

Medici Family

1043/2/1/3.0

Rishi Tidar

Medici family was controlled the city state of Florence in 14th century. They patronised Renaissance artists & rulers like Michelangelo, Machiavelli.

15

(B) Gorbett

Banbrett was the court poet of Monmouthshire. He wrote Marchastonia - a biography of his patron.

11

(D) Cripps mission

Cripps mission (1942) was a 3 member mission sent to India to find solution to the constitutional problem. ~~option was~~

12

(C) Great Bath

Great Bath was a ritual bathing site found in the ruins of Mohenjo-daro. It is large tank with changing rooms around it.

11

(H) Maximilien Robespierre

Maximilien Robespierre was the leader of the Jacobin club that ruled France in 1791. He is known for large scale use of guillotine to punish anti-revolutionaries.

12

(J) Mahmud Gawan

Mahmud Gawan was a Persian who came to India in 15th century. He was a minister in Bahmani kingdom. ~~is~~ He attained its zenith during his tenure.

10

(J) Mountbatten plan

of 2nd June 1947 was a plan for partition of India into 2 dominions, prepared by Lord Mountbatten, the governor general at the time.

15

(F) Mughal history

was a primary written during the Sultanate period.

10

(k) Tughluqnama

Tughluqnama provides an account of the history of Delhi Sultanate ~~down~~ upto the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughluq.

(m) Haider Ali

Haider Ali was the ruler of Mysore in 1760s. He led the 1st and second Anglo-Mysore wars.

(d) Dandi March.

Gandhiji undertook a march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a coastal village in Gujarat. He violated the salt law on 6th April 1930, thus initiating Civil Disobedience movement.

2)
A) Throw light on role of philosophers of French Revolution.
French Revolution of 1789 was greatly influenced by the thinkers and intellectuals of the Reformation period such as - Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire.

These thinkers promoted ideas such as - Equality, Human dignity, liberty, democracy.

Inspired by these new ideas about role of government, equality of all people, rights of people, the French population (especially the educated middle class) started questioning the prevailing socio-economic and political conditions → ~~sorted~~ the division of society into 3 estates based on birth, system of privileges, monarchical political system and denial of basic rights to the ~~people~~.

Thus the intellectual revolution pre dated the French Revolution and inspired the American revolution acted as a basis on which people judged the existing conditions and found them unjust and irrational.

definers
Rousseau
Montesquieu
Voltaire

2

(R) Short note on Vernacular Press Act

Vernacular Press Act 1878 was passed during the tenure of Lord Lytton. He was known for his reactionary policies.

This act tried to curtail the ^{freedom} Independence of the Vernacular (Indian languages) Newspapers, which were playing a central role in the growth of Nationalism.

It mandated that such newspapers/journals must get registered at the magistrate's office, and should refrain from publishing anything that is seditious. The government administration was given powers to stall the operations of vernacular press on arbitrary grounds. It proved counterproductive and promoted further growth of Nationalism.

Aurangzeb was the last great

(D) Role of Aurangzeb in the Downfall of Mughal Empire.
Aurangzeb was a Mughal ruler of 17th to 18th century. His reign is regarded as the beginning of the end of Mughal rule.

His following policies turned out counterproductive.

(1) Religious policy - Aurangzeb was a bigot, intolerant of other religions and imposed jizya on Hindus.

(2) His approach towards regional rulers
His handling of Jat and Marathas, with and without success made these regional kingdoms enemies of Mughals.

(3) Deccan Policy proved costly and for the mighty
rule.

(4) Neglect of the North-western Frontier

(5) Economic problems - increase in the jagirdars ³
and limited availability of land led to jagirdar
crisis.

Moreover Aurangzeb was succeeded by weak &
incapable rulers who ~~could~~ couldn't sustain the
empire.

(E) Highlight the consequences of Industrial Revolution.

→ Industrial Revolution began in England in 18th
century and spread to ~~was~~ other western European
nations & America.

It led to far reaching changes in the economic & social
system of the world.

(1) Growth of Urban Areas and migration

(2) Unplanned urbanisation led to miserable ^{living} conditions
for poor workers.

(3) Growth of ~~so~~ middle, Bourgeoisie (Industrialist),
working classes in industrialised society.

(4) Huge improvement in the quality and quantity
of machine made goods.

(5) search of markets for manufactured goods and
sources of raw material promoted the growth
of ~~so~~ Imperialism.

(6) In the long ~~run~~ term, Industrial Revolution has
improved living standards in industrialised world

(F) Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail?

