

History

Part - A

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1(A) Cassimo Medici and his grandson Florence are the prominent businessmen of Renaissance period. They collected nearly 10,000 rare books with their own money.

1(B) Banabhatt: - • He lived during the reign of Harshvardhana.

• Author of Harshacharita.

1(C) George Castle → • Situated in Madhav National Park in Shivpuri.

• Highest point of the Madhav National Park.

• Built by Tiwaji Rao Sindhia.

1(D) Cripps Mission: - • Arrived in India in 1942.
• It talked of the "Dominion Status" after World War II.
• Its proposals were rejected by Congress.

1(E) Fought against the French army in the battle of Wandiwash during the Anglo-Mysore Wars.

1(F) Minhaj - us - Siraj → • He was patronised by Iltutmish.

• His works are an important source of history of Slave Dynasty.

1(H)

1 (G) Great Bath → • Situated at Mohenjodaro.
• It is thought that it might have been used by people of Indus valley for religious bathing.

1 (H) Robespierre :- • He was one of the eminent personalities during the French Revolution.

• He was a Jacobin and his reign is better known as 'Reign of Terror'.

1 (I) Mahmud Gawan :- He was a Persian poet in the court of Bahmani sultans.

1 (J) Mountbatten Plan :- • Presented on 3rd June 1947.

• Blueprint of India's partition.

1 (K) Balaji Baji Rao :- • He succeeded ~~Baji Rao I~~ Baji Rao I.

• Ruled from 1740-1761.

• Conquered Karnataka, Orissa etc.

1 (L) Tughluna :- • Introduced by Babur in India.

• This strategy helped him in securing victory in the First Battle of Panipat.

2(M) Haider Ali :- Father of Tipu Sultan
• Fought valiantly with the Britishers during Anglo-Mysore Wars.

1(N) Blitzkrieg :- This is a German warfare strategy

• In this, the opponents were engaged through the use of large numbers of infantry, tanks and aided by air force.

10) Dandi March :- Began on 12th March 1930
lasted for 24 days and it marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

3(B) Bolshevik Revolution is a red-letter event in the history of Russia and of the world on the night of 7th November 1917, the Bolsheviks were able to quietly acquire the control of the government in Russia, without shedding any drop of blood.

CAUSES :-

1) World War I :- The people of Russia were fed up with the inconclusive

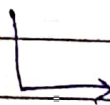
World War I and so they supported the Bolsheviks, who promised that they will pull out Russia from World War I.

2) Deteriorating social conditions in Russia :- The conditions of the peasants and workers was deteriorating day-by-day and due to which these two classes of people started supporting the Bolsheviks.

3) Ill-administration and the inefficiency of the Kerensky government also made the people of Russia to support the cause of Bolsheviks.

4) The able leadership of V.I. Lenin made the Bolsheviks and their propaganda popular amongst the people of Russia.

5) Moreover, the Bolsheviks propagated their ideas through 'Bednot' and 'Pravda' newspapers, which further increased their popularity.



Exploitation of workers by capitalists

Causes of Bolshevik Revolution

→ Huge loss of men and money to Russia - a result of World War I

Deteriorating condition of peasants and workers

→ Efficient leadership of V.I. Lenin

↓
Inefficient and unstable Kerensky govt.

3(c) Akbar (1556-1605) was the greatest of the Mughal emperors in India. In his rule of nearly 50 years, he did all that he can do for strengthening the position of Mughals in India.

He is sometimes called as the 'National-unifier' due to the following reasons:-

- He granted complete religious freedom to all his subjects.
- For winning the hearts of the non-Muslims, he abolished ~~Jizya~~ Jaziya in 1564 and pilgrimage tax in 1563 AD.

c) He appointed a large number of Hindus in his administration like Birbal, Bhagwan Das, Todar Mal, Man Singh etc. in order to win the trust of the Hindu nobility.

d) In order to win over the Rajputs to his side, he started the system of matrimonial alliances and as a result the Rajput states of Amer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Kutchh etc. accepted his overlordship.

e) Not only this, he posted the Rajput kings (fueds) as the governors of the various important Sulbas or the provinces. In this way, he ~~could~~ was able to give cultural unity to India.

f) The assembly of Ibadatkhana was thrown open to the scholars of all religions and in this way, he tried to unify the country on religious grounds.

g) He started a new religion called Din-I-Illahi in order to end the dominance of orthodox Mullahs.

