

Telangana State Board of
INTERMEDIATE Education
FIRST YEAR



Basic Learning Material

For The Academic Year : 2021-2022

HISTORY





**TELANGANA STATE BOARD OF
INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION**

HISTORY
FIRST YEAR
(English Medium)

BASIC LEARNING MATERIAL

ACADEMIC YEAR
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Coordinating Committee

Sri Syed Omer Jaleel, IAS

Commissioner, Intermediate Education &
Secretary, Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education
Hyderabad

Dr. Md. Abdul Khaliq

Controller of Examinations
Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education

Educational Research and Training Wing

Ramana Rao Vudithyala

Reader

Mahendar Kumar Taduri

Assistant Professor

Vasundhara Devi Kanjarla

Assistant Professor

Learning Material Contributors

GUDIPATI LAKSHMAIAH

M.A., M.Phil., B.Ed., (Ph.D)

JL.In History

Govt. Junior College,

Neruducherla,

Suryapet Dist.

B. VIJAYA NIRMALA

M.A., (M.Phil.)

JL In History

Govt. Junior College,

Hanumakonda,

Hanumakonda Dist.

MADDEMADUGU. SAIDULU

M.A., B.Ed., SLET (Ph.D)

JL.In History

Govt. Junior College,

Suryapet,

Suryapet Dist.

P. ANAND KUMAR

M.A., B.Ed (Ph.D)

JL In History

S.V.G.R Govt. Junior College,

Ramachandrapuram,

Sangareddy Dist.

PREFACE

The ongoing Global Pandemic Covid-19 that has engulfed the entire world has changed every sphere of our life. Education, of course is not an exception. In the absence of Physical Classroom Teaching, Department of Intermediate Education Telangana has successfully engaged the students and imparted education through TV lessons. In the back drop of the unprecedented situation due to the pandemic TSBIE has reduced the burden of curriculum load by considering only 70% syllabus for class room instruction as well as for the forthcoming Intermediate Examinations. It has also increased the choice of questions in the examination pattern for the convenience of the students.

To cope up with exam fear and stress and to prepare the students for annual exams in such a short span of time , TSBIE has prepared “Basic Learning Material” that serves as a primer for the students to face the examinations confidently. It must be noted here that, the Learning Material is not comprehensive and can never substitute the Textbook. At most it gives guidance as to how the students should include the essential steps in their answers and build upon them. I wish you to utilize the Basic Learning Material after you have thoroughly gone through the Text Book so that it may enable you to reinforce the concepts that you have learnt from the Textbook and Teachers. I appreciate ERTW Team, Subject Experts, who have involved day in and out to come out with the, Basic Learning Material in such a short span of time.

I would appreciate the feedback from all the stake holders for enriching the learning material and making it cent percent error free in all aspects.

The material can also be accessed through our website www.tsbie.cgg.gov.in.

Commissioner & Secretary
Intermediate Education, Telangana.

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CHAPTER - 1

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Discuss the importance of History?

History is mother of all social Sciences. History does not mean only the description of the dates and events related to the kings or dynasties. Rather it also means to study various aspects that shaped the overall personality of the society and the people.

1. The study of history is important for several reasons.
2. The word 'History' is derived from the Greek word 'Historia' which means "inquiry" or "an enquiry designed to elicit truth."
3. It has been defined by different historians in different ways.
4. According to E.H.Carr in his book "What is History?" declares that History.
5. Thus history is considered to be an indispensable background for all other forms of knowledge.

2. Geographical Features of India ?

India is a land of great geographical diversity and antiquity. It has seen the birth and disappearance of many civilization, kingdoms and dynasties, and yet it has sustained its remarkable continuity amidst all these changes. India was known in the past as Bharatavarsha was given to the whole country after the name of ancient tribe called Bharathas. India another name by which this land is known, is derived from the famous river Sindhu.

1. The Indian subcontinent enjoys natural protection by geographical features.
2. The Himalayas are stretched from Afghanistan in the west up to Myanmar in the east.
3. The Plateaus of India are categorized as malwa Plateau, Chotanagpur Plateau and the Deccan Plateau.
4. The Indo-Gangetic plains are the most important among the plains.
5. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats form the geographical core of peninsular India.

3. Discuss how the Archaeological Sources are helping in the reconstruction of ancient Indian History.

Archaeology is the study of the remains of the past. It plays a vital role in reconstructing the ancient history of India. Ancient ruins, remains, inscriptions, coins and monuments recovered as a

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result of excavation and exploration archaeological sources of history.

Material Remains : This can include skeletal remains, the ruins of buildings and tombs, artifacts such as pottery, weapons, tools and Rubbish dumps (middens).

Monuments: India has been a rich country for its valuable monuments through the ages.

Sculptures: From the period of Indus Valley to till today, many types of sculptures are available.

Paintings: Paintings achieved a great status right from the beginning of the first civilization.

4. Write about the importance of Literary sources in the historical writing ?

The Literary Sources are one of the most important source to write history. They reflect the conditions of the contemporary society. Literary sources can be broadly divided into two types indigenous sources and Foreign sources. Based on the content Indigenous sources can be further classified as Religious and Secular Sources.

A. Indigenous Sources :

Indigenous literature means the native or local literature i.e., Indian literature. Scholars consider ancient Indian literature as a great help to know the history of India.

i. Religious Sources:

Ancient literature of India is mostly of religious nature. While dealing with religious subjects, they also write about historical persons and political events. Contemporary economic and social conditions are vividly known from these sources help us to reconstruct the history of Ancient India. A brief account of these sources is given below.

Brahmanical Texts :

Brahmanical Texts also known as Vedic literature proves to be an important sources for ancient Indian history. These texts are written in Sanskrit. Vedas, vedangas, Upavedas, Upanishadas, Puranas, Epics and other Dharmashastras are important among them. But only five of them viz. Matsya, Vayu, Bhabisya, Visnu and Bhagavata are historically important. These puranas give genealogies of different ancient Indian dynasties like Haryanka, Sishunaga, Nanda, Maurya, Sathvahana etc.

Buddhist Texts :

These are philosophical and religious texts of the Buddhists. They are composed in Pali, Sanskrit and mixed Sanskrit. After Buddha attained enlightenment, Tripitakas namely Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidamma Pitaka have composed in Pali Language. They explain the dharma or law of Buddhism, customs, practices, the doctrines and philosophy respectively.

Mahayana Buddhists followed Sanskrit Texts. The life of Buddha was re written by Mahayana Buddhists. Vaipula Sutras are the important works of Mahayana Buddhists. The conversation between the Greek King Menander and Buddhist Monk Nagasena Compiled in the form of text 'Milindapanho' is another important Buddhist text.

Jaina Texts :

The religious literature of Jaina was written in Ardhamagadhi and Prakrit languages. These

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texts include, The Twelve Angas, the Twelve Upangas, the Ten Prakirnas, the Six Chedi Sutras, and the Four Mula Sutras. Twelve angas provide us information about the method of worship that is to be followed by the jain monks, Jaina Philosophy, Jaina Teachers, and explanation about heaven and earth.

ii. Secular Sources :

From ancient times to contemporary times many secular works are written scholars, poet etc. They can be divided into

1. Historical Texts
2. Biographies
3. Dramas
4. Scientific and Technical Works
5. Sangam Literature.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Write about the Historiography ?

Historiography is nothing but the history of history. It is the history of historical thought. It tells us how history has been written. It comes under the history of ideas, and what prompted a historian to adopt a particular line of thought.

2. Write about the Scope of History?

Till the beginning of the 18th century the scope of history was restricted to the simple narrative of past events. Today the scope is widened by taking into consideration the totality of human actions in time and space.

3. Write about the Himalayas ?

The Himalayas are stretched from Afghanistan in the west to Myanmar in the east. They are more than 2,400 Kms long and about 300 kms wide forms a formidable barrier on the north.

4. Write about the Epigraphy ?

One of the most important and reliable archaeological sources are inscriptions. They give us valuable historical facts. The study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy. Inscriptions can be found on rocks, pillars, stones, slabs, walls of buildings and temple walls.

5. Write about explain the Numismatics ?

Coins are another important Primary source of historical information. The study of coins is known as numismatics. We may find the coins on the surface or some of them have been unearthed by digging.

6. Write about the Biographies ?

Biographical writings are also an important form of sources. The biographical works are mostly about kings written by their court poets. Being written by the court poets these biographies are naturally some of exaggeration.

CHAPTER - 2

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION & VEDIC CULTURE

Long Answer Questions - 10 Marks

1. Write about the salient features of Indus Valley Civilization ?

Indus Valley Civilization or Harappan civilization, is the earliest civilization of the Indian Sub-continent. This Civilization was identified in 1921 at Harappa and provided the first clues to the civilization. As per the tradition of history, the first of its sites to be excavated at Harappa, it was named as Harappan Culture.

Geographical Extent :

Archaeologists have excavated hundreds of big and small sites, apart from the Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro cities. The largest number of sites are in Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir states in India, and Sindh, Punjab, and Baluchistan provinces in Pakistan and northeastern Afghanistan.

Chronology :

Archaeologists expressed various opinions about the chronology of Indus valley civilization like Mortimer Wheeler giving 2500-1700 B.C., F.R. Allchin 2150-1700 B.C; Dales 2700-2050 B.C; Dr. Charles Fabri 2800-2500 B.C; and S.R. Rao 2500-1500 B.C. But, recent methods in chronology like scientific methods of C-14 Dating, Dendro Chronology or Tree Ring Method etc., revealed the peak state of Indus Valley Civilization as 2300-1700 B.C. This date is almost accepted by all.

Indus Script :

The Harappans also invented the art of writing. Their writing has been found commonly on seals. but also variety of objects like copper tools, rims of jars, copper, terracotta tablets, jewellery, bone rods and sign boards. Harappan seals contain only a few words or signs. The script has not yet been deciphered, but efforts are ongoing.

Seals :

The Harappans manufactured seals of various kinds. More than two thousand of seals have been discovered from different sites. There were generally square in shape and were made of steatite.

Town Planning :

The Structural remains of the Indus valley Civilization act as a main archaeological source to reconstruct the history of this period. The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of the urban centers.

Citadel Areas :

The structural remains at Harappa and Mohenjodaro, were the largest and most impressive. It is their own planning that really enables us to draw firm conclusions about the city life that existed in those days. The main street of the cities at both Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were generally oriented

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from North to South, with connecting streets running east to west. The streets of Major cities such as Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were also laid out perfect grid pattern.

Drainage System :

One of the most remarkable features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. All cities every big or small house has its own courtyard and bathroom. Water flowed from the house to the streets which had drains. The street drains were covered with manholes bricks or stone slabs were constructed at regular intervals by the side of the streets for cleaning. This shows that the people were well acquainted with the science of sanitation.

Great Bath :

The important public place of Mohenjo- Daro seems to be the Great Bath. Comprising the tank which is situated in the citadel mound. It is an example of beautiful brick work. It measures 11.88 X 7.01 meters and 2.4 meters deep.

Lothal Dockyard (Gujarat) :

An important structure is the dockyard found at Lothal. It is a large structure measuring 223 mts. in length, 35 mts. in width and 8 mts. in depth, provided with an inlet channel (12.30 mts. wide) in the eastern wall and a spillway.

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Extent of the Indus Valley Civilization?

Indus Valley Civilization or Harappan civilization, is the earliest civilization of the Indian Sub-continent. This Civilization was identified in 1921 at Harappa and provided the first clues to the civilization. As per the tradition of history, the first of its sites to be excavated at Harappa, it was named as Harappan Culture. Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Chanhudaro, Kalibangan, Lothal Dholavira, Rupar and Daimabad were important urban centres of Indus Valley Civilization. In total, more than 1,000 cities and settlements have been found. Harappan culture had several features indicating a high degree of uniformity in life-style at its several urban centres. the population of the Indus Valley Civilization may have once been as large as five million.

2. Write about the The Great Bath?

The important public place of Mohenjo- Daro seems to be the Great Bath. Comprising the tank which is situated in the citadel mound. It is an example of beautiful brick work. It measures 11.88 X 7.01 meters and 2.4 meters deep. Flights of steps at either end lead to the surface. There are side rooms for changing clothes. The floor of the Bath was made of burnt bricks. Water was drawn from a large well in an adjacent room and an outlet from the corner of the bath led to a drain. Whether the bath was built for public use or for use in the rituals it is not certain.

3. Write about the Indus Script ?

The Harapans also invented the art of writing. Their writing has been found commonly on seals. but also variety of objects like copper tools, rims of jars, copper, terracotta tablets, jewellery, bone rods and sign boards. Harappan seals contain only a few words or signs. The script has not yet been deciphered, but efforts are ongoing. Historians have identified 375 to 410 characters. They are of the opinion that the characters are not alphabetic but either pictographic or logographic. the script is written from right to left but on a few seals it has been written left to right. Most probably the seals were used for communication and trade purpose. Untill the script deciphered, we cannot judge Harappan contribution to literature nor can we say anything about their ideas and beliefs.

4. The causes for the decline of Indus Valley Civilization?

After 1750 B.C., some of the cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were disappeared, small particularly in the Southern part of the Indus Vallay, in Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Western Uttar Pradesh faded out gradually.

