harappan civilization are Lothal in Gujarat, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Banawali in Haryana and Harappa in Pakistan.

4. Who excavated the site of the city of Amri? What do you know about this city?

Ans: The city of Amri was excavated by French Archaeologist J.M. Casal. This city is situated on the right bank of Indus river, south of the city of Mohenjodaro. According to Casal, this city is 4000 years old.

5. What do you know about the saddle querns?

Ans: It was a kind of hand operated mill for grinding corn. It was roughly made of hard stony rock or sandstone. Its bases were usually convex. Saddle querns were two types; the first one had another smaller stone to push or roll to and fro. The other type had an additional stone which was used for pounding spices and herbs called curry stones.

6. Name the places from where Harappans procured raw materials for the production of artefacts.

Ans: The Harappan procured shells from Nageshware and Balakot, Lapis Lazuli (semi-precious stones) from Shortughai, steatite from Rajasthan, copper from Khetri region of Rajasthan, gold from south India, carnelian from Lothal in Gujarat, tin and precious stone from Afghanistan etc.

7. Write the age of early Harappan phase.

Ans: Early Harappan phase starts from 3500 – 2600 BC.

8. When did M.S.Vats begin excavation at Harappa?

Ans: He began excavation at Harappa in 1921.

9. Who was sir john Marshall? What was his contribution?

Ans: He was the director general of archaeological survey of India. He undertook the excavation work at Harappa and announced in 1924 that about 5000 years ago, a rich and highly developed civilization flourished in the valley of Indus.

10. Describe the similarities between the city of Harappa and city of Mohenjodaro.

Ans: The architecture of the city planning of Harappa was similar to that of Mohenjodaro. The varieties of artefacts namely, pottery, jewelries, ornaments, human and animals figurines, stone vessels, beads, utensils, household implements and seals recovered from the excavations confirmed that these two sites represented the same cultural traditions which was known as the Harappan phase of the Indus valley civilization.

11. Would you agree that the drainage system in the Harappan cities indicates town planning? Give reason for your answer.

Ans: Yes, I agree that the drainage system in the Harappan cities indicates town planning. It is because streets with drains were laid out first and then houses were built along them. Every house was connected to the street drain. Every house has its own bathroom made with burnt bricks, with drains connected through the wall to the street drains. House drains emptied itself into the main drain. The drains were covered with bricks or stones. They were provided with inspection holes at regular intervals for cleaning and clearing.

12. Why some scholars called the Harappan civilization as Indus Saraswati civilization?

Ans: Some scholars are convinced to call it Indus Saraswati civilization because about 80% of settlements are located in the vast plains between the Indus and the Ganges, comprising mainly of Saraswati River. The distribution of settlements shows that the focus of Harappan civilization was not Indus but Saraswati River and its tributaries which flowed between Indus and Ganges.

13. What do you know about the Gateways of the Harappan cities?

Ans: The excavations at the Harappan cities like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, and Surkodata have revealed that there was a large gateway at every entry point of the city. A large inscription possibly found on a fallen signboard which was close to the main gateway of Dholavira. The letters of the inscription are the largest example of writing ever discovered close to the main gateway at any Harappan city.

14. What do you know about the citadels in the Harappan towns?

Ans: The Harappan settlements had a small citadels. The citadels was divided into upper and lower section. However there were variations, at Dholavira and Lothal the entire settlement was fortified. The sections within the town were separated by walls. The citadel within the city of Lothal had no wall around it. In the citadels, warehouse and great baths were constructed for special purposes. Their lower structure was built of bricks while the upper portion was probably build of woods which decayed long ago.

15. Write a note on great bath at Mohenjodaro.

Ans: The most imposing constitution of the Indus valley is the great bath at Mohenjodaro. It consists of a large open quadrangle in the center with verandahs, galleries and rooms on all sides. In the center is a swimming pool measuring 12 meters in length, 8 meters in breadth and 2.4 meters in depth. It was made of burnt bricks and connected with a fine drainage system for filling and emptying it. It had a flight of steps, raised platforms and running water. The great bath seems to be a swimming resort or use for rituals purposes.

16. How do archaeologists trace socio-economic differences in Harappan society? What are the differences they notice?

Ans: Archaeologist generally determine the socio-economic differences among the people living within a particular culture by studying the burials and arte facts.

- In some graves, pottery and ornaments were put along with the dead body.
- In some burials, jewelries of men and women were found. The ornaments consisted of three shell rings, a jasper, beads and hundreds of micro-beads.

For identifying social differences, the archaeologist broadly classified artefacts into utilitarian and luxury goods. The first category of objects were of daily use and were made easily of ordinary materials such as stone or clay and were found in almost all the settlements.

The archaeologists considered the objects luxury if they are made from costly and non-local materials or by complicated method, for instance, little pots made of a mixture of ground sand, colour and gum because they were manufactured with a complicated technique.

17. Describe the story of discovery of Harappa in the 19 century?

Ans: Harappa was the first Indus site to be discovered and excavated in 1921 by M.S. Vats. It is located on the left bank of river Ravi. In 1856, when British were building Lahore to Multan Railway. They found finely baked bricks of Harappa- millions of them. During the excavation they found two large and imposing ruin mounds. The western mound represented the citadel, outside of which were important structures of workmen quarters, working floors and granaries. They also found two interesting figurines, i.e one red stone torso of naked male figure and a female in a dancing pose identified as female dancer. These two figurines are not available to any other Harappan sites.

18. Describe the story of discovery of Harappan civilization upto the present time?

Ans: In 1856 when British were constructing the Lahore to Multan railway, they found finely baked bricks of Harappa. This was the first site to be discovered. It was in 1872, notice was taken of the mounds which stood 14 to 18 meters above the land of the fields.

It was in 1921-21 when R. D. Banerjee was excavating the Buddhist Stupa at Mohenjodaro in Sindh, discovered baked bricks of unknown type which led to the identification of this ancient civilization in Indian history. R. B. Dayaram Sahni also discovered similar remains at Harappa in Montgomery district of Sahiwal, Pakistan in the same year.

Later, the Director General of Archaeologist Survey of India, took up this work personally and announced in 1924 that about 5000 years ago, a rich and highly developed civilization flourished in the valleys of Indus River.

19. Discuss the functions that may have been performed by the ruler in the Harappan society.

Ans: There is little knowledge about the nature of political organization on the history of the ruler of the Indus people. Some archaeologist believed a large building found at Mohenjodaro as a palace but not worthy remains of special attention was found.

While some scholars considered the stone statue discovered in the Indus region as the Priest king but we do not know whether the priest king performed religious duties or held political power.

Most of the scholars opine that the Harappan had a highly centralized administration. This evident from the uniformity of culture displayed by the pattern of town planning and construction. They had almost similar scripts, similar weights and measures etc.

Some of the scholars also believed that the Indus valley was a big empire and the two important centres was Mohenjodaro, govern southern portion and Harappa, which governed northern portion.

20. Describe the extent of Harappan civilization?

Ans: The Harappan civilization which was discovered in 1921 is one of one of the oldest living civilization. Only 40 sites were discovered during the time of partition of India. But now we have 1400 settlements which has been discovered. At present, 475 sites were in Pakistan and 925 sites were located in India. The 1400 settlements discovered so far are distributed over a wide geographical area.

- Harappa, Sahiwal district of Pakistan on the bank of river Ravi.
- Mohenjodaro, Larkhana district of Sindh on the bank of river Indus.
- Chanhudaro in Baluchistan.
- Lothal and Dholavira in the state of Gujarat in India.
- Kalibangan in Ganganagar district of Rajasthan.
- Kotla Nihang khan at Ropar and Uchapind Sanhol in Punjab.
- Alamgirpur in Uttar Pradesh.
- Banawali in Hissar District of Haryana
- Sutkagendor in Baluchistan, Pakistan.
- The valley of Narmada and Tapti and Manda, Akhnoor district of Jammu and Kashmir.

Thus, this civilization cover an area of almost 1600 km east-west and 1400 km north-south. It is more than 20 times of the area of Egyptian and Mesopotamia civilization combined. The Harappan civilization covers an area about 12, 50, 000 sq. km.

21. Describe the history of early urban centres of the Harappan civilization?

Ans: The early urban centres of harappan civilization were:

- Amri, on the right bank of Indus, 160 km south of mohenjodaro. J. M. Casal put as 4000 years old. He found traces of cities dating back to 2500 BC in the Kalat Division of Baluchistan.
- Kot Diji, 40 km east of Mohenjodaro, left bank of Indus. It is one of the earliest known fortified cities, which gave new evidence of pre – Harappan culture.
- Harappa city was discovered in 1921, is similar in planning to that of Mohenjodaro and believed that it had everything for comfortable living and well discipline life. It has fortification wall, lofty fortified citadel and low lying city with public and private buildings, workers quarter etc.
- Mohenjodaro, one of the oldest planned city in the world was located on the bank of River Indus.
- Dholavira, in Gujarat was excavated by R. S. Bhisti. Lothal in Gujarat, coastal town, was one of the important trading centre of indus people, excavated by S. R. Rao.
- Sutkagendor, 500 km to the west of Karachi. It was a trading port of Harappa.
- Others towns and cities of Indus are; Surkotada in the northwest of Ahmedabad, Banawali in Haryana, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Chanhudaro, in the south of Mohenjodaro etc.
- Almost all the sites of this civilization discovered have some common characteristics features, such as, systematic town planning, large scale used of standardized burnt bricks, well planned drainage system, fortified well citadels etc.

22. Discuss how archaeologists reconstruct the past.

Ans: The archaeologists try to reconstruct or understand the Indus civilization with the help of finds. The first principle of classification is in term of materials such as a stones, clay bone ivory etc.

- The second is to decide whether an artefact is a tool or an ornament or both or something for performing some rites or ceremonies.
- Thirdly, they also try to identify the function of an artefact by investigating the context in which it was found in a drain, in a grave, in a kiln or in a house.
- Fourthly, they sometimes take recourse to indirect evidence. For instance, there are not traces of cotton at some Harappan sites. To find out about clothing they have to depend on indirect evidences including figure engraved on sculptures.

23. Analyse the archaeological report on Harappan sites.

Ans: The site of Harappa, one of the most important cities of the Indus valley civilization. The archaeologists suggested that this one of the site where an entire sequence has been recovered that spans the history for Indus cities.

Excavations in 1920 and 1930 by Sir John Marshall, R. D. Banerjee and Daya Ram Sahni exposed large area of the urban occupation, but only found more extensive evidence of the extensive bricks robbing during the construction of the Lahore – Multan railway in 1856.

The architecture of the city of Harappa and Mohenjodaro were similar. Besides the similarity in architecture, the other artefacts art, pottery, jewellery, human figurines, metal objects, beads, households implements and seals found during the excavations confirmed that these two sites represent the same cultural traditions which came to be known as the Harappan phase of the Indus valley civilization.

24. Describe the causes of decay and disappearance of the Harappan civilization.

Ans: The following causes have been put forward for the decay and disappearance of this magnificent culture.

FLOODS: Frequent occurrence of heavy floods in the Indus might have submerged vast territories and thus, buried under the thick layers of mud.

FAMINES: According to scholars, the rainfall in Sindh could have become scanty about 2000 BC and Sindh might have become desert. As a result, the people might have migrated to others areas.

EARTHQUAKES: It is possible that earthquakes might have brought a destruction in the Indus Valley, vast areas might have been split, thus, destroying the cities.

CHANGES IN THE RIVER COURSES OF INDUS: Abrupt changes in the river courses of Indus might have washed away large areas, thus, leading to the destruction of this culture.

INVASIONS OF THE ARYANS: It is probable that the invasion of Aryans brought the end of the flourishing Indus civilization. A warrior race called the Aryans came through the Himalayas destroying the culture and subjugated the people of the Indus valley. Regarding this theory. There are some references in the Vedic Mantras.

Some of the archaeologists are of the view that Harappan culture came to an end. This contributed to the collapse of the entire civilization, proved by disappearance of seals, scripts, distinctive beads and pottery, used of standardized weight system and the decline and abandonment of the cities.

25. Discuss the religious life of the Harappan Civilization.

Ans: It is difficult to say with certainty about the religious life of the Harappan because not any positive materials has been discovered. However, some of the seals figurines, stone images found in the ruins cities, helped to understand about the religious practice of the people.

CULT OF MOTHER GODDESS: A large numbers of mother goddess figures have been discovered. She is almost naked, wearing small skirt and ornaments and her head dressed look like fan. The Indus people believed in the female energy as the sources of all creation. She has been given the name Maha Devi by John Marshall.

WORSHIP OF SHIVA: A male god worship by Indus people was identified as Lord Shiva, also called as Maha Yogi and Pashupati or lord of beasts. This view is further strengthened by the discovery of number of stones which look exactly like Shiva Linga.

ANIMALS WORSHIP: The Indus people worshipped animals like bulls, tigers, rhinoceros, crocodiles, snakes, buffaloes, elephants etc. they also worshipped mythical and demi-god such as body of a men with a hoofs and tails of bulls.

WORSHIP OF TREES: The people of Indus Valley also worshipped sacred trees like peepal and neem which continues to be an objects of worship among the Hindus even today.

WORSHIP OF FIRE, SUN AND WATER: The Indus people also worship used symbol of divinity, Swastika and some seals of Indus indicates the worship of sun god and fire. Some of the writers suggested that the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro was a temple of God River.

PRIEST KING: The archaeologists have found a statue and they have labelled It as PRIEST KING, but we do not know whether the priest king performed any religious ceremonies or held any political powers.

26. What are the legacy of the Indus valley civilization?

Ans: Although the Indus cities disappeared, yet the culture and civilization did not wholly collapse.in the course of time, the Aryans borrowed some features of the Indus culture. Some fundamental aspects of Hinduism of today may be trace to those remote days. In addition to the worshipped of Shiva and Shakti, the Indus people worshipped animals, rivers and trees. All these practices are current in India even today. Sir John Marshall highlights about the religious articles found on the sites which demonstrate that this religion of the Indus people was the lineal progenitor of Hinduism.