3(D)

Political Unity :-

- Important posts to Rajput kings
- Inducted Hindus in his administration
- System of Matrimonial alliances.

Religious Unity :-

- Started new religion called Din-I-Illahi.
- Ibadatkhana thrown open to all religions
- Married Hindu princesses.

Cultural Unity :-

- Patronised Hindu as well as Muslim ~~the~~ learned men
- Patronised Hindu as well as Muslim painters

3(D)

Quit India Movement (1942)

Important Events during Quit India Movement :-

- a) Starting :- Movement started on 3rd August 1942 after the Gandhi's call of 'Do or Die' in Bombay.
- b) Arrest of top leadership :- On 5th August 1942, the top

leadership of the ~~ex~~ Indian National Congress was arrested in a single sweep by the government.

c) Formation of parallel governments:-

Parallel governments were formed in various parts of the country in which the leadership remained virtually in the hands of the common people.

The first parallel government was formed by Chittu Pardey in Ballia (U.P.). The longest & surviving parallel government was formed in Satara by Satish Samant.

D) Underground Activities:- They were

organised by leaders like Acharya Narendra Dev, Usha Mehta etc. They broadcasted instructions for common people through secret radio stations.

E) The loco-pilots helped the revolutionaries by transporting the arms and secret news.

In this way, the Quit India Movement of 1942 remained largely successful.

2(B) Vernacular Press Act

- Put forward by Lytton in 1878
- Its main objective was to put censorship on the printing of Indian language newspapers.
- Also known as gagging Act.
- One of the most draconian press act in the history of modern India.
- Repealed by Lord Ripon.

2(C) Iqta System

- Introduced by Iltutmish of Slave Dynasty.
- Main aim of the system was to keep the rebellious governors and nobles under control.
- Each noble was assigned a piece of land called Iqta.
- The main duty of the noble was to collect taxes from his Iqta and to transfer the same to the sultan of Delhi.

→ The position of Iqadaar was not permanent.

→ Iqta was transferable in nature.

→ In this way, it was a successful land management system of the Medieval India.

2 (d)

→ Role of Aurangzeb in the downfall of Mughal empire:-

→ He ruled like a despot in his entire reign of about 50 years i.e. ~~1658~~ 1658 - 1707 AD.

→ Abolished Jaziya in 1679 AD and this infuriated his non-muslim masses.

→ Fought inconclusive wars with Marathas, Golconda and Bijapur.

→ Tried to subjugate the rulers of all the Indian states, which emptied the Mughal treasury.

→ Due to his religious bigotry, he lost faith of his non-muslim masses.

→ Not in favour of establishing friendly relations with other rulers.

2(E) → Consequences of Industrial Revolution

- Pavement of metalled roads, improvement in shipping and navigation revolutionised the transportation.
- Development of new agricultural implements helped in the increase in the agricultural production.
- The invention of steam engine resulted in the invention of new machines for the textile industries and railways.
- The Industrial Revolution gave the concept of 'Mass production'.
- Increase in the industrial production resulted in the increase in the rate of imperialism among the European countries.

2(F) → Causes of failure of Revolt of 1857

- It was not a pan-India movement. The centres of revolt were mainly in Awadh, Central India, Bundelkhand, Punjab, Bihar, Bengal etc. Rest of the India remain unaffected.
- The leaders of the Revolt of 1857

- made a great mistake by choosing Bahadur Shah II as their Commander-in-chief.
- The people taking part were fighting for different aims like zamindars for restoration of their lands, rulers for restoration of their territories.
- The Indian army lacked superior arms and it was ill-organised.
- Lack of funds and means of communication.
- Use of treachery by the Britishers weakened the position of the leaders of the revolt of 1857.
- The leaders failed to put up a united front against the Britishers.

2 (c)

→ Mohammad Bin Tughlaq

→ His real name was ~~Prince~~ Juna Khan.

→ He succeeded Ghayasuddin Tughlaq.

→ He was of tolerant nature and used to take part in the Hindu festivals like Holi.

→ Though he was a very learned man but he lacked practical approach.

→ He is better known for his foolish experiments:-

- Transfer of Capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.
- Introduction of Token currency
- Karajal hills expedition in Himalaya
- Expedition of Khorasan (Iran).

→ All his above mentioned experiments failed very badly.