1. At Mohanjo-Daro it is suggested constant flood destroyed the city
2. Mortimer Wheeler proposed that the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization.
3. Mohenjo-Daro and passage in the Vedas referring to battles and destroying of forts at Haraupia.
4. Kot Digi, Kalibangan, Lothal do not show signs of sudden end.
5. This too affected the economic order of many of the Harappan cities.

5. Vedic Literature?

Vedic literature is important source for Vedic Culture. In this literature, Vedas, Vedangas and Upavedas are important. These serve as the basis for the entire Vedic System. The “Veda” comes from the root “Vid” means ‘to know’. In other words the term Veda signifies sacred spiritual knowledge. Vedas are four other words the term Veda signifies sacred spiritual knowledge. Vedas are four in number. Rig veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharvana Veda.

Rig Veda : Rig veda is divided into Ten mandalas or part, and it contains of 1028 verses (hymns). It is the earliest of all the Vedas.

Yajur Veda : This is divided as Krishna Yajurveda and Shukla Yajur Veda. It consists of various details of rules to be observed at the time of sacrifice.

Sama Veda : This appears to be sung by Udgatira in Soma sacrifice. Indian music is said to be originated from Sama Veda.

Atharvana Veda : This is the last of the Vedas, Sage Brahmana is its author. It is a collection of 730 hymns and divided into 20 books. This consists of magic and mantras.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Write about the Indus Seals ?

The Harappans manufactured seals of various kinds. More than two thousand of seals have been discovered from different sites. There were generally square in shape and were made of steatite.

2. Write about the Lothal ?

An important structure is the dockyard found at Lothal. It is a large structure measuring 223 mts. in length, 35 mts. in width and 8 mts. in depth, provided with an inlet channel (12.30 mts. wide) in the eastern wall and a spillway.

3. Write about the Indus Bricks?

Brick making technique was excellent and mud mortar was used to bind the bricks. The main materials used were sun-dried and burnt bricks, which were made in molds of 1:2:4 ratios. Easy availability of wood for burning meant baked bricks were used in abundance in Harappa and Mohenjodaro. At the edges of the baths and wells 'L' shaped bricks were used.

4. Write about the Chanhudaro ?

Steatite was used for making beads. The evidence of bead making shops have been found at Chanhudaro and Lothal. Gold and Silver beads have also been found, Ivory carving and inlay used in beads, bracelets and other decorations were also in practice.

5. Write about the Vedas ?

The 'Veda' comes from the root "Vid" means 'to know'. In other words the term Veda signifies sacred spiritual knowledge. Vedas are four in number. Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharvana Veda. Each Veda was divided into Samhita, Brahmana, Aranyaka and Upanishad.

6. Write about the Vedangas ?

Vedangas are six in number They are Phonetics (Siksha), Metrics (Chandas), Grammar (Vyakaranam), Etymology (Nirukta), Astrology (Jyotisha) and Religious worship (Kalpa). Of the six, Kalpa is the most important, including the three groups of the sutras, the Sruta sutras which deals with sacrifices, the Grihya sutra which deals with the ceremonies connected with the family life and Dharma Sutra which provide the rules of conduct of various classes of people and various stages of their life. These are written sutra style.

7. Write about the Upanishads ?

Upanishads explain Philosophical knowledge. These are four in number. They are:

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- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Dhanurved | : | Deals with the art of war fare |
| 2. Gandharva Veda | : | Deals with the music |
| 3. Shilpaveda | : | Deals with architecture |
| 4. Ayurveda | : | Deals with the science of life. |

8. Write about the Ithihasas ?

The post vedic period is also known as epic age. The great epics Ramayan and Mahabharatha composed in this period.

9. Write about the Sabha, Samithi ?

Vedic Aryans were organized into tribes rather than kingdoms. The chief of the tribe was called as Rajan. The autonomy of Raja was restricted by the tribal councils and called Sabha and Samithi.

CHAPTER - 3

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN ANCIENT INDIA

Long Answer Questions - 10 Marks

1. Explain the principles of Jainism and its contribution to Indian Culture ?

The most outstanding characteristic of Jainas in India is their very impressive record of contributions to Indian Culture. In comparison with the limited and small population of Jaines, the achievements of Jainas in enriching the various aspects of Indian culture are really great.

Literature:

According to tradition, an oral sacred literature had been passed down from days of Mahavira, but Bhadrabahu was the last person to know it perfectly.

On his death, Stula Bhadra called a great Council at Patliputra and the Canon was constructed as best possible in 12 Angas or sections, which replaced the 14 former texts (Purvas).

In the middle ages, a great body of non-canonical literature was written both in Prakrit and Sanskrit. Among the Jain writers the most important were Bhadrabahu, Siddhasena, Diwakar, Mani Bhadra, Hema Chandra, Naya Chandra and Mallinath. Jain philosophers elaborated the doctrine of Shyad Vadaas against the Buddhist Sunyavada, and attained special excellence in logic. They also contributed to the development of some regional languages like Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Hindi, Rajasthani and Marathi.

Art and Architecture:

Along with literature the Jainas have also contributed considerably to the development of the art in the country the Jainas have taxed their mite to enhance the glory of India in several branches of arts.

Architecture:

It must be remembered that Jainism did not create a special architecture of its own, for wherever the Jainas went they adopted the local building traditions, while in Northern India, the Jainas followed the traditions. For example, while in Northern India, the Jainas followed the Vaishnava cult in building and in southern India they adhered to the Dravidian type. The Jainas have constructed an unusually larger number of temples throughout India.

Spread and Decline:

Haryanaka ruler Udhyan patronised Jainism. Chandragupta Maurya followed Jainism and also followed Sallekhana (self-starvation to death) in the fourth century BC. The grandson of Ashoka, Samprathi was also great follower of Jainism.

Various factors were responsible for the decline of Jainism in India. The Jains took the concept of Ahimsa too far. They advised that one should not take medicine when one fell sick because the medicine killed germs. They remained peaceful and did not compel anyone to embrace their religion.

2. Narrate the principles of Buddhism and its contribution to Indian Culture ?

Buddhism exercised considerable influence in shaping the culture, social, religious and political aspects of Indian Life. Their Major contributions are as follows:

1. Buddhism gave the country a popular religion and made an important impact on Indian society by keeping its doors open to the Sudras and women.
2. The doctrine of Ahimsa (non-violence) is one of the chief contributions of Buddhism. With emphasis on non violence and the sanctity of animal life, Buddhism provided a great boost to the cattle wealth of the country.
3. Buddhism promoted trade and commerce.
4. Buddhism is credited with developing a new awareness in the field of intellect and culture. It taught the people to judge things on merit rather than taking them for granted. This promoted rationalism among the people.
5. Through its missionaries in different parts of the world, Buddhism broke the isolation of India and established an intimate contact between India and the rest of the world.

Art and Architecture:

It was perhaps in the realm of art and architecture that Buddhism made the finest contribution. The most striking examples being (a) the stupas and stone pillars depicting the life of the Buddha at Sanchi, Bharhut and Gaya, (b) the cave architecture in the Barabar hills at Gaya, and in the western India. (c) Nasik, Karli, Kanheri in the central India.

Ajivikas :

Ajivikas were rational fatalists. The exponent of this sect was Makkhali Gosala who behaved in a non-conformist manner i.e., he roamed about naked and drunk. He used song and dance for rituals. He advocated extremism of a kind that could never have a mass following. The Ajivikas were organised as a body of monks, and this too, they thought, was pre-determined.

Lokayatas or Charvakas

Loka in both Pali and Sanskrit means the world which include people also. Lokayats were those who considered world as the total of everything. The founder of Lokayata tradition is said to have been Brihaspati the legendary guru of gods. Lokayatas believe in materialism and they were extremely atheistic. They used logic and denied existence of soul. Their famous teacher was Charvak and they were also called Charvakas after his name. The original materialism of Lokayatas probably gave birth to natural science later.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Write about the Tirthankara ?

In Jainism, a Tirthankara ('ford-maker') is a saviour and spiritual teacher of the dharma (righteous path). According to Jains, a Tirthankara is an individual who has conquered the saṁsāra, the cycle of death and rebirth, on their own, and made a path for others to follow.

2. Write about the Triratnas ?

Triratna, ("Three Jewels") Pali Ti-ratana, also called Threefold Refuge, in Buddhism the Triratna comprises the Buddha. i.e. (1) Right knowledge, (2) Right faith and (3) Right conduct.

3. Write about the Sallekhana Vratam ?

Haryanaka ruler Udhyanaka patronised Jainism. Chandragupta Maurya followed Jainism and also followed Sallekhana (self-starvation to death) in the fourth century BC. The grandson of Ashoka, Samprathi was also great follower of Jainism.

4. Write about the Sambodhi ?

Gautama became the Buddha or the Enlightened (Sambodhi). At the time of Sambodhi, Gautama was only 35 years old. He was called as Thathagatha.

5. Write about the Arya Satyas ?

The Pali terms ariya sacca (Sanskrit: Arya Satya) are commonly translated as "noble truths". Four Noble Truths (Arya Satynai) :

1. The world is full of sorrows (Dukha)
2. Every suffering has a cause (Samudaya)
3. The cause is the desire (Nirodha)
4. The only way this can be done is by following the Eight Fold Path (Astangamarga)

6. Write about the Astangamarga ?

Buddha suggested the Astangamarga for elimination of human misery, They are

1. Right Vision
2. Right Aim
3. Right Speech
4. Right Action
5. Right Livelihood
6. Right Effort
7. Right Awareness
8. Right Meditation

7. Write about the Thripitakas ?

Original Buddhist literature (Originated from Buddha) - Thripitakas written in Pali is the original Buddhist literature :

1. Suttapitaka (Written by Ananda)
2. Vinayapitaka (Written by Upali)
3. Abhidhammapitaka (Written by Mogaliputthathissa)

CHAPTER - 4

ORIGIN OF STATE AND MAURYAN EMPIRE

Long Answer Questions - 10 Marks

1. Describe the greatness of Ashoka /

Ashoka, being one of the sons of Bindusara, ascended the throne in 273 B.C. But, his coronation has become problematic. Whereas Bindusara died in 273 B.C., Ashok's coronation took place in 269 B.C. During the intervening period, struggle for the throne took place between Ashoka and his brothers. The Ceylonese historical texts are telling us that, Ashoka is of a cruel nature, and occupied the throne by killing his 99 brothers after the death of his father. But, in one of the stone Inscriptions of Ashoka, he has referred to the interest that he took about the welfare of his brothers and relatives. On the other hand, some historians are of the opinion that, this struggle was created to emphasize on historians are of the opinion that, this struggle was created to emphasize on the greatness of Buddhism in changing the character of Ashoka. There are also some other historians who opine that, because of was of succession only, the coronation of Ashoka took place with a delay of four years.

In order to suppress the increasing power of Kalinga Ashok decided to conquer this state forever. Ashoka took a big army and invaded Kalinga in 261 BC. Slaughter and bloodshed caused in large scale. But Ashoka conquered Kalinga. The Thirteenth rock edict of Ashoka throws much light on the battle of Kalinga. This conquest has been regarded as the most significant event because it changed the career of Ashoka.

Ashoka established an extensive empire. Excluding Tamil Nadu and Assam, it has included the rest of India. He has introduced decentralisation at the provincial level, administered this vast empire. In the administration he was assisted by Yuvaraja, princes, Kumara and Aryaputra etc. Taxila, Ujjain and Tushali have been made as provincial form of centres, and Kumaras were appointed as their rulers. Provincial decentralisation did not stand in the way of centralised monarchy. This is due to the fact the final decision in every matter remained with the emperor. In judicial trails, Ashoka has removed the delay and indifference of the judges, and introduced appreciable changes. His caring for the welfare of the people is highly praiseworthy. For making his noble ideals a reality, he took several steps. He telling us Hospitals were established for treating the sick human beings as well as animals. Good roads have been laid. Trees were planted on either side of the roads, for giving shade. Choultries and drinking water points have been arranged for the sake of passersby.

2. Bringout the main features of Mauryan Administration?

In India, a definite, effective and sensible system of administration was, for the first time, introduced by the Mauryans. The main sources for knowing about their administrative system are, Kautilya's Arthashastra, and Indica or Megasthenes. Whatever it is, 'Arthashastra' is providing us with a

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vivid account of the Mauryan administrative system.

Central Government:

Emperor was the highest functionary in the system of administration. He was the highest official in executive, legislative and judicial fields. To implement native Dharma; protect the lives of the people; work for the development of agriculture, commerce and industries; extension of justice; conduct of foreign affairs and patronising of literature and fine arts, etc., have been regarded as the main duties that an Emperor has to perform. Though the Mauryan Emperors had been despotic, they have kept welfare of the people as their goal and ruled.

Provincial Government:

For administrative convenience, the empire was divided into 'Janapada'. The names of some of the Janapadas of Ashoka's time are available. They are those Janapadas which had, as their capital cities, Taxila, Avanti, Pataliputra and Girnar in Northern India; and those Janapadas in Southern India which had as their capital cities Ujjain, Kalinga and Saurashtra. Princes were appointed as the governors of Janapadas. Janapadas were divided into Pradesas. Its chief came to be known as Purusha. Village remained as the basis for administrative machinery. Gramika happened to be its head.

Revenue Administration:

The state controlled almost all economic activities. Tax collected from peasants varied from 1/4 to 1/6 of the produce. The state also provided irrigation facilities and charged water-tax. Tolls were also levied on commodities brought to town for sale and they were collected at gate. The state enjoyed monopoly in mining, sale of liquor, manufacture of arms etc.

