

~~149~~
~~300~~

Aanshika Gupta

aanshikagupta10@gmail.com

Test - 1 (5-Jan-2021)

Part-A

Ques 1

Medici Family -

- Was an influence in Italian Renaissance
- Patronised Artworks, Sculptures like Michaelangelo
- Traders from Venice

(B) Banabhatt -

- Wrote Harshcharithmanas
- Author, dramatist, Poet of Madhya Pradesh.
- Court poet of Harishwardhan

(C) George Castle -

- British Fortress in Madras
- One of the first few

Area under British rule

(D) Cripps Mission -

• Came in 1942 headed by Sir Stafford Cripps

• Seeks Indian support in World War - II

• Prepare a plan for constitution if all parties agree

(E) Sir Eyre Coote -

• British General defending territories in revolt of 1857

• Actively capture parts of U.P back.

Minhay - Us - Sisray

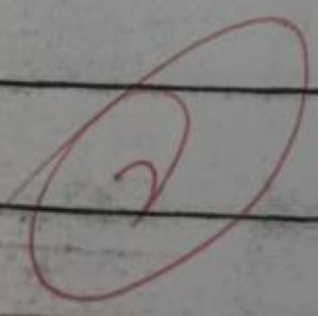
(a) Great Bath found in
- Harappan Indus Valley city
of Mohenjodaro

- Probably used for
Rituals and religious purposes
- Made of Bricks lined
with lime mortar

(H) Maximilien Robespierre -
- Head of Jacobins
(French revolutionary)

- Started Reign of
terror in France

- Pioneer in French
revolution, was the execut
through guillotine.



अंक संख्या

(J)

Mahmud Gawan -

(J)

Mountbatten Plan -

- Outlined in June 1947

- For effective transfer
of power from British to
India.

- Brought Independence
to the country and
Partition thereof.

(K)

Balaji Bai Rao -

- Peshwa under

Shahu Maharaja

- Was de facto ruler,

cleared way for further Peshwa

- Was son of Baji Rao

(2)

Blitzkrieg -

Strategy of attacking with lightning speed and withdrawing back

- Adopted by Hitler in World War-II

- Successful in conquering Norway, Sweden etc

(10) Dandi March -

- Marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience movement in April 1930

- Mahatma Gandhi with followers led a March from Sabarmati Ashram to

Dandi.

- Salt was made on shores
and laws were broken.

Ques 2

(A)

Late 18th century witnessed French Revolution, which gave the world concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in essence.

The Backdrop of this revolution constituted education by many philosophers through the years like -

• Jean Jacques ~~Robertson~~ - Rousseau -

- In his work he came up with the idea of Social Contract.

- Highlighted General w

and Representation by masses

- He is hence termed as father of Democracy

• ~~Montesquieu~~ - highlighted the

- It concept of

- Separation of power

- Accountability of Monarchy

• Voltaire - Attacked Clergy

- Demanded

separation of state from Religion

- Secularism

①

(12) Vernacular Press Act

Late 20th century saw rise in national consciousness of Indian masses. One of the main Reason for which was education through Journals.

To curb this British govt under Lord ~~Curtis~~ Curzon ~~was~~ brought Vernacular Press Act which aimed at -

- Putting ~~serious~~ sanction on Vernacular Journals and maggines.
- ~~Putting~~ Having a check on nationalist leaders.
- It decreed that no art shall be published without verification of govt.

As a consequence to this alternate ways of expressions were evolved, come Journals turned English overnight. And there was widespread dissatisfaction amongst the masses. (4)

(D) It is said that 1707, death of Aurangzeb is end of

Death of Aurangzeb 1707 marks the end of Medieval period in India. But beginning of End of Mughal Era started with Aurangzeb as -

- His reactionary religious policy led to dissatisfaction amongst many allies.