2(H) Brahma Samaj's Philosophy

→ Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who is better known as the father of Indian Renaissance.

→ Main tenets of Brahma Samaj:-

- believed in monotheism
- believed in the intermingling of the cultures of the East and the West.
- removal of orthodoxy from Indian society.

Q (1)

Treaty of Versailles

- The treaty of Versailles was signed by the Allied Powers like Britain, France etc. on one side and Central Powers like Germany, Austria-Hungary on the other side.
- By this treaty, Germany had to lose $\frac{2}{3}$ of its coal and iron reserves and $\frac{7}{10}$ of the zinc and lead deposits.
- The naval power of Germany was destroyed.
- The army of Germany was reduced to 1 lakh.
- Such humiliating was the treaty of Versailles.

2 (1)

Reasons for the failure of Humayun

- He was not as great leader like his father Babur.
- Division of the empire among his three brothers Kamran, Askar and Hindal weakened his position.



- Before any war, he used to waste his time in merry-making.
- He was not able to confront Sher Shah Suri in the battles of Chausa and Kannauj fought in 1539 & 1540 AD respectively.
- He lacked single-minded devotion towards his task in ~~hard~~ hard.

2(K)

Carnatic Wars

- Fought between the British and the French East India Companies to establish their dominance over India.
- Basically, they are a series of three wars.
- The first Carnatic War started along with the Austrian War of succession and ended with the treaty of Madras.
- The third Anglo-French war ended with the treaty of Paris of 1763.
- After the third Carnatic war, the Britishers became the ~~masters~~ dominating European power in India.

Part - B

1(A) Kepler → One of the eminent personalities of the Renaissance period. He gave the famous laws of planetary motion and showed that planets move around the Sun in an elliptical orbit.

1(B) Petrarch :- One of the eminent literary figures of Italy during the Renaissance period. He has chosen secular themes in his literary compositions.

1(C) Bastille :- The burning of the fort of Bastille on 14 July 1789 marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

1(D) Bloody Sunday → It is name of the incident of firing on the demonstrators in St. Petersburg led by Father Gapon.

1(E) Aranyak → Name of the Vedics texts that were meant for the study by the hermits living in the forests.

1(F) Santhara :- It is an ancient practise in Jainism, whereby a person embraces death by self-starvation.

1(G) Prathana Samaj: - Founded by Atmaram Pandurang and M.G. Ranade to broke the domination of upper caste Hindus.

1(H) Saddler Commission: -

This commission of education was appointed by the British government in the year 1917.

1(I) Raphael: - One of the greatest painters of Italy during the Renaissance period.

1(J) Bhoodan Movement: - Started by the ~~Dr~~ Vinoba Bhave in order to make available the land to the landless peasants.

1(K) Ryotwadi Movement: - System: - A type of land revenue system implemented in the states of Bombay, Madras, Orissa.

1(L) Butler Commission: - It was appointed in 1927 to determine the relationship between the princely states and the British government.

1 (M) Bhagadudha: - He was an important revenue official during the Vedic period.

1 (N) Ain-I-Dahshala: - Started by Todar Mal during the reign of Akbar. Revenue assessment with the cultivator was done for a period of 10 years.

1 (O) Hurter Education Commission: - It was appointed in the year 1881. It was the first education commission when the British crown took over.

2 (C) → Important features of Renaissance:

→ Renaissance is a term which is used to denote the intellectual changes which occurred in Europe in the end of Medieval period.

→ Features of Renaissance :-

- Abolition to the supremacy of Church in everyday affairs of the common people.
- Importance was given to rational thinking instead of superstitions.



- Importance was given to humanism i.e. dignity of human life and making it independent of the religious matters.
- Importance was given to the adoration of the natural ~~beauty~~ beauty.
- All the artists, painters, writers, scientists threw off the yoke of the dominance of the Church.

2. (D) → Doctrines of Jainism

- Every living and non-living being resemble the god, hence, he must not be injured.
- There is no destiny and the theory of Karma is almighty.
- Every Jain must not speak lie, steal ~~something~~, anything, indulge in any sexual activity, not possess any excess property.
- There can be many aspects of a single object and this is known as the theory of Anekataवाद.

→ The theory of possibility i.e. Syavada means that nothing is definite on the earth.