Revolt of 1857 was the first large scale expression of discontent with the British rule.

It failed due to following reasons.

- ① Lack of Organisation
- ② Weak and inadequate leadership - except for a few leaders (Kari Laxmi Bai, Kunwar Singh), others frequently changed sides, some rulers sided with the Britishers.
- ③ No coherent ideology and lack of ~~common~~ ^{common} alternative for future.
- ④ The rebels were up against the British army which had better arms, leadership and organisation. Whereas the Indian sepoys were poorly equipped.
- ⑤ Nationalist understanding of India as a modern nation state was not fully developed.
- (H) highlight the philosophy of Brahmo Samaj.

Brahmo Samaj was a socio-religious organisation founded in 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Its aims based on following philosophical ideas -

- ① monotheism i.e. the ~~was~~ belief in one god.
- ② Brahmo Samaj discourage idol worship and other meaningless rituals. & promoted simple worship.
- ③ They were against the domination of the ~~pre~~ priestly class.
- ④ They promoted ideas of human dignity and ~~also~~ rationalism - reliance on human reason to make sense of ~~the~~ the world.
- ⑤ They were against blind adherence to religious tenets and superstitious practices.
- ⑥ Based on above principles they rejected inhuman social practices like Sati, Untouchability etc.

1919 / 1918

(1) Highlight the terms of Treaty of Versailles.
Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919 to mark an end to the 1st world war, between the Allied powers (Britain, USA, France, Russia, etc) & Germany. Its terms were -

- (1) War indemnity - heavy fine was imposed on Germany
- (2) Division of German colonies between the victors as mandates.
- (3) Limits of military power of Germany - Fixed the number of troops the Germany can maintain.
- (4) Return of Alsace Lorraine to France
- (5) war guilt clause - the defeated Nations were held responsible for war.
- (6) It also established the League of Nations.

(2) Write a note on policy of appeasement

'Policy of Appeasement' was the policy adopted by the allied powers like Britain, France & in the inter war period (1920-1930s).

Germany and Italy that were under control of fascist parties/rulers, were making attempts to expand their nations.

Their acts of aggression were ignored by the allied powers because they were more concerned about the growth of a Communist Soviet.

This policy was one of the causes for the second world war.

Ques) Examine the Causes of Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 led to the establishment of the 1st Communist state in the form of Soviet Union.

Causes of the revolution were as follows.

① Political Causes

⇒ Pre-Revolution Russia was ruled by Tsar Dynasty. There was Royal absolutism and the ruler believed in Divine Right of King.

⇒ Administration & Bureaucracy was selected on hereditary basis, Nepotism and corruption was rampant.

⇒ Russia was defeated in the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, this led to further erosion of confidence in the monarchy.

② Economic Causes

Condition of Peasants - After the abolition of serfdom in 1861, the peasants still suffered due to small landholding, heavy dues and crop failure.

Condition of workers - Russia was a late entrant in industrialisation, moreover industries were based on foreign capital, and the workers lacked basic amenities & rights.

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War time Economic Problems

Russia was backward in comparison to other European powers. It suffered ~~in more~~ and heavily during 1st world war (1914-1918). Rising prices, shortage of food ~~were~~ made people wary of the administration.

Socio-Cultural Causes

⇒ Many Nationalities - Russia was a ethnically diverse society. People of different nationalities felt that their culture was being replaced by a majority culture under the Tsarist regime.

⇒ Bloody Sunday → the Revolution of 1905 acted as a prelude for the Bolshevik Revolution.

Councils of Soviets - councils of peasants & workers which became centres of political power ~~in~~

⇒ Role of the revolutionaries i.e. the Bolshevik Party

⇒ Bolshevik Revolution was preceded by the formation of a provisional government but it was not successful in redressing the grievances that people had.

Hence in ~~is~~ November the Bolshevik party came to power and ~~was~~ led to the formation of Soviet USSR.

(C) Can Akbar be called a ruler of National Unifier.

Akbar ruled India in the 16th century. He was the third Mughal ruler and expanded the Mughal empire to cover large part of northern, central India.

Like Ashoka, the Mauryan ruler, Akbar too can be regarded as a National Unifier for following regions.

(1) Vast expanse of his Empire.



Fig. Mughal Empire in 16th century

(2) Unified Administration

Akbar introduced administrative reforms such as the Mansabdari System, and Zabti / Bakhshahi System. Such administrative practices were uniformly applied throughout the Empire.

(3) His Religious Policy

Akbar adopted a policy of tolerance.