- Like Rajputs
- Sikhs
- Manathas
- Afghans etc

• His over ambitious Deccan policy was not only heavy on expenditure but dragging towards Army and Populace

• His lack of focus on consolidation of empire and mere expansionary ambition were shaking Mughal Foundation

• Mansabdari system became a bane, as state got divided in many small Mansabs and was heavy on exchequer.

• Weak successors and finally prolonged war of succession further came downfall of Mughal Empire

(E)

The 18th Century ~~was~~ marks watershed in human civilisation with its new inventions, mass ~~use~~ use of machines in production and rise of new Industrial era. Some of its consequences are -

- Rise in imperial ambitions, colonies now acted as source of raw material and market for finished goods
- Rise in Class divide with new labour class coming in picture
- Exploitation of labour, poor working conditions etc.
- More interconnected world, i.e. first wave of Globalisation.
- Rise in Socialism with some scholars like Jeremy Bentham.
- Urbanisation and Rise of Big cities like London, Manchester, Bombay etc.

Consequences of I.R. were multidimensional and inevitable.

(F)

Revolt of 1857 was a major effort in overthrowing British with support of leaders like Rani Lakshmi

Bai, Tanya Tope etc. But it

was soon suppressed as -

- Revolt was loosely organised with no proper communication channels amongst various leaders.

- Various leaders had independent and separate agendas based on personal interest.

- Masses were also not unified and many classes like Zamindars and Ruling class acted as Breakwater to Revolt.

- Primitive methods of fighting and Backward looking approach

- Restricted Geographical Reach to North and

Central India.

Even though suppressed
Revolt of 1857 was major event
to arouse national consciousness
amongst masses. (4)

G

Mohammed Bin Tughlak
reigned in India in 14th century

Md. Bin Tughlak reigned
over a huge territory in India
was often deemed as an intelligent
but indecisive ruler.

Some of his ideas which
created unrest in masses are

• Introduction of Token currency
which led to counterfeiting
and economic issues.

• Shifting of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in Deccan.

• His Lahore expedition, which burdened the exchequer.

W

• Fixing high rate of Land Revenue.

Given this he was a Philanthropist Ruler who took

many successful expedition,

Brought agriculture Reforms etc.

(H)

Brahma Samaj was setup by Raja Ram Mohan Roy as

a Reformist attempt and marked the beginning of Indian Renaissance.

Over the years people like Keshab Chandra and Devendranath Tagore associated with it.

Philosophy -

- Monotheism
- Say no to idol worship
- Rationalism and Humanism in Religion
- Had no ~~stand~~ on philosophy of Karma
- ~~Base~~ Reading scriptures, and upanishads in light of ~~of~~ SH humanism.
- Believed in Prayer.

Not only Brahma samay was Religious reformist movement but focused on social upliftment as well.

(5)

The year 1919 marked the ending of World War I with Treaty of Versailles. Terms of Treaty are -

• Germany to pay heavy war indemnity

• Alsace-Lorraine to return to France.

• Saar Valley to France

• Mass demilitarisation of Germany

• Austria and Hungary to be divided

• Britain gets Mesopotamia, France to get ~~ethiopia~~ Syria

Although Treaty ended

WWI, it is said to be main reason behind WWII due to its harsh conditions.

(5)

Reasons for Humayun's failure at the hands of Sher Shah Suri -

• Unrest in the state with brother Hindal and Karnam getting dethroned.

• Powerful Afghan politics.

• Lack of Military skills and power.

• Lesser time on the throne.

~~Added Mark~~

3

~~Just~~

□ □ (1) Policy of Appeasement -

□ □ (2)

□ □ • Followed by: European countries to appease Italy and Germany's, rising fascism.

□ □

□ □ • Was done as a step against Communism and its rising ^{against} threat.

□ □

□ □ • Under this policy flouting of treaty of Versailles was overlooked by other powers.

□ □

□ □ • Germany's aggression in Eastern Europe and Africa were overlooked.

□ □

□ □ • Japan's annexation of Manchuria overlooked.