2 (E) → Mughal Military System

- It was one of the best military systems of its times.
- Mughal army was stronger than the army of the other Indian kings due to its excess use of gunpowder ~~aided by~~ and which was aided by guns and artillery.
- The main feature of the Mughal military system was Mansabdar System.
- In this, every noble was assigned a Mansab by which his pay i.e. Zat and the no. of horsemen, he had to maintain was fixed.
- In this way, the Mughals were able to have a large standing army at the time of wars and this system also helped in ensuring the loyalty of Mansabdars towards the Mughal emperor.



2(F) → Kanishka as a patron of Buddhism:

- In the history of patrons of Buddhism, Kanishka had an important place.
- It was he who made the Mahayana Buddhism popular at that time.
- In order to propagate the Buddhism, he convened the 4th Buddhist Council at Kundalvana in ~~the~~ Kashmir.
- In 643-44 AD, he convened an assembly at Karraji which was graced by the auspicious presence of the great Buddhist scholar from China i.e. Huen Tsang.
- He also encouraged the making of the idols of Buddha through the Gandhara School of Art.

2(G) → Impact of Alexander's Invasion on India

- Though Alexander stayed in India for just 18 months but his invasion left a deep impact on India.
- Firstly, the ~~the~~ invasion resulted in the opening of doors of Indo-~~Greek~~ Greek relations.

→ Secondly, it resulted in the influx of Hellenistic ideas in the Indian society.

→ As a result of Greek influence, beautiful images of the Lord Buddha were made by the artists of the Gandhara school of art, that were similar to the Greek gods like ~~Appoll~~ Apollo.

→ Fourthly, various satrapies were established in different parts of India.

2 (H) → Surat Split

→ It occurred in the year 1907.

→ It was the result of the differences between the moderates and the extremist leaders of the Indian National Congress.

→ These differences reached their climax in the Surat session of 1907, where the two sides decided to part their ways.

→ The extremist leaders wanted that Bal Gangadhar Tilak must preside



→ over the Surat session, but the moderates wanted to keep Tilak away from the presidency at any cost.

2(I) → Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley

→ Lord Wellesley, who was a hardcore imperialist put forward the doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance.

→ According to it, the Indian state was forced to accept the protection of the British East India Company.

→ The Indian state was made to pay for the maintenance of the British forces in his territory.

→ Also, the Indian rulers accepting the Subsidiary Alliance were made to surrender to decide their foreign relations on the advice of the British East India Company.

→ First Indian princely state to accept it was Hyderabad in 1798 AD.

2(K) → Reasons for the decline of Harappan Civilisation:-

→ There are various reasons stated by the historians regarding the decline

of Indus Valley Civilisation.

→ According to Wheeler, the invasion of Aryans resulted in the decline of Indus Valley Civilisation.

→ According to Gardnerchile, the degradation of the environment resulted in the desertion of the Indus valley cities.

→ Evidences of flood have been found at Chahnudaro and Mohenjodaro.

→ Evidence of fire have been found at Chahnudaro.

→ ~~An~~ An evidence of the massacre has been found at a mound in the site of Mohenjodaro.

2 ~~2~~ 2 (J) → Impact of Muslim Culture on India :-

→ Impact on architecture :- The use of architecture, domes, arches and huge gateways started in the Indian buildings with the beginning of Muslim rule in India.

→ Impact on paintings :- As a result of Mughal rule,



the paintings of the Medieval India ~~the~~ focussed on non-religious themes.

→ Impact on religion: - A large number of non-muslims embraced Islam.

→ Impact on language: - ~~Persian~~ Persian and Arabic literary compositions were produced in India.

→ Impact on military: - ~~The~~ Mughals introduced gunpowder in India. The invasion of Arabs resulted in the introduction of Cavalry in India.

3(E) → Alauddin Khilji was one of the greatest sultans in the history of Delhi sultanate. He ascended the throne in 1295 AD by killing his father-in-law ~~Fakhr~~ Jalaluddin Khilji.

After ascending the throne, he successfully completed the following tasks. -

a) Theory of Kingship: - According to this, Alauddin proclaimed that "Kingship Knows No Kinship" i.e. there will be no interference of ~~the~~ the relatives in the matters of Sultan of Delhi.

2) Conquests:- He carried out the conquest ~~at~~ throughout his reign which he was helped by an eunuch, Malik Kafur.

In 1297 AD he captured ~~at~~ Gujarat. From there he proceeded to capture Ranthambore, Mewar, Malwa, Jalor.