He was a muslim ruler of a predominantly Hindu population. So he adopted a reconciliatory approach. ~~records~~ he even adopted a new faith called din illahi.

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Rajput Policy.

Instead of trying to suppress the native Rajput rulers, Akbar took a friendly approach.

He got into matrimonial alliances and promoted inclusion of Rajput rulers in the Mughal services.

Cultural Policy.

Akbar ~~so~~ maintained Nawabats in his court. He patronised both Persian as well as Indian scholars and artists. He took keen interest in Indian tradition - literature & art, encouraged illustration of Indian manuscripts, translation of Sanskrit works into Persian & Arabic.

Thus he facilitated ~~the~~ in the evolution of a composite culture.

Thus on the basis of his tolerant, reconciliatory approach towards ~~the~~ native rulers, religious practices and assimilation of Indian culture, Akbar can be called a national unifier.

8 1/2

(5) Write about the achievement of Samudragupta
Samudragupta was the second Gupta ruler.

His reign is most notable for the expansion of the Gupta Empire. By the end of 4th century AD the Gupta control extended to almost entire Indian subcontinent.

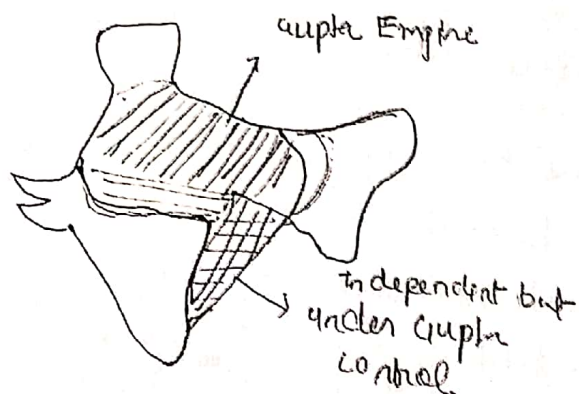
Samudragupta's Military Campaign

Allahabad Prashasti composed by Samudragupta's court poet Harisena ~~and~~ elaborately explains about his military campaign.

He ~~subscribed~~ the

→ In a military campaign against Northern Indian rulers, he annexed all the small kingdoms and included them in the Gupta Empire.

→ In a campaign in South India, the rulers were subdued and made to accept the ~~depa~~ ~~suzerainty~~ or suzerainty of Gupta ruler.



coinage

Gupta Rulers ~~or~~ issued large number of gold coins and Samudragupta was no exception. He issued coins that depicted him ~~as~~ as a lover of art and culture. ex- coins portraying king playing veena.

6

patronised Sanskrit scholars - ex-

(Part B)

(1) (A) Kepler

Kepler was a ~~an~~ mathematician and astronomer of the Renaissance age. He derived mathematical formulae to calculate ~~the~~ period of planetary movement around sun.

(B) Petarch

Petarch, also known as father of humanism, was a 14th-15th century ~~monks~~, writer of Renaissance period.

(C) Bastille

Bastille was a prison in Paris that was invaded by the crowd, prisoners were released & ~~armory~~ arms were seized. This was the first act of revolution in France in 1789.

(D) Bloody Sunday

Bloody Sunday is the name given to 1905 even in Russia when an unarmed crowd was fired at by Royal guards.

(E) Aranyakas

Aranyakas are parts of vedic literature. These are forest books that deal with magical spells, diseases etc.

(F) Prarthna Samaj

Prarthna Samaj was a social organisation founded by Atmaram Pandurang in Maharashtra in 19th century.

(3) Bhudan movement

Bhudan movement was led by Acharya Vinoba Bhave to promote land grant to landless following principle of Gandhiji.

(1) Ryotwari system

Ryotwari was a system of Revenue Settlement followed in the Deccan, Madras that was introduced by Thomas Munroe. Settlement was made directly with the cultivator.

1
1 1/2

2) Abol. Dabstela land

Dabstela was a revenue system followed by Deccan. Land Revenue was fixed on the basis of average yield of a specific land in previous 10 years.

3) Hunter commission

Hunter Commission, constituted in the 1883 to recommend reforms in the school education system.

1 1/2

2) (c) Write down the important features of Renaissance

Renaissance, literary means 'Rebirth'. It was a transition period between medieval to modern Age in Europe. It was characterised by following changes.

2 1/2

1) Political sphere

It marked the end of Feudalism and led to growth of new ideas about political authority & the authority of church - secularism, popular sovereignty etc.