Military Administration:

The most striking feature of Mauryan administration was maintenance of a huge army. They also maintained a Navy. According to Megasthenes the administration Army was carried by a board of 30 officers divided into six committees, each committee consisting of 5 members. They are : (i) Army, (ii) Cavalry (iii) Elephants (iv) Chariots (v) Navy (vi) Transport.

Judicial and Police departments:

The king was the head of justice. Kautilya refers to the existence of two kinds of courts - dharmasthithis (dealing with civil matters) and kantakasodhanas (dealing criminal cases). There was a sthanyika in the midst of 800 villages, a dronamukha in 400 villages, a kharvatika in 200 villages and a sangrahana in 10 villages. There were special courts in the cities and villages presided over by the pradesika, mahamatras and rajukas. The Pradesika were the principal police officers.

City Administration:

City administration occupied a unique place in the Mauryan system of administration. Nagarika was the officer who headed the city administration. In the administration of the capital city of Pataliputra, nagarka was assisted by a committee consisting of 30 members. This committee, again used to get divided into six Panchayats, each of which looked after one of the branches which consisted of 1. industries; 2. facilities to foreigners; 3. registration of births and deaths; 4. trade, commerce, weights and measures; 5. Sale of goods and 6. collection of duties. The duties relating to these six branches have

been looked after by these Panchayats.

3. Trace the socio, economic and cultural conditions of Mauryan period ?

As the Mauryans happened to be the first dynasty which ruled over the maximum area of India, it very much becomes essential to know about the economic and social conditions of their times.

Economic Conditions :

Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Government has worked immensely for the development of agriculture. Forests were cut, and new lands were brought under cultivation, Along with agriculture, industries such as carpentry, shipbuilding and manufacturing of was material, were there. Traders have to obtain permission letters from the government for carrying on trade. They formed themselves into Srenis. These Srenis also served as banks.

Social Conditions:

Varna system got strengthened in the contemporary society. 'Arthasastra' has mentioned four main Varnas. They are Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras. 'Arthasastra' has prohibited change of occupation among them. However, Megasthenes has written that, in India there were people belonging to seven castes. They were: 1. Brahmins; 2. Agriculturists; 3. Cattle-rearers; 4. Craftsmen and tradesmen; 5. Hunters; 6. Soldiers; and 7. Overseers or employees.

Polygamy has increased in the society. Purchase and sale of girls was there. Independence of women got lessened. Satisahagamana was in practice. It is learnt from 'Arthasastra' that women were also appointed as spies.

Religion :

During the time of Mauryas, Jainism and Buddhism were very much propagated. Emperors have honoured and patronised them. As Buddhism was intensively propagated during Ashoka's reign, it has spread over the world. However, Brahminism became strong the death of Ashoka. Because of the impact of Jainism and Buddhism, Bhakti-based Saiva and Vaishnava faiths got propagated. The teaching of Lord Krishna took the shape of 'Vasudeva' faith.

Language and Literature :

During the Mauryan period, Prakrit has developed extensively, and Sanskrit has progressed to some extent. Taxila and Ujjain had been prominent educational centres. Here, Logic, Grammar, War and Statecraft were taught. During this period, Brahmi script came into usage. To a large extent, Buddhist literature got prepared in Prakrit language. Buddhist 'Jataka Stories' which preached morals, became very much popular among the people.

Art and Architecture :

Mauryan Age was an important phase in the history of Indian art and architecture. After the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization, big void has developed in the history of Indian sculpture. The early monuments that belonged to the historical period, have started with the Mauryan period. During the time of Ashoka, four types of products of architecture and sculpture are available. They are Stupas, Pillars, Royal Places and Cave temples. Generally Stupas got erected as a memorial over the

relics of Buddha or famous Buddhist saints.

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Examine the causes for the rise of Magadha ?

Many factors contributed for the rise of Magadha. The Ganges and its tributaries Sona, Gandak and Gogra provided natural protection and transport facilities to Magadha. As many iron-ore mines were there in this region, the manufacturing of weapons went on well. It remained far from North Western region which got subjected to foreign invasion. In this area elephants were available in huge number. The desire for expansion of the empire was more among the people of Magadha than among others. Ambitious, powerful and intelligent ruler such as Bimbisara, Ajatasatru and Mahapadmananda employed all means of fair and foul at their disposal to enlarge their kingdoms and strengthen their states.

For the study of Magadhan empire, the Puranas, Jain and Buddhist Literature and Greek writings are useful. During the epic age Magadha was ruled by Brihadratha dynasty. Among the kings of this dynasty Jarasandha was capable, Girivajra was his capital. Ripunjaya the last ruler, was defeated by the members of the Haryanka dynasty which started its rule in 544 B.C.

2. Write about the Maurya Chandra Gupta ?

Chandragupta, the founder of Maurya dynasty was mentioned as of belonging to a low class, and hence a Vrishala and Kulahin by Visakhadatta in his Mudrarakshasam. Vishnupurana says, that Chandragupta was the son of Mura, a sudra woman and a wife of Nanda king. The divyavadana calls him an annointed shatriya of Moriya clan. But more reliable and widely accepted theory put up by Mahaparinibbanasutta, was that he hails from the Moriya, akshatriya clan of Pippalivana, a republican state, which was between Rummindei and Gorakhpur, near Nepal Terai.

Chandragupta, with the advice of Chanakya, started rebellion against the oppressive rule of the Nandas from the year 326B.C and as a part of it, he met the Greek invader Alexander in Punjab, probably to seek his help in over throwing Dhanananda. But it appeared that during conversation, Alexander grew angry and got him arrested. But he escaped from Alexander. Having thus, escaping himself from Alexander, he along with Chanakya, planned to achieve twin objects of freeing the North West from the Greeks, and utting an end to nanda rule in Magadha.

3. Write about the Ashok Dhamma ?

Buddhist Dharma and Ashoka's Dharma are not one. Ashoka has provided for his Dharma in Rock Edicts in simple style of Prakrit language that would be easily understandable to the people. As a matter of fact, his ideas and ideals are reflected in this Dharma. In order to face different conditions like the social tension the has been created by the different religious sects, the new social situation that has developed as a result of business sections getting stronger in the cities, the extensive empire., and

achieving of unity, a collection of new principles became necessary. Hence, Ashoka explained them through his Dharma.

The Dharmasutras or principles of Ashoka have been formulated in such a way that the people of all religions could follow them. Mainly, these related to human conduct and the code of morals. Important among these principles are: injury should not be caused to beings; tolerance should be shown towards all beings; one has to deal with kindness towards slaves and servants; Brahmins and hermits have to be honoured with kindness; monetary help has to be extended to the needy; control has to be exercised over speech, and one should neither praise his tribe nor decry those of others.

4. Causes for the decline of Mauryan Empire?

Ashoka died in 232 B.C. Then started the decline of the Mauryan empire. There are several causes for this. Weak successors ascended the throne after Ashoka. It appears that, after Ashoka, Kunala, Jalauka, Dasharatha, Samprati and Brihadratha have ruled. Their inefficient and short rule led to the breakdown of the empire. The last Mauryan ruler, Brihadratha, was defeated by his general, Pushyamitra, who occupied the Pataliputra throne, and established the rule of the Sunga dynasty.

During the time of the weak later Mauryan rulers, feudatories and provincial governors became assertive and declared their independence. Among them, Andhras, and Kalingas are important. With the central authority becoming weak, provincial governors functioned in a dictatorial and high handed manner. Mauryan government got discredited.

5. Write about the Gandhara Art?

Gandhara is located in the Northwestern part of the Indian sub-continent to the right and left of river Indus. In the 5th and 6th centuries B.C., it was ruled by the Iranians, then by the Greeks, Mauryas, Sakas, Pahlavas, and lastly by the Kushans. As a result, a mixed culture was seen here. Its art, though mainly related to Buddhism, we can also witness considerable influence of Greeks, Romans and Persians on it. For example, the Greek features of depiction of transparent garment draped in Greeco-Roman fashion, and curly hair in Buddha idols, could be noticed. Sakas and Kushans have greatly patronised this Gandhara sculpture. "The Gandhara artist had the hand of a Greek, and the heart of an Indian." Besides idols, we find beautiful carvings on reliefs, the theme being the life of Buddha and Bodhisatva, and incidents from their life have been carved out.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks
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1. Write about the Ajathasatruv ?

Ajatasatru was the son of Bimbisara. The Buddhist texts reveal the fact that, with political ambition he killed his father, and captured power. During his reign of 32 years, he followed the policies of his father, and by his efforts enhanced the prestige of the Magadhan empire.

2. Write about the Sisunagas ?

The kings of this dynasty ruled the Magadhan kingdom only for half a century. Sisunaga was the founder of this dynasty. He changed his capital from Pataliputra to Rajagriha. He annexed Avanti and Vatsa kingdoms with the Magadhan empire.

3. Write about the Indica ?

The author of 'Indica' was Megasthenes, Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya. The administrative system, social and economic conditions of those days, are known from this work. As ambassador, whatever Megasthenes has seen or heard, have been recorded in 'Indica'.

4. Write about the Kautilya ?

Kautilya had other names of Chanakya and Vishnusharma. He is a versatile genius. As the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya, he has played a remarkable role in maintaining the Mauryan empire. Among the works on statecraft, 'Arthashastra' is a masterpiece.

5. Write about the Kalinga War ?

Ashoka took a big army and invaded Kalinga in 261 B.C. Slaughter and bloodshed caused in large scale. But Ashoka conquered Kalinga. The Thirteenth rock edict of Ashoka throws much light on the battle of Kalinga.

6. Write about the Third Buddhist Council ?

The meeting of the Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra for the purpose of maintaining unity in the Buddhist Sangha or order, and for clearly defining or explaining dharma or piety. Mogaliputta Tissa presided over this Council Meeting.

7. Write about the Brihadratha ?

The last Mauryan ruler, Brihadratha, was assassinated in 184 B.C. by his commander-in-Chief, Pushyamitra Sunga, who established his own Sunga dynasty.

8. Write about the Sanchi Stupa ?

Ashoka constructed 84,000 Stupas and among them Sanchi, Sarnath and Barhut Stupas are famous. Sanchi Stupa was a great monument. It is near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. It looked gigantic with a circumference of 36.00 Metres, 23.25 Metres height, and a stone-built rectangular wall of circumference with a height of 3.30 Mts.

9. Pushyamitrasunga ?

On the ruins of the Mauryan Empire, there arose a number of big and small States. One of them happened to be the kingdom of the Sungas. Pushyamitra Sunga was the commander-in-chief of

Brihadratha, the last Mauryan King. He utilised for himself the weakness of the last Mauryan ruler, and the discontent that prevailed among the people.

10. Write about the Fourth Buddhist Concil ?

Kanishka's court was adorned by a number of distinguished scholars, Parsva and Vasumitra, great Buddhist theologians, not only organised the Fourth Buddhist Council, but also played a leading role in the compilation of an encyclopaedic work on Buddhism, called 'Mahavibhasha' which was a comprehensive commentary on the 'Tripitaka'.

TSBIE

CHAPTER - 5

IMPERIAL GUPTAS

Long Answer Questions - 10 Marks

1. Explain the military achievements of Samudra Gupta ?

Samudraguptha, son of Chandragupta-I, ascended the throne in 335 C.E. He ruled for about half a century. He was one of the powerful rulers of India. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription is the most important source to know about his achievements. Though he was not the eldest son, he was chosen by his father only because of his remarkable qualities. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed by his commander-in-chief Harisena.

Samudraguptha's great ambition was to bring about the political unification of India. The Allahabad pillar inscription gives a long list of the kings defeated by him. Some of the North Indian kings defeated by Samudragupta were Naga Dutta, Chandravarman, Ganapati naga, naga Sena, Balavarman and Achyuta naga. The Guptas occupied Ahichhatra, Mathura and Padmavati. Samudragupta then turned his attention towards South India. His South Indian expedition was characterised by conquest and conciliation. Some of the South Indian kings defeated by Samudragupta were Mahendra of Kosala, Vyaghraraja of Mahagandhara, mahendra of Pistapura Swamidatta of Girikottura, Hastivarman of Vengi, Ugrasena of Pakala and Vishnugopa of Kanchi.

Thus while Ashoka stands for peace and non-violence Samudragupta stands for war and aggression. Samudragupta has been called the "Indian Napoleon". There are nearly eight different types of coins of Samudragupta. All of them were made of gold. The various types are known as standard type, Archer Type, tiger type, Aswamedha type and so on.

Samudragupta was a great conqueror and unique personality in the history of India. He is described as 'Kaviraja' and a composer of a large number of poetry. The disruptive tendencies of the states were checked by the imperial authority. Meghavarman, the king of Ceylon, sent an embassy with rich presents to the court of Samudraguptha in 357 C.E. He was fired by the ideal of Chakravati King and finally succeeded in making all parts of India acknowledge his paramount sovereignty. The exact date of Samudragupta is not known. He must have lived a ripe old age and must have enjoyed a reign of peace and prosperity.

2. Bring out the salient features of Gupta's administration ?

In the history of ancient India, the Gupta emperors ruled for 160 years from 320 C.E. to 480 C.E. During this period the reigns of Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II Kumaragupta and Skandagupta have been described by the historians as the Golden age. This age has been compared with the age of Pericles in Greece and that of Augustus in the history of Rome. The country witnessed Golden Age as progress was achieved as a result of the political unity and stability that has been achieved

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by Samudragupta and Chandragupta-II. They were also great patrons of literature, art and architecture.

