

M - 2020 - PAPER

" HISTORY "

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1] A] Sukotadq :-

It is an archeological site of Harappan Civilization (RVC).
 Situated in → Rann of Kutchch (Gujarat)

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Findings → (i) Bones of horses
 (ii) Stone covered beads
 Excavation year → 1964 by J.P. Joshi

1] B] Shatpatha Brahman :-

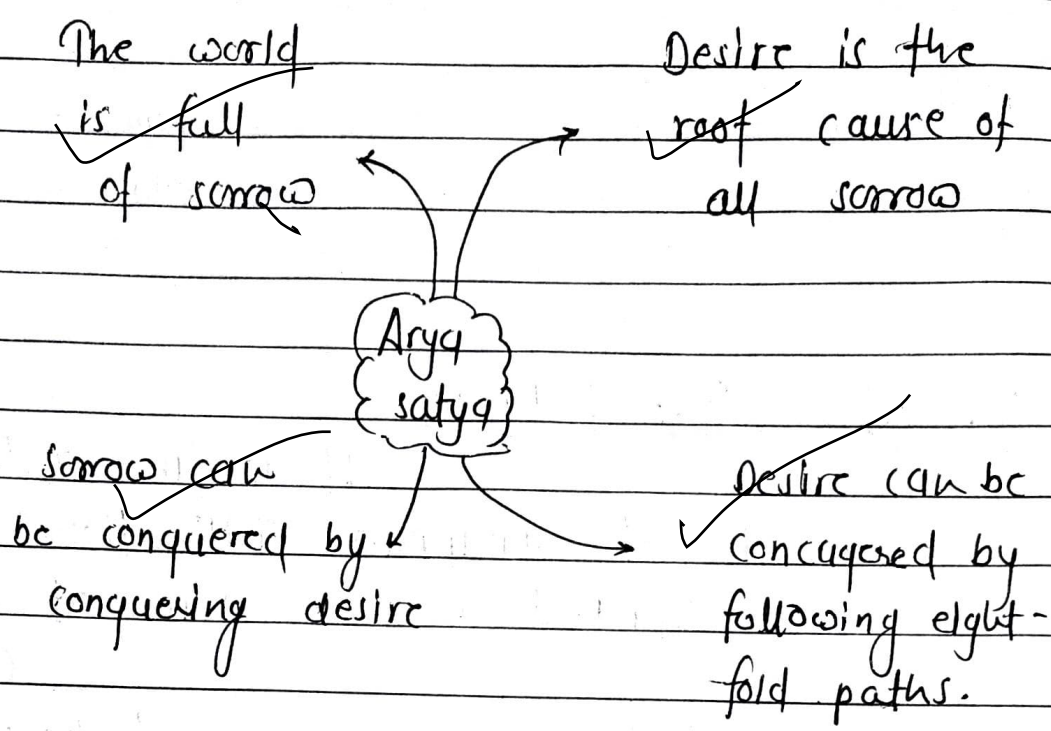
It is attached with Shukla branch of Yajurveda.
 → Most systematic and complete text.
 → Contains vedic rituals, scientific knowledge of geometry and astronomy.

Agriculture1] C] Four Noble Truths :-

The teachings of Buddha from the first wheel of Dharma.

(Dharmachakrapavartana)

2 1 / 2



1] D. Ikshaky :-

2 1 / 2

Founder of dynasty => Ikshvaky

place => stretched between Kosala Kingdom and Sarayu River

capital => Saketa and Ayodhya

kings => Kusha, Nala II etc.

1] E. Nagabhatta - I :-

First significant king of Gujara. Pratihara dynasty.

Duration => 760 - 775 CE

Achievement => Defeated Arabs

Successor => Vatargja

3

[] F]

Tuzuk - i - Jahangiri :-

→ Jahangirnamah

⇒ Autobiography of Mughal emperor -
Jahangir. (1605 - 1627)⇒ Language - Persian⇒ Includes, socio-economical and
political development during his
reign

3

[] G]

Amir - Ali Barid :-⇒ founder of Barid - shahi - Dynasty⇒ capital - Bidar⇒ Forstwhile he was the Chief⇒ wazir of Bahmani Kingdom.

3

[] H]

Diwan - i - Kohl :-⇒ It was an central department during
the Delhi Sultanat -⇒ Its function is restricted to the
department of Agriculture.

3

⇒ Introduced by ⇒ Muhammad - bin
Tughalag

1] 1] Treaty of Saugauli :-

- 3
- signed on ⇒ 2nd Dec. 1815
 - between ⇒ East India Company and Nepal
 - It established the boundary of Nepal with respect to India.

1] 2] Deoband Movement :-

- 2
- A Muslim - socio - Religious movement
 - Against the liberal movement by the Ulema.
 - To preach the concept of Jihad.
- Founder

1] 3] Madan Lal Dhingra :-

→ An Indian Independence activist.

→ Worked with Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

→ Member of The India House in London.

→ Assassinated "Cunzow Wylie" in 1909.

