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Paper - History

Kautilya Academy

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1)

A.1 Suskolada -

2

- ✓ - It is a site of Indus valley civilization
- ✓ - Bones of horses was found
- ✓ - Beads. Location P

B.1 Shatapatha Brahmana -

Imp & content

1

- ✓ It is a Hindu text
- ✓ contains the data of vedic rituals
- ✓ It also includes the philosophical & mythological data
- ✓ ~~As~~ Upanishads
- Book for the scholars to study mythology & comparative religion.

c.1 Four Noble Truths.

2

- Buddhism has four Noble Truths

- ① Truth of suffering
- ② Cause of suffering
- ③ end of suffering
- ④ path that leads to the end of suffering

Imp & content

D) Ikshavaku -

1

- ✓ Ikshavaku Dynasty found by the King Ikshavaku
- ✓ Surya vanshi (Solar dynasty) - according to the puranic literature

E) Nagabhata-I -

most
imp. ruler

1

← Founder of Gujara Pratihara Dynasty.

- Ruled the Avanti region
- ✓ Nagabhata was defeated by the Rashtrakuta King Dantidurga.

F) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri -

3

- ✓ Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri is the autobiography of Mughal Emperor Jahangir
- It is written in persian language.
- ✓ Book contains the history & reign & detail reflections on art, religion, politics & family information about Jahangir.

G) Amir Ali Basid -

- ruler of Basid Shahi Dynasty.

- second ruler of this dynasty.

- He never assumed the Title of King but ruled under the title of "Prime Minister".

2

H) Diwan-i-Kohi -

- department during ~~Mughal~~ set up by Nand bis Tuglaq.

- to improve the cultivation in the Deccan region - department of agriculture was setup.

- This department was ~~set~~ headed by Diwan-i-Kohi - who would give loans to farmers & engage them in the cultivation of superior crops.

Too long

2

I) Treaty of Sangauli -

- Treaty between British East India Company & Nepal. Date?

- This treaty called for territorial concessions in which parts of

Nepal will be given to British India, the establishment of a British India representative at Kathmandu.

2

J | Deoband Movement

- Started in Deoband (Saharanpur district) in U.P. (Central province) in 1867
- Started by theologians Qasim Nanawtawi & Ahmad Gangohi.
- It was an anti-British movement that aimed at uplifting the Muslims through educational reforms & efforts.

(2)

K | Madanlal Dhingra

- He was an Indian revolutionary
- Role model for Bhagat Singh, Ajaz etc for his efforts to free mother India from the shackles of slavery.
- He shot Curzon in England.

(1)

L | Clement Attlee's announcement of 20th February 1947

- Clement Attlee, then PM of UK on 20th Feb 1947
- He announced grant full self government to British India by June 30, 1948

(3)

- British would Quit India ^{in June 1948} & the future of princely state would be decided after the date of formal transfer.

M] Marco polo -

- He was a merchant, explorer & writer from Venice. (13th century)

3

- visited Southern India during the reign of Rudramadevi (Kakatiya Dynasty)

- His book "The Book of Marco Polo" gives an invaluable account of economic history of India.

N] Spirit of laws -

Published in which year - Book written by French philosopher Montesquieu

2

- This book is based on ^{how government should} separation of powers & how written constitution is necessary to guarantee these rights.

Q1 Lloyd George -

①

- PM of Britain during the World War - I

2 | This is not a 15 marker.

A.1 Throw light on the economic life of Harappans?

Ans:- The economic life of Harappans was quite good. Their economic activities mostly include - agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, trade & commerce.

- Agriculture -

- Primary source of living
- wheat & barley are the main crop.

- Kalibangan gives the idea of agriculture

Site ? ← Big granary, harvesting sites are excavated.

- Surplus produce was stored. Rain-fed water.

- flood plains - fertile soil covers on the field.

- Animal Husbandry

- domesticated - cow, buffalo, sheep, elephant, camel, pig etc.
- source of earning - Animal husbandry supplemented their agriculture.

- Industry -

Many industries of articles & handiworks were prominent - they add to the economic life

Industries are -

- (a) Earthenware
- (b) Weaving
- (c) Metal Objects
- (d) Stones & Ivory
- (e) Ornaments

- Trade & Commerce

- adopted a system of weight & measures
- stone slabs used as weight
- no currency but barter system was used as a medium of exchange
- Harappan people exported wheat, maize, other crops, cotton goods. They export gold, silver & precious stone. They were sufficient to meet the domestic need & also they meet the foreign demand.

- There were many trade links - Sind, Punjab, Rajasthan - through Afghanistan & Central Asia

maritime trade

- Conducted trade by both land & sea routes.
- Port at Cochin proves that maritime activities was prevalent.
- ~~Raw~~ material were brought from sub-urban villages on the outskirts of the towns & manufacturing work was done in town.

c) Throw light on the importance of Ashoka's inscriptions.