27. Name the places from where Harappan procured raw materials for the production of artefacts?

Ans: Shells from Nageshware and Balakot, semi- precious stones Lapis Lazuli from Shortughai, Carnelian from Lothal, a variety of quartz from Bharuch in Gujarat, steatite from south Rajasthan and North Gujarat, copper from Khetri region of Rajasthan and gold from South India. Tin and precious stone from Afghanistan.

28. List the items of food available to the people in Harappan cities. Identify the groups who would have provided these.

Ans: Indus people were both vegetarians and non- vegetarians. They ate plants products such as wheat, barley, lentils, chickpea, sesame and millets. Besides vegetables, fruits, dates and milk were included in their food. They also take products like mutton, beef, fish and eggs. The bones of fish and fowl were also found. Bones of wild animals like boar and deer have also been found. But it is not clear if the people hunted these animals or obtained from some other hunting countries.

29. What was the most remarkable and the largest building excavated at Harappa?

Ans: THE GREAT GRANARY.

30. Name the sites of early Harappan and later Harappan settlement.

Ans: KOT DIJI, ON THE BANK OF RIVER RAVI – early Harappan settlement.
KALIBANGAN, BANAWALI etc – later Harappan settlement.

31. Write the age of early Harappan phase

Ans: Early Harappan phase – 3500 BC- 2600 BC

32. When did Sri M. S. Vats begin excavation at Harappa?

Ans: IN THE YEAR 1921.

33. What is mound?

Ans: It is a pile of earth, stone, debris etc. it is a large and rather untidy pile of objects. It is like a small artificial hill.

34. What is artefacts?

Ans: It is an objects made by a person such as a tools or a decoration, or an ornaments typically one of cultural or historical interest.

35. What is Gully?

Ans: A gully is a long narrow valley with steep sides.

36. What is stratigraphy?

Ans: It is the study of layers. Generally the lowest layers are the oldest and the highest layer is the most recent.

37. Give the age of mature Harappan phase.

Ans: MATURE HARAPPAN PHASE 2600 BC- 1900 BC.

42. What was discovered at Lothal?

Ans: DOCKYARD.

43. Where is Lothal situated?

Ans: In the state of GUJARAT.

44. What is the literal meaning of MOHENJODARO?

Ans: PLACE OF DEAD.

45. Name the oldest planned city in the world.

Ans: MOHENJODARO.

46. Where was the great Bath discovered?

Ans: MOHENJODARO.

47. Where was Harappa located?

Ans: On the river bank of RAVI, SAHIWAL DISTRICT OF PAKISTAN.

48. Where was dancing girl of bronze statue discovered?

Ans: MOHENJODARO.

CHAPTER 2

1. Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts?

Ans: James Prinsep.

2. What is the literal meaning Piyadassi?

Ans: Pleasant to Behold.

3. Who wrote Arthashastra?

Ans: Kauntilya.

4. Who wrote India?

Ans: Megasthenes.

5. Who was the first ruler of India to introduced gold coins?

Ans: Kanishka.

6. Who was the last ruler of Mauryan dynasty?

Ans: Brihadratha.

7. Who laid the foundation of Kanva Dynasty?

Ans: Vasudeva.

8. Who founded the kingdom of Satavahanas?

Ans: Simuka.

9. Who was the last ruler of the Mahajanapadas of Magadha?

Ans: Mahapadma Venda.

10. Give the names of the four Mahajanapadas ?

Ans: Avanti, Kosala, Magadha and Kuru.

11. Why 6th century BC is important on the history of ancient India?

Ans: Because of the emergence of early states, cities, empires, kingdoms, growing of the use of iron, coins and developedment of many religious sects.

12. What is Dharamshastras?

Ans: It is a Sanskrits text, which contains rules and norms of the kings and other social classes.

13. Who founded Magadha Kingdom?

Ans: Bimbisara.

14. What is the literal meaning of Mahajanapadas?

Ans: Settlement of clans or tribe.

15. Who laid the foundation of the Mauryan Empire?

Ans: Chandragupta Maurya.

16. Who wrote Mudra Rakshasa?

Ans: Vaishakha Datta.

17. What is Ashoka Dhamma?

Ans: Ashoka's Dhamma is all about purity of conduct and moral and ethical values of life.

18. Who built the Sudarshana Lake at Girnar in Gujarat?

Ans: Chandragupta Maurya.

19. Who was the most famous king of the Kushana Dynasty?

Ans: Kanishka.

20. What are inscriptions?

Ans: It is a writing which is usually inscribed on hard stones or metal.

21. What is epigraphy?

Ans: Study of the inscriptions.

22. Who were Chandelas?

Ans: Outcaste's tribes.

23. Who was the last great king of the Gupta dynasty?

Ans: Skandagupta.

24. Who is regarded as the founder of Gupta dynasty?

Ans: Sri Gupta.

25. Who is the real founder and the first powerful king of the Gupta empire?

Ans: Chandragupta I.

26. Who is regarded as the most powerful rulers of ancient India?

Ans: Sumudra gupta.

27. Who were Rajukas?

Ans: Originally, they were revenue officers but they also exercised judicial functions.

28. Describe how the inscriptions open the doors of history?

- ❖ These inscriptions give information about the common people.
- ❖ These inscriptions throw light on the social economic and religious condition of the times.
- ❖ Inscription gives information about reigning kings and their ancestors.
- ❖ Inscription gave information about the early laws, rule and regulations as well as norms followed by the people and kings.
- ❖ It also gives the information about the early writing system.
- ❖ It has been so far helpful in unfolding ancient Indian history run into many thousand years.

29. How would you classify the people in terms of their occupation?

- a. Brahmanas; priests, teachers.
- b. Kshatriyas; kings rulers.
- c. Vaishyas; traders, merchants.
- d. Sudras; labour.

30. What is the importance of inscriptions of Ashoka?

- ❖ It helps us to determine the border of the state during the reign of Ashoka.
- ❖ It tells us about his own religion and high moral character.
- ❖ It tells us about Ashoka cordial and friendly relation with Egypt, Syria etc.
- ❖ It tells us what method did Ashoka adopted to preach Bhuddhism.
- ❖ It throws lights on the welfare work done by Ashoka.

31. How did Magadha Empire rise into prominence?

- ❖ It was a region where agriculture was very productive.
- ❖ Iron mines were accessible and provided resources for tools and weapons.
- ❖ Elephant an important component of the army were found in forests in the region.
- ❖ The Ganga and its tributains provided a means of cheap and convenient transport and communication.
- ❖ Due to powerful and ambitious rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatasatru etc.

32. Write a note on ashoka's concept of Dhamma?

Ans: The basic principles of the Ahoka's Dhamma were;

- ❖ To respect elders, teachers, saints etc.
- ❖ All should perform pious deeds.
- ❖ To follow and practice Non-violence.
- ❖ All should respects members of the family, relatives, servants, the poor and slaves.
- ❖ Envy, anger, pride jealousy untruth are all evils, so people should avoid.

33. What do you know about Mahajanapadas?

- ❖ Mahajanapadas were form of early states and were mostly ruled by the kings.
- ❖ It had its own capital and it was fortified where the kings lived.
- ❖ Mahajanapadas developed gradually a standing armies and bureaucracy.
- ❖ There was system of taxation; taxes were collected from the masses.
- ❖ There developed an idea where the king was supposed to come from Kshatriyas class, with its role and duties.

CHAPTER 3

1. About how many shlokas does the Mahabharata contain?

Ans: More than one lakh shlokas.

2. What is the approximate date of Mahabharata?

Ans: 3100 BC.

3. Define social class.

Ans: Social class is one of the two or more broad groups of individuals who are ranked by the members of the community in socially superior and inferior positions.

4. Why Social History is called “grass root history”?

Ans: Because it deals with everyday people, the masses and how they shaped history rather than their leaders.

5. Define caste system.

Ans: According to H. Cooley “when a class is somewhat strictly hereditary, we may call it a caste”.

6. What is the meaning of gender discrimination?

Ans: Discrimination based on a person’s gender or sex, which more often affect women.

7. What is social history?

Ans: It is an area of historical study which includes economic history, legal history and the analysis of other aspects of social society that shows the evolution of norms, behavior and more.

8. What is affinal kinship?

Ans: The bond of marriage is called affinal kinship.

9. What is consanguineous kinship?

Ans: The bond of blood is called consanguineous kinship.

10. Give the name of two eminent foreign writers who have written book on Mahabharata.

Ans: Michele karbekar and E. P. Rice.

11. Write two rules of gotra.

- Women were expected to give up their father’s gotra and adopt that of their husband on marrying.
- The member of the same gotra could not get marry.
-

12. Who wrote Mahabharata?

Ans: SAGE VED VYAS.

13. Give the views of C. Rajagopalacharya about the influence of Mahabharata.

- Mahabharata influenced the whole world.
- The epic has been unfailing and perennial source of spiritual strength to India.
- It has inspired great men to heroic deeds as well as enabled to humble to face their trials with fortitude and faith.

14. What were the ideal professions of the four varnas provided by the Dharmasutras and Dharmashatras?

- Brahmanas were to teach vedas, perform sacrifices or get them performed.
- Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare to protect people and run administration.
- Vaishyas were expected to engage in agriculture pastoralism and trade.
- Shudras were expected to serve the three higher varnas.

15. How important were gender differences in early society?

- It leads to differences in access to resources.
- Gender difference often reveals low positions of women that is status of women.
- Gender differences was however necessary to keep the setup of the patrilineal societies intact.

16. What does Mahabharata tell us about the social history of its time, quoting the sources of study?

- Mahabharata tells us about the early practices such as cow killing and human sacrifices.
- It gives ideas about some Non-Aryans customs such as polyandry of the pandavas.
- It gives good information about the caste system and about the status of women in the society.
- It gives ideas about the religious practices and ceremonies and the nature of god and goddesses.

17. Discuss the controversy about the dating of Mahabharata.

- Determination of the exact period of Mahabharata has been the most difficult and controversial problem.
- Some scholars believed that Mahabharata is just a fiction but tradition as well as Indians scholars believe that it is a complete reality.
- Many works of the vedic and puranic tradition contain a sufficient number of clues in the form of astronomical observations which can be used to determine the approximate date of Mahabharata.
- According to the positions of the planets recorded in the Mahabharata, its approximate date was calculated by Aryabhata to be 3100 BC implying that the great war described in the Mahabharata was fought approximately 5000 years ago.
- Most of the Hindu scholars have always believed in it.

18. Give the arguments in favour of the authenticity of the Mahabharata?

Ans: Dr. Prasad Gokhle holds that Mahabharata was not a myth but a reality through the following given points:

- The words "itihas" meaning 'thus occurred' has been written in the epic at many places. The words PURAN and ITIHAS denotes that history which has occurred at different times.
- The annals of Bharata Dynasty was recorded in the work (adaiparva and adhyaya).
- The Adiparva, Bheshmaparva, etc clearly stated that this is ITIHAS.
- It would be foolish to say that Mahabharata is not itihas due to its poetic nature as it was a customs in those days to write everything in poetic form.
- The writer had noted down all possible details, if it were a work of fiction the writer would have not mentioned such minutes and unnecessary details.
- Long lineage of kings have been presented in the Mahabharata. More than 50 kings, from king Bharata to the pandava king have been recorded.
- The astronomical recordings in the Mahabharata and other scriptures give the correct position of the planets and stars during the time.
- It was a custom of that time to keep a track of the king's lineage.
- Lastly, the excavations have discovered the submerged city of Dwaraka in the state of Gujarat which was mentioned in the Mahabharata.

CHAPTER 4

1. Which book contain the teaching of Buddha?

Ans: Tripitakas.

2. What are Tripitakas?

Ans: Tripitakas are the holy book of Buddhist that contain the teaching of Buddha.

3. What is Tirthankars?

Ans: The word "Tirthankara" means 'Path-finders or who helps in the attainment of salvation'.

4. Where did Gautama Buddha deliver his first sermon?

Ans: At Deer Park, Sarnath near Banaras.

5. Where did Buddha attain enlightenment?

Ans: Bodh Gaya.

6. Who was the 23 tirthankar of jains?

Ans: Parsvanath.

7. Where did Buddha attain Nirvana?

Ans: Kushinagar.

8. Name the birth place of Gautama Buddha?

Ans: Lumbini.

9. Where did Mahavira born?

Ans: Vaishali, Bihar in 568 BC.

10. What are the three Jewels of Jainism?

Ans: Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Action.

11. What is stupa?

Ans: It is basically a burial mound, containing the remains of a dignitary.

12. What does the stupa contain?

Ans: The stupa contains the relics of Buddha, such as the bodily remains or objects used by him.

13. Who worship nature?

Ans: The Aryans.

14. What was the motive behind offering sacrifices?

Ans: To secure earthly happiness, to get children and cattle or to overpower one's enemies.

15. State the dissimilarities between Hinayana and Mahayana sects of BUDDHISM.

Ans: **HINAYANA:** or the lesser vehicle don't believe in idol worship whereas **MAHAYANA** or the greater vehicle believe in idol worship.

MAHAYANA: relaxed the rules of monastics discipline whereas the **HINAYANA** followed the old rules of monasteries.

16. Give the dissimilarities between DEGAMBARAS and SHVETAMBARAS sects of Jainism.

Ans: **DEGAMBARAS** holds Bhadrabahu in high esteem whereas Shvetambaras hold Sthulbhadra in high esteem.

Degambaras go completely naked whereas Shvetambaras wear white clothes.

Degambaras lead the life of torture and penance whereas Shvetambaras did not believe in extreme penance and austerity.