1] L] Clement Atlee's declaration :-

⇒ The prime minister of Britain Clement Atlee declared on Feb. 20, 1947.

①

British would quit India after transferring power later than 1948 June.

appointed Lord Mountbatten as viceroy of India.

1] M] Marco polo :-

⇒ An Italian traveller and scholar.

⇒ Travelled through silk-route.

⇒ Visited southern India during Rudrama devi's reign.

⇒ Work → The Book of Sir Pandya "Marco polo."

1] O] Lloyd George :-

② David Lloyd George was a British prime minister. Uplifted Britain after World War-I.

Time Period

2] AJ Economic Life of Harappan's

The economic condition of Harappan people was quite good. In the form of agriculture, trade and commerce and animal husbandry,

⇒ Agriculture was the primary source of living. They had granery for storage of wheat, Maize, Rice etc.

Economic

Means of Proc.

⇒ People domesticated many animals like - dog, horse, sheep, cow etc.

⇒ Trade and commerce between Harappan civilization and other areas like, Egypt, Persian gulf had found.

⇒ Ornaments, weaved materials, stones and earthenwares are major objects of trade.

⇒ Metal money was not used and trade was carried by Barter system.

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2] B] Religious Prevailing in Later Vedic period :-

During the later vedic period, the religious spirit had faced a big change. Like -

Rituals :- \Rightarrow sacrifices became an important thing in worship.
 \Rightarrow Belief in god's acceptance of sacrifice increased.
 \Rightarrow Vedic hymns are used in process.

New gods :-

New gods like - shiv, Vishnu, Brahma appeared in the religious activities.

Morality :-

"The debt of a man" got attention and Brahmins spreaded the belief that it can be redeemed by several duties like. shradha.

New Religious Thoughts :-

The concept of karma and Moksha appeared.

The Aryan belief in karma and Moksha got a base of Upanishad.

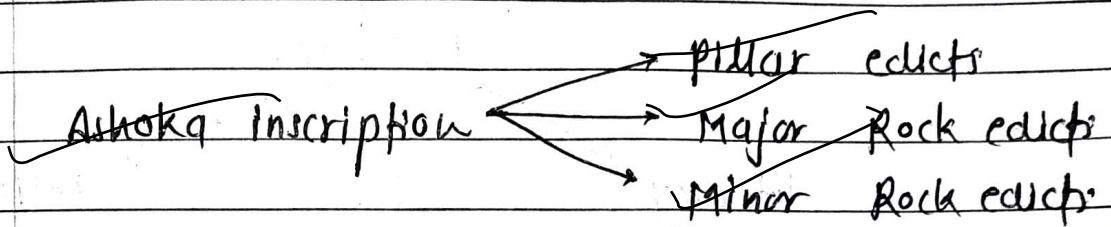
(3) This all new emergence and prevallings during later vedic period, reached its highest stage. All philosophical, religious and social development helped Aryans to grow.

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Religion became expensive

2] c] Importance of Ashoka's Inscriptions -

Ashokan inscriptions are the best sources to study and view the socio-economic and administrative development of Mauryan Empire.