Ans: - Ashoka's inscriptions are the first tangible evidence of Buddhism. Importance of

Map. Ashoka's inscriptions are -

① Mainly inscriptions are in the border states. by this we could determine the borders of that time. Language

② Inscriptions - tells a lot about religion, moral character, duties, life conduct.

③ ~~come~~ to know about cordial & friendly relations with Egypt, Syria, Burma & Sri Lanka.

④ Method Ashoka followed to adopt to preach Buddhism.

⑤ Welfare works done by him.

⑥ Specimens of beautiful Mauryan art. also.

⑦ He recorded his ideas, activities & achievements by these inscriptions engraved on hard surfaces like stone, metal & pottery.

2

E1 Throw light on the achievement of Rajendra Chola?

Ans: - The period of Rajendra Chola considered as the Golden age of Cholas. His administration was powerful in the field of finance, power & culture...

Intro
too long

Some of his achievements in the field of -

(a) Art & Architecture -

- Bronze work - Nataraj Statue
- Gangaikondam Cholaपुरam - new capital of Cholas. - new city - b

(b) Administration, Trade & Commerce -

- decentralization
- Self-rule
- Systematic & smooth working.
- Commercial relation with China.
- Open the markets for Roman & Arabs.
- Export of local merchandise
- Great naval technology far better than his contemporaries.

③ Military Conquest -

(a) ~~Over Seas Invasion~~ - Maldives, Sri Lanka, Southeast Asian territories - Malaysia, Indonesia, Southern Thailand.

(b) ~~Conquest~~ up to the banks of river Ganga.

(made Gangoikondam Chalapurnam & he himself was known as Gangaikondam Chola)

(c) ~~Conquest~~ of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Lakshdweep

③

Deccan Campaign of Alauddin Khalji

(Mauj Raksur)

- very ambitious ruler.
- first Muslim ruler to send an expedition to Deccan.
- His Deccan conquest - was not for selling or annexation - after conquering it - he gave back to the ruler - but under Delhi suzerainty.
- main objection was to acquire as much as wealth as possible from the south to pay for the maintenance of his huge army.
- forced the ruler of south to acknowledge his supremacy & pay heavy annual charges as a mark of submission to his over-lordship.

Two main objections

- ① South India - Wealth - to maintain army & affairs
- ② To get the credit of conquering South India

Q.1) Southern policy of Mughal period.

Ans

- First two mughal ruler Babur & Humayun - did not pay much interest in the politics of Deccan, they were busy consolidating their position in the North

- It was Akbar - the third Mughal ruler - who decided to extend the boundaries of his kingdom towards the south of Vindhya.

Objectives - to expand empire.

① expansion & imperialistic policy - bring the whole (people of India) India under his control

② he conquered Deccan - because of lack of political unity among southern states

③ To bring cultural & political unity between Northern & Southern India.

④ Failure of Rajputs to form powerful Kingdom

(5) Akbar wanted to acquire Deccan's wealth

(6) nearness of the Deccan territories to Gujarat & Malwa (which he had already captured) - port access in southern India

Result of Akbar Deccan policy

(1) Captured - Ahmadnagar, Chandesh & Aijmer fort

(2) got several important forts in the Deccan

(3) Mughals got a foothold in the Deccan

Worked - Jahangir also followed the foot steps of
Limit his father but could not do much

Aurangzeb - Shahjahan's Deccan policy was more
grows & powerful. He captured

Ahmadnagar & established Mughal

Rule in Deccan

Aurangzeb's Deccan policy had political, economic & religious purposes. Annexation

2 - alliance of Bijapur & Golconda brought the
- annexion Mughals into direct conflicts with Marathas

(This is the gress of Mughal decline)

H/ Contribution of Shivaji in the creation of the Maratha Empire.

Ans: - Contribution of Shivaji in the creation of the Maratha Empire.

1) Forts -

- won many important forts like Singard, Pusindas etc -

↳ aware of the importance of forts

- reconstructed & redeveloped forts

- forts increased their strategic importance

Random Points

2) Navy -

- Aware of the naval power to maintain over Konkan coast

↳ Build his navy - focus on littoral area
- Qualified crews for the ships - hired portuges

3) He accustomed land based military

4) Fortified coastline by seizing coastal forts. (Eg. Sindhudurg)

5) Justice - He treated all equally - treated women respectfully

6) Used Marathi language for administration.

3

- discovered Marathi words.

7) Most important thing or his contribution was - developed the feeling of swaraj in people's heart. This ignited the feeling of independence among the people.