□

Deemed as one of

□

main cause for World War

Ques 3

(A)

In the late 17th century Britain was under several turmoils which ultimately led to Glorious Revolution.

Backdrop -

- Reformist Revolution in Europe and England, divided the country into Protestants and Catholics and led to A English Civil war in 1670s

14

- When King of England decided to dissolve Parliament there were severe repruassion.

- The Administration ~~and Gov~~ was inefficient and Corrupt.

- Finally King decided to side with

4th 11
प्रश्न संख्या

catholic upbringing for his
heir

• This led parliamentarians to
 replace King Henry by his
 son in law Archduke of
 Holland.

For the first time in
 history Parliament appointed
 the King and imposed treaty
 on them.

A Bill of Rights was
 engraved and written for first
 time hinting if first wave
 of constitutionalism

Glorious Revolution in
 essence paved the way for
 modern day Democracy

(B)

1917 saw witnessed one of the landmarks in world history in form of Russian Revolution

It showed practical illustration of Socialism to the world, was beginning of end of Imperialism and Bourgeois as in an era of New world order.

Some of the causes of Bolshevik Revolution are -

Defeat of Russia at hand of Japan in 1905 seriously tarnished the image of monarchy in public opinion.

• Wide spread corruption, and inefficiency of Czar Nicholas II coupled with incessant spending by Monarch.

प्रश्न संख्या

.

Imperialist ambitions of
Czar and his expansion.

.

Economic crisis face all over
Russia and impoverishment
of masses.

.

Relapse of Czar on Duma.

• Entry of Russia in World War
without popular consent.

.

.

Finally rising price of Bread
and a procession of women

.

against it developed into
a full fledged revolution

.

This Revolution was

.

led by Bolshevik Party
under ~~leadership~~ leadership

.

of Lenin.

.

Monarchy was overth
and a new age was

ushered in with nationalization
of industries, Respect to
 other nationalities at
 fore front. (7)

Russian Revolution &
 illustrated to the world, how
 a Political movement can bring
 in Socio-Economic equality.

(D) Indian National Movement
 is one of the longest running in
 History.

In this struggle spanning
 over a 100 years Quit India
 Movement started in 1942
 serves as the Grand finale.

Backdrop -

Indian support was necessary for Britishers in WW II to seek it a mission was

sent to India under leadership of Sir Stafford Cripps.

Cripps mission was unable to satisfy demands of Indians and hence congress planned to

launch a wide scale movement with Mahatma Gandhi as

leader.

The agenda was clear fight for independence and Self government.

In August 1942, the movement was announced from Gandhi at Bank Nagar

And Gandhiji gave the slogan of "Do or Die"

But overnight all the popular leadership was arrested like Pt Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel were all in Jail.

And the movement fell into hands of local leaders.

The masses went ~~erratic~~ erratic and movement turned violent at places.

Some areas fell into national ~~control~~ and local govt were setups of Balia under Chiku Patnaik etc.

Underground Radio Sowic

Ran.

(A)

Kepler -

• Astronomer -

• Contributed to Renaissance

(B) Petrarch -

• German Philosopher and author

• Translated Bible and

other famous works in

Regional language

• Contributed to Renaissance

(F) Bastille +

- Famous French Prison

- Storming of Bastille

1789

marked the beginning of French Revolution

(D)

Bloody Sunday -

- Attributed to Russian Revolution

- Due to dispute b/w

Pro-Gaivist and Red Army

(E) Aranyak -

?

(F) Santhara -

• Jainism

• Fasting till death to

achieve Moksha

(G) Prarthna Samay →

• Movement of social and religious reforms in India

• founded by Atma Ram

Pandurang

• Believed in caste based

□ □

equality, women Education
and Emancipation.

□ □

(H) Sedler Commission

□ □

?

□ □

(I) Raphael -

□ □

13

- Italian Artist
- famous work - Madonna
- Italian Renaissance

□ □

□ □

(J) Bhudan Movement -

- Started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave

□ □

- As part of Land Reform
- Voluntary contribution of land.