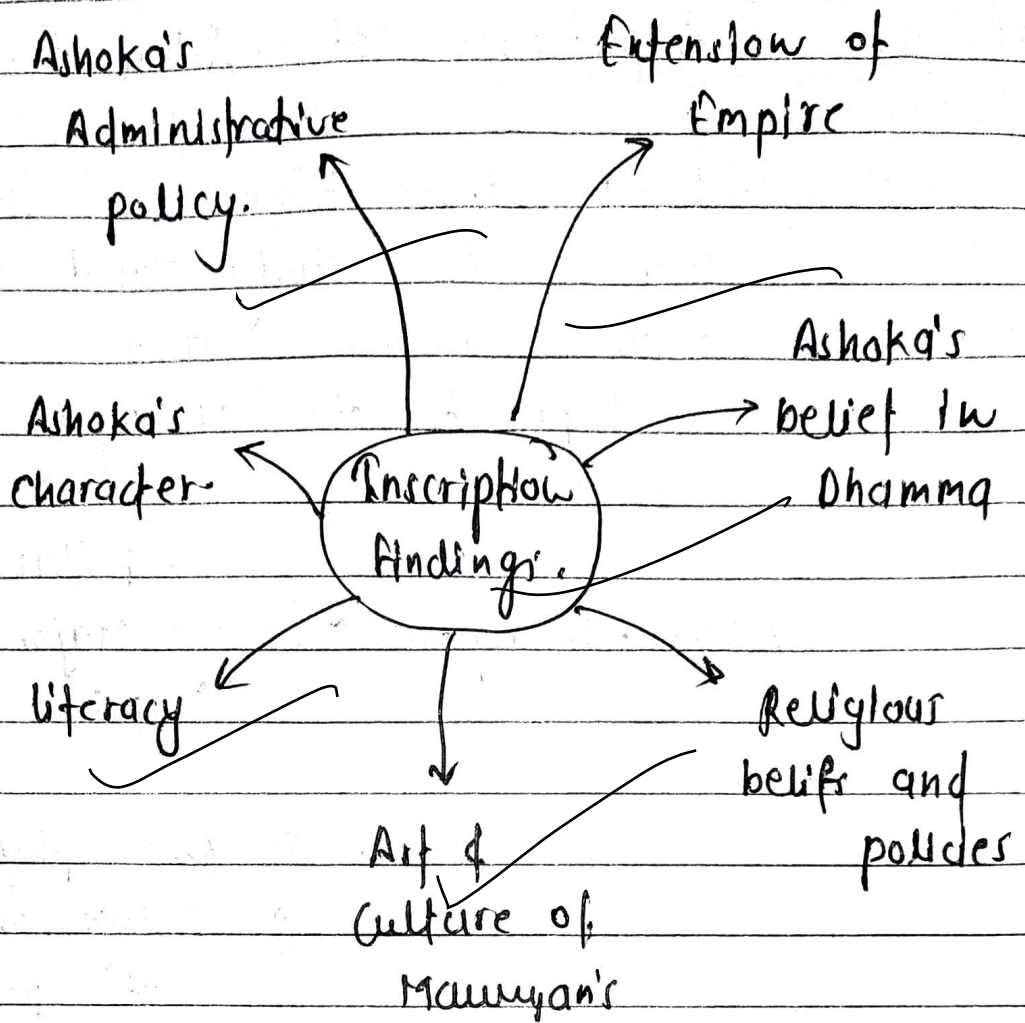


Pillar edicts and significance

- ① Philosophy of Dhamma
- ② Caring and service of people.
- ③ Administrative policies
- ④ Responsibilities of Rajukas.
- ⑤ Avoiding practices of sin, anger etc.
- ⑥ List of animals and birds that should not be killed.

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They are unique collections. They give us many historical factors about Ashoka like.



All edicts are written in either Sanskrit or Prakrit, and by these inscriptions, Ashoka's huge empire and its diversity can be understood.