17. What is Puranic Hinduism?

Ans: Puranic Hinduism is a new faith which emerged to save Hinduism from the opposition of the new faith such as Jainism and Buddhism. Brahmanism made modification in its ideas and introduced some new non-Vedic ideas into its faith while retaining its old main features. This changed Brahmanism was called Neo-Brahmanism or Puranic Brahmanism.

18. Where is the Sanchi Stupa situated?

Ans: Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

19. Who build the Sanchi Stupa?

Ans: Ashoka.

20. Who founded the Ajivikas?

Ans: Gosala Maskriputra.

21. Who were Ajivikas?

Ans: Ajivikas were known as the fatalists who follows some set principles of life.

22. Name the oldest and the most important part of vedic literature.

Ans: The Rig Vedas.

23. Where is Kailashnath temple situated?

Ans: Ellora, Maharashtra.

24. What are puranas?

Ans: The Puranas are the store house of Indian Philosophy and Ancient Aryan History.

25. Who were chandelas?

Ans: They were aborigines performed the menial and unclean tasks like, criminals, hunters, fishermen, sweepers and liquor seller or outcaste tribe.

26. Who wrote the book Buddha-Charita?

Ans: Ashvaghosha.

27. Who discovered the Bharhut Stupa?

Ans: Sir. Alexander Cunningham in 1873.

28. Who first discovered Sanchi Stupa?

Ans: General Taylor in 1818.

29. Where and who discovered Amaravati stupa?

Ans: Andhra Pradesh by Walter Elliot.

30. Discuss the role of the Begums of Bhopal in preserving the Sanchi Stupa?

Ans: The rulers of Bhopal, begum shah jahan and her successor begum sultan jahan provide funds for the preservation of the ancient site.

They also gave money for building the museum as well as the guesthouse which was built at sanchi.

Sanchi stupa complex has survived it is due to the wise decision of the Begums of Bhopal.

31. What is the meaning of Sangha?

Ans: Sangha means the brotherhood of the Buddhist monks.

32. Describe the early life and the main teaching of Gautama Buddha.

EARLY LIFE:

- He was born at Lumbini in 563 BC.
- He was the son of Suddhodhana and Mahamaya.
- He was brought up his aunty Mahaprajapati due to his mother early death.
- He married to Yasodhara at the early age and had a son, Rahul.
- He studied all Vedic literatures but was not satisfied
- He left his luxurious palace and his family in search of truth and became a wondering ascetic.
- He learnt the technique of meditation from his first teacher, Alarakalama.
- At the age of 35, he attained Enlightenment after 49 days of continuous meditation under a Pipal tree at Bodh Gaya.
- He delivered his first sermon at SARNATH.

MAIN TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA:

- Buddha taught four noble truths: 1) life is full of pain and suffering. 2) Pain is caused by human desire. 3) We can overcome pain by removing our desire. 4) It can be remove by following the EIGHT FOLD PATH.
- The eight fold paths were: right view of faith, right belief, right speech, right action, right living, right endeavor, right recollection, and right meditation.
- Nirvana: the state of mind in which one knows no craving.
- Karma: good karma free him from the cycle of rebirth.
- No belief in God: Buddha did not believe in the existence of God.
- No faith in yajnas, sacrifices and rituals.
- He opposed the practice of caste system.
- Buddha emphasis his teaching on morality.

33. Discuss the early life and the main teaching of Mahavira?

Ans: **EARLY LIFE:**

- Mahavira, the founder of Jainism was born in 540 BC at Vaishali in Bihar.
- He was the son of Sidhartha and Trishala and married to Yashodha.
- He left the palace at the age of 30 and became an ascetic in search of truth and supreme knowledge.
- Thereafter he practiced severe penance for 12 years.
- At the age of 42, under a SAL TREE at Rijupalika, he attained the supreme knowledge.
- He became known as Jina Mahavira or the conquerer.

MAIN TEACHINGS OF MAHAVIRA:

- He taught Triratna or the three jewels of Jainism: right faith, right knowledge and right action.
- He taught vows of Jainism, they are: not to injure or ahimsa, not to tell lies, not to steal anything, not to possess property and to vow chastity.
- The main principles of Jainism were:
 - a. Reject the authority of Vedas, rituals, and sacrifices.
 - b. Do not believe in the existence of God.
 - c. Believe in karma and the transmigration of soul.
 - d. Laid great emphasis on equality.
 - e. The main purpose of his teaching was to attain salvation by freeing the soul from its worldly bondage.

34. Describe the growth of religious and new religious movements after Buddhism.

Ans: With the change in the socio-religious climate new religious movements sprang up:

- a) The fatalists- the Ajivikas religion was founded by Gosala Maskriputra. The followers of Gosala were called AJIVIKAS. The Ajivikas follow some set of principles of life. They believed in destiny which man was unable to counteract.
- b) Puranic Hinduism- it is a new faith which emerged to save Hinduism from the opposition of new faith such as Jainism and Buddhism. Brahmanism made modifications in its ideas and beliefs and introduced some new non-Vedic ideas into its faith while retaining its old main features. This changed Brahmanism was called Puranic Brahmanism.
- c) The growth of Puranic Hinduism- Puranic Hinduism is divided into several sects: they are:
 - The Vaishnavs worship the Supreme Being under such names as Rama, Krishna and Vesudeva.
 - The other important sect is Shaktism or the worship of the Supreme as Shakti or Devi.
 - Shaivism: they worship Shiva under various names such as Mahaveda, Maheshwara, Hara Rudra and Pashupati.

35. Elaborate the influence of Buddhism on social, religious, political and cultural life of the Indians.

Ans: The influence of Buddhism on social sphere are:

- It led to the growth of a large number of castes and sub-castes among the Hindus.
- The Buddhist's doctrine of Ahimsa and sanctity of animal's life turned Hindus into vegetarians.

= In the religious sphere, Buddhism gave idol-worship to the Hindus.

a) In political sphere, it made Indians take less interest in political and military affairs of the country and weakened India's military power.

b) The impact of non-violence preached by Buddhism made India easy prey to Huna and Muslim invaders.

= In the cultural sphere,

a) Buddhism made its marks in the field of art and architecture.

b) Some pieces of Buddhist sculpture are considered as the best piece of art in the world.

c) The painting of Ajanta and Bagh are also a great Buddhist contribution to the art of painting in Ancient India.

36. Describe the Vedic Literature.

Ans: All the ancient wisdom of the Aryans is contained in their sacred literature which is collectively termed as the Vedic Literature. The Well Known Vedic literature were:

a) RIG VEDA: The oldest Vedas which contain the Gayatri mantra recited by millions of Hindus.

b) Sama Veda: It is the book of chants.

c) Yajur Veda: The book of sacrificial prayers.

d) Atharva veda: The book of special customs, magic and witchcraft.

= The Brahmanas are the explanation of the meaning and substances of the Vedic hymns.

= Aranyakas deal with philosophy and stress the path of the knowledge.

= Vedangas deal with science such as grammar, phonetics and astronomy.

= The Upvedas deal with four secular subjects, namely Medicine, military music and architectural arts.

= The sutras deal with the Vedic rituals and customary laws.

1. Describe the religious condition of the people during the early Vedic period?

- During the vedic time, people worship nature.
- They worshipped the sun, the sky, the earth, the wind and the moon etc.
- They worshipped the forces and agents of nature.
- One feature of vedic religion is absence of separate priestly class.
- Varune was regarded as the God of the sky incharge of the sight, the truth and the guardian of the moral laws.
- Indra was a warrior god and one of the prominent god of early Aryans.
- The common way of worship was the offering of sacrifices or Yajnas..
- The sun god was worshipped in the various form such as surya, savitre, pushan, Savita etc.
- The early Aryans worshipped, vayu (the wind god) Rudra (the god of storm and lightening), Prithvi (the mother earth) and perjanya, the god of rain.

2. Describe the religious condition of the people during the later vedic period.?

Ans: During the later period, the vedic religion lost its simplicity and became more complex.

- The vedic gods lost its importance and emergence of new gods was witness during this period.
- Many new gods like Rudra, Vishnu and Brahma attained higher position.
- The religion rites and ceremonies became more elaborate and complicated.
- Dominance of the transmigration of Seoul, karma and moksha which form the basis of Hinduism were also developed during this period.
- During this period, the glorification of the ascetic way of life was another feature of the religious thought.

CHAPTER 5

1. Who were the Muqaddam?

Ans: Head man of the Panchayat.

2. Name the scholar who translated Ain-I-Akbar?

Ans: Henry Blochmann.

3. Who were Amalgulars?

Ans: Amalgulars were revenue collectors or the official at the district level.

4. Name the court historian of Akbar?

Ans: Abul Fazal.

5. Who wrote the book Ain-I-Akbar?

Ans: Ab ul Fazal.

6. Who is the author of 'Padshahnama'?

Ans: Abdul Hamid Lohari.

7. Who was Ghallabaksh system?

Ans: It was the old Indian system of assessment in which the crops were divided after it had been cut.

8. Who wrote Akbarnama?

Ans: Abul Fazal.

9. Name the first ruler of Mughal?

Ans: Babur.

10. What was the duty of Amalguzars?

Ans: Their duty was to help the headman in collecting the taxes and submit periodical reports of the income and expenditure of the district to the provincial diwan.

11. What is Nasq?

Ans: It is a system of land revenue in which there was no intermediary between the ryots and the state.

12. What was the duty of Mugaddams?

Ans: Their duty was to assist the Amalguzars and his subordinates such as potdars in the collection of land revenue.

13. Who was Todarmal?

Ans: He was the famous Diwani-i-Ashraf or finance minister of Akbar.

14. When Nadir Shah invaded India?

Ans: 1739

15. Explain the term commutation?

Ans: It means fixing the state demand in kind and commuting it into cash payments.

16. Name any two sources of information of the land revenue system of Mughal?

Ans: Ain-I-Akbar and Akbarnama.

17. What system was made by Akbar in the unit of measurement of land?

Ans: Jarib and Tanab

18. What were the features of Polaj land?

- Annually cultivated for each crop in succession
- It was never allowed to be left fallow.

19. What were the features of Charchar land?

Ans: It was allowed to remain fallow for about four years in order to restore fertility.

20. What was the feature of Parati land?

Ans: Occasionally left fallow in order to recover its strength.

21. What was the feature of Banjar land?

Ans: Land remained out of cultivation for more than five years.

22. What was Kankut?

Ans: It was a kind of land settlement where the state demands its share through a rough estimate of standing crop.

23. What was the name of land settlement introduced by Akbar?

Ans: Zabti system was introduced in Allahabad, Multan, Agra, Delhi etc.

24. Describe the nature and contents of the books Ain-I-Akbari and its importance?

Ans: It is one of the most important books for the study of the structure of agrarian relation during Mughal period.

- It is originally the third volume of Akbarnama of Abul Fazal.
- It is a book of working administration like a modern gazetteer.
- It is made of five books called Daftars.
- It was more than a reproduction of official papers.
- It tells us about Akbar's government department, its different ranks and administration.
- It tells us about traders, imperial establishments, nobles, grandees, imperial officials and mansabdars of the Mughal.
- It also provides about social conditions, law, literature, philosophy of Muslims and Hindu, Jains, and other religious sects.
- It is a valuable source of information for the reconstruction of the history of Bengal and its administration under the Mughals.

25. Describe the history of famines in India during the 16th and 17th centuries. What measures were taken by the Mughal rulers to improve the condition of the peasants?

- Famines frequently happened in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- Famine broke out in 1551-1556 in the neighborhood of Agra and Bayana.
- A serious famine broke out in Gujarat and followed by epidemics in 1573-74.
- In 1585, another terrible famine broke out which lasted for three years and the streets were blocked with dead bodies.
- During the reign of Shah Jahan, serious famine broke out in the central part of India. Abdul Hamid Lahore describes the horror of the famines.

The various measures taken by the Mughal rulers were;

- Akbar was the first ruler to start relief measures through appointing officials for this purpose.
- Grains were supplied free from the imperial granaries.
- State hospitals and alms-houses were established for sick and the poor.
- Large Khanqahar or charitable establishment further helped the state in the administration of relief.

26. Describe the role and functions of Panchayat?

Ans: The functions of Panchayat are;

- Community welfare such as construction of canal for the peasants.
- Arrangements against natural calamities like the floods, famine, drought etc.
- Regulate rural society like marriage and caste norms.
- To ensure caste boundaries among the various communities.
- The panchayats also perform some judicial functions, settle civil disputes.
- They had the authority to levy fines and more serious forms of punishment like expulsion from the community etc.
- In case of excessive revenue demands of the official the panchayat often suggested compromise.

27. Examine the roles played by the zaminders in the mughal India.

- **Zaminders enjoyed certain social and economic privileges due their superior status in the society.**
- **Zaminders performed some services for the rulers.**
- **Zaminders owned extensive personal lands and had the right to sell, mortgage their land at will.**
- **They could collect revenue on behalf of the state and they were compensated for their service.**
- **They established markets for the peasants and also advanced loans for them.**
- **Make arrangement for repairing roads, irrigation facilities and water sources.**
- **They also had fortress and maintain army and provides soldiers whenever their rulers demand.**
- **They developed agricultural land and hired labors for cultivation.**

CHAPTER 6

1. Who was the founder of Sayyid dynasty?

- Khizar Khan.

2. Name the dynasty which ruled India 1414-1451. Who was the founder of this dynasty?

- Sayyid Dynasty.

3. Who founded the Lodhi dynasty?

- Bahlol Lodhi.

4. What were the effects of the first battle of Panipat took place?

- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi and laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in India.

5. Name the famous battles which Humayun fought with Sher Shah Suri?

- Battle of Chausa and battle of Kanauj.

6. Where did the coronation ceremony of the Akbar take place?

- Kalanaur.