Gupta administration is known from the inscriptions and from the writings of Fahien who visited the Gupta empire during the time of Chandragupta - II. The Guptas did not possess a big army. The feudatories supplied the troops, and this naturally contributed to the assertion of independence by the chiefs when the opportunity arose.

The king was assisted by a council of ministers whose office was mostly hereditary. They were mostly drawn from the cadre of Kumaramatyas which denotes either the son of an Amatya, the minister or prince. The officers, viz Mantri, Senapathi, Mahadandanayaka Sandhivigrahika are known from the inscription. Besides the ministries, reference is made to Vinayasthi-histhapaka Mahapratihara (Chamberlain) Bhataivapati (Chief of army and cavalry) and Ranabhandagarika (Master - General of the military stores).

The empire was divided into Bhuktis (provinces) and they were under Uparika, Maharajas or Goptris. The next division is called Vishaya which had Vishayapati. Often this post was held by officers like Nagarasresthi (head of the city guild), Sathavaha (head of the merchant guild), Prathanmakulika (President of the artisan guild), Prathama Kayastha (Chief of the writers) and Pustapals (the keeper of the record). Each Vishaya was sub divided into geanas. The Gramadhyaksha was assisted by a council. Panchamardala, which consisted of the Grama Vriddas or the village elders.

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Write a note on the achievements of Chandragupta Vikramaditya ?

Chandragupta -II ruled for forty years and was known popularly as Vikramaditya. His victory over the Sakas and saving the honour of Dhruvadevi have won him heroic and legendary fame. The play Chandragupta a drama written by Visakhadatta makes use of this above episode for its plot. He conquered the Sakas and annexed Western India. He married Kubernaga of the Naga family whose daughter's marriage to Rudrasena-II of the Vakataka dynasty became part of the Gupta empire. His reign is best remembered for his patronage of art and literature. The renowned poet and play writer Kalidasa was a member of his court. Fa-hien the Chinese pilgrim visited during this period.

2. Examine the causes for the decline of the Gupta's Empire ?

After Skandagupta, Purugupta ruled for a short period. Although the imperial rule was continued by the sons of Purugupta there is evidence to show that the royal succession was challenged. Kumaragupta ruled in 474 C.E.

Budhagupta the son of Purugupta ascended the throne in 477 C.E and died probably in about 500 C.E. The feudatories like Jayanatha, Maharaja Lakshmana and others, did not acknowledge the imperial authority. The Vakatakas under Narendrasena seized the Southern part of the Gupta kingdom. The Gupta dynasty was decided and the names of successive kings that followed are uncertain. The Hunas under Toramana had conquered Punjab and large part of Western India upto Eran. The last

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known Gupta rulers are Narasimhagupta, Kumaragupta and Vishnugupta whose authority was nominal.

3. Analyse the development of Science and Technology under the Guptas?

In sciences also Gupta period achieved wonderful progress. The developments in the field of astronomy, as a result of the contacts with the Greeks, were expounded by the famous astronomer Aryabhatta in his work Aryabhattachiyam. He was responsible for making astronomy a distinct discipline. The occurrence of the eclipses was explained scientifically. He opined that the earth's rotation on its axis causes its shadow to fall on the moon, which led to the occurrence of the eclipse.

4. Give an account of the contribution of Guptas to the development of Art and Architecture ?

The Gupta age witnessed great progress in this field of fine arts. The Gupta coins revealed the artistic skill of the artisans. These coins are fine in shape and the names and Gupta picture - engravings of kings, queens and animals are remarkably artistic. This proves that the art of coinage had acquired perfection during the Gupta age.

Dance and Drama were patronized by the Gupta rulers. The art of terracotta was most popular and refined during the Gupta age. Hindu deities such as Vishnu, Surya, Kartikeya, Durga, Ganga and Yamuna. Birds and animals were prepared beautifully. The Gupta Emperors built the iron and stone pillars. The distinguishing features of these pillars were that they were not round but rectangular.

5. Write about the administration of Harshavardhana ?

Harsha was a great warrior as well as a great administrator. King was the pivot of administration. All administrative, legislative, and executive and judicial powers were vested in him. He was assisted by a council of Ministers. In addition to the council, there were other officials of state who assisted the king in the day to day administration. Among the higher officials mention may be made of Maharajadhiraja, Mahapratihara, Mahasandhivigraha.

For administrative convenience, the empire was divided into Bhuktis, Vishayas and Gramas. Bhukti was administration by Uparika, vishaya by Vishayapati and grama by Gramadhyaksha. The feudatories of Harsha were called Mahasamantha or Samanatha Maharaja. Punishments were severe. Harsha maintained a huge army. The commander-in-chief was known as Mahasenapati.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Write about the contributions of Harisena ?

Though he was not the eldest son, he was chosen by his father only because of his remarkable qualities. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed by his commander-in-chief Harisena.

2. Write a note on Rama Gupta ?

Devi Chandraguptam of Vishnukundina sketches the events after the death of Samudragupta, Ramagupta who faced the attack of the Saka king was forced to surrender his queen Dhruvadevi. Chandragupta by his valour drove away the Sakas and killed Ramagupta and saved the honour of the queen.

3. Analyse the contribution of Aryabhata to the scientific development ?

The famous astronomer a distinct discipline. The occurrence of the eclipses was explained scientifically. He opined that the earth's rotation on its axis causes its shadow to fall on the moon, which led to the occurrence of the eclipse.

4. Write about Fahien.

Fahien was the earliest of the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who visited India which they regarded as their holy land. From his young age, his father devoted him to the service of the Buddhist society and was sent to a monastery. After becoming a full fledged monk he undertook his journey to India in search of complete copies of the Vinaya Pitaka.

5. Explain the contents of Allahabad Pillar Inscription ?

Samudragupta's great ambition was to bring about the political unification of India. The Allahabad pillar inscription gives a long list of the kings defeated by Samudragupta were Naga Dutta, Chandravarman, Ganapati Naga, Naga Sena, Balavarman and Achyuta Naga.

6. Describe the Hunas invasion ?

The Hunas were a fierce nomadic race that originally lived in the neighbourhood of China. They were barbarians and uncivilised. By nature they were cruel. They used to loot the villages and cities and burn them on their way. They used to treat the people cruelly.

7. Describe Harsha's Maha Mokshaparisad ?

Harsha organised religious assembly known as Mahamoksha - Parishad at Prayaga in Allahabad. Harsha in his early days, was an ardent worshipper of Lord Shiva. Later, due to the influence of Hieun Tsang and his sister Rajyasree he became a Buddhist. The Prayaga assembly was convened once in five years.

8. Give an account of the writings of Hieun-Tsang ?

Hieun Tsang was a Chinese pilgrim who came to India in about 630 C.E. His main aim in coming to India was to get the authentic scriptures of Buddhism and also to visit the holy places of the Buddhist. He stayed here for 14 years.

CHAPTER - 6

AGE OF RAJPUTS

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Analyse the position of women during the time of Rajputs

During the five centuries of the Rajput rule, Hindu society underwent many changes. The caste system became more rigid and complex in this period. In the early part of the age, women occupied a high and respectable position in society. We come across many learned women, taking part in literary and religious debates and those trained in the arts of war and administration. Sugandha and Didda of Kashmir administered extensive kingdom as dowager queens. Ubhayabharati, the wife of Mandanamisra was a scholar herself and acted as an arbiter in the dispute between her husband and Sanakaracharya. Avantisundari, the wife of poet Rajashekhara was an exceptionally accomplished woman.

But in general, the condition of women deteriorated in this age. Many restrictions were imposed on marriage and the pratiloma marriage was prohibited (Upper cast Bride and Lower cast Groom).

2. Give a brief account on battles of Tarain ?

The annexation of Punjab by Mohammad alarmed Prithviraj Chauhan the ruler of Delhi and Ajmer. When Mohammad advanced into India with his army the Rajputs formed a great confederacy to resist the invader. This confederacy was headed by Prithviraj. The Rajput and Muslim forces met at the Trarain near Thanesar in 1191, and the Muslim army was driven away. But Mohammad returned with a huge army in 1192, to avenge his defeat. Battle was fought for a second time in the field of Tarain. The Rajputs met with a disastrous defeat. Prithviraj was captured and killed. Delhi and Ajmer were conquered by Muhammad. This was followed by the conquest of Saraswati, Samana, Kurukshetra and Hansi. Muhammad then returned to the capital, leaving his Lieutenant, Qutubuddin-Aibak in charge of his Indian possession.

3. Write about the Art and Architecture of Rajput Age?

The Rajputs gave remarkable stimulus to architectural and sculptural development in the country. They built numerous forts and magnificent palaces as at Kalinjar, Ajmer, Gwalior, Chittor and Udaipur. But the only remaining specimens of that age are the temples. But even these suffered immensely at the hands of iconoclastic Muslim invaders, especially in Rajasthan and Central India. It is said that 26 temples were demolished to provide materials for the Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque at Delhi, whereas the thousand pillars of the Arhai-Din-Jhopra at Ajmer came from at least 50 despoiled temples. However, the monuments that have survived the Islamic fury give us an idea of the high aesthetic ideals of the age.

The Jagannatha temple at Puri is no less striking than the above. The temple of the Sun at

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Konark is hailed as the supreme achievement of the architectural genius of Orissa. The temple is remarkable for its gigantic proportions and marvelous sculptures. Another important centre of the style is Khajuraho, the capital of the Chandellas. A beautiful variation of the Nagara style is found in Rajputana and Gujarat. The two Jain temples built by two merchant brothers Vastupala and Tejapala on the Mount Abu are the best specimens of the Gujarati style.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Write about Prithviraj Raso?

These try to connect the Rajput's with the solar and lunar Kshatriya dynasties of the Epic times. Another interesting account about the origin of the Rajputs is mentioned by the Hindi poet, Chand Bardo in his Prithviraj Raso.

2. Importance of Rajatarangini?

Kalhana-Rajatarangini (First historical book in India) and it mentioned about Kashmiri rulers i.e. Karkotaka, Uthpala, and Lohara dynasties. Firdoushi - Shah Nama, Al Beruni - Tarikh - e-Hind, are the important literary sources.

3. What are the writings of Bhoja?

Bhoja (1010-1055 C.E.) was one of the great ruler of the Paramara dynasty. Bhoja built Bhojapuri city. He established a university such as BhojaSala. After the Bhoja, the Solanki and Kalachuri dynasties came to an end.

4. Impact of Arab invasions ?

The Arabs were the first foreigners to invade India. They had peaceful commercial relations with India from ancient times. Their attitude towards India changed after the advent of Islam. They got united in the name of Islam and political ambition aroused in them. They conquered Syria, Egypt, North Africa and Spain. They prepared a plan to conquer Afghanistan and Sind.

CHAPTER - 7

SOUTH INDIAN KINGDOMS

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Write about the establishment of the Badami Chalukyan Kingdom?

The Chalukyas were the most important dynasty, which brought about the political unification of Deccan in the sixth century C.E. The Chalukyas were divided into three houses namely the Badami or Vatapi Chalukyas, the Kalyani Chalukyas and the Vengi Chalukyas. They were the contemporaries of the Pallavas of Kanchi. They have ruled South India from 6th, century C.E. to 8th, century of C.E. and again from 10th, century C.E. to 12th, century C.E. Some historians were of the opinion that the Chalukyas hailed from the native Kannada family. Dr. V.A. Smith opines that the Chalukyas belonged to the Gurjaras who came from Central Asia. But this view was rejected by many historians. According to the available evidence the Chalukyas were an indigenous Brahmin family related to the Kadambas of Karnataka.

2. Describe the Achievements of Narasimhavaram I ?

He was the son and successor of Mahendravarman. Early in his reign he defeated and killed Pulakesin II in the battle of Manimangalam. Badami or vatapi, the capital of the Chalukyas was destroyed. Narasimhavarmarman assumed the title of "Vatapikonda". Another great achievement of Narasimhavarmarman was the restoration of Manavarman, the Singhalese refugee in his court. The Pallava king sent two naval expeditions to Ceylon to restore him on the throne of Ceylon. He also fought with the Cholas and Pandyas and defeated them. The Chinese pilgrim Hieun-Tsang visited his court in 642 C.E. The city of Mamallapuram or Mahabalipuram was founded by him. Kanchi emerged as a great centre of learning. Bharavi lived in his court. Narasimhavarmarman had the title of "Mamalla".

The reign of the immediate successors of Narasimhavarmarman was not of great importance. During their time the Pallava-Chalukya conflicts continued. Literary activity and some of the famous temples were built in and around Kanchipuram. About the year 710 C.E. there was a dynastic change and the line of Simhavishnu came to an end.

3. Give an account of the contribution of Pallavas to the development of literature, art and architecture.

The Pallavas patronized Sanskrit language and study of Vedic literature. Kanchi emerged as a great centre of learning and culture. The Vedic colleges were located in temples endowed by the rich and the devout. The great poets 'Bharavi' and 'Dandin' lived in the court of Pallavas. Mahendravarman himself was a famous author. Various Buddhist and Jain monasteries and the Hindu temples were places where higher education was imparted. The University of Kanchi attracted many foreign

students. There was also a rich harvest of Tamil literature. The important compositions were the “Thevaram hymns, Tiruvasakam and Nalayira Prabandham.”