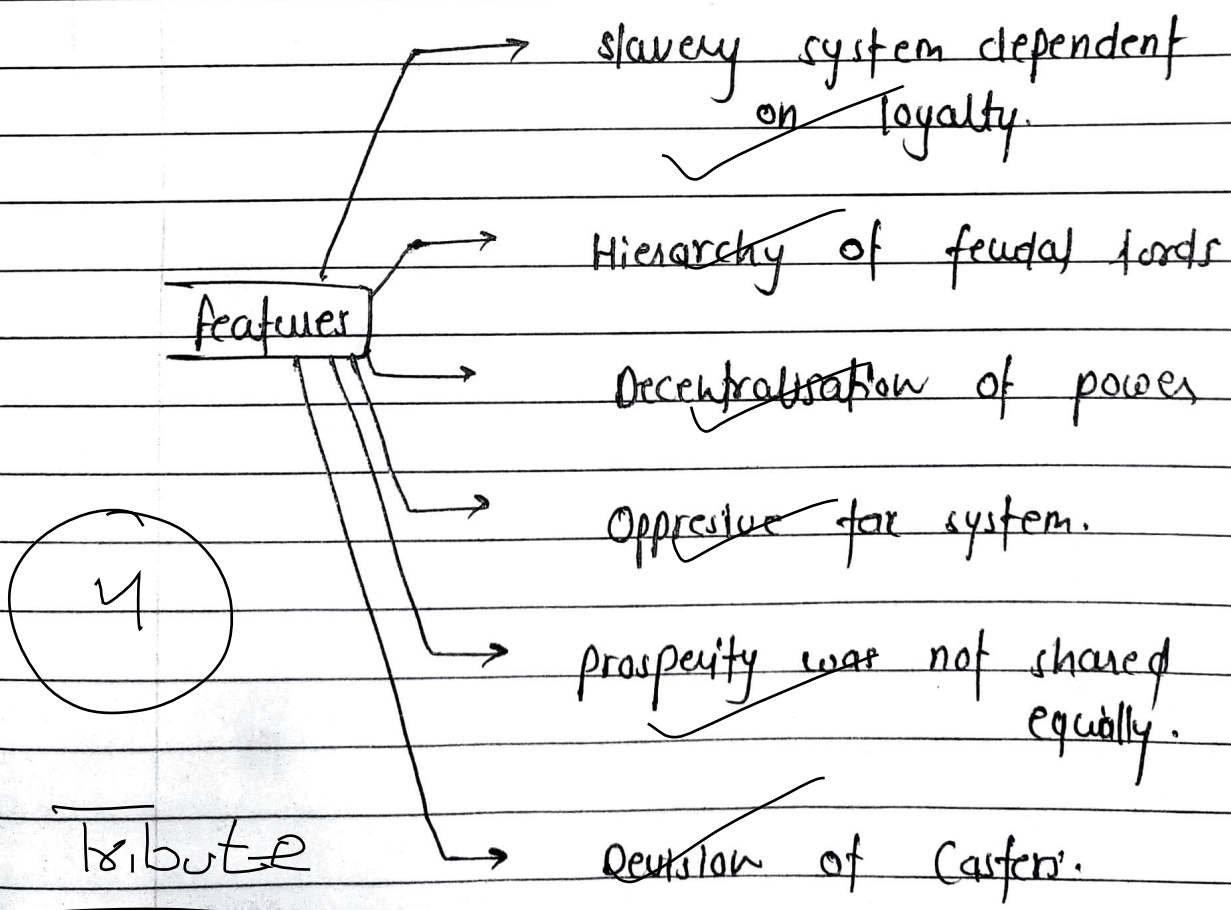
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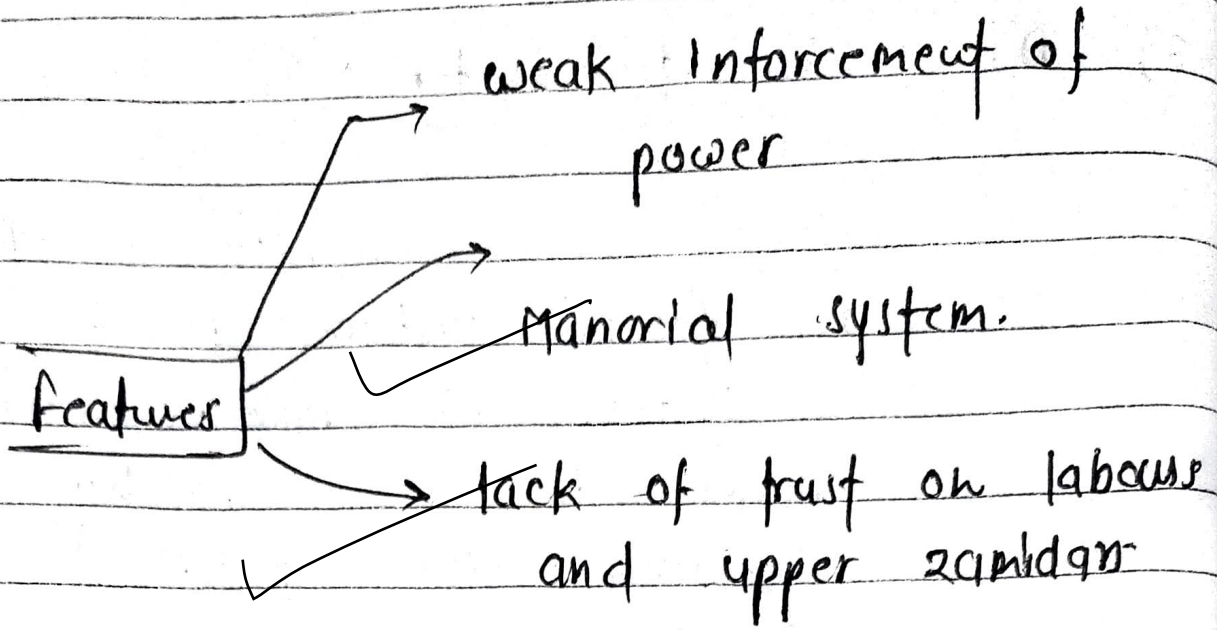
Q7] Q7] Samanta system :-

Samanta or also known as feudal system. Is the the system of land-owners that works in a hierarchy and they influence the political system of kingdom.
Rules's

The samanta system was started in Gupta period where the central power was weakened due to several invasions and a influential class got a high.



3



Too

long

Samant system in India, characterized by a class of landlords and a class of peasant people. This system faced a great decline in agrarian economy.

2] E) Rajendra Chola :-

Rajendra Chola was the emperor of Chola dynasty during 1015 CE. during his reign Chola dynasty was extended in the west and south east asia. The whole Indian subcontinent was under influence of Chola dynasty.

Too long

Conquest of Southern kingdoms like - Chalukyas and Rashtrakuta

Military Achievements.

Conquest of Sinhala and Islands near it.