□ □

□ □

(K) Ryotwari System -

- Brought in South part of India

□ □

- By Read and Munroe

- Abolition of Intermediaries

- Direct contact with govt.

- Fixed high order of Revenue

(L) Butler Commission

- for Princely states in India

② - Grievance Redressal

- Cooperation Administration

- and Reforms

(M) Bhagdooh

?

(N) Aim-i-dahshala

?

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

(b)

Hunter Education Commission -

- Focus mass education in

India

- Invalidated downward

~~filtration theory suggest by earlier
commissions~~

- Focus on man, girls and

higher education.

Q.10:2

(A)
(B)

Reformation movement and British civil war led to Glorious Revolution, which had long term consequences not only in Britain but entire world like:

- For the first time a democratic Parliament replaced an autocratic monarch.

- Bill of Rights emphasised on liberty of Man, Freedom of expression etc.

- Rights were written down giving hint of constitutionalism.

- Led to further development of Britain into a free Capitalistic society and consequently a world power.

- Steadfast Industrial Revⁿ in Britain.

Gives a glimpse of

Modern day Democracy.

(c) 14th to 17th centuries marked ground breaking changes in Europe and its transition from Dark age to Medieval era.

Features of Renaissance ^{humanism}

- Importance on Reason, and

Rationalism

- Questioning the authority of Church.

- New scientific inventions & discoveries eg - Galileo → gravity, Copernicus - Heliocentric theory, Gutenberg's printing press.

- Revival of Classical literature
- New literary works eg - Divine Comedy by Dante
- Intellectual movement with re to artworks. Some Pioneers

- Leonardo Da Vinci

- Mona Lisa

- Last Supper

- Michael Angelo

-istine Chapel

- Creation of Adam etc.

Similar principles are seen in Indian Renaissance as well.

(D)

Jain Dhamm was founded by Mahaveer in 6th Century BC.

Major doctrines of Jainism are

- Based on Non-Violence and truth.

- Living a lifestyle of Non-indulgence

- Brahmacharya or celibate life.

Temptations and materialism is also discarded.

सं. सं. सं.

□ □

• The ultimate aim in Jainism is Moksha or

30 □

• They follow enlightened conduct on Jinna hence called Jainism

□ □

Later on the religion split

□ □

into two sects based on ideology

ie Digambar and Shwetambar

□ □

(E)

□ □

Mughals ruled on greatest empire in the world and hence had a

powerfull army to manage such

empire and conquer new territories

□ □

• The system of Army was based on Mansabs

□ □

□

→ Each Mansabdar had to

maintain Cavalary and

Army as per his Mansab

□

• The military was well

•

equipped with elephants,
horses and other means

• Modern techniques were
known for eg. - Babur was known to have used gunpowder
etc.

• With these this army
was well trained in formation
and counter formation.

(F)

Kushan came to India as
foreigners but got Indianized
in process.

Kanishka is one of the
best examples, he took up
Buddhism and patronized it.
As

• He conducted a Buddhist
Council where Buddhism
was divided into

पान संख्या

Mahayan and Theravada
Buddhism

• He sent many scholars to
various areas and conducted
religious meetings.

• He was a great patron of
Buddhist Sculptures and developed
Gandhara and Mathura school
of Art.

• Various Buddhist epics were
written in this period.

The rise of Mahayan
Buddhism is attributed
Kauśhik.