Art and Architecture :

As Dr. Smith observes, “The Pallava school of architecture and sculpture is one of the most important and interesting of the Indian schools”. The architecture during the Pallavas developed in four stages. They were associated with the names of the ruler who developed them. They were associated with the names of the ruler who developed them. They were (1) Mahindra style (2) Mamalla style (3) Rajasimha style (4) Nandivarman style.

4. Estimate the greatness of Raja Raja Chola ?

Raja Raja was the greatest among the Chola kings. He was the son of Paaantaka I and Vanava Mahadevi. His first great achievement was the destruction of the Chera navy at Kandalur Salai. In the South, he subdued the Pandyas. The northern portion of Ceylon was annexed to the Chola territory. He also conquered few territories from the Eastern Chalukyas, the Gangas and the Chalukyas of Kalyani. Thus Raja Raja extended his empire upto the Tungabhadra river. He was also said to have brought under his sway the Laccadives and Maldives.

Raja Raja was also a great administrator. He organized a highly centralized system of administration and accurate land survey and assessment of revenue. Though he was an ardent worshipper of Siva, he followed a policy of toleration. He built the famous Brihadesvara temple at Tanjore. This temple is the most beautiful specimen of Tamil architecture. In view of all his achievements Raja Raja deserves the title “The Great”.

5. Trace the development of local self-Government under the Cholas ?

The most remarkable feature of the Chola administration was the organization of the local government. This was organized on democratic-lines. Towns and Villages had the primary assemblies and larger towns had representative assemblies. There were two types of these assemblies called “Ur” and “Sabha”. The Ur was of the general type while the Sabha was exclusively to the Brahmadeya villages.

The village assembly functioned through its committees called “Variams.” The members of the committee were elected by the assemblies. Some of the committees were the Garden Committee, the Tank Committee, Committee of Justice and the Committee which looked after the ascetics, foreigners and orphans.

The village assemblies enjoyed sovereign authority in all matters of rural administration. They were the absolute proprietors of village communal lands and also controlled the private lands within their jurisdiction. They assessed the land revenue, collected the revenue and maintained a record of collection work. It was open to the audit of the officers of the king.

6. Discuss the achievements of Rajendra-I ?

Rajendra was the son and successor of Raja Raja. He conquered the kingdom of the Cheras. Ceylon was conquered in 1029 C.E. He also attacked and plundered the kingdom of the Chalukya king Somesvara I. He was the first Indian ruler who established the supremacy of Indian navy in the Arabian sea. In the north he advanced as far as the river Ganges. On this occasion he took the title of "Gangaikonda." His most important achievement was the expedition of Kadaram and Sri Bhoja or Sri Vijaya in about 1025 C.E. Rajendra built a new capital called Gangaikonda Cholaapuram. Some of the famous titles of Rajendra were Gangaikonda, Kadaramkonda, Mudikonda and Pandithachola.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Explain the causes for the fall of the Badami Chalukyas ?

They were also known as early Western Chalukyas. The Chalukyas of Badami ruled over Dakshinapatha (Territories between Vindhya mountain and the river Krishna). The first ruler of the dynasty was Jayasimha. He was succeeded by his son Ranaraga.

2. Describe the main features of Chalukyan style of architecture ?

The Chalukyan polity was based on hereditary monarchy with despotic powers. They believed in the Divine Right theory of kingship. The kings took the title "Sri Prithvivallabha." There was no formal council of ministers and the entire administration was carried on by loyal members of the royal family.

3. Explain the Achievements of Rajadhiraja - I ?

Rajadhiraja was the son of Rajendra. He was always in war with the neighbouring princes. He was killed by the Chalukya ruler in the battle of Koppam in 1052. On his death his brother Rajendra-II assumed power. He was said to have invaded as far as Kolhapur. He also defeated the Chalukyan king Somesvara I in 1062 C.E. at Kudal Sangamam.

4. Importance of Aihole inscription ?

Regarding the archaeological sources, mention may be made of Aihole pillar inscription of Pulakesin II.

5. Describe the Rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram ?

The reign of Narasimhavarman-I or Mahamalla saw the monolithic structure known as Rathas at Mahabalipuram.

6. Write about the achievements of Amoghavarsha ?

Amoghavarsha (814-878 C.E) was the most powerful and scholarly ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty. He was the son of Govinda-III, Amoghavarsha crushed. The revolts of his feudatory chiefs. Amoghavarsha established matrimonial alliances with Vijayaditya of Vengi.

CHAPTER - 8

THE AGE OF DELHI SULTANATE

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Write short essay on Iltutmish rule ?

Iltutmish belonged to the Ilbari tribe and hence his dynasty was named as Ilbari dynasty. His half brothers sold him as a slave to Aibak, who made him his son-in-law by giving his daughter in marriage to him. Later Aibak appointed him as iqtadar of Gwalior. In 1211 C.E. Iltutmish defeated Aram Baksh and became Sultan. He shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi. During the first ten years of his reign he concentrated on securing his throne from Lahore to Delhi. During the first ten years of his reign he concentrated on securing his throne from his rivals. In the meantime, Temujin Popularly known as Chengiz Khan, the leader of the Mongols, started invading Central Asia. He defeated Jalaluddin Mangabarni, the ruler of Kwarizam. Mangabarni crossed the river Indus and sought asylum from Iltutmish. Iltutmish refused to give him shelter in order to save his empire from the onslaught of the Mongols. Fortunately for Iltutmish, Chengiz Khan returned home without entering into India. In fact, the Mongol policy of Iltutmish saved India from the wrath of Chengiz Khan.

2. Was Razia Sultan a great administrator how?

Although Iltutmish nominated his daughter Razia as his successor, the Qazi of Delhi and Wazir put Ruknuddin Feroz on the throne. When the governor of Multan revolted, Ruknuddin marched to suppress that revolt. Using this opportunity, Razia with the support of Amirs of Delhi seized the throne of Delhi Sultanate. She appointed an Abyssinian slave Yakuth as Master of the Royal Horses. Also, Razia discarded the female apparel and held the court and led the army. This aroused resentment among the Turkish nobles. In 1240, Altunia, the governor of Bhatinda revolted against her. She went in person to suppress the revolt but Altunia killed Yakuth and took Razia prisoner. In the meantime, the Turkish nobles put Bahram, another son of Iltutmish on the throne. However, Razia won over her captor, Altunia, and after marrying him proceeded to Delhi. But she was defeated and killed. The fall of Razia paved the way for the ascendancy of the Forty. In the next six years, Bahram Shah and Masud ruled Delhi. There ensued a struggle for supremacy between the Sultans and younger son of Iltutmish, as Sultan.

3. Write about Allauddin Khilji Market reforms ?

Allauddin Khilji maintained a large permanent standing army and paid them in cash from the royal treasury. According to the Ferishta, he recruited 4,75,000 cavalry men. He introduced the system of dagh (branding of horses) and prepared huliya (Bio-data of soldiers). In order to ensure maximum efficiency, a strict review of army from time to time was carried out.

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The introduction of paying salaries in cash to the soldiers led to price regulations popularly called as Market Reforms. Alauddin Khalji established four separate markets in Delhi, one for grain; another for cloth, sugar, dry fruits, butter and oil; a third for horses, slaves and cattle; and a fourth for miscellaneous commodities. Each Market was under the control of a high officer called Shahna-i-Mandi.

4. Describe Mahammed bin Tughleq's is Token Currency ?

In 1329-30 Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced a token currency. There was a shortage of silver through out the world in the fourteenth century. Kublai khan issued paper money in China. In the same manner, Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued copper coins at par with the value of the silver tanka coins. But he was not able to prevent forging the new coins. The goldsmiths began to forge the token coins on a large scale. Soon the new coins were not accepted in the markets. Finally, Muhammad bin Tughlaq stopped the circulation of token currency and promised to exchange silver coins for the copper coins. Many people exchanges the new coins but the treasury became expty. According the Barani, the heap of copper coins remained lying on roadside in Thgulaqabad.

5. Sikinder Lodi and his contribution to Delhi Sultanate ?

Sikandar- Lodi (1489-1517 CE) was the greatest of the three Lodi Sultans. He brought the whole of Bihar under his control, many Rajput chiefs were defeated. He attacked Bengal and forced its ruler to conclude a treaty with him, and extended his empire from the Punjab to Bihar. He was a good administrator. Roads wer laid and many irrigational facilities were provided for the benefit of the peasantry.

Sikandar-Lodi succeeded by his eldest son Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526 CE) who was arrogant. He insulted his nobles openly in court and humiliated them. Those nobles who revolted were put to death. His own uncle, Alauddin revolted. Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of the Punjab was insulted and disaffection between Sulthan and courtier became very common. Greatly differences by the arrogance of Ibrahim, Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur to invade India. Babur marched against Delhi and defeated and Killed Ibrahim Lodi in the First battle of Panipat (1526) with this the rule of Delhi Sultanate came to an end.

6. Write short notes on Sufi ?

Sufism was a liberal reform movement within Islam. It had its orgin in Persia and spread into India in the eleventh century. The first Sufi saint Shaikh Ismail of Lahore started preaching his ideas. The most famous of the Sufi saints of India was "Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti", who settled in Ajmer which became the centre of his activities. He had a number of disciples who are called Sufis of the Chishti order. Another well known Sufi saint was 'Bahauddin Zakariya' who came under the influence of another famous mystic "Shihabuddin Suhrawardi". His branch of Sufi saints was known as the Sufis of the Suhrawardi Order. Yet another famous Sufi saint Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya who belonged to

the Chishti order and who was a very influential spiritual force. The preachings of these Sufis attracted even Hindus.

7. Explain the contribution of Ramananda and Kabir towards Bhakti Movement ?

Ramananda was born at Allahabad. He was originally a follower of Ramanula. Later he founded his own sect and preached his principles in Hindi at Banaras and Agra. He was a worshipper of Rama. He was the first to employ the vernacular medium to propagate his ideas. Simplification of worship and emancipation of people from the traditional caste rules were his two important contributions to the Bhakti movement. He opposed the caste system and chose his disciples from all sections of society disregarding caste. His disciples were; (a) Kabir a Muslim weaver (b) Raidasa, a cobbler (c) Sena, a barber (d) Sadhana, a butcher (e) Dhanna, a Jat farmer (f) Naraharai, a goldsmith and (g) Pipa, a Rajput Prince.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Write about Qutubuddin Aibak ?

Qutubuddin Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori, who made him the Governor of his Indian possessions. He set up his military headquarters at Indraprasta, near Delhi. He raised a standing army and established his hold Indraprasta, near Delhi. He raised a standing army and established his hold over north India even during the life time of Ghori. After the death of Ghori in 1206, Aibak declared his independence. He severed all connections with the kingdom of Ghori and thus founded the Slave dynasty as well as the Delhi Sultanate.

2. Write about Zile-e-Illahi ?

Balban the Sultan was known as Zile-i-illahi or God's shadow on earth and the recipient of divine grace. Balban introduced rigorous court discipline and new customs such as prostration and kissing the Sultan's feet to prove his superiority over the nobles.

3. Give an account on Aliya-Darwaza ?

Alauddin-Khalji added an entrance to the Qutub Minar called Alai Darwaza. The dome of this arch was built scientific lines.

4. Name the instruments on the raga's which were introduced by Amir-Khusrau ?

New musical instruments such as 'Sarangi' and 'Rabab' were introduced during this period. Amir Khusrau introduced many new ragas such as ghora and sanam. He evolved a new style of light music known as qawalis by blending the Hindu and Iranian systems.

5. Write about Man Kutuhal ?

Raja man Singh of Gwalior was a great lover of music. He encouraged the composition of a great musical work called man Kautuhal.

6. Give an account of writing of Amir-Khusrau ?

Amir Khusrau was the famous persian scholar of this period. He wrote a number of poems. he experimented with several poetical forms and created a new style of Persian poetry called Sabaq-i-Hind or the Indian Style. He also wrote some Hindi verses.

7. Teaching of Ramanuja ?

In the twelfth century, Ramanuja, who was born at Sriperumbudur near modern Chennai, preached Visishtadvaita. According to him God is Sagunabrahman. The creative process and all the objects in creation are real but not illusory as was held by Sankaracharya. Therefore, God, Soul, matter are real.

8. Impact of Kabir's Teachings ?

Among the disciples of Ramananda the most famous was Kabir. He was born near Banaras to a brahmin widow. But he was brought up by a Muslim couple who were weavers by profession. He possessed an inquiring mind and while in Benares learnt much about Hinduism. He became familiar with Islamic teachings also and Ramananda initiated him into the higher knowledge of Hindu and Muslim religious and philosophical ideas.

CHAPTER - 9

AGE OF MUGHALS

Long Answer Questions - 10 Marks

1. Discuss the main aspects of Mughal Administrative System ?

Mughal dynasty which remained in glory and grandeur in India for nearly 200 years was not because of their conquests and expansionist policy but their enormous contribution in the field of Administration. Of course it was Akbar who conceived and devised and became chief architect of the Mughal administration.

Central Government : Mughal Emperor was the head of the State and Government. Padshah was recognised by his subjects as god is representative on the Earth.