More Points

Conquest over Sumatra and Song dynasty of China

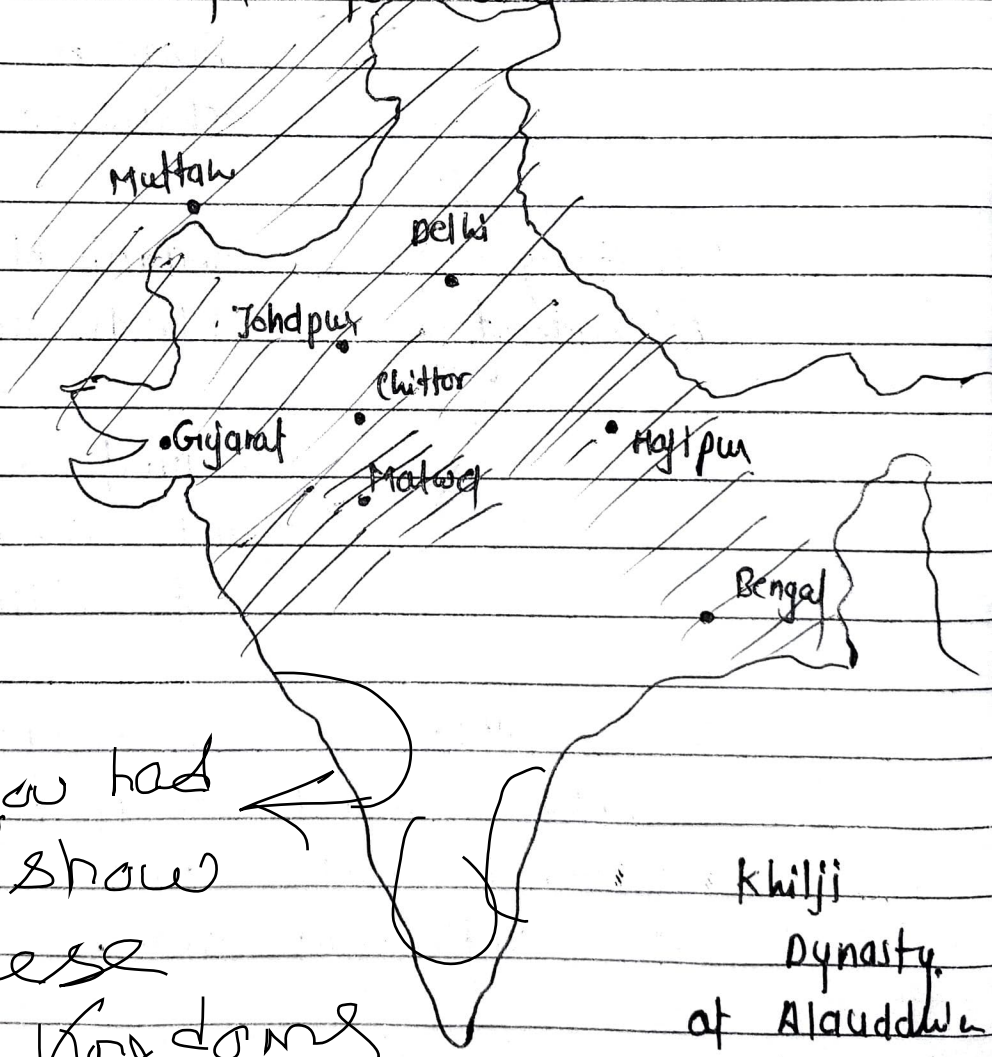
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Besides this he also conquered the kingdoms around Ganga region and spreaded Chola rule from Ganga to south east asia.

2

2] A] Southern Campaign of Alauddin Khilji :

Alauddin Khilji was the most powerful king of Khilji dynasty and he ruled over India from - (1296 - 1315)
Khilji fought against Mongols and many Hindu kings and extended Khilji dynasty from north to south.



you had to show these Kingdoms

Khilji Dynasty at Alauddin Khilji's reign

After ruling over almost North India,
He marched towards south India
and ruled over many kings -

Devgiri (1306)
(Yadav Dynasty)



Warangal (1308)
(Kakatiya Dynasty)



Dwar Samudra (1310)
(Hoysala Dynasty)



Madura (1311)
(Pandya Dynasty)

Due to conflict b/w ulr and
dandar pandya, dandar pandya
with help of Alauddin took over.

The South India campaign of
Alauddin Khilji was carried
out under the commandship of
Malik Kafur.

2] a] Shivaji and Maratha Empire:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was a Maratha king and belongs to Bhonsale Maratha clan.

He was born in 1630.

In his early life Shivaji strengthened and uplifted Maratha Kingdom to its peak.

1647 → Shivaji became the Maratha king and got full control over his father's jagir.



conquered Mavola Highland and Satara region, and Konkan.



Mughal expansion on Bijapur uprooted Shivaji and the Mughal-Maratha conflict started.

⇓

1664 ⇒ Surat port attack, by Shivaji,

⇓

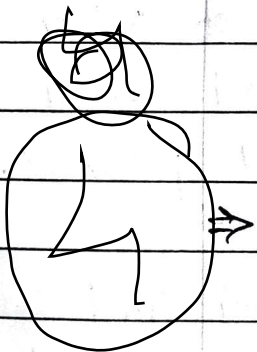
1665 ⇒ Treaty of purandar, between Shivaji and Jai Singh (for Aurangzeb).

⇓

In 1670 Shivaji also harassed English force for their support of the mughals.

⇓

crowned as the king of Maratha on June 1674 at Raigad. And title of Chatrapati.