2) Cultural sphere

Revival of classical Latin & Roman learning. Later on new works were published. This period saw the development of printing press, publishing of literary work such as - Thomas Moore's Utopia, Dante's Divine Comedy etc.

3) Growth of Arts and AA.

Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael gave a new life to artistic activities. Growth of a Humanist for ex - & secular artistic works like Michelangelo's statue of David etc.

⇒ Emphasis of Humanism (Human-centric world view), Rationalism and spirit of scientific enquiry.

(D) mention the Doctrines of Jainism.

Doctrine of Jainism

5 Jainism was laid emphasis of spirit liberation from the cycle of birth & rebirth. For this they suggested 5 tenets -

- ① Ahimsa - Non injury to life (Plants, Animals humans and any living thing).
- ② Satya - Truth.
- ③ Asteya - Not stealing from others.
- ④ Aparamarsha - Non possession of property.
- ⑤ Brahmacharya - Observing Abstinence.

Jainism preaches that the entire world is ~~inhabited~~ (has souls) and anything with souls feels pain and hence non-violence is the central feature of Jainism.

(E) Short note on Mughal military system

Mughals maintained a large standing Army.

There Army was organised on the basis of ~~job~~ mansabdar and Jagirdari System.

32/3
Mansabdar was a high official who was assigned a rank (mansab). Mansab had 2 parts - Zat & Sawar. where Sawar denoted the number of Cavalrymen to be maintained by a mansabdar.

⇒ The Nobles and officials were paid through jagir lands. The revenue was to be used by Nobles for personal expenses & maintenance of their troops.

⇒ The soldiers were paid in cash. Cavalry was the most important unit in the military.

⇒

IPM / YLVI

3) B)

Explain in Brief the causes of Second world war

Second world war broke out in 1939 after ~~1938~~ German invasion of Poland.

Causes of the war can be traced back of the period between the two wars.

- ① Treaty of Versailles - This treaty sowed the seeds of discontent among ~~the~~ Germany was humiliated & was held responsible for 1st world war, Italy didn't get its due as a victor country.
- ② Growth of Fascism
Fascist governments under Hitler and Mussolini promoted militarism, glorified war and expansion.
- ③ Weak Institutions for maintaining international peace
League of Nations did not have enough powers or support to prevent aggression. US didn't join the league. Japan & Germany constantly disregarded its policy of appeasement adopted by Britain and France, these countries didn't condemn the act of aggression of Germany fully. This further increased their ~~ex~~ aspirations.
- ④ Colonialism
First world war was fought for ~~protect~~ promoting the colonial interests of the European powers. Colonialism was still prevalent and the ~~two~~ resultant rivalries also existed.

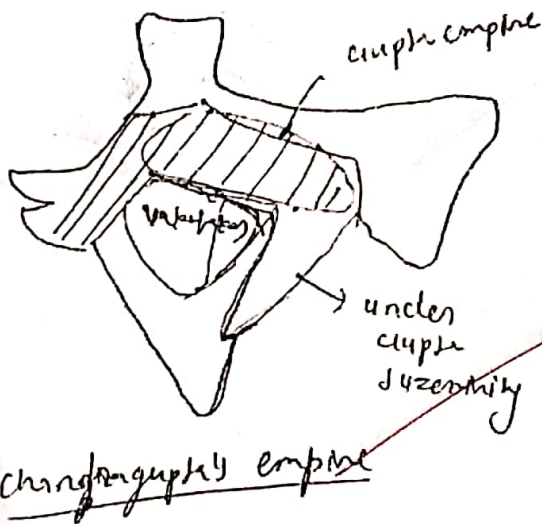
1/2

IPVI / YLVI

Chandragupta I is referred to as one of the greatest rulers of the Gupta period and perhaps the India History his achievements were included -

① Expansion of the empire. Chandragupta brought the western part of India under the control of Gupta empire by defeating the Kushans.

② He also formed ~~and~~ matrimonial alliances ex- his daughter Prabhavati was married to Uchchata prince. Thus ~~the~~ the control of Gupta Kingdom was extended over Uchchata Kingdom.



② Patronage of Art and Culture
Gupta period is known as the Golden Age of Ancient India due to development of art & literature.

Chandragupta II maintained a panchayat in his court - Kalidasa, Vishakhadatta, ~~and~~ Sushruta.

These scholars enriched the Sanskrit literature by producing works such as - Shakuntala, Mritchhikhatika etc.

He also issued a large number of gold coins that present amount of Gupta wealth.