In the central Government a strong and experienced ministers were appointed to manage of State affairs. 'Diwan' or Vakil, was the most important among the council of ministers. He was revenue minister. He was the second after Padshah. He worked as a link between emperor and his fellow ministers. Diwan, Mirbakshi, Khan-e-Saman, (royal household) Sadr-Sadr- (exxlesiastical department) etc. ministers at central administration during Akbar's reign.

Provincial Administration : Akbar also created a sound provincial administration. He divided his vast empire into 14 Subas'. The administration of Suba' was organised as the replica or central administration. The Head of suba was subedar. The Subedar was assisted by other ministers and officers in the management of suba Administration .

Land Revenue Administration

Land revenue stood as the chief-source of income to the imperial treasury. The credit of formulating a more scientific and popular land revenue system during Akber's experienced Revenue minister Raja Todarmal. The total agricultural land in the empire was surveyed by revenue officials. Important revenue officials are Amil, Amalgujar, Karkoon, Qanango. Bitikchi, Patwari.

Military Organisation

Mughal army right from Babur's period was known for strong and excellent military strength. It consisted people from various races and groups. They include Mongols. Taimurids, Turks, Uzbeks. Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas etc. Imperial army under the direct control of emperor it was well trained. The Mansabdari" army was the brain child of Akbar.

Some levels were also given to Mansabdar. They were divided into 33 categories, the highest-mansabdar rank was 10,000. Akbar also introduced the system of 'Daag-Chehra' system. Mansab denotes rank or dignity of a military officer.

Society under Mughals

During the Mughal age some important social groups such as, Hindus, Afghans, Iranians, Mangols, Turks, Sikhs, Christians also lived in the society. The social structure under Mughals

became more flexible than, in the earlier period. In general the Society consisted of three main groups, royal family members, nobles, middle class. They worked in agriculture, factories, and in the houses of rich people.

Religious Conditions under Mughals

Mughal emperors followed a different religious policy. They were not so harsh towards Hindus like Delhi Sultans. Akbar followed a liberal religious policy. Mughals also maintained friendly relations with them. Akbar permitted Christians to construct a church at Lahore. Hindus and Muslims lived in their own traditional style. Both of them got influenced with each other's style of living. The Mughal period witnessed a significant and widespread development in cultural activity.

2. Write an essay on Sher Shah's Administration ?

Sher Shah waged extensive wars with the Rajputs and expanded his empire. His conquests include Punjab, Malwa, Sind, Multan and Bundelkhand. His empire consisted of the whole of north India except Assam, Nepal, Kashmir and Gujarat.

Sher Shah's Administration

Central Government :

Although his rule lasted for five years. He organized a brilliant administrative system. The central government consisted of several departments. The king was assisted by four important ministers:

1. Diwan-i- Wazarat : also called as Wazir in charge of Revenue and Finance
2. Diwan-i-Ariz : Defense Minister in charge of Army.
3. Diwan-i-Rasalat : Foreign Minister.
4. Diwan-i-Insha : Minister for Communication.

Provincial Administration :

Sher Shah's empire was divided into forty seven sarkars. Chief Shiqdar (law and order), Fotedar (treasurer) Karkuns (accountants) were in charge of the administration of each pargana. There were also many administrative units called iqtas.

Pargana Administration :

Each Sarkar was divided into several parganas. Shiqdar (military officer), Amin (land revenue), Fotedar (treasurer) Karkuns (accountants) were in charge of the administration of each pargana. There were also many administrative units called iqtas.

Village Administration :

Sher Shah also organised village administration. Hereditary village officials were continued. The village accountants, Choukidars, Patwaris assisted the government officials.

Land Revenue Administration :

Sher Shah earned a very great name in history due to his liberal and scientific land revenue policy. He realised that land revenue was the chief source of income. He divided the agricultural land into unit known as "Bigha", the land was divided into three categories on the basis of the quality of land. 1/3 of the produced crop was collected as land Tax. He abolished jagirdari system. He divided

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the agricultural land into unit known as “Bigha”, the land was divided into three categories on the basis of the quality of land. 1/3 of the produced crop was collected as land Tax. He abolished Jagirdari system. Sher Shah also issued “Pattas” Kabuliyath’s to farmers i.e. indicating the land under their control and the rate of land tax to be paid by them to the sultan.

Currency :

Sher Shah also brought certain modifications in the currency. His currency became a model to Mughals and East India company. The silver rupee which weighed 180 grains, containing 175 grains of pure silver formed the basis of the modern Indian rupee. It was known as ‘DAM’. He abolished mixed metallic coins. He also fixed the value of Gold, Silver and Copper coins.

Public Welfare Schemes - roads and saris

Sher Shah was also a great sultan, who has taken care of common people. He built many new roads and restored the old imperial road called the Grand Trunk Road. The important roads laid during his period were. The important roads laid during his period were.

1. Sonargaon to Lahore
2. Agra to Burhanpur
3. Jodhpur to Chittor and
4. Lahore to Multan

He also built more than 1700 sarais or rest houses on either side of the roads, shade and fruit plants were grown, water facility was arranged.

Judicial Administration :

Sher Shah was known for his wise Judgements. He appointed chief Qazi to take care of legal matters. To assist him Munisifs, and Shiqdars were also appointed. In order to control crimes in his kingdom, Shersah awarded severe punishments.

Police Administration :

Abbas Khan Serwani a contemporary historian described the solid police arrangements made by Shersah. He further stated the people of all ages can carry their ornaments on their head or body without fear of the or robber. At village level local head was incharge of police duties.

Buildings :

Purna Qila at Delhi was built by Shersah. The best building of Shersha’s time was his own mausolern at Sasram in Bihar, which is considered as one of the master pieces of Indian Architecture.

Estimate of Sher Shah :

Shersah Sur ruled for give Sultan and his reign has earned him a very respectable place in the annals of medieval History. He took special interest in all matters of administration and established a sound administration in his empire. After Sher Shah’s death in 1545 his successors ruled till 1555 when Humayun reconquered India.

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Explain Rajput policy of Akbar ?

The Rajput policy of Akbar was notable. He married the Rajput princess, the daughter of Raja Bharamal. It was turning point in the history of Mughals. Rajputs served the Mughals with great dedication. Many of them rose to the positions of military generals. Raja Bhagawan Das and Raja Man Singh were given highest positions in the administration by Akbar. One by one, all Rajput states submitted to Akbar. But the Ranas of Mewar continued to defy despite several defeats. In the Battle of Hadighati, Rana Pratap Singh was severely defeated by the Mughal army led by Man Singh in 1576. Following the defeat of Mewar, most of the leading Rajput rulers had accepted Akbar's suzerainty.

Akbar's Rajput policy was combined with a broad religious toleration. He abolished the 'pilgrim tax' and later the 'jiziya'. The Rajput policy of Akbar proved to be beneficial to the Mughal State as well as to the Rajputs.

2. Write a short note on Noorjahan ?

In 1611CE, Jahangir married Mehrunnisa who was known as Noor Jahan (Light of World). Her father Itimaduddaula was a respectable person. He was given the post of chief diwan. Other members of her family also benefited from this alliance. Nur Jahan's elder brother Asaf Khan was appointed as Khan-i-Saman, a post reserved for the nobles. In 1612, Asaf Khan's daughter, Arjumand Banu Begum (later known as Mumtaz), married Jahangir's third son, prince Khurram (later Shah Jahan). It was believed by some historians that Noor Jahan formed a group of "Junta" and this led to two factions in the Mughal court.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Importance of Baburnama ?

Babur was a great statesman and a man of solid achievements. He was also a great scholar in Arabic and Persian languages. Turki was his mother tongue. He wrote his memoris, Tuzuk-i-Babari in Chagatai Turki language. it provides a vivid account of India.

2. Main features of Din-i-ilahi?

In 1582, he promulgated a new religion called Din-i-ilahi or Divine Faith. It believes in one God. It contained good points of all religions. Its basis was rational. It upholds no dogma. It was aimed at bridging the gulf that separated different religious.

CHAPTER - 10

MARATHS AND RISE OF REGIONAL POWERS

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Explain the factors led to the rise of Marathas ?

The geographical location of Maratha region exercised a great influence in determining the character and shaping the history of the Maratha people. The maratwada region was enclosed on two sides by mountain ranges like the Sahyadri (Western Ghats), the Satpura and the Vindhyas, and protected by the Narmada and Tapti Rivers could create a number of easily defensible hill forts. As a result the conquest of this region has remained impregnable to the invaders. Further scanty rainfall and unproductive soil of the land made agricultural resources available to them very meager. This made Marathas to be very hard working by necessity. These precarious conditions made them more competent to accept the any kind of challenges.

In addition to the impact of geographical factors, the Bhakti movement saints of Maharashtra like Ekanath, Tukaram and Ramadas Preaching's brought about self awakening among the Marathas. This self awakening acted as a catalyst to forget their differences and to think and act as one group. This feeling of oneness was further bonded by the Marathi language and literature. Samarth Ramadas, the Guru of Shivaji, by his famous work 'Dasa Bodha' not only inspired Shivaji but the rest of the people to work for ideals of social reform and founding a kingdom to their own.

2. Write about the Asta Pradhan ?

At the time of coronation, Shivaji announced Asta Pradhan Mandal. Among the eight ministers, Peshwa happened to be the most powerful person after Chatrapati. Shivaji appointed Moropant Trimbak Pingle as the first Peshwa. Successors of Shivaji also depended heavily upon their Peshwas in the administration. When Sahu came out victorious from their foes and assumed the title of Chatrapati with the help of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath, then onwards Peshwa got most prominent place among the Maratha nobles. He made the office of Peshwa very powerful by paralyzing the powers of other Astapradhans. Total seven peshwas were ruled the Maratha kingdom from 1713 to 1818.

3. Write about the Balaji Vishwanath

Balaji Vishwanath hailed from Chitpavan Brahmin family from Konkan coast. He began his career as revenue clerk under the Maratha chiefs. He worked as Sar subedar of Poona (1699-1702) and Daulatabad (1704-07). During this time he maintained good relations with the Mughal Emperor, which helped him to come closer to Sahu. He excelled in diplomacy and won over many of the big maratha sardars to Sahu's cause. In recognition of the valuable services rendered by him, Sahu appointed him as Peshwa on 16th November, 1713. By virtue of superior talents and abilities, he made the Peshwa the

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real head of the Maratha empire. He made his office of the Peshwa hereditary, and Poona his headquarters. Thus, he was the founder of the Peshwa dynasty. Balaji Vishwanath took full advantage of the internal conflicts of the Mughal officials to increase Maratha power.

4. Write about the Baji Rao- I

Balaji Vishwanath was succeeded by his 20-year-old son Baji Rao-I. In spite of his youth, Baji Rao was a bold and brilliant commander and an ambitious and clever statesman. He received practical experience of diplomacy and statecraft from his father. He was been described as “the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji”. On account of his bravery and statesmanship he is regarded as the ablest of Peshwas.

His greatest ideal was “Hindupad Padshah” or a Pan Indian empire. Realizing the rottenness of the Mughal empire. Realizing the rottenness of the Mughal empire, he wished to strike at the withering trunk of the Mughal tree so that the flag of the Marathas should fly from the Krishna to the Indus. To realize the ambition, Baji Rao-I expanded his control over different regions. Baji Rao defeated Nizam’s army near Palkhed on 6th March 1728, and Nizam was forced to sign the treaty of Mungi Shivagaon. By this treaty the Nizam accepted the right of Sahu to levy taxes in Deccan and promised not to help Sambhaji against Sahu.

5. Write about the Third Battle of Panipat :

the Third Battle of Panipat marks a turning point in the annals of Modern Indian History. The cause of this battle was that, the Marathas under Raghunath Rao, had captured the Punjab which was in the dominion of Ahmad Shah Abdali. Therefore, Ahmad Shah Abdali advanced against them at the head of a strong force on 14th January, 1761, a fierce battle was fought at the historic field of Panipat.

The commander of the Maratha forces was Sadasiva Rao, and his second in command was Vishwas Rao, the son of the third Peshwa. Bhao was no doubt, a very able man, but he was haughty and imperious. He was advised by several experienced soldiers including Surajmal, the great Jat chieftain of Bharathpur, not to fight a pitched battle, but to adopt guerilla warfare. But, he paid no heed to expert’s advice. At this, Suraj mal went back with his army. On the other hand, Ahmed Shah Abdali was able to secure the cooperation of Rohillas and Nawab of Oudh.

6. Write about the Ranjith Singh

Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh empire played a key role in modern Indian History. He was born ‘on 13th November 1780 to Mahan Singh and Raj Kaur in Gujranwala, now in modern-day Pakistan. Mahan Singh was the chief of the Sukerchakia misl and controlled a territory in the West Punjab and his headquarters at Gujranwala. As a child Ranjith Singh suffered from smallpox which resulted in the loss of left eye. He fought his first battle along with his father at age of ten. Ranjit Singh’s father passed away in 1792 and the leadership of the misl fell upon the 12-year old Ranjit. His mother acted as regent till 1797, later on he took the administration in to his hands. He fully exploited

the political situation to his advantage and by following a ruthless of blood and Iron policy.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Write about the Dadaji Kondadev :

Shivaji along with his mother had to shift to Poona under the guardianship of Dadaji Kondadev. An able and talented Brahmin Dadaji Kondadev made Shivaji an expert soldier, and an efficient administration.