7. What was Jharokha Darshan?

- It was a daily practice where the king showed himself to his subjects every morning at the balcony.

8. What is the meaning of Diwan-I-Khas and Diwan-I-Aam?

- Diwan-I-Khas means Hall of private audience, and Diwan-I-Aam mean hall of public audience.

9. Why did Emperor Akbar dismiss Bairam Khan?

- I. Because he was very arrogant and domineering.
- II. He was very authoritarian.

10. Why did Mahabat Khan rise in revolt in the time of Jahangir?

- I. Nur Jahan had become jealous of the growing power and influence of Mahabat Khan.
- II. Nur Jahan undermine Mahabat Khan's position and bring him to knees as a result he managed to get him transferred to Bengal.

11. What was the cause of conflict between Nur Jahan and Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan)?

- It was due to Nur Jahan's daughter Ladli marriage with Prince Shahryar.

12. In which year was the first Battle of Panipat fought?

- 1526.

13. Who was known as “the light of the world”?

- Nur Jahan.

14. Who was the founder of the Asiatic society of India?

- William Jones.

15. Who wrote Humayunnama?

- Gulbadam Begum.

16. What is meant by Sulh-I-Kul?

- It means absolute peace.

17. What is meant by Mansabdari system? Describe its main features? OR

Ans: Describe mansabdari system introduced by Akbar?

- The word Mansab is derived from an Arabic word which means 'fixing the place or rank'. The Mansabdar were the holders of rank in the emperor's service
- The features of Mansabdari system were:
 - A. The mansabdar were directly recruited, promoted, suspended and dismissed by the emperor.
 - B. A mansabdar could be asked to perform any civil or military service.
 - C. There were 33 categories of the mansabdars.
 - D. The lowest rank mansabdar commanded 10 soldiers and the highest controls 10000 soldiers.
 - E. Later Akbar created two types of mansab-Zat and Swar.
 - F. Zat denoted the personal rank of the mansabdars.
 - G. Swar indicating the actual number of effective soldiers that he must maintain.
 - H. The mansabdars were paid his salary in cash.
 - I. The mansabdars could be transferred by the emperor upon his secret will.
 - J. The mansabdari troops were recruited by the mansabdars himself, but the king laid down general rules for recruitment, maintenance and payment of troops.
 - K. The mansabdari system was not hereditary.
 - L. It was a grading system used by the Mughal to decide rank, salary and military responsibilities.

18. Describe the main features of Jagirdari system?

- A. Jagirdari system was closely related to the mansabdari system.
- B. Akbar realized the difficulty of paying all the mansabdars's salaries in cash, so he instituted this system.
- C. Akbar assigned land to some mansabdars to collect revenue from farmers equal to their salaries.
- D. The assignment of land was known as Jagir and the assignee as Jagiedar.
- E. The Jagirdar could not charge higher rate of land revenue fixed by the state.
- F. Jagirdar were not the owner of the land but only collect revenue.
- G. Jagirdar were not assigned land permanently at one place.
- H. Jagirdars were under the control of the subidars.
- I. If they (jagirdars) disobeyed Subidars order, their Jagirs could be confiscated and matter was reported to the emperor.
- J. Besides Subidars, the king appoint Faujdars (policeman) to check the rebellious attitude of the jagirdars.

19. Describe the various activities at the court of the emperor Akbar?

- I. Jharoka Dharshan: it was a daily practice, after every Morning Prayer the king would appear at the balcony to look at the elephant, combats and the parade of the cavalry.
- II. Diwan-I-Aam: It is a hall of public audience where he gets;
 - Reports of the military officers.
 - Gave promotion to some new posts to others.
 - Get the reports send by the princess, governors and other provincial officers.
- III. Diwan-I-khas; it is a hall of private audience where he meet his highest ministers and a few selected persons. Here, the king transacted business of confidential matters.
- IV. In the afternoon the emperor held short public darbar if there was any business to be done.

20. Describe the grandeur of the Mughal court in the time of Shah Jahan?

- A. The Diwan -I-Khas were very magnificent buildings.
- B. On the occasion of namaz two Eids, the SHAB-i-Barat were celebrated with much gusto.
- C. The nobles appeared in beautiful clothes.
- D. The emperor covered himself with a mass of pearls and jewels sat on his magnificent throne.
- E. The famous peacock throne was the greatest marvel of Shah Jahan's court.
- F. They celebrated diamond Koh-I-Noor was another marvel of Shah Jahan's court.

21. Explain the central and provincial administration of the Mughals?

Ans: CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

- I. The emperor was always the Central administrative authority.
- II. The four main officers of the central government helped the emperor. They are;
 - A. The Diwan (Wagir or chief minister) control the department of finance and revenue.
 - B. Mir Bakshi was in charge of the army organization but he was not the commander in –chief of the army.
 - C. Khan-I-Saman was in charge of the royal household department.
 - D. Sadar-I-Sadar was in charge of department of justice and religions affairs.
- III. Occasionally the post of Vakil or the chief minister of the sultanate were also appointed.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

- I. The provincial administration was the replica of that of the Central government.
- II. Subedar or Sipah Salar or governor was the head of the provincial administration.
- III. Main duties of subedar were to maintain peace and order to, hold court, to encourage agriculture, trade and industry in the province.
- IV. The subedar performed his duties according to the instruction of three central govt. official- Diwan, Mir Bakshi and Sardar-I-Sadar
- V. Provincial Diwan, Bakshi and Sadar assist the subedar in his work.

22. Critically discuss the history of intrigues and conflicts in the Mughal court. What were the effect of the intrigues at the Mughal court?

Ans: COURT INTRIGUES DURING THE REIGN OF AKBAR:

- Bairam Khan hatched a conspiracy to over throw Akbar but it was not successful and he was dismissed from his office.
- Adam Khan stabbed emperor minister Shamasuddin in the royal palace and later he was put to death by Akbar.

COURT INTRIGUES DURING THE REIGN OF JAHANGIR:

- The marriage of Nur Jahan's daughter Ladli to prince Shahryar provoked prince Khuram and Nur Jahan deprived Khuram from his office. So Khuram chose to rise against the state but the revolt was a failure.
- Nur Jahan wished to undermine Mahabat Khan's position and wanted to bring him under her knees. As a result, he made Jahangir and Nur jahan captives and rendered them helpless but his victory did not last long.

COURT INTRIGUE DURING THE REIGN OF SHAH JAHAN:

- After the death of Jahangir, Shahryar at once hurried off to Lahore to join Nur Jahan. Meanwhile, Asaf khan placed Dawar Bakhsh on the throne but Shah Jahan arrived at Agra and removed him from the throne.

The effects of intrigues at the Mughal court were:

- Mutual jealousies and rivalries weaken the empire.
- The Mughal officials took advantage of the internal conflicts.
- Court intrigues was a sign of the decline of the royal power and gradually it began to decline.

23. What were the achievements of Abdul Fazal?

- I. Abdul Fazal was the author of Ain-I-Akbari and Akbarnama.
- II. He was one of the nine jewels of Akbar's royal court.
- III. He was a fine debator and independent thinker.
- IV. Akbar appointed him as his advisor and spokesman of his policies.
- V. It is believed that Akbar's liberal outlook was influenced by his association with Abdul Fazal.

24. Describe the court of order of precedence at the court of Shah Jahan.

- I. The officers, courtiers and soldiers stood outside the hall waiting for emperor's appearance.
- II. The outer of the hall was shut by silver railing.
- III. The selected mansabdars or commanders stood facing towards the throne.
- IV. A place near the pillars was assigned to the privileged mansabdars.
- V. On one side stood Qorchis with the royal flags.
- VI. The chief officer of state stood at the foot of the throne with their files ready to be laid before the emperor.

25. How did Shah Jahan administer justice in the court?

- I. On Friday no court was held.
- II. On Wednesday, the kings appeals and administered justice in the hall of private audience.
- III. The proceedings opened in the presence of judicial officers.
- IV. The Darogah-I-Adalat presented every case individually. The emperor pass order strictly according to the Quaranic law.

26. What were the function of subedar or sipahsalar?

- a. Maintain peace and order in the province.
- b. To hold court and administer even handed justice.
- c. Encourage agriculture Trade and industry in the province.

27. What were the main duties of Faujdar?

- a. To maintain peace, law and order in the Sarkar.
- b. To maintain a small army and supervise the work of police.
- c. To guard the countryside by means of Thanas which had been set up in large number in the Sarkar.

28. Why Mughal capital was shifted to Lahore?

- To exercise greater control over the North-west Frontier.

29. Why did Akbar decided to build new capital at Fatehpur Sikri in the 1570's?

- Because it was located on the direct route of Ajmer, where Dargah of Shaikh Muinuddin Chishi become an important centre of pilgrimage.

CHAPTER 7

NEW ARCHITECTURE- HAMPI

1. Who was the founder of Vijayanagar Empire?

Ans: Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I.

2. Who wrote 'Hampi Ruins'?

Ans: A. H Longhurst in 1925.

3. Write the name of the first dynasty of Vijayanagar?

Ans: Sangama Dynasty.

4. Who was the greatest ruler of Vijayagara Empire?

Ans: Krishnadeva Raya.

5. Who were the founder of Saluva and Taluva dynasty?

Ans: Narasimha founded Saluva dynasty and Narasa Nayak founded Taluva Dynasty.

6. Krishnadeva Raya belongs to which Dynasty?

Ans: Taluva Dynasty.

7. Who destroy the city of Vijayanagar ?

Ans: Armies of the Brahmani Sultan.

8. Who were Nayakas?

Ans: Nayakas were the military chiefs who usually controlled forts and had armed supports.

9. In which state of India is Vijayanagar situated?

Ans: Karnataka.

10. Name the first British antiquarian who visited Hampi in 1799 AD?

Ans: Colin Mackenzie.

11. Name the agencies which are making excavation at Hampi?

Ans: The Archaeological survey of India and Karnataka Government, Directorate of Archaeology and Museum.

12. **What is the condition of Hampi Bazaar today?**

- ❖ Today the Bazaar and the people cut quite a different image.
- ❖ Coconuts and cheap drinks have replaced the pearls and diamonds.

13. **Name any two temples found at Hampi?**

Ans: Hazara Rama and Balakrishna temples.

14. **Name the means of irrigation in the kingdom of vijayanagar?**

Ans: Reservoirs,tanks and canals.

15. **What is the main purpose of buildings forts of Vijayanagar?**

- ❖ To protect against invasions
- ❖ Besides, forts were potent symbols of authority.

16. **How was the city of Vijayanagar ruined?**

- ❖ The city of Vijayanagar was crippled by the decisive battle of Talikota in 1565.
- ❖ The city was reduced to a heap of unhabitant ruins by the Muslim invaders Brahmani sultans.

17. **What does the Portugues traveler Paes tell about Hampi Bazaar in the mid 5th century?**

Ans: Portuguese travelers Paes tells that,

- ❖ Many merchants lived in the street of Hampi Bazaar.
- ❖ One can find all sorts of commodities and articles that one may wish to buy.

18. **Describe the story of discovery of Hampi?**

- ❖ In 1799, Colin Mackenzie prepared the first survey map of the site of Hampi.
- ❖ As early as 1836, the epigraphists started collecting inscriptions found at the place.
- ❖ In the 19 the century, there was a steady flow of visitors.
- ❖ The local authorities started the work to preserve the ruins of Hampi.
- ❖ As a result, preservation of Hampi came under the Archaeological survey of India and the Karnatake Government.

19. **Explain the expansion and consolidation policies of Krishnadeva ruler of Vijayanagar Empire?**

Ans: Krishnadeva was one of the greatest rulers of Vijayanagar Kingdom. His contribution are:

- ❖ He expanded and consolidated the Vijayanagar empire
- ❖ He waged war against Adil Shah of Bijapur and regained Raichur Doab.
- ❖ He subdued the rulers of Odisha.
- ❖ He occupied part of Mysore Kingdom and extended his power over the whole of modern Tamil land.
- ❖ He also founded Nagalapuram city or town.

CHAPTER 8

1. **Who were Alvars?**

Ans: Devotees of Vishnu.

2. **Who were Nayanars?**

Ans: Devotees of lShiva.

3. **What is Bhakti movement?**

Ans: Movement of religious reform through devotion by Hindu saints and reformers.

4. **Who founded the Lingayat. Sect?**

Ans: Basavanna.

5. **What do you know about the Lingayat sect?**

Ans: The Lingayat gave prominence to the worship of Linga (phallus)and the (Nadi) bull.

6. **Who started bhakti movement?**

Ans: Guru Nanak Dev.

7. Give the main teaching of kabir?

- To achieve inward spiritual bliss.
- Condemnation of empty rituals.
- To foster harmony between Hinduism and Islam

8. What do you know about Sama?

Ans: Sufis song and dance.

9. What were the causes of the birth of Bhakti movement?

- a. Evil practice of Hindus; such as empty ritual practices customs and ceremonies that has taken the place of true religion.
- b. Influence of vaishavism : The preachers of Vaishnavism spread the ideas of bhakti and produce much literature in Tamil language.
- c. Fear of the spread of Islam: The doctrines of Islam attracted Hindus to Islam, so the bhakti movement originated to protect Hinduism from Islam.
- d. Influence of Sufi sects: The ideas and doctrines of Sufis greatly influence the Bhakti reformers.
- e. Emergence of great reformers: During the medieval period many great bhakti reformers were born in different parts of India and it was solely due to their efforts that the Bhakti movement became popular all over the country.