□ (76)

Alexander invaded India around 320 BC although his Army had to return back it had widespread impact on India -

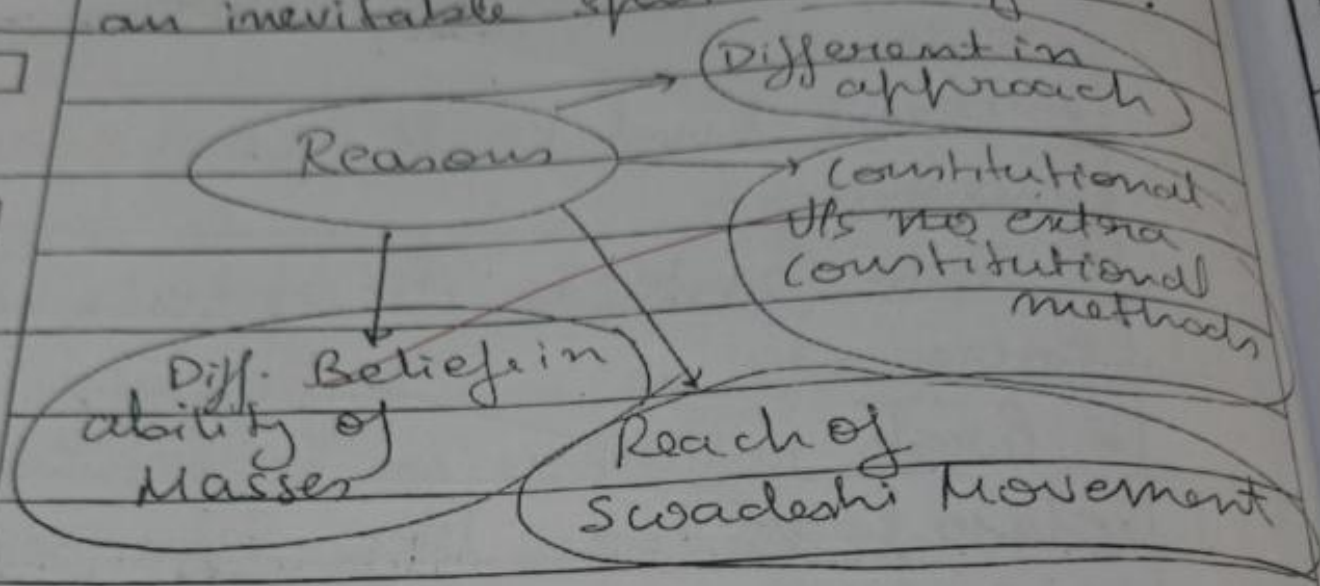
- Direct land route to India was discovered
- Indo Greek trade contacts were increased
- Greek influence on Indian ruling class was seen like Selucus and Heliodorus.
- Invasion by Indo-Greeks
- Greek influence in Indian art like Gandhar School of sculpture.

It also rendered Alexander's army ~~weak~~ weak as India was his last major campaign

प्रश्न संख्या

□ □ (H)

1907 Indian national Congress session saw moderate extremist walking out and an inevitable split in Congress.



This split led to strengthening of British Policy of Divide and Rule.

~~- Fizzling out of Swadeshi movement~~

~~- Rise of extremist military Revolutionary~~

- Inactivity in political scenario for few years

12

Although amendments were made at Lahore session in 1915, Surat split gave a lesson for further ~~strong~~ INC functioning.

(I) Lord Wellesly brought subsidiary alliance to safeguard existing territories in India and to annex new, in this policy-

- Indian states should ~~agree~~ to become an ally and position British ~~troops~~ for their safeguard.
- To have a British official in their courts.
- Cannot enter in treaty and alliance with any other Indian or European () Power.

In return British would not interfere or annex them.

The cost of keeping British forces was often high, which if states cannot pay led to their complete or partial annexation.

States to enter Subsidiary alliance - Hyderabad, Mysore, Awadh etc.

Medieval age ushered in new ruling class and invasion, some of them became Indianised and brought with them a new ~~culture~~ era.

Impact -

- Blended culture of Indian sub continent.

↳ Development of new language like Urdu → Blend of Hindi and Persian

↳ Indo-Saracenic architecture
which is a blend of Indian Hindu,
Jain and Islamic architecture,
eg - Janam Pada (Dudhnoi),
Red Fort (Delhi) etc.

↳ Music brought in various
instruments, some were discovered
like Tabla, Dholak (4)

↳ Impacted Hindustani
music eg - Khayaal, Ghazal, Tappa
singing.