2. Write about the Samardha Ramdas :

The writings of the had inspired Shivaji with boundless zeal for Hindu religion and love for mother land. The result of all this was that, Shivaji made up his mind to wield the Marathas into one nation and free his country from the Muslim rule.

3. Write about the Afzal Khan :

Shivaji again started his raids in 1656, on the Bijapur territory. In 1656 he captured the fort of Javali by defeating Chandra Rao More. Javali henceforth became the strategic centre of Shivaji's military operations. He occupied the North Konkan and the fort of Kalyan. He occupied the North Konkan and the fort of Kalyan. He plundered Daman, the port town of the Portuguese. In 1659, the Sultan of Bijapur sent his powerful and experienced general Afzal Khan, to capture Shivaji.

4. Write about the Treaty of Purandar :

He succeeded in defeating Shivaji at Purandar and concluded a treaty. By the resultant treaty of Puranadar (1665), Shivaji surrendered 23 out of 35 forts, worth annual income of 4 lakh Hons. At the same time Mughals agreed Shivaji's control over the some parts of the Bijapur. Besides, Shivaji's son was enrolled as a mansabdar of 5000 zat in the Mughal army.

5. Write about the Treaty of Amrithsir :

The British in order to prevent the French advance into India, began negotiations with Ranjith Singh and concluded a treaty of Amritsar in 1809. According to the treaty Ranjith Singh sovereignty over all the territory north of Sutlej, was recognized by the British. When Shah Shuja, the grand son of Ahmad Shah Abdali was ousted.

CHAPTER - 11

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Discuss the causes and results of Carnatic Wars.

When the French and the English fought with each other in Carnatic for the first time, its political condition was in a fluid state. In 1740 the Marathas attacked the Carnatic region.

First Carnatic War (1746-48) :

In Europe, when Austrian War of Succession was going on, these powers fought the first Carnatic war in India. Difference arose between the French and the English over the control of Madras. The fierce battle took place at St. Thome. In Europe they signed the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The English and the French agreed to give back the possessions which were captured during the war. This war clearly exhibited the French Supremacy and the skill of Dupleix. The English failed to defend Madras.

Second Carnatic War (1748-56) :

Both the companies were waiting for the opportunity to begin a war. The war of succession after the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk in Hyderabad was between Nazir Jung son and Muzzafar Jung his daughter's son grandson. In Carnatic region there was a power struggle between Anwaruddin and Chanda Saheb. Muzzafar Jung and Chanda Saheb made an alliance with the French. Anwaruddin was defeated and killed by the combined forces in the battle of Amboor. This war came to an end by the Treaty of Pondicherry. As per the treaty, both companies agreed not to interfere in the disputes of local rulers and sealed the fate of the French Governor Dupleix.

Third Carnatic War (1756-63) :

This war was an echo of Seven Year War in Europe between France and Britain. In this war French forces were defeated very badly. The French settlements in Jinjee and Chandranagore were captured by the Britishers. The War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in the year 1763. Pondicherry was given back to the French, but they were not allowed to fortify. The French dream of setting up an empire in India came to an end paved the way for British Supremacy.

2. Write a short note on the Mysore wars ?

All the native rulers like the ruler of Nizam, Mysore rulers and the Marathas sought the help of English to defeat the other native ruler.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69):

Mysore was one of the important and independent states in India. Haider Ali was working under the Wodeyar Royal family and later he established himself as de facto ruler during the Carnatic Wars. The alliance attacked Mysore which is known as the first Anglo-Mysore War 1766-1769. Hyder occupied

the whole of Carnatic region. In this war the British were defeated and signed the Treaty of Madras.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84):

This war broke out due to the violation of Treaty of Madras by the British. When Mysore had war with Marathas, the English didn't support Haider. Haider Ali waged war along with his son Tipu Sultan. While the war was going on Haider Ali died of Cancer. His son Tipu Sultan continued the war. It ended with the Treaty of Mangalore.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1789-92) :

The third war was fought between (1789-92) and in this Tipu Sultan was defeated by Cornwallis. Srirangapatnam was captured by the English. The war came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1798-99):

Tipu Sultan wanted to regain his lost territories and the fourth Mysore war broke out (1798-99). Wellesley the Governor General with his allies defeated and killed Tipu Sultan. A boy of the erstwhile Mysore royal family was installed as a ruler and concluded a subsidiary alliance with the English.

Very Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks
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1. Discuss the terms of Treaty of Allahabad ?

Through the Treaty, Shah Alam-II the Mughal Emperor granted the right to English East India Company the right of collecting Diwani along with the police and judicial powers. They also got a free trade right in Awadh.

2. Write about the provisions of the Treaty of Srirangapatnam ?

The third Mysore War was fought between 1789-92 and in this Tipu Sultan was defeated by Cornwallis. Srirangapatnam was captured by the English. The war came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792.

3. Achievements of Dupleix ?

Joseph Francois Dupleix was born in 1697 with his father's influence he was placed in high position at Pondicherry. With his abilities he was promoted as the Governor of Chandernagore.

4. Write about the contribution of Robert Clive ?

Clive was an administrator turned into a soldier. He came to India as a clerk. He wasn't interested in that and took military training. Clive quickly learnt as a soldier how to face dangers with strong determination.

5. Write about Black-Hole Tragedy ?

During this occupation of Calcutta the Black-Hole tragedy occurred. 146 English men were captured and kept in a small room, as the place was very small, 123 English men were suffocated to death.

CHAPTER - 12

EARLY UPRISINGS AGAINST BRITISH RULE

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. What were the reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857 ?

The spread of the revolt was limited to certain areas of Northern India. Southern India's participation in the revolt was almost nil. In Northern India, West Rajasthan, madhya Bharat and Bengal did not take part in this revolt. The British recruited soldiers more from among the Indians and also were able to get the help from the other corners of British empire. The lack of support from the various groups reduced their fighting spirit. There was no Planning and co-ordination among the leaders of the revolt. There were less number of capable leaders on the Indians Side. Rani Laxmi Bai, Nana saheb, Tantia Tope were the few efficient leaders. But there was no co-ordination among them. But on the British side there were Campbell, Havelock, Hume, Rose etc. The English soldiers and the Commanders fought with great focus to put an end to the revolt. The diplomatic skill of the British was the main tool which helped them to gain success. They had the power and authority. They used all the facilities to put an end to the revolt. These were few reasons for the failure of the 1857 revolt. But it made the people of India to realise the need for co-ordination and unity.

2. List out the results of 1857 revolt ?

1. The revolt of 1857 ended the company's rule. From 1858 instead of company, the British crown started ruling our country. From 1858 Indian administration was taken care of by the British Crown.
2. There was no policy of expansion of their territories. They stopped it for some time. The native rulers were allowed to adopt in case of absence of a natural heir.
3. The pattern of Indian army changed. They recruited more British soldiers. British soldiers were provided with the best war equipment of the world.
4. All the higher administrative posts were given to the Europeans. From 1861 ICS examination were held in London.
5. The Attitude of the British changed. They had lot of hatred towards the Indians.
6. Economic exploitation of the Britain continued. They wanted more money and resource.
7. They terrorised the Indians by hanging the people on the cross roads. Punishments were very heavy and severe for the people who participated in the revolt.

3. Narrate the nature of 1857 revolt ?

As per few historians the event of 1857 was a Mutiny or the unhappiness of the few sepoys and common people. Few historians and patriots considered this as the First War of Indian Independence.

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Though it started as a Sepoy Mutiny, slowly it assumed the nature of mass rebellion. As per Lord Canning it was a National War more than insurrection. Some opined that it was an outburst of their religious sentiments. Some felt that it was fought against the racial discrimination of the British power and authority. The 1857 rebellion was neither a Sepoy Mutiny, nor a National War of Independence where many participated. But it was the main event which made all sections of the people come together and fight.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. What was the immediate cause of the revolt ?

The last and immediate causes which triggered the anger was introduction of new Enfield Rifle. In 1856 the Government introduced Enfield rifle. The top of the cartridge of the rifle should be removed by mouth before loading into the gun. There was a rumour that the cartridges were greased by the fat of cow and pig. This angered both the Hindus and the Muslims. The sepoys used the same cartridge to fight against the alien rule.

2. What made Rani Laxmi Bai to join the revolt ?

Rani Laxmi Bai fought very bravely. But when Sir Hugh Rose captured Jansi, she was forced to move away from the place. She joined with Tantia Tope and fought at Gwalior. Tantia Tope took the leadership of rebel group at Gwalior.

3. Write a short note on Queen Victoria's proclamation ?

A Royal Darbar was held in Allahabad in the year 1858. Lord Canning, who was the first viceroy and last Governor-General of India, read the proclamation in Allahabad Darbar. The Act of 1858 mentioned that the India would be governed in the name of British Crown.

4. Write about Mangal Pandey's role as a soldier who started revolt ?

Mangal Pandey from Barrackpur regiment burst out with anger. On 29 March 1857 he fired a British sergeant and started the revolt. Meanwhile Mangal Pandey was captured and hanged. In April, Meerut battalion refused to use the cartridge and they were given 10 years rigorous imprisonment.

5. Write about Begum Hazrat Mahal ?

Nana Sahib, Begum Hazrat Mahal fled to Nepal and remained there till the last days of their life. More or less by July 1858 the revolt was crushed by the British completely.

CHAPTER - 13

SOCIO - RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Write about the contribution of Raj Ram Mohan Roy to the Socio-Religious reform Movement?

Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833) was the pioneer of socio-religious movements in the 19th century. He was a brilliant product of Western education. He was, in fact, the first "Modern man" in India. He was born in 1772 CE, at Radhanagar in Burdwan district in West Bengal. At the age of 16, he acquired mastery over Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic language. His thoughts were also influenced by Sufism and Kuran. His study of Hebrew, Greek and English enabled him to penetrate into the Christian teachings. Ram Mohan believed in monotheism and opposed to idol worship. In 1803 AD, he published a Persian treatise called "A Gift to the Monotheists".

He also established "Atmiya Sabha" in Calcutta in 1815. Its aim was to propagate monotheism and to fight against evil customs and practices in Hinduism. A true humanist and a reformer, he wanted to raise the Hindu Society from the slough of superstition and despondency. With this object, he founded the Brahma Samaj. The Samaj was open to all irrespective of caste, creed and religion. It became a platform for the spread of education and other reforms.

2. Give an account of the contribution of Swami Vivekananda ?

Vivekananda was the notable amongst those who revealed to the world about the greatness of Indian Culture. He was born in 1863 at Calcutta. His original name was Narendranath Datta. He lived in severe poverty after the death of his father. He began to doubt about the existence of God, at that time he met Ramakrishna Paramahansa. Ramakrishna Paramahansa influenced the life of Vivekananda and he considered him as his spiritual Guru. He became a great Philosopher. Since then he came to be known as Swami Vivekananda. He carried the message of Ramakrishna Paramahansa throughout the world. He attended the Parliament of World Religions in 1893 at Chicago as the spiritual representative of India. There were nearly 5000 delegates where he addressed about the Hinduism and its philosophical outlook, which would see all religions as equal. His speech influenced many western and eastern nation philosophers. He accepted the invitations from all and toured many countries and spoke about spiritual greatness of our nation.

3. Write about the contribution of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar to the Depressed classes ?

Dr.Ambedkar was a leader of the depressed classes in India. He was as more than a Messiah of the Dalits. His original name was Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar. He was born on April 14, 1891 in Mahar family at Mhow, Madhya Pradesh During his student life he has faced caste discrimination. After passing matriculation examination and with the scholarship of the Maharaja of Baroda, he started for

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higher studies. He went to America and joined Columbia University, where he passed M.A. Examination. Later he obtained the Doctor of Philosophy.

After returning from abroad, settled as lawyer in Bombay. He emerged as a social reformer and the leader of the depressed classes. His main aim was to try and lead the depressed classes towards social, political and economic equality. He wrote a number of books, brought out journals and set up institutions to promote the interests of depressed classes. In 1920 he started a paper called "Mook Nayak". In 1924 he established "Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha" in Bombay to promote education and for socio-economic development of depressed classes.

Dr. Ambedkar formed Independent Labour Party in 1936 against the brahmanical and capitalist structures in the society. In 1942 Dr. Ambedkar founded Scheduled Castes Federation to campaign for the rights of the Dalit community. In 1950's he started new sect "Neo-Buddhism" and encouraged the Dalits to join it.

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Write about the work of Ramakrishna Mission ?

It was founded by Swami Vivekananda in 1897 in memory of his spiritual guru Ramakrishna Paramhansa at Belur (West Bengal). Swami Vivekananda condemned untouchability and caste system. He worked for the equal treatment of all human beings. The main aim of the mission is "Service to man is service to God".

2. Analyse the work done by Jothiba Phule ?

In Western India Jotiba Govinda Phule struggled to uplift the lower castes. Jyotiba was born in 1827 in a Mali caste. His family was supplying flowers and garlands to the Peshwa family and came to be called Phule. Jothiba resented the supremacy of the Brahmins over the other castes. He was also critical of the Indian National Congress and its leaders for neglecting the interests of the weaker sections.

3. Give an account of the role of Narayana Guru in the temple entry movement ?

Sri Narayana Guru was the leader of the temple entry movement. He was born in 1854 in Ezhava family near Trivendram. The Ezhavas along with some others in Kerala were considered untouchables by the Hindus of the Kerala, the depressed classes were subject to great temples.