11 Ans. Reforms of William Bentick (1828-1835)

- Explains
- 1) Abolition of Sati (1829)
 - 2) Suppression of Thugsi
 - 3) Suppression of Infanticide

4) English was introduced as a medium of higher education

5) Charter Act of 1833 - East India Company ceased to be a trading company

6) Corrective measures in Civil Services.

7) Some Administrative reforms - started appointing Indians in the company services.

8) Land Revenue Settlement System in the North West provinces - semi permanent settlement for 30 years - encourage both tenants & state

9) Judicial reforms - set Supreme Court in Agra - Separate Sads Diwani Adalat & Sads Nizamut Adalat in Allahabad - for the fast disposal of the matter

10) Introduction of vernacular language in court & in higher court English is place of Persian

J] Absentee Landlordism

Ans: - Absentee landlordism is agriculture refers to - when the owner of the land does not live within the agricultural region of its land holding.

- It is one of the worst effect of the Zamindari system introduced by Britishers in 1793.

- This system had destroyed the existing agricultural system, social structure & relationship between Zamindars & peasants. Victims of such system was peasants.

Changes brought by Absentee landlordism

(a) detachment of Zamindars from the land

(b) Increase in social inequality

(c) Increase the commercialization of land

(d) Deterioration of agricultural productivity.

(e) Over exploitation of the peasants

(f) Distress Migration

(4)

Give examples

K Social effects of Industrial Revolution

1] Positive Effects

- (a) Increase in health
- (b) Large Production of goods
- (c) Increase in the Standard of living.
- (d) healthier diets
- (e) Better housing.
- (f) formation of labour union - higher wages & better working condition
- (g) women entered into arena of work force - compete with men.

2] Negative Effects

- (a) ~~harsh & unsafe~~ conditions in these early factories
- (b) Machines posed a significant threat to worker's life
- (c) less wages to women & children
- (d) Deadly work performed in mines
- (e) Child Labour increased due to less payment of wages
- (f) Poor - poorer & rich - richer
- (g) Remove Fingers

31

A1

Clearly Explain the consequences of the French Revolution

Ans:- Consequences of the French Revolution are -

- ~~(a)~~ Feudalism was destroyed.
- (b) All privileged classes were abolished.
- (c) Capitalism - new economic system
- ~~(d)~~ Slavery was abolished in all French colonies
- (e) Social equality & socialism became popular ideas
- ~~(f)~~ Nation got the new meaning - not only the boundaries but it was people themselves
- (g) Idea of sovereignty
- (9) Sovereign gave France her military strength
- (10) Right to vote & right of insurrection to the people Word limit /
- (11) Equal political rights to all.
- (12) Country first used term liberty, Equality & Fraternity.

Q | Throw light on the social conditions prevailing during the Gupta period.

Ans - Social conditions prevailing during the Gupta period are -

① Society was divided into 4 varnas (Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishya & Shudra)

② Brahmins had great influence on society.

③ The Chandalas, the Charvakas were considered impure & outcast.

④ Position of women was lower.

Privileged class women had some right but in normal women had less say in the society.

⑤ Kshatriya - considered Brahmins as great & gave land & other gifts as a mark of good faith to his kingdom.

⑥ Kings were considered as the supreme power.

⑦ Casteism was prevalent.

⑧ Untouchability was common.

9) Inter-dining & Inter-marriages were abolished but not restricted or prohibited.

10) Kleriks became Kshatriyas, new merchants became Vaishyas & the rest as Shudras

11) Rajput emerged as Kshatriyas.

12) Patriarchal society & abundance of joint families

13) Instances of child marriages

14) Education of women was allowed. especially in upper caste

6

15) Polygamy but prevalent but not polyandry

16) Swayamvars were allowed.

17) Instances of Sati pratha - first ~~to~~ comes from Iran (Sagar, Madhya Pradesh)

18) Most people were vegetarians

19) Sanskrit served as an academic language

20) Education was important & highly regarded

you have to elaborate on each point

Sepoy Mutiny

- ① Most of the British here described it as Sepoy Mutiny.
- ② ~~All these incidents could be understood through the writings of British.~~
- ③ ~~Greater part of the records out of which history takes shape comes from British sources.~~
- ④ ~~Large part of Indian side data suffered destruction during the uprising.~~

Popular Revolt-

- ~~It was a revolt for independence as accorded by Indians.~~
- ~~It was mere a British propaganda to consider it as Sepoy mutiny.~~

~~you have to write historian's name~~

War of Independence

- It was considered as the first war of independence.

- Some consider it has conspiracy, but

- No such evidence was there

- Uprising of people was limited to a ~~comparatively~~ narrow region of India & best at the great part of UP & west region.

- Nationalist element

- British considered it has unpatented & rebellious ~~but~~.

6

- J.L. Nehru → terms revolt as feudal uprising though were some nationalist element in it.

- Acc. to V.D. Savarkar considered it as first war of independence.