Together both the cultures
framed a unique Mosaic of
Indian subcontinent.

(k)

As per Romila Thapar

1600-1700-1600 BC marked the

end of Harappan civilisation.

Although exact. Some speculated

Reasons are -

• Flood in Indus Valley

• Change in course of 'Saraswati' river led to inundation.

• Climate change and drought led to wide spread migration.

But the most accepted is

Foreign Invasion by Aryans -

• As mass scale burials were found

• Haphazard skulls and bones found.

• Rig Veda claims to have destroyed fortresses.

• Heavy fortification in later Harappa cities.

(B) World War II (1942-1945) was one of the deadliest wars in human history which ended in the only use of Atom Bombs

The causes for World War II are -

- Flawed treaty of Versailles in 1919, which led to harsh, demeaning and unrealistic punishment on Germany, sowing further seeds of resentment.

↳ Treatment of other powers like Italy, Austria etc was also unjustified.

- Policy of Appeasement towards Fascism in Europe.
Rising Rise of Mussolini in Italy

प्रश्न संख्या

Dictatorship of Hitler in Germany was widely unjustified, But nothing was done to check comminters.

• The Balkan Crisis - Pro Slav movement in Serbia which was

supported by Russia but opposed by Germany and

Austria-Hungary.

• Polarisation in Europe due to imperialistic interest in Colonies of Africa.

• Morocco crisis between Germany and France.

• Immediate reason was when Archduke Ferdinand, Crowned Prince of Austria was

assassinated in Serbia

This led to declaration of
war b/w

Triple alliance - Germany +
Austria-Hungary + Italy

(later ~~Japan~~ joined)

~~and~~

Triple Entente -

Britain + France + Russia

(later USA joined)

प्रश्न संख्या

(10)

From 300-600 A.D was the golden age in Indian History, the Gupta age.

It had many great rulers like Samudragupta. But Chandragupt II is deemed the greatest of all as

Gupt II is deemed the greatest of all as

• He reigned over a large territory from East Foothills of Himalayas to Narmada in the south.

↳ His extention lay in

Vakatah kingdom in Deccan and

↳ Orissa

• His age saw wide scale development in Art and Architecture

eg- Ajanta Caves

- Udaygiri Caves and

beginning of Temple architecture

in M.P. and India

113

• His age saw many scientific endeavours

↳ Iron Pillar at Mehrauli is said to be erected by him, which shows metallurgy of that age.

↳ Naradh mihir was a scholar in his court.

• He ~~also~~ Patronised various liter court poets and of most famous amongst them is Kalidas. His epics and dramas like Abhigyanam Shakuntalam and Mahabhagvimitra are said to have belonged to his age.

Manusmriti is said to have written in his age.

(D)

• He had 9 gems in his court like Kalidas, Betal Bhatta, Narahamihira etc.

• He was given the title of Vikramaditya and is said to be the famous ruler of Ujjain.

Indian National Movement took a leap in 1920s with the entry of Mahatma Gandhi, and signified to the world an entirely new concept of Revolution based on Gandhian philosophy.

Gandhian Philosophy though ~~complex~~ is taking inspiration from all the major religions.

World was based on some basic principle like -

• Truth or 'Satya' - As means to every end and most powerful tool. 'Satyagrah' is information of the truth became one of the most successful method of self-assertment.

Later Nelson Mandela followed in his footsteps.

• Non-Violence - In action and in thought was prime goal of Gandhian philosophy, as Violence can be suppressed but Non-Violence cannot.

• He believed in Nishkama Karma of Geeta and doing our deed without expecting result.

• Means before end - As per Gandhiji there is nothing like wrong means to right end. As if the actions were unjustified whatever the result may be it will be faulty.

In the end he tied all this together with humanism and at its centre.

→ Do work on presentation

→ Attempt all question

→ word limit specifically in 6
Ans within 15 Mark

→ Add fact in 15 Mark