10. Explain the features of Bhakti movement?

- a. Belief in one God: The bhakti reformers preached that there is only one God and his name is eternal truth.
- b. Good deeds: The bhakti reformers spread and preached that man should perform good deeds.
- c. Universal brotherhood: The bhakti reformers preached the principle of unity of mankind and equality.
- d. Emotional worship: They laid stress on chanting of the hymns of the lord in outmost devotion and develop love for him.
- e. Guru Bhakti: Every person must attached himself to a spiritual mentor to guide him to high path.
- f. Self surrender or Prapti: A man in love with God should surrender himself completely to a teacher and be guided by him in everything.
- g. Opposed to the rigidity of the caste and the Bhakti reformer did not belief in rituals, sacrifices, penance etc.
- h. The Bhakti reformers condemned idol and image worship.
- i. No sanctity of any particular language: They preached that God only understand the language of the heart.

11. Describe the effects of Bhakti movement on Indians society during the medieval period of the Indian history.

Ans: Religious effects are:

- a) It saved Hinduism.
- b) Lowered the prestige of Brahmanas.
- c) Places of pilgrimage increased.
- d) It gave setback to Buddhism.
- e) It checked the propaganda of Islam.

***Social and cultural effects are:**

- a. Improvement in the social relations between the Hindus and Muslims.
- b. The bhakti movement broadened people's outlook.
- c. Promoted the spirit of social service.
- d. Uplifted the lower classes in the society.

***Political effects:**

- a. Influenced the religious policy of Akbar.
- b. Rise of Sikhs as political powers.

***Cultural effects of Bhakti movement:**

- a. Development of composite art.
- b. Enrichment of literature.

12. Describe the teaching of Guru Nanak Dev.

Ans: The main teaching of Guru Nanak Dev was:

- a) The goal of man is union with God.
- b) Freedom from the endless cycle of birth and death.
- c) He aroused the spirit of patriotism among the people.
- d) He stood for the emancipation of women.
- e) His contribution in improving moral and spiritual tone of the people was indeed commendable.

13. Discuss the main features of the Sufis movement.

Ans: The main features of the Sufis movement were:

- a) Worship of God: The union of human soul with God through devotion.
- b) Faith in one God and his omnipresence: There is only one God and he is present everywhere.
- c) Renounced worldly pleasure: They emphasized love for humanity and inner purity.
- d) Non-violence and pacifism: Sufism has firm faith in non-violence and peace.
- e) Universal brotherhood: Sufis saints preached love of mankind and universal brotherhood.
- f) Importance of Murshid: Sufism believed that every person must have a religious guide.
- g) Principles of morality: Sufis saints laid down some morals principles for their followers.
- h) Importance of singing and dancing: It is the method of inducing a state of ecstasy which brought a Sufis close to his goal of union with God.

14. Examine the influence of the Sufism on the social, religious, and cultural life of the people.

Ans: The influence of Sufism on the social, religious and cultural life of the people were:

- a) Attracted the Hindus to Islam: The Sufis were very successful in converting the Hindus to their faith.
- b) Cultural intermingling of the Hindus and Muslim: The Sufis saints exhibited religious toleration towards the Hindus.
- c) Uplifted the Destitute and the downtrodden: Sufism improved the condition of the poor helpless and down-trodden sections of the society.
- d) Development of regional languages and Urdu: The Sufis wrote poetry in Urdu and also in the regional languages which greatly helped in the development of Urdu literature.
- e) Rise in the number of places of pilgrimages: The tombs and shrines of the Sufis saints developed into places of pilgrimages for the Muslims.
- f) Progress of art and architecture: The devotees of Sufism built magnificent tombs and shrines of the Sufi saints. As a result, art and architecture made much progress.

15. Where did the Bhakti movement originate?

Ans: South India.

16. Write a note on Sant movement.

- a. Sant means saint reformer.
- b. All the Bhakti reformer did not worship in the incarnation of God.
- c. Most of them believed in one formless God.
- d. They criticized idol worship, sacrifices, fasting and penance.
- e. They believed that the grace of God can be attained by love and devotion.
- f. They emphasized on the importance of the Guru in the realization of God.
- g. They were against renunciation of the world and ascetic life.

CHAPTER 9

1. When did the Al-Biruni visit India?

Ans: 1220 AD.

2. What is the name of the book about written by Al-Biruni?

Ans: Kitab-Ul-Hind.

3. Who was Marco Polo? When did he visit India?

Ans: He was a Venetian traveler who visited India in 1288 and 1289.

4. Name the countries which Ibn Batuta crossed before he came to India?

Ans: Egypt, Palestine, Arabia and Persia.

5. What did Marco Polo writes about the food habits of the Hindus?

Ans: He wrote that Hindus were strictly vegetarians and abstained from alcohol.

6. What did Ibn Batuta writes about the conditions of Malabar ?

Ans: He wrote that at Malabar there was a peculiar practice of Marmakatavam or "Law of inheritance".

7. Who was Domingo Paes? When did he visit Vijayanagara?

Ans: He was a Portuguese traveler who visited Vijayanagara in 1522.

8. When did English merchants Fitch visited India. What did he writes about Agra and Fatehpur Sikri?

Ans: Fitch visited India in 1583. He describes Agra and Fatehpur Sikri as great cities much greater than London.

9. Who was Bernier? When did he visit India?

Ans: He was a French physician who came to India in 1656 to 1668.

10. Who was Niccolò Manucci. Give the name of the book written by him?

Ans: Niccolò Manucci was a Portuguese traveler. He wrote the book Storia-de Mogor.

11. What do you know about Escheat?

Ans: Escheat means the reverting of property to the state.

12. What is the original name of Al-Biruni?

Ans: Abu Rehang.

13. What does Domingo paes write about the Hampi Bazar?

- He write that Hampi Bazar as the best provided city in the world.
- He writes the number houses exceeded one lakhs and number of inhabitants were beyond computation.
- The city had a very busy life.

14. Give any two Christian missionaries who visited Mughal Emperor Court?

Ans: Father, Jerome Xavier and Father Pinherio.

15. Name two famous foreign travelers who visited the court of Emperor Jahangir?

Ans: Thomas Roe and William Hawkins.

16. Give the features of the writings of the foreign travelers in India during the medieval period of Indian history?

- Contemporaries are never good judges as it is well known from how Ibn Batuta is not a reliable source.
- In associating the historical data, the writer has to be extremely impartial.
- The acid test for the versions of the contemporaries is that how far they are corroborated by the other historical evidences.

17. Write a note on the Kitab-ul-Hind?

- Kitabul Hind is simple and lucid.
- It is voluminous text divided into 40 chapters on many subjects.
- The subjects are such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, manner and customs, social life, weights and measures, law and metrology etc.
- He adopted a distinctive structure in each chapter.
- He began with a question followed by description based on Sanskrit tradition and concluded comparing with other cultures.

18. What are the social conditions of India as described by Al-Biruni in the 12 century?

Ans: He describes that;

- Child marriage was prevalent among the Hindus.
- Widows were not allowed to marry again.
- Sati system was practiced by the Hindus.

19. What did Al-Biruni write about the Hindus when he visited India?

Ans: He writes that Hindus were excellent philosophers and as a result he felt steady inclination towards Hindu philosophy.

20. Discuss Al-Biruni's understanding of the caste system. (4 to 6 mks)

- ❖ He writes that Hindu society had degenerated due to practice of caste system.
- ❖ The caste system has become more rigid and tyrannical.
- ❖ Caste system made the people more exclusive and sectarian.
- ❖ women were no longer treated with sympathy and consideration
- ❖ People had become more superstitious and developed very unprogressive outlook due to caste system.

21. Briefly describe what Ibn Batuta writes about the condition of India(8 marks)

- ❖ **HABITS AND CUSTOMS:** He writes Hindus practiced caste system strictly, hoarding wealth and adopted a peculiar custom of marmakatavam or law of inheritance.
- ❖ **DELHI AND KING PALACE:** He considered Delhi as the largest city. The king's palace was built with polished wooden pillars and decorated with kinds of costly materials.
- ❖ **POSTAL SYSTEM:** this was done by relays of horses or even more efficiently and quickly by runners who were posted every mile.
- ❖ **SOCIAL CUSTOMS:** Slavery was common and keeping slaves were recognized as fashion. Hindus practiced sati system to honour her husband.
- ❖ **LAW OF DEBTS:** He writes that creditors go to the court for seeking protection to recover their money. When big Amir or noble were in debts, the creditors blocked his way to the royal palace and shouted to seek Sultan's help.
- ❖ Batuta writes that most of the cities had crowded streets and bright coloured markets stocked with variety of goods.
- ❖ He writes Daulatabad as one of the greatest and most beautiful bazaar and here, there is a market place for male and female singers, which is known as Tarababad.

22. Who was Bernier? What does he write about the social and cultural condition of India with special reference to Bengal?

- ❖ Francois Bernier was a French physician.
- ❖ **Local Authorities:** The power of the local authorities over the peasants was so absolute. There were few law suits, fewer lawyers and justice was given quickly.
- ❖ **Provincial governors:** Berniers writes that they posses boundless authority. There was none to whom the oppressed subject could appeal and had no hope of redress.
- ❖ **The Mughal nobility and office** lived in the dread of the law is Escheat.
- ❖ **Arts and crafts:** Arts and crafts were declining and the unsettled condition of the country which was much harmful to all trades and commerce.
- ❖ Berniers writes, Bengal was abundant with every necessary of life and its natural resources induced the Portugues to established trading relation with the local traders. Bengalese was beautiful and friendly in nature.
- ❖ The availability of valuable commodities attracted the foreign merchants.
- ❖ As Bengal was a part of Mughals Administration the same social and cultural conditions of India have been found in it.

23. Describe the social customs and manners of Indians described by Ibn Batuta during the time of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq?

- ❖ Ibn Batuta writes slavery was a common practice.
- ❖ Sati system was also prevalent in the Hindu society.
- ❖ They followed caste system strictly.
- ❖ People followed another peculiar custom called Marmakatavam or law of inheritance in which a sister's son legally inherited property.

24. Describe the conditions of the people of Vajayanagara as given by the Portugues traveler Paes?

- ❖ Domingos Paes described that merchants lived in the streets of Vajayanagar and they sold all sorts of rubies, diamonds, emeralds, pearls and clothes.
- ❖ The merchants were assisted by their own women while carrying ornaments and jewels to the markets.
- ❖ The ornaments and jewels were costliest and valuable in the city of Vajayanagar.

25. Who was Ibn Batuta? Analyse the evidence for slavery provided by Ibn Batuta.

- ❖ Ibn batuta was a African traveller and native of morocco who visited India in 1333 during the reign of sultan Muhammad bin tughlaq.
- ❖ Batuta tells us that slavery was common and to keep slaves (boys and girls) was recognized as fashion of the time.

CHAPTER 10

1. What is the meaning of land settlement?

Ans: The process by which the government officials determine the amount of land revenue payable.

2. Who started a new system of land settlement in Bengal in 1793?

Ans: Lord Cornwallis.

3. Give the name of the districts in which the Deccan riots broke on?

Ans: Poona and Ahmednagar District.

4. When was All India Kisan Sabha organized?

Ans: 1936.

5. By which treaty did English East India Company acquire Diwani of Bengal?

Ans: Treaty of Allahabad.

6. When did government appoint Deccan Riots?

Ans: 1875.

7. In which year did Santhal Rebellion take place?

Ans: 1855-56.

8. Who were Paharias?

Ans: Paharias were hill folks who lived around Rajmahal hill depending on forest product and shifting cultivation.

9. Who were Santhals?

Ans: Santhals were tribal people living in the foothills of Rajamahal.

10. Why did British pass the regulatory Act of 1773?

Ans: To regulate the activities of the East India company.

11. What was permanent settlement?

Ans: The practice of collecting land revenue introduced by British where land was given to Zaminders permanently and with fixed amount of land revenue.

12. When as the Deccan riots commission report submitted to the British parliament?

Ans: 1878 AD.

13. Why did the government pressurize the Bombay province to appoint Deccan Riots Commission?

Ans: To inquire into the nature and causes of the Deccan Riots.

14. Why was Jotedars a powerful figure in many areas of Bengal?

- ❖ Jotedars had acquired vast areas of land.
- ❖ They controlled local trade and exercised immense power over the poorer cultivators.
- ❖ A large part of their land was cultivated through sharecrop.
- ❖ When the Zamindars estate was auctioned for failure to make revenue payment, Jotedars were often amongst the purchasers.
- ❖ This class consolidated their position in the villages.

15. Why Santhals revolted their position in the villages?

- ❖ Their land had been slipping away from their hands.
- ❖ The state imposed heavy taxes on their land.
- ❖ Money lenders would take away their lands if they failed to make repayment.
- ❖ Money lenders were charging high rate of interest.
- ❖ The moneylenders and zamindars were asserting their control over the Domin-I-Koh area.

16. Describe the main features of the permanent settlement of Bengal introduced by Cornwallis?

Ans: The main features of the permanent settlement were:

- ❖ Zamindars were made the owners of the land.
- ❖ The Zaminders had to pay a fixed amount of revenue to the company.
- ❖ The Government would take 10/11 of the gross revenue, the balance being kept by the zamindars.
- ❖ The Govt. assured the Zamindars that except the land revenue, they would not have to pay any other tax or give any gift.
- ❖ If the Zamindars failed to pay the fixed amount of revenue, the govt. has to confiscate some part of his land holding to recover the amount due.
- ❖ The farmers or the ryots became the tenants of the Zamindars.
- ❖ The Zamindars were cut off from administrative and judicial powers.
- ❖ The Govt. promised that they would not interfere with their traditions.

17. What are the causes of the failure of the permanent settlement?

- The settlement ignored all the rights of tenants.
- Small proprietors whose land became the private property of the Zamindars.
- The company had fixed exorbitant rates of revenue.
- The landlords cannot collect much money from the tenants or the ryots.
- In many cases, the land of the landlords were sold due to non-payment of fixed amount.
- The landlords practically took no measures to promote agriculture and increase production.