4. Write a short note on the contribution of Periyar ?

E.V Ramaswami Naicker led the anti caste, anti-religion and self-respect movement. He was popularly known as Periyar (Great sage in Tamil). E.V Ramaswami Naicker was born in a Balija family at Erode, Tamilnadu. He was proficient in Kannada, Telugu and Tamil languages. In the beginning he worked in Congress party and led Vaikom Satyagraha (Kerala) for the forcible entry of temples for the

non-brahmins. Because of the differences with Mamatma Gandhi, Periyar left the Congress and joined Justice Party.

5. Give an account of Deoband Movement ?

The Movement started with the establishment of Dar-ul-Islam at Deoband. It was an off shoot of the Wahabi Movement. It attracted the students from all over the World. Dar-ul-Islam was founded by two theologians Muhammad Qasim Nanautari and Rashid Ahmad Gangoli in 1867 C.E.

6. Write about the main principles of Arya Samaj ?

This Samaj was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswathi in 1875. He studied Vedas and devoted his time to propagate the vedas. The Samaj rejected caste system, untouchability, idol worship, animal sacrifice, polygamy, and chld marriage. They established vedic schools which worked for the equality of all the DAV (Dayananda Anglo-Vedic) schools were started by the followers through out India.

CHAPTER - 14

NATIONAL MOVEMENT - EARLY PHASE

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Assess the significance the Surat Congress ?

While the differences between Moderates and Extremists were growing, the Congress session was held in 1907 at Surat. The 105 Benaras session of Congress was presided over by Gopala Krishna Gokhale, a true Moderate. The Extremists tried to capture the presidentship in Calcutta session of Congress in 1906, but failed as the Moderates diplomatically proposed position. However they wanted to win over atleast in Surat in 1907. Moderates proposed Rash Behari Ghosh for the presidentship while Extremists named Lala Lajapathi Rai as their candidate. Extremists grew angry as the self governance, boycott of foreign goods and national education were not included in the agenda. Lajapathi Rai. withdrew from the contest. Tilak requested permission to speak, but was rejected. There was commotion and utter disorder in the meeting. Moderates expelled Extremists from the Congress.

2. Write an short note on Minto-Morley reform, 1909 ?

When Swadeshi Movement weakened, the British Government made certain constitutional reforms in the form of Indian Councils Act of 1909 to satisfy the Moderates. The Act is called Minto-Morley Reforms named after Minto, the Viceroy and Morley, the Secretary of State.

According to the ACt the central and provincial legislatures wer expanded. The central legislature was raised from 16 to 60 members of which 37 are official members and 23 are unofficial members. The bigger provincial legislatures were raised to 50 and the smaller to 30. Indian members were given the right to put questions and propose resolutions on certain issues in the cental legislatures. The Indian members were permitted to discuss and criticize the budget. The most important provision of the Act is allotment of separate electorates to Muslims.

3. Discuss the features of Home Rule Movement ?

The second phase in the Age of EXtremists is Home Rule Movement. As the Swadeshi Movement subsided by 1908, a state of political inactivity existed. The arrest of Tilak and the split between Moderates and Extremists are the causes for the lull. However with the release of Tilak in 1914, and the commencement of First World War in the same year the politics in India got heated up. Annie Besant turning towards Indian politics gave new strength to the movement. England, one of the allies of the First World War, employed Indian armies to fight on the side of allies. This was not accepted by Indians. The severe restrictions imposed by the British government on the people also provoked another movement in India. Home Rule Movement is the movement fought for achieving self government to Indians keeping them with in the sovereignty of the British. The leaders of the

movement were Annie Besant and Tilak.

Very Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Write about the W.C. Banerjee ?

The first meeting of the Congress was held at Bombay under the presidency of Mr. W.C. Banerjee, a prominent Bengalee Barister. It was attended by only 72 delegates. The thin attendance was due to the absence of the prominent leaders like Surendranath Banerjee and others as they were attending the session of the Indian National Conference in Calcutta.

2. Write about the Dadabai Naoroji ?

Dadabai even built up the theory of economic foundation of Indian nationalism. He pointed out that Indian economy was subjected to heavy "Drain". The drain of India's resources resulted in the exploitation of the country. Dadabai in his book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" expounded the "Drain theory". From the economic and political point of view, it is remarkable to find Dadabai pleading for the restitution of "Natural Rights" of Indians in the economic sphere.

3. Write about the Bankim Chandra Chatterjee ?

The song of Vande Mataram written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee which was frequently quoted in his novel "Ananda Math" was sung by huge crowds on the first day of the freedom movement. The Vande Mataram that personifies the country as mother, offers salutes to her and glorifies her.

4. Write about the Surat Congress Session ?

While the difference between Moderates and Extremists were growing, the Congress session was held in 1907 at Surat. The 1905 Benaras session of Congress was presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a true Moderate. The Extremists tried to capture the presidency in Calcutta session of Congress in 1906, but failed as the Moderates diplomatically proposed the name of Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old man of India, for the prestigious position.

5. Write about the Ghadar Party ?

Ghadar Party was founded by the Indian revolutionaries in America. Ghadar means revolt. A journal by name Ghadar was started. It was brought out in four languages namely English, Urdu, Marathi and Gurmukhi. The journal spread the revolutionary ideas in India and abroad. The organization also came to be known as Ghadar Party.

CHAPTER - 15

NATIONAL MOVEMENT - LATER PHASE

Long Answer Questions - 10 Marks

1. Write an account of the Non Co-operation Movement, 1920-22.

Among the many things that fuelled the anger was the aftermath of the Hunter Commission, when General Dyer was awarded 30000 pounds. As a result, the Indian leaders launched the Non cooperation movement, a movement that has great significance in the history of the freedom struggle. It was Gandhiji's idea to start this movement, as he believed non-cooperation alone would give them Swaraj in a year. The movement commenced on 1st August 1920, soon after the demise of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak with resolution passed by a special Congress session at Calcutta in September 1920.

The non-cooperation movement had two wings, the boycott programme and the constructive programme.

Boycott Movement :

1. The return the titles received by the British and surrendering of honorary titles.
2. Boycott of government functions.
3. Boycott of educational institutions wedded to government curriculum the students.
4. Resignation of government jobs.
5. Boycott of courts.
6. Boycott of foreign goods and clothes.
7. Boycott of elections to be conducted to the legislatures.
8. Boycott of the proposed visit of the Crown Prince of England to India in 1921.

Constructive Programme :

1. To collect funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.
2. To weave yarn and produce Khadi cloth
3. To eradicate untouchability.
4. To educate the people in favour of prohibition of liquor.
5. To establish national schools and colleges.

Importance of Non-cooperation Movement :

The Non-cooperation movement, also called as the people's movement was a wide spread movement wherein people from all sections of the society participated in it and thereby towards the freedom struggle. Its significance was seen throughout the struggle as awareness was spread among the people, People understood the importance of raising a voice against untouchability, of prohibition, of friendship between the Hindus and Muslims. The movement raised importance of consciousness of the spirit of freedom. It encouraged the production of the Khadi cloth and importation of the foreign cloth. It was

drastically reduced.

2. The Role of Mahatma Gandhi's in Freedom Movement ?

Introduction :

History took a new turn with the entry of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi during the freedom struggle. His contribution to the Indian National Movement was un-parallel and immensely significant.

Life History :

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) was born on the 2nd of October in Porbandar of Saurashtra. He studied Law and became a barrister at a very young age and left to South Africa in 1893 where he fought against the racial discrimination through Satyagraha for the Indians in Natal.

Early Movements :

In 1917, Gandhi used Satyagraha to fight for the farmers of Champaran in Bihar where the European planters had established Indigo farms and factories. Gandhiji employed Satyagraha in this situation and there by the Government appointed Champaran Agrarian Committee with Gandhi as one of its members.

Rowlatt Satyagraha :

In 1917 the Government of India had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Justice Sydney Rowlatt to investigate "Revolutionary Crime" in the country and to recommend legislation for its suppression and as a result the Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.

Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre :

The Amritsar massacre was a response to the movement against the Rowlatt Act. Punjab leader Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested on the 9th April to protest the same, a public meeting was held on the 13th April. Nearly 10000 non violent protesters assembled at Jallianwallah Bagh when General Reginald Byer fired on the crowd for ten minutes killing and injuring thousands. Rabhindranath Tagore, as a protest returned his knighthood conferred on him by the British, Gandhi returned his "Kaiser-e-hind" title too.

3. Estimate the role of Subash Chandra Bose in India's struggle for freedom ?

The Forward Bloc was a result of differences between Subhas Chandra Bose and Gandhi. It was formed in 1939. Bose took the Second World War as an opportunity to strike back at the British. Hence when the British grew suspicious of him, they interned him. However, Bose escaped and reached Berlin, the Capital of Germany. Bose was unable to get any concrete assurance from Hitler but he was confident of Germany's support to India against the British. Hence he recruited people and trained the soldiers for any eventual war. However, on the eastern sector, Japan emerged victorious and defeated Britain, occupied Singapore and marched towards India.

Simultaneously, Ras Behari Bose and Mohan Singh, revolutionaries, raised an armed force,

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called it the Indian National Army (INA). They invited Bose to take up leadership. Bose accepted and became the Commander-in-chief of the Azad Hind Fauz or the INA. Bose reached Tokyo in 1942 and was cordially received by the Japanese Premier. Bose gave a call of “Chalo Delhi” to the Azad Hind Fauz. He wanted to take the help of Germany and Japan to fight against the British in India. There was a women’s regiment in the INA too known as the ‘Jhansi Rani Regiment’. Captain Lakshmi was its commander.

The Japanese government handed back Andaman and Nicobar islands to Bose which was earlier occupied by the British. A division under the commandship of Shah Nawaz Khan reached Rangoon. The Azad Hind Fauz with 3000 soldiers called as the Liberation Army started marching towards India and occupied Kohima in Assam and established people’s rule there. It occupied Moirang area near Imphal and hoisted the Indian National Flag.

The march slowed down due to lack of supplies. By 1945, the British forces defeated the INA and occupied Burma. Though INA was unable to achieve its goal, it was able to inspire Indians with its valor, courage and self-confidence. It inculcated patriotism among the Indians.

After the war ended, the British government started in Delhi open trial of the soldiers the INA attracting wide attention in India. Nehru and other lawyers in Congress defended the INA soldiers. The widespread admiration and sympathy annoyed the British. Japan announced the death of Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945 in a plane crash.

Short Answer Questions - 5 Marks

1. Give an account of the Khilafat Movement ?

Khalife means the religious head of Islam. It so happened that when Turkey was defeated by England in the World War I, the Sulthan of Turkey lost many of his powers including his position of Khalifa. Hence the Indian Muslims started a movement against the British, thereby the movement came to be known as the Khalifat Movement. The objective of this movement was to restore the statue and dignity of the Khalifa to the pre-war position. An all Indian Khilafat Committee was formed in March, 1919 with the Ali brothers-Shaukat Ali and Mohammed Ali, Moulana Azad and Hakim Azmal Khan leading the committee.

17th October 1919 was observed as the Khalifat Day. A Hartal was observed throughout the country. Even Gandhiji lent his support to this movement as he was this as an opportunity to unite the two communities and encourage Muslims to initiate non-cooperation movements to achieve their aims. Gandhi was successful and was hailed as a great leader.

2. Estimate the work of Swaraj Party ?

The non-cooperation movement was a movement of passive resistance against the British. But when the movement took a different turn, Gandhi called it off abruptly which was not appreciated by

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some leaders, they proposed elections to enter the legislatures to obstruct the British government. Desh Bandhu Chittaranjan Das who argued that staying away from the legislatures invariably harmed the interests of the Nation. The ones who wanted to enter invariably harmed the interests of the Nation. The ones who wanted to enter invariably harmed the interests of the Nation. The ones who wanted to enter the legislature were known, as 'Pro-changers', Motilala Nehru, Vithal Bhai Patel and Srinivas Iyengar were a few pro-changers. However, Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhai Patel, Rajagopalachari, Ansari and a few others also known as 'No-Changers' opposed this move, as they believed that entering the legislatures would bring no good. They opined that it would crop up differences among the leaders and divert the attention from their ultimate goal or "Swaraj".

Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks

1. Write about Champaran Satyagraham ?

In 1917, Gandhi used Satyagraha to fight for the farmers of Champaran in Bihar where the European planters had established Indigo farms and factories.

2. Explain the salient features of Rowlatt Satyagraha ?

In 1917 the Government of India had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Justice Sydney Rowlatt to investigate "Revolutionary Crime" in the country and to recommend legislation for its suppression and as a result the Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.

3. Give an account of the deliberation of the round table Conference ?

The British decided to implement constitutional reforms for which British Prime Minister, Ramsay Macdonald, invited Indian representatives to England. The Round Table Conference was held from November 1930 to January 1931, which was attended by representatives of native rulers and political parties except the National Congress.

4. Write a note on the Simon Commission ?

Due to the growing animosity and hatred among the Indians towards the British, the British appointed a seven-member commission with Simon as its leader to examine the implementation of 1919 Reform Acts.

5. Explain the Mountbatten Plan ?

Mountbatten was appointed as the Viceroy of India in place of Wavell in 1947. It was also called June 3rd plan. He was ordered to complete the power transfer process in India by the Atlee government. Mountbatten had talks with both the Congress and the League. He tried his best to create an understanding between the two.