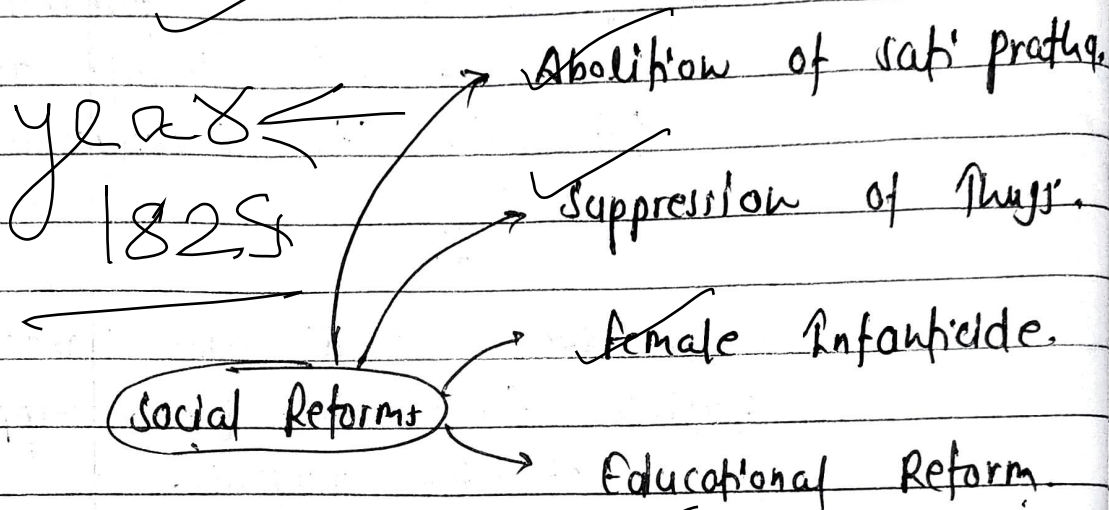


⇓

Shivaji led the foundation of a great Maratha Empire. He also established a strong army and navy of Konkarn coast. He was also considered a master of guerrilla warfare.

2] 1] Lord William Bentinck and His Reforms →

He was the Governor-General of India 1828 to 1835.



Explain →

Judicial Reforms →

- Abolishment of provincial court and circuit.
- Division of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa into several provinces.

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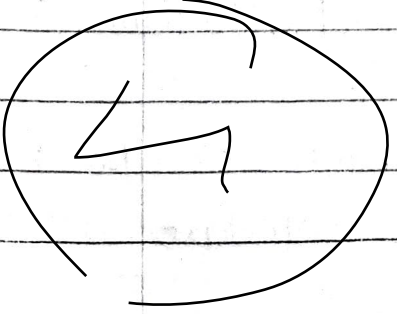
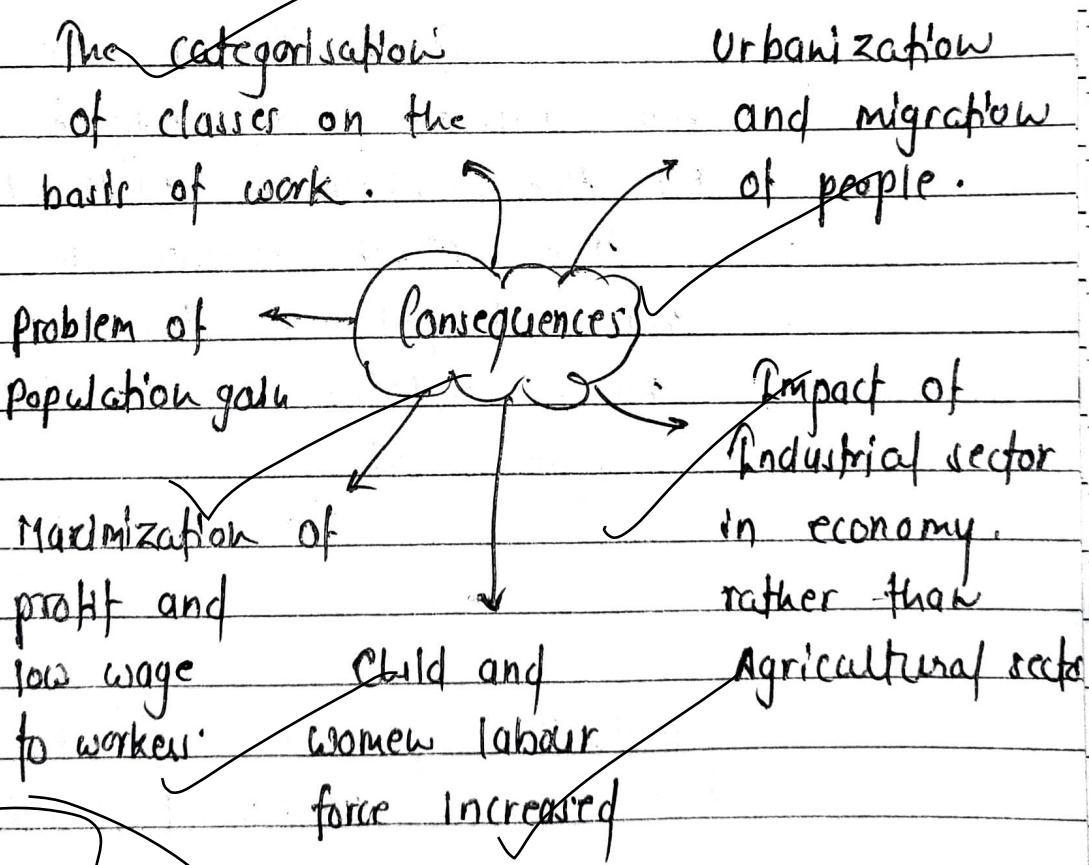
separate Diwani and Sadar Mizamat Adalat were opened at Allahabad.