18. Why did the Santhals rebel against the British rule?

- ❖ Santhals were not happy with the tax regime of the company.
- ❖ The land revenue rates were high and exploitative.
- ❖ The Zamindars began to exercise greater control on their cultivation land through British policy.
- ❖ Moneylenders in the rural areas were seen as villains and agent of the company rule by the Santhals.

19. Describe the features of Ryotwari system:

Ans: The features of ryotwari system are:

- ❖ There was individual ownership of land and each landlord pay land revenue to the government.
- ❖ An accurate survey of each village and a village map with a description of all holdings was prepared.
- ❖ Classification of land according to productive capacity.
- ❖ The land revenue was fixed in term of money.
- ❖ The rate of revenue could be changed from time to time.
- ❖ The cultivators could sell or mortgage their lands to raise loans in time of bad harvest.
- ❖ In case of default the government could auction the land.

20. How did zamindars manage to retain control over their zamindaris?

- ❖ Zaminders created fictitious sales during auction.
- ❖ A part of their estate or land was often transferred to female members of the family as the company had no right or law to take over women's property.
- ❖ Zamindars put hurdle in purchase and occupation of the estate by others by the use of sheer muscle power.
- ❖ Sometimes even the peasants under the influence of Zamindars opposed auction of estate.

21. What were the causes of anger of the Deccan Ryots to the money lenders?

- ❖ In many cases interest payable was more than the principal itself.
- ❖ No receipt was given in case of payment of loan and this opened the scope of manipulation.
- ❖ Ryots complained about forging of document and other false practices by the moneylenders.
- ❖ Ryots believed that moneylenders were insensitive to them and made an arrogant and exploitative lot.

22. Why were many Zamindars auction after permanent settlement?

Ans: Zamindars failed to pay up the agreed land revenue on time because:

- ❖ The revenue settlement was very high.
- ❖ The food grain prices decline after permanent settlement so the ryots could not pay the land revenue.
- ❖ The revenue was to be deposited on time.
- ❖ Zamindars could not effectively collect taxes on time because they were no longer law and order enforcing agency at local level.
- ❖ Jotedars and peasants deliberately delayed the land revenue payment.

- 23. In what way was the livelihood of the Paharias different from that of the other Santhals.**
- ❖ The Paharias were nomads while the Santhals took to agriculture fast and soon got into settled life.
 - ❖ Paharias look at outsiders with suspicion and even were hostile with them while the Santhals had better relation with outsiders.
 - ❖ The Paharias important source of livelihood was forest resources and animals.
- 24. How American Civil war affected the lives of the ryots in India?**
- ❖ Great Britain cotton mills depended on cotton imported from North America.
 - ❖ When American civil war broke out, Britain could not import cotton from North America to feed their cotton industries.
 - ❖ They were forced to work to look for alternative and India made good option.
 - ❖ The farmers benefitted but the real beneficiary were the big farmers and traders.
 - ❖ When the civil war came to an end. The demand of cotton in India declined, so declined the easy availability of credit.
 - ❖ The Ryots fell back to old days of penury (poverty) and rose in rebellion in many places.
- 25. What were the causes of rural indebtedness in India? What measures were taken by the government to ameliorate the condition of the peasants?**
- ❖ Methods of land settlement and collection of land revenue in India.
 - ❖ High rate of land revenue collection.
 - ❖ During the British rule, the land became the personal property of the individual and it led to the fragmentation of holdings, it did not profit them from cultivation due to small size of lands.
 - ❖ The peasants lost their land due to rigid methods of land revenue collection. If the peasants failed to pay the revenue on the fixed dates the govt. put up his land on sale to collect the due amounts.
 - ❖ Besides paying the land revenue, the peasants had to pay taxes on the articles of their daily needs and these taxes also impoverished the farmers.
 - ❖ During the British rule, forest became monopoly of the state. It compel them to use cowdung cakes to cook food because they could not afford to buy firewood. This led to the decrease in the agricultural produce.
 - ❖ The peasants spent much money on religious practices, death and marriage ceremonies. They had to raise loans fir these which they could hardly pay.
 - ❖ The most important cause of growing misery of the peasant was his increasing indebtedness to the money lenders. The new revenue laws did not benefit them at all.
 - ❖ Lastly, natural calamities like drought, famines and floods and spread epidemics made the condition of the peasant more worse
- Measures taken by the government to improve the conditions of the peasants were:**
- ❖ The government passed the Tenancy Act to safeguard the interest of the peasants.
 - ❖ Corporative Credit Societies were established to advance loans to the farmers at a low rate of interest.
 - ❖ The government also prohibited the sale of land by the cultivators to the non-agriculturists.
- 26. What is fifth report?**
- Ans: A report on the administration and activities of the East India Company which was submitted to the British parliament in 1813.
- 27. What were the findings of the Deccan Riots Commission Report?**
- ❖ The commission found that poverty and indebtedness of the cultivators were the chief causes of the riots.
 - ❖ The commission pointed out similar instances of violent riots on a wide scale caused by the similar grievances of the cultivators against the moneylenders in the past.
 - ❖ But the commission does not seem to have fully realized the gravity of the situation caused by the riots and even if it did, they did not convey in the report.
- 28. What changes came in the condition of agriculture in India in the 19th century?**
- ❖ The economic policies of British gave a severe blow to the village economy.
 - ❖ Now, the farmer's object was not only to fulfill their own needs but to earn and pay revenue at the fixed time.
 - ❖ Consequently, the new tradition of commercialization of agriculture came into existence.
 - ❖ Introduction of commercialization of agriculture ruined the self-sufficient traditional economic order but from the point of view of internal and world trade, it was a great progressive development and a momentous step towards the growth of agriculture in the country.

29. What were the defect in the British land revenue policy in India?

Ans: The defects in the British land revenue policy in India were:

- ❖ Existence of intermediaries (landlords, Zamindars) between the government and the cultivators.
- ❖ As a result of the land settlement, the government, the landlords and moneylenders exploited the poor peasants.
- ❖ The government could sell cultivable land to recover the revenue demands of the state.
- ❖ The govt. spent huge amount of money on the construction of railway to protect its own interest.
- ❖ The govt. spent very little amount on the construction of irrigation works.
- ❖ The govt. passed some laws to protect the interest of the peasants but was not effective.
- ❖ The govt. took no adequate step to help peasants in times of drought, floods or famines. As a result the poor farmer died in large numbers from starvation.

CHAPTER 11

1. Who represented 1857 uprising in Bihar?

Ans: Kunwar Singh.

2. When was Subsidiary Alliance introduce by Wellesley in Awadh?

Ans: 1801.

3. Who said "1857 uprising was the first war of Indian independence"?

Ans: Vir Savarkar and Ashok Mehta.

4. What is mutiny?

Ans: Open military uprising against the British authorities.

5. When was Delhi reoccupied by the British after the rising of 1857?

Ans: 14th September 1857.

6. Who was the leader of the revolt of 1857 at Kanpur?

Ans: Nana Sahib.

7. Who led the revolt of 1857 at Lucknow?

Ans: Begum Hazrat Mahal.

8. Where the Uprising of 1857 began?

Ans: Barrackpur in Bengal on March, 28th.

9. Who was Mangal Pandey?

Ans: Mangal Pandey was the first martyr of the freedom struggle.

10. Which Mughal king was declares as the emperor of India?

Ans: Bahadur Shah.

11. When did Mangal Pandey hanged?

Ans: 8th April 1857.

12. Give the name of the writer who interpret the revolt 1857 of as Muslim organized revolt?

Ans: James Outram.

13. What was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857?

Ans: Greased Cartridges of the Enfield Rifles.

14. Who led the revolt of 1857 at Jhansi?

Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai.

15. Discuss the extent to which the religious beliefs shaped the events of 1857.

- ❖ The soldiers were given greased cartridges with cow and pig fat.
- ❖ The company introduces many religious and social reforms such as, sati system, widow remarriage etc.
- ❖ Activities of Christian missionaries.
- ❖ Western education would encourage religious conversions.

- 16. What was the measure taken to ensure unity among the rebels?**
- ❖ The rebels declared Bahadur Shah as the leader of both Hindus and Muslims.
 - ❖ Both Hindus and Muslim respected each other's religious sentiments.
 - ❖ The rebels repeatedly appealed to all sections of society.
 - ❖ They did not take caste or creed into consideration
 - ❖ Many pamphlets glorified the co-existence of different communities.
- 17. What steps did the British take to quell the uprising?**
- ❖ Dispatching troops against the rebels.
 - ❖ Framing of laws to quell the uprising
 - ❖ Empowering of the English (British military officers) to punish the suspects.
 - ❖ Harsh punishment such as death.
 - ❖ Recapturing of Delhi and punishment to its people.
- 18. Give any two social reason for the revolt of 1857?**
- ❖ Conservative Indians were annoyed when British abolished sati and allowed widow remarriage.
 - ❖ Indians were annoyed when British introduces western education t reform Indian society.
- 19. Give two political causes of the revolt of 1857?**
- ❖ The British did not recognize adoption.
 - ❖ British annexed Indian states through misgovernment.
 - ❖ Due to law of land settlement and land revenue collection.
- 20. Why British became increasingly interested in acquiring the territory of Awadh?**
- ❖ The soil of Awadh was very good for cultivation of indigo and cotton.
 - ❖ The state could be developed into the principal market of North India.
- 21. Give the religious causes for the revolt of 1857?**
- ❖ British were destroying those socio-religious custom.
 - ❖ They hated the activities of Christian missionaries.
- 22. Give the military causes of the revolt of 1857?**
- ❖ Low salary and less chance of promotion.
 - ❖ The disparity between the Indian troops and British troops was very high,
 - ❖ Uneven distribution of troops.
 - ❖ Immediate cause was the introduction of greases Enfield Rifles.
- 23. Discuss the evidence that indicate planning and coordination on the part of the rebels?**
- There was coordination and harmony between the sepoys and the ordinary people.
 - Hindus and Muslims were united and rose together against the white people.
 - Presence of communication between the sepoys lines of versions cantonments.
 - The sepoys declared Bahadur Shah as the leader of India.
- 24. Why was the revolt particularly widespread in Awadh?**
- Because the British dethroned Nawab Wazid Ali Shah.
 - Zamindars, Talukadars and peasants did not like British.
- 25. What were the economic causes of the revolt of 1857?**
- Peasants were exploited by the British and moneylenders.
 - Handicraft men were jobless.
- 26. What prompted the peasants, Taluqdars and Zamindars to join the revolt?**
- Before the annexation, they were very powerful.
 - The British discerned their forts.
 - Taluqdars lost their estates.
 - The burden of demand on peasants did ot decline.
 - The peasants were not happy with the measures taken by British.

27. What did the rebels want? What extent did the version of different social groups differ?

Ans: The objects of the rebels were:

- ❖ To protect their religions`. (Pundit, Fakiris)
- ❖ Employment in the service of the king.(artisans)
- ❖ Better salaries and appointment to light post.
- ❖ End of fraudulent trade practices.(merchants)
- ❖ To protect their dignity and honour (zamindars)
- ❖ To restore the life of people as it existed before the British rule.
- ❖ To restore the pre-British world of the 18th century i.e Mughal world.

28. Explain the causes of the revolt of 1857?

- Absence of effective leadership.
- Loyalty of several rules to the British.
- Lack of resources.
- Lack of good generals.
- Regular supply of British forces.
- The British supremacy on the Sia.
- British diplomacy.
- Hostility of several indigenous rules.
- Uncoordinated efforts.
- Lack of common cause.

29. Why did people believe in rumors?Explain?

- The British adopted policies aimed at reforming Indian society by introducing institution.
- The British established laws to abolished custom like sati and allowed widow remarriage.
- The British introduced their own system of administration their own laws.
- The British introduced their own method of land settlement and land revenue.

30. Revolt of 1857 is known as the first was of Indian Independence. Give example?

Ans: All the sections of India society joined the revolt.

- Indian women also participated in the revolt.
- The leaders were not motivated by selfish interest.
- The revolt was pre-planned.
- Long standing grievances of the Indian.
- National awakening was emerging.

31. Why uprising of 1857 is called a sepoy mutiny?

- The Indian sepoys were looked upon with contempt by the English officer.
- The rebels had not support by the common people.
- Only a few contingents of the sepoys rose in power.
- All the native rulers of India did not join the revolt.
- The revolts was first started everywhere by the dissatisfied anddisgruntled soldiers.
- The revolts was confined mainly to some parts of India such as Delhi, UP and Central India.

32. Describe the role of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi in the rising of 1857?

Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai, the widow of Raja Ganga Dhar Rai led the rebels in Jhansi.

- She fought like a true heroine with courage and military skill.
- She drove away the British and established her.
- On May British occupied Karpi after a tough fight.
- Tantra tope and Rani lift for Gwalior with the hope that scindhiya rule of Gwalior would support them.
- Scindhiya ruler refuse to give support but they were defeated by Rani Troops.
- On June 11, she fought a fierce battle with British and died fighting on June 17.

CHAPTER 12

1. Which hill station was the summer capital of India during the British rule?

Ans: Shimla.

2. On how many island has the city of Bombay been develop?

Ans: Seven islands.

3. Why is Bombay called Mumbai now?

Ans: Bombay was argued to be the corrupted version of Mumbai and an unwanted legacy of the British colonial rule.

4. Who laid the foundation of the city of Madras and when?

Ans: Sir, Francis Day of the East India Company in 1639.

5. Which railway line was built by the British to link Shimla with planes?

Ans: Kalka-Shimla Railway.

6. What are civil lines?

Ans: Urban spaces where white people began to live.

7. The present day city of Mumbai is derived from the name of which goddess?

Ans: Mumbai is named after the goddess Mumbaidevi.

8. When was suez canal opened?

Ans: In the year, 1869.

9. What is black town?

Ans: Black town is a place where the Indians lived.

10. What is the main life line of the city of madras?

Ans: The main life line of the city is the 12 km long Mount Road.

11. Why British established hills stations in India?

- ❖ The British desire to establish sanatoria where European invalids could recover from the heat and disease of the tropics.
- ❖ When fearful cholera epidemic struck the country the European wanted to take refuge in places which were suitable to the Europeans.
- ❖ Hills stations were to serve as 'nurseries of ruling race' and institutional sites of imperial power.
- ❖ The hill stations were considered as furnishing security from occasional riots of the natives.
- ❖ Here younger British women could safely bring up their children or raise a family.
- ❖ The British came to know that hilly place had a reputation for "curing diseases" and there could promote their health.
- ❖ It would be restorative to those suffering from over work or exhausted by the heat of the plains.

12. Describe the growth of cantonments in India?

- ❖ The British government established cantonments at strategic places to defense their empire, to check disturbances and to control the activities of the native rulers.
- ❖ In 1765, Robert Clives initiated the policy of building cantonments for British troops to enforce discipline and military way of life and also to keep them in a sanitized environment.
- ❖ The British built 62 cantonments in India at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Agra, Jhansi Nagpur etc. Bhatinda is the largest of the 62 cantonments in the country.
- ❖ The Director General of defense estates is the apex body of the defense estates organization and entrusted with the task of administration of cantonments.
- ❖ The cantonments are administered by the cantonments boards which were under the control of the central governments in the ministry of defense under the Provisions of Cantonment Act 1924.

13. How is cantonment administered?

- It is administered by the cantonment boards.
- It is an autonomous bodies functioning under the control of the central government.
- It comprises of elected representatives besides ex- officio and nominated members with the station commander as the president of the board.
- The central government gives financial helps to maintain cantonment and for discharging their mandatory civic duties like public health, sanitation, primary education, street lighting etc.

14. Describe the growth of hill station in India in the 18th and 19th century?

- ✓ British established hill station in India for various reasons such as to raise a family peacefully, for weary Europeans to recover from heat and diseases, to spend their leisure time without any disturbances.
- ✓ When British had consolidated their position in India, they established hill stations such as, Mahabaleshwar and Cherrapunji.
- ✓ In 1817-21, when cholera epidemic broke out they wanted to take rest in a place which were suitable for them. Hence they set up hill stations.
- ✓ By late 1830's they came to know number of places, had a reputation for curing diseases and climate also favour them in those places.
- ✓ It is also believes that hill station make the British more joyous beings.
- ✓ One of the most important hill stations set up by British was Shimla when they acquired from Nepal in 1815-16.
- ✓ The British made Shimla the seat of imperial government.

15. When and how King Charles II of England receive the islands of Mumbai.

Ans: In 1661 AD, King Charles II received the island of Mumbai as a part of dowry when he married Catherine of Brarangaza, the princess of Portugal.

16. When was Mumbai Municipal Corporation founded?

Ans: In,1872.

17. Who was appointed as the first governor of Mumbai city?

Ans: George Oxenden.

18. Who and when was local self government Act passed?

Ans: Lord Ripon, in 1882.

19. Where was the first cotton mill set up by the british in India?

Ans: Mumbai.

CHAPTER 13

1. Write the name of Satyagraha associated with Bihar?

- Champaran Satyagraha.

2. When did Mahatma Gandhi return from South Africa?

- 1915.

3. Who found Swaraj party?

- C.R Das and Moti Lal Nehru.

4. In which congress session was complete independence resolution passed?

- Lahore session of the congress 1929.

5. Where did the congress hold its annual session in December 1929?

- Lahore.

6. On what date was the Independence Day observed?

- 26 January.

7. What did Bhagavad Gita teach Gandhi?

- Gita taught him to render selfless service.

8. What was the influence of David Thoreau on Gandhiji?

Ans: The idea of civil disobedience movement.

9. What were the achievements of Gandhiji in South Africa?

- The agitation under the leadership of Gandhiji forced the South African government to repeal most of the humiliating acts of 1914, imposed on the Indians.

10. Why Gandhiji established Sabarmati Ashram Mar Ahmedabad in 1915?

- To serve as an institution that would carry on a search for truth and a platform to bring together a group of workers committed to non-violence who would help secure freedom for Indians.

11. Who spread civil disobedience movement in North-West Frontier Province?

- Abdul Ghaffar Khan known as ‘frontier of Gandhi’.

12. Give the main recommendation of the Nehru report?

- Federal form of government with residuary workers committed to non-violence who would help secure freedom for Indians.
- Champaran Satyagraha.
- 1915.
- C.R Das and Moti Lal Nehru.
- Lahore session of the congress 1929.
- Lahore.
- 26 January.
- Gita taught him to render selfless service.
The idea of civil disobedience movement.
The agitation under the leadership of Gandhiji forced the South African government to repeal most of the humiliating acts of 1914, imposed on the Indians.
- To serve as an institution that would carry on a search for truth and a platform to bring together a group of
- Abdul Ghaffar Khan known as ‘frontier of Gandhi’.

13. Give the main recommendation of the Nehru report?

- a. Powers vested in the centre.
- b. No state religion.
- c. Men and women shall have equal rights as citizens.
- d. All power of the government and authority are derived from the people.

14. Which prime minister announced the communal award?

- British Prime Minister Ransay Macdonald.

15. Describe the principles of truth and non-violence preached by Gandhi?

- According to Gandhiji;

 - a. Non-violence was the guiding principle of mankind.
 - b. Truth is God, the nearest approach to truth is through love and non-violence.

16. What was Rowlatt Act?

- Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 authorized the government to imprison people without trial.

17. What was the impact of Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre on Indian national movement?

- a. After the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre the people were not frightened into submission.
- b. In fact, their determination to fight against the alien rule became stronger.

18. Why did Mahatma Gandhi stop non-cooperation movement?

- Due to Chauri Chauri incident where an angry mob attacked and burnt a police station in which 22 policemen were killed. (1922)?

19. Who is popularly known as the Frontier Gandhi?

- Abdul Ghafer Khan.

20. What is meant by poorna swaraj?

- Complete or full independence.

21. Which incident led to the formation of Swaraj Party?

- Suspension of non-corporation movement by Gandhiji.

22. Between whom Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed?

- Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin.

23. Who published a newspaper young india?

- Mahatma Gandhi.

24. Who were the leaders of Khilafat movement?

- Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

25. Why Mahatma Gandhi supported Khilafat Movement?

- To establish cordial relations between the Muslim and Hindu.

26. Which law was imposed in Punjab after Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre?

- Martial law.

27. What was Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

- It was the agreement reached between Gandhi and Lord Irwin in which the government agreed to release all the political prisoners except those convicted of violent crimes.

28. What was communal award?

- The communal award was made by British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald granting separate electorates for the forward castes, scheduled caste, Muslim, Bhuddist , Sikh, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and depressed classes. The principle of weightage was also applied.

29. What was Poona Pact?

- Poona Pact was an agreement reached between Gandhi and B.R Ambedkar in which seats were reserved for the scheduled castes but their election was to be through the general electorates from a panel of manes chosen by them in primary election.

30. What did Muslim League demand through its resolution of 1940?

- Muslim League demanded partition of India and creation of separate homeland for the Muslim which was to be called 'Pakistan'.

31. Describe the aims and objective of non-corporation movement?

- Aims of non-corporation movement are;

- Support of Khilafat movement.
- To compel the government to compensate for the atrocities committed by it on the people at Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre.
- Boycott of the elections.
- Boycott of government school and colleges.
- Boycott of the law court.
- Surrender of titles and honorary offices.
- Refusal to attend government durbars.

Constructive side of the Programme consisted of;

- Establishment of national schools and colleges.
- Use of private courts in the place of govt. court for litigation.
- Use of swadeshi cloth on a large scale, revival of spinning and hand weaving.
- Removal of untouchability.

32. Write a brief note on Champarran Satyagraha?

- Champarran Satyagraha movement too place in 1917, in the Champarran district of Bihar. This movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji started this movement to improve the condition of the Indigo peasants because the European Indigo planters exploited the poor peasants and committed atrocities upon them.
- Gandhiji defied the govt. orders and compel to withdraw their orders. Gandhiji formed a committee to look into the grievances of the peasants. It was his first successful satyagraha movement.

33. Write a brief note on Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre?

- Micheal O Dwyer, governor of Punjab came to know a general revolt, issued an order which forbade meetings and processions on April 11, 1919. The govt. also arrested two congress leaders
- On Baisakhi day, April 13, more than 20000 people gathered for a peaceful general meeting at Jallianwalla Bagh, Punjab, to protest against the arrest of their leaders.
- General Dwyer was looking for a chance to teach the people a lesson for going against the govt. order. He came at Jallianwalla Bagh with 500 soldiers and order to open fire without giving any warning. About 400 people were killed and nearly 1200 wounded. This tragedies is known as Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre.

34. Describe Gandhiji's career before his entry into national movement in India?

- Mahatma Gandhi was a barrister by profession. He went to South Africa as a legal advisor to a business firm where he experience humiliating treatment.
- He was thrown out the trains' compartment by a white man with the help of police. This incident had a profound influence in shaping Gandhiji's career.
- He took up the leadership and led a movement to remove the restriction on the Indians. He founded the Indian national congress in 1894 in South Africa.
- The government passed serious measures to crush the movement. Indians were ask to register themselves and require to carry identity card.
- Immigrants Indians refuse to register themselves and violated the law under the leadership of Ghandhiji.
- Due to non-violence and civil disobedience movement of Gandhiji forced the govt. to remove most of the humiliating law in 1914.
- Hence, the agitation based on non-violence against the humiliating law in South Africa was a great success. In 1909 Gandhi also wrote a book "Hind Swaraj" in which he interpreted the idea of truth, non-violence and Satyagraha.

35. Explain Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement?

- Under the leadership of Gandhi, the civil disobedience was launched in 1930. The Lahore session of the congress had authorized to start civil disobedience movement to put pressure on the government to accept to the demand of the people.
- Failing to get response from the govt. on 12 march 1930. Gandhi with some of his followers left Sabarmati Ashram and covered 320 km to reach Dandi. On 6 april 1930, Gandhiji broke salt law by picking a handful of salt as a challenge to the British govt. Dandi march signified the start of civil disobedient movement.
- The movement spread a salt because the symbol of people's defiance of the govt. In Tamil Nadu, Raja Gopala Chari led a similar march. In Gujarat, it was led by Sarojini Naidu. In North-west Province, the movement was led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
- Practically, the whole country became involved in it. Lakhs of people including women participated actively. There were boycott of schools, colleges and offices. Foreign goods were burnt and people stopped paying taxes. Mass strikes and demonstration shook the whole country.
- The government responded by arresting nationalist leaders. Men and women were beaten up and about one lakhs of people were arrested. Now British Raj realized that their Raj would not also very long.

36. Why Gandhi started civil disobedience movement. Briefly describe his Dandi march?

- Gandhiji started civil disobedience movement because:
- Formation of Simon Commission: In this commission no Indian was nominated as a member of the commission. It was not accepted by any political parties.
- Demand for dominion status was ignored by the British government.
- Protest against the arrest of social revolutionaries.
- On 31, Jan. 1930, Gandhiji gave a list of 11 demand to remove the bills of British, which was also ignored by the British government.
- Dandi March; Mahatma Gandhi launched the Salt Satyagraha on March 12, 1930, when he marched from his Sabaramti Ashram with his trusted followers. After 24 days long march they reached Dandi on April 5, 1930 and broke the salt law passed by the British govt. The breaking of salt law inaugurated the civil disobedience movement.

37. Write a note on non-Co-operation movement?

- Ghadhiji launched non-cooperation movement to press three demands;
 - I. The Khilafat issue.
 - II. Redressal of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and
 - III. The attainment of Swaraj.
- This movement was initiated by Gandhi on 1 august 1920.

- The movement had two main aspects; Distinctive and Constructive.
- The movement evoked an unprecedented response throughout the country particularly in Western India, Bengal and North India.
- The principal weapon used against the govt. was boycott of the legislatures, law courts and educational institution.
- People burnt foreign clothes.
- Teachers and students leave govt. colleges and schools.
- New educational institution such as the Jamia Millia and Kashi Vidhyapith were founded to provide indigenous education.
- Motilal Nehru and C.R Das gave up their legal profession to protest against govt. law courts.
- When the Prince of Wallis visits India in 1921, he was welcomed with nation-wide-hartal.
- The government declared the congress and Khilafat organization illegal.
- After the Ahmedabad INC session in 1921, Gandhi threatened to start mass civil disobedience movement if the govt. did not reverse the repressive policies.
- But unfortunately, at Gorakhpur district UP, the mob burnt police station and killed 22 policemen.
- The Chauri Chaura incident convinced Gandhi that the country was not yet ready for the mass civil disobedience.
- The congress working committee which met at Bardoli on Feb 12, 1922 made Gandhiji to call off the movement.
- The whole country was shocked at Gandhi on account of his sudden calling off the movement.

CHAPTER 14

1. What is the meaning of communalism?

= Communalism refers to a politics which makes efforts to unify one community around a religion in opposition to another community.

2. Who was the prime minister of Britain in 1947 at the time of Indian independence?

= Clement Atlee

3. Who was the chairman of Boundary commission in 1947?

= Lord Redcliffe

4. WHO was appointed the first governor general of free India in August 15 1947?

= Lord Mountbatten

5. Who was the first governor general of Pakistan?

= Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

6. Which two provinces of India were divided between India and Pakistan in August 1947?

= PUNJAB AND BENGAL.

7. Who coined the term PAKISTAN?

= Chaudhari Rehmat Ali in 1933.

8. Which political party was in power when India got its freedom?

= The Labour party

9. Who is called the iron man of INDIA?

= Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

10. Why did the congress ministries in the provinces resign in 1939?

= Because India also made to enter the war by viceroy without consulting the leaders or legislatures in India.