His educational Reforms uplifted the system in India.

2]]] Industrial Revolution and Consequences:

The Industrial Revolution of Europe between 1750 and 1914, held in Britain.

It was the revolution in the economic process of the production of goods and with the help of technology it can be achieved, for the boost in production and economy.



3] B]

"Quit India Movement"

After 'Cripps' departure, Gandhiji started a resolution called British government to withdraw. The Congress working committee at Wardha in July 1942, authorised Gandhiji to take charge of the non-violent movement.

Quit India Resolution was passed on August 08 1942, by the Indian National Congress. The Quit India movement was started on the grounds of non-violence and Gandhiji's slogan of "Do or die"

Gandhiji's General Instructions to Different Sections

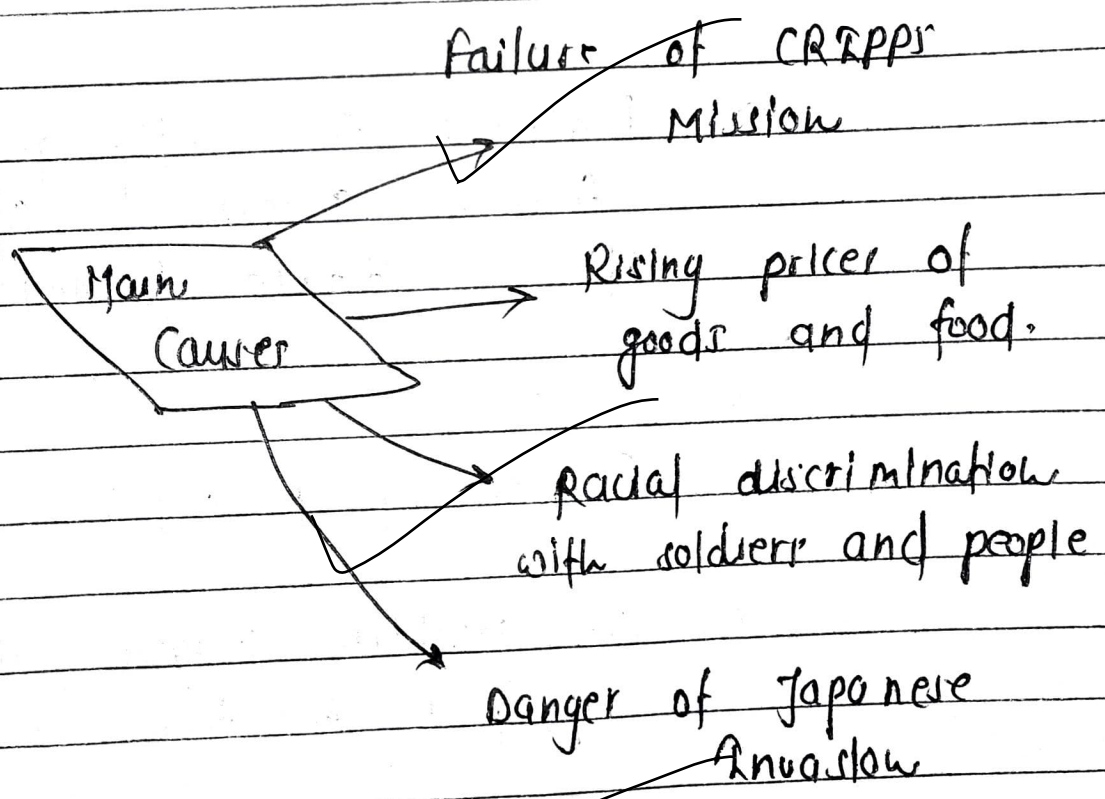
① Government servants ⇒ Do not resign but declare allegiance

to congress.

Soldiers => Do not leave army, but do not fire on our people.

students => If confident, leave studies.

Princely states' people support the rural only if he is anti-governmental and declare yourself the part of India.



⇒ Importance of Quit India Movement :-

⇒ Steps towards freedom increased rapidly.

⇒ The British Government firstly not took it seriously but after movement started it was nightmare for officers.

⇒ It reawakened the freedom feelings in Indian people and gathered all at one place.

⇒ Realising the anti-governmental feeling government changed its attitude towards Indians.

⇒ Causes of Failure :-

⇒ The Muslim League did not supported to the movement.

⇒ Different leaders of groups asked people not to join it

⇒ The prominent leaders were gone behind the bars so in their absence it was not gain power.

⇒ The faithfulness of British officials also helped a lot for the failure of movement.