11. What was the reaction of the INC to the august offer?

= The congress rejected the august offer because it made mere promises of some concessions in the future.

12. Who was the first Individual Satyagrahi of congress party?

= Vinobha Bhave

13. Why congress rejected the cripps mission plans?

= Because the proposals sowed the seeds of the partition of India.

14. What was the reaction of the Muslim league to the cripps mission proposals?

= The Muslim league forcefully began the demand the creation of the separate state of Pakistan.

15. Wheredid Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian national army?

= Singapore.

16. Why did Muslim league decide to start 'district action plan' in 1946?

= Because the league refused to join the interim govt. and decided to start action to achieve Pakistan.

17. What declaration was made by Lord Atlee on Feb 20, 1947 in the British Parliament?

= The British Prime Minister proclaimed that the British Govt. had decided to withdraw from India by June 1948.

18. What did the Muslim league demand through its resolution demanding the partition of 1940?

=The Lahore session of the Muslim league passed the resolution demanding the partition of the country.

= Creation of separate homeland for the Muslims which was to be called Pakistan.

19. Why was the individual Satyagraha suspended by the congress?

= On Dec 1941, Japan entered the war against the allies and India was now in immediate danger. So the congress felt a great concern over the safety of India and suspended individual Satyagraha.

20. Why was India partitioned?

= India was partitioned because of the following reason:

- a) The British policy of "Divide and Rule" created a feelings of bitterness among the different communities in India.
- b) The attitude of Mr. Jinnah led to the partition of the country because he preached that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.
- c) The British followed the policy of appeasement towards Muslims because they asked the Muslim leaders to ask for more concessions and it encourage their demand for Pakistan.
- d) The recommendations of the various missions sent by the British Govt. to solve Indian problem indirectly accepted the Muslim demand of Pakistan.
- e) The failure of the interim govt. also made the partition of the country inevitable.
- f) The widespread of the Hindu-Muslim riots, mass massacres and communal bitterness made the partitioned of the country inevitable.

21. What was the August offer of 1940? Why was it rejected by Indian political parties?

= In August 1940, Lord Linlithgow the viceroy of India, on behalf of the British govt. issued a statement known as the august offer. Its features are:

- a) Promised to establish a full-fledge responsible govt. in India after the war.
- b) Viceroy would established a war advisory council in which a certain members of Indian representative will be invited to join.
- c) Some Indians shall be incorporated in the viceroy's executive council.
- d) It was rejected by Indian political parties because it made mere promises of some concessions in the future.
- e) It also gave the wicked promises to minorities which gave the British opportunities to retard the constitutional progress of India.

22. What was the Wavell plan? Why did it fail?

= Lord Wavell, the viceroy of India formulated a proposal to solve Indian political problems in 1945. Its main proposal were:

- a) Reconstructing the viceroy's executive council pending the preparation of the new constitution of India.
- b) All the members of the executive council of the governor general were to be nominated from amongst the leaders of Indian political life except the commander-in-Chief.
- c) The council would have a balanced representation of all communities including equal number of Muslim, Caste-Hindus, Depressed classes Sikhs, etc.
- d) The portfolio of External Affairs was to be transferred to an Indian Minister of the council.
- e) Responsible government would be established in the province.

= This Conference was a failure because the League and the Congress could settle their differences. Jinnah wanted the League to be the sole representative of Muslims in India. The congress would never agree to this demand.

23. What were the recommendations of the Cripps Mission? Why did the mission fail?

= The main recommendations of Cripps Mission were:

- a) India would be offered a dominion status after the war with the right to leave commonwealth.
- b) A constitution making body would be set up to frame a new constitution of India after the war.
- c) The provinces and the Indian States which were not prepared to accept the new constitution could form a separate union.
- d) The British Government would retain control of the defense of India during the interim period.
- e) The control over other the departments (except defense) will be entrusted to the representative of the Indian political parties.
- f) Indians will fully cooperate with the British Government in fighting the war.

The Cripps Mission of 1942 failed because of the following reasons:

- a) Both Congress and the League found the Cripps proposals unacceptable.
- b) The provision relating to the non-accession of provinces to the union was a serious threat to Indian unity.
- c) Congress objected the provision which the representatives from princely states would be nominated by their rulers not elected by the people.
- d) The League rejected because it did not recognize separate electorate and the demand for partition of India had not been conceded.

24. What were the main features of the Cabinet Mission plan? Why did the mission fail?

ANS: The main features of the Cabinet Mission Plan were:

- a) The unity of India had to be retained and the demand for PAKISTAN was rejected on the ground that it would not solve the communal minority problem.
- b) There was to be union of India, consisting of the British Provinces and the princely states.
- c) The Centre will take over three subjects that is defense, foreign affairs and communication.
- d) All subjects other than union subjects and all residuary powers would be under the province.
- e) The constitution making body would be formed of representatives of provincial assemblies and the princely states.
- f) The province were to be group under three categories, namely, Group A for the Hindu majority province and Group B & C for the Muslim majority provinces.

The Cabinet Mission failed because of the following issues:

- a) The congress rejected the proposal regarding the formation of Interim Government because the League had been given disproportionate representation.
- b) The League at first accepted the Cabinet Mission plan but on July 29, withdrew its acceptance and called upon Muslims to resort to Direct Action to achieve Pakistan.

25. Why did British leave India?

ANS: The British leave India because:

- Intense desire of Indians for freedom: the Hindu, Muslims, the Sikhs whether politician or civil servants, all wanted to get rid of the foreign rule.
- World War II had weakened Britain; As a result of the war ii her economy had been disorganized and its man power had been weakened.
- Progressive movements in Asia: Progressive movement had started in most of the colonial countries in Asia because the people were no longer willing to be exploited by the western countries.
- Favorable Public opinion in England; A large and powerful section of British society felt that there was no justification in prolonging the British control over India.
- Keeping India under bondage was no more profitable: British had ruled India mainly for her economic gain but the demand for British goods in India considerably changed after the war.
- Fear of communism: The British government adopted sympathetic attitude towards India to check the growth of communist idea in the country.
- Spread of National movement to princely states: Various movements in the princely states created a general awakening and a new spirit of force and unity among the people.
- International pressure on Britain: most of the big countries of the world, especially USA and Soviet Russia also pressured for the early British departure from India.
- Doubts about the loyalty of Indian Armed forces: The British government was extremely alarmed by the strikes in the Indian Navy, Indian Air Force and doubt the loyalty of the Indian soldiers.
- Advent of Labour Government in Britain: The Labour party came to power in England, to the good fortune of the Indians as they had promised to solve the Indian problems before the general election.

26. Why did Gandhi against partition of the country?

- ANS: the partition of India will break the fraternity of the Hindus and Muslims.
- It will cause mass killing and riots between Hindu and Muslim.

27. Describe the statement of British Prime Minister in Feb 1947?

ANS; the Prime Minister of British proclaimed that the British government had decided to withdraw from India by June 1947. This declaration indirectly recognized the Muslim League demand for Pakistan.

28. What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards World War II?

- ANS; the Indian leaders bitterly resented for dragging India into the war without consulting the leaders or legislatives in India.
- The Indian leaders declared that India could not associate in war when Indian's right to freedom was denied.
- The congress working committee at Wardha called upon the congress ministers to dissociate themselves from the government by tendering their resignation.

29. Why did Gandhi start Individual Satyagraha? What were the features?

- Gandhi did not like to embarrass the British Government (after the failure of the august offer 1940) who were engaged in a life and death struggle. However to register a moral protest against the British attitude, he thought of satyagraha as the best cause of action.
- Its features were;
- Man and women of India would protest individually against dragging India into the war and the government attack on the right of speech.
- They were to dissociate themselves from the war effort publicly and court arrest.

30. Who founded Muslim League and when?

ANS; it was founded in 1906 at the instance of Nawab Salimullah of Decca.

31. When was Hindu Mahasabha founded?

Ans 1915.

32. When was direct action day celebrated?

ANS; 16th August 1947

33. Describe the role of Subhash Chandra Bose?

- India's freedom struggle found a new expression outside the country's frontiers due to the efforts of Netaji.
- He did not have faith in Gandhi's nonviolent method.
- He resigned from the president ship of congress and formed forward block to achieve independent.
- In 1941 he escape from India and reach Germany, later Russia.
- In fed 1943 he went to Japan t organize an armed struggle against the British with the Japanese help.
- He organize Indian National Army in Singapore for the liberation of India.
- He also founded the provisional Government of free India at Singapore in 1943.
- He led the INA at the Burma front to recover the Independence of India from the Eastern side.
- He advanced as far as Kohima in Nagaland and Moirang in Manipur.
- But with the defeat of Japan in 1944-45 the fate of INA was sealed. He was killed in a plane crush while on his way to Tokyo after the war,the Indian Nationalist declared that INA had set an example of courage and patriotism before the people of India.

CHAPTER 15

1. When was the constituent assembly established?

- August 1946.

2. Who was elected as the permanent president of the constituent assembly?

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

3. When the constitution of India Republic did came into force?

- 26th Jan 1950.

4. Who was the chairman of the drafting committee?

- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.

5. Who is regarded as the father of Indian constitution?

- Dr. B.R Ambedkar.

6. Whose wisdom and diplomacy solved the problem of Princely state?

- Sardar Patel.

7. Who moved the objectives in the constituent assembly?

- Jawaharl Lal Nehru.

8. The idea of a constituent assembly for framing a constitution was the demand of the swarajist party and Nehru committee of 1928.

- The Indian National Congress adopted the demand of a constituent assembly for framing the constitution in 1934.
- Working Committee of INC readopted the formation of the constituent assembly in 1939.
- The British Govt. conceded to the demand of the congress to form constituent assembly in 1940.
- The Cripps Mission was charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India after the war.
- In Feb. 1946, Clement Attlea admitted the right of the Indian to frame their own constitution.

9. Examine the basic values of the Indian Constitution?

Ans: The basic values and features of the Indian constitution were;

- The people are the source of all authority. The government derives its authority from the people of India.
- The preamble declared that India is a sovereign states.
- India aims to establish a social and economic order which is free from exploitation and no unequal distribution of wealth.
- The preamble and the fundamental rights states that India is a secular state. It means there is no state religion.
- The constitution states that India is a democratic state, people elect their own representatives through general elections.
- India is a Republic, India has no monarchy and the president of India can never be hereditary.
- The Indian constitution maintains unity in basic matters.

10. Describe the role of DR Ambedkar in framing the constitution of India?

- Dr. Ambedkar is called the fathers of Indian constitution
- He was appointed as the Union Law Minister and Chairman of the constitution drafting committee.
- He believes that the gap between different classes was important to equalize, otherwise it will be very difficult to maintain the unity of the country.
- He emphasize on religions, gender and caste equality.
- Ambedkar introduced the reservation system to create a social balance amongst the classes.
- The drafting committee embodied the decision of the assembly with alternative and additional proposals in the form of a draft constitution.

11. Write an essay on the constituent assembly of India?

- According to the cabinet mission plan, the elections to the constituent assembly was held
- Out of the total membership of 389, there were 296 members representing British India.
- 93 seats were allotted to the Indian state.
- The members of the British Indian provinces were elected by the members of each provincial legislative assembly by means of a single transferable vote.
- In the election, the congress secured as many as 211 seats out of 296 seats.
- The Muslim league secured 73 seats.
- Regarding the seats of the constituent assembly it was not a sovereign body because it was set up by a foreign government.
- The government could abolish it and its authority was limited.
- It has no power to change the outline of the constitution as given in the cabinet mission.
- It was a subject to the final authority of the British parliament.
- The first session of the constituent assembly was held in dec 1946 with temporary chairmen Dr. Sachindanand Sinha.
- On 11th dec 1946, the assembly elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as its permanent chairman.
- Till 1953, the constituent assembly worked in a dual capacity as a constitution making body and a legislature.

12. What was the objective resolution? What is its significance?

- The objectives resolution moved by PT. Jawaharlal Nehru were;
- To foster unity of the nation, to have written constitution and to proclaim India as a sovereign, democratic republic.
- To have federal form of government with the distribution of powers between the Centre and the states.
- To guarantee and secure justice, equality, freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith worship, vocation and association.
- To provide adequate safeguard for minorities, backward and tribal areas and depressed and other backward classes.
- To maintain the integrity of the territory of the republic and the sovereign rights on land, sea and air, according to the law of civilized nations.
- To attain rightful and honored place in the world and make willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind.
- The significance of the objectives resolution is it gave expression to the aspirations and ideals for which the people of India had worked and struggle and embodied the broad objectives which the constitution assembly was to set before itself.

13. Write a note on the drafting committee of the constituent assembly?

- The drafting committee was one of the most important among all the committees of the constituent assembly.
- It was set up on August 29th 1947, with the task of preparing a draft of the new constitution.
- It consisted of seven members headed by Dr. B.R Ambedkar as its chairman.
- The committee after taking into consideration the proposals of the various committees prepared the first draft of the constitution of India on Feb. 1948 and second draft on October 1948.

14. Write a note on the preamble of the Indian constitution?

- The preamble to the constitution of India is based on objective resolution drafted and adopted by constituent assembly.
- The preamble gives an idea about the source of the constitution, nature of Indian state, a statement of its objectives and a date of its adoption.
- The preamble declared India into a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic.
- The constituent assembly adopted the constitution on 26th Nov. 1949.
- To secure to all its citizens;
 - a. Justice- social, economic and political.
 - b. Liberty- thought, expression, belief faith and worship.
 - c. Equality- states and opportunity, and to promote among them all.
 - d. Fraternity- dignity of all the individual, unity and integrity of the nation.

15. Describe the history of Framing of the Indian constituent assembly?

OR

What historical factors shaped the vision of the constitution?

Ans: *Try it yourself.*

*****The End*****