②

~~Importance~~
Significance
Impact

3) Q] Akbar was a great king

Akbar was the son of Humayun and a great Mughal ruler. When Mughal advent in India, they brought a rich culture and heritage with them, and it helped India to uplift and made several changes in society.

Akbar ruled India from 1556 to 1605 AD. During his reign he flourished India with the help of integrity, art, culture and various reforms.

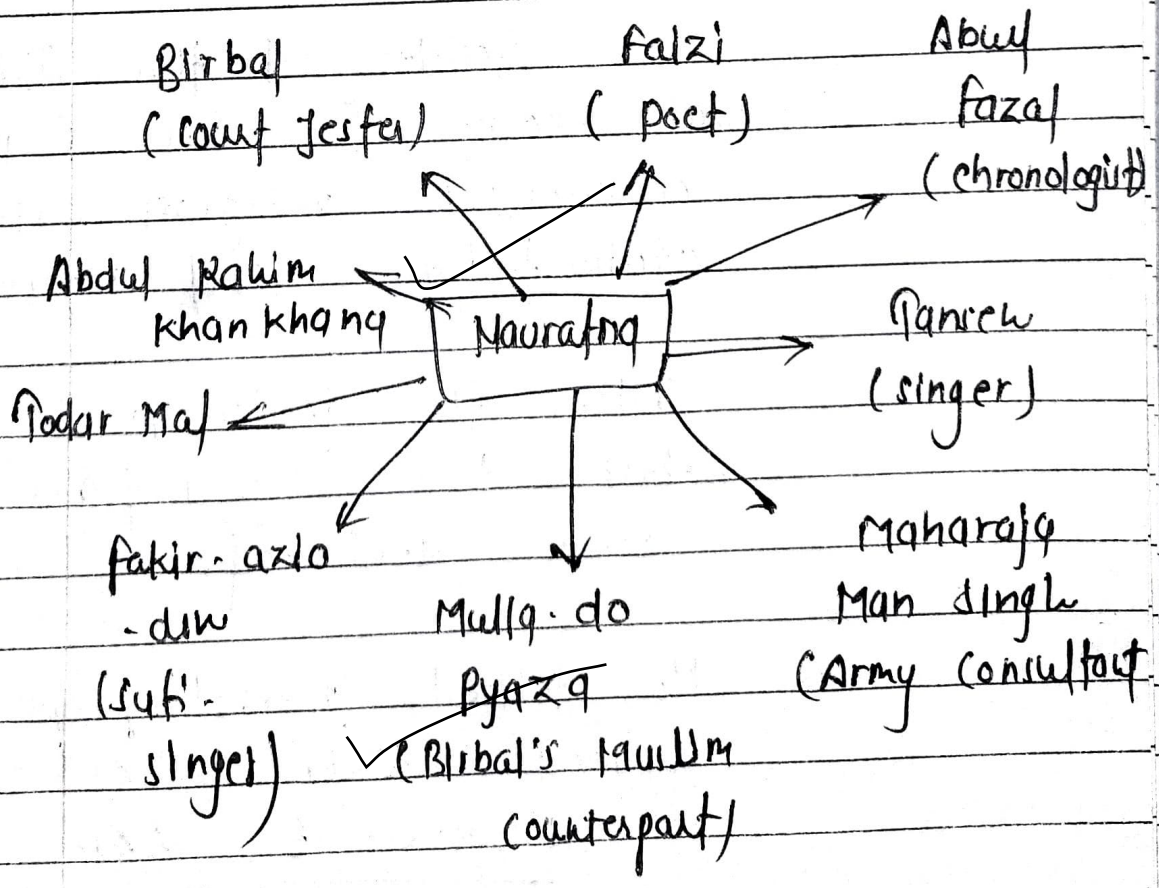
Mughal Administration:

Akbar was very humble and strong ruler. He has earned knowledge of war from his commander "Bairam Khan" and learnt various warfare facts.

The Mughal administration was flourished under his reign Akbar formulated Centralized Federal government.

Art and Culture :-

Akbar was a found of art and culture. He enjoyed the company of poets and singers in his court. He collected "Nine Jewels" or "Nauratna" in his court which were famous and excellent in their fields.



Religion

⇒ He was tolerant towards all the religions.

⇒ He made many matrimonial alliances in which his marriage with princess Jodha, is a symbol of tolerance and kindness towards all.

⇒ The principle of "Din Ai Elahi" means all religions are same.

Besides all this Akbar was known for his socio-economical, religious and administrative level reforms.

⇒ Under the leadership of Akbar the "jazia taxes" were abolished.

⇒ He talked general people and heard their voice at Dar-ul-Arsh.

⇒ He established DIWAN-E-KHAAS where scholars of various religions gathered and interacted with Akbar.

⇒ He appointed Hindus at official level post and many other religious people etc. that made him tolerant and kind.

Akbar was a influential king for Indian rulers who were followed him. He merged various systems to uplift various groups in society. Hence we can say that "Akbar was a great king".

⑦ Sati ?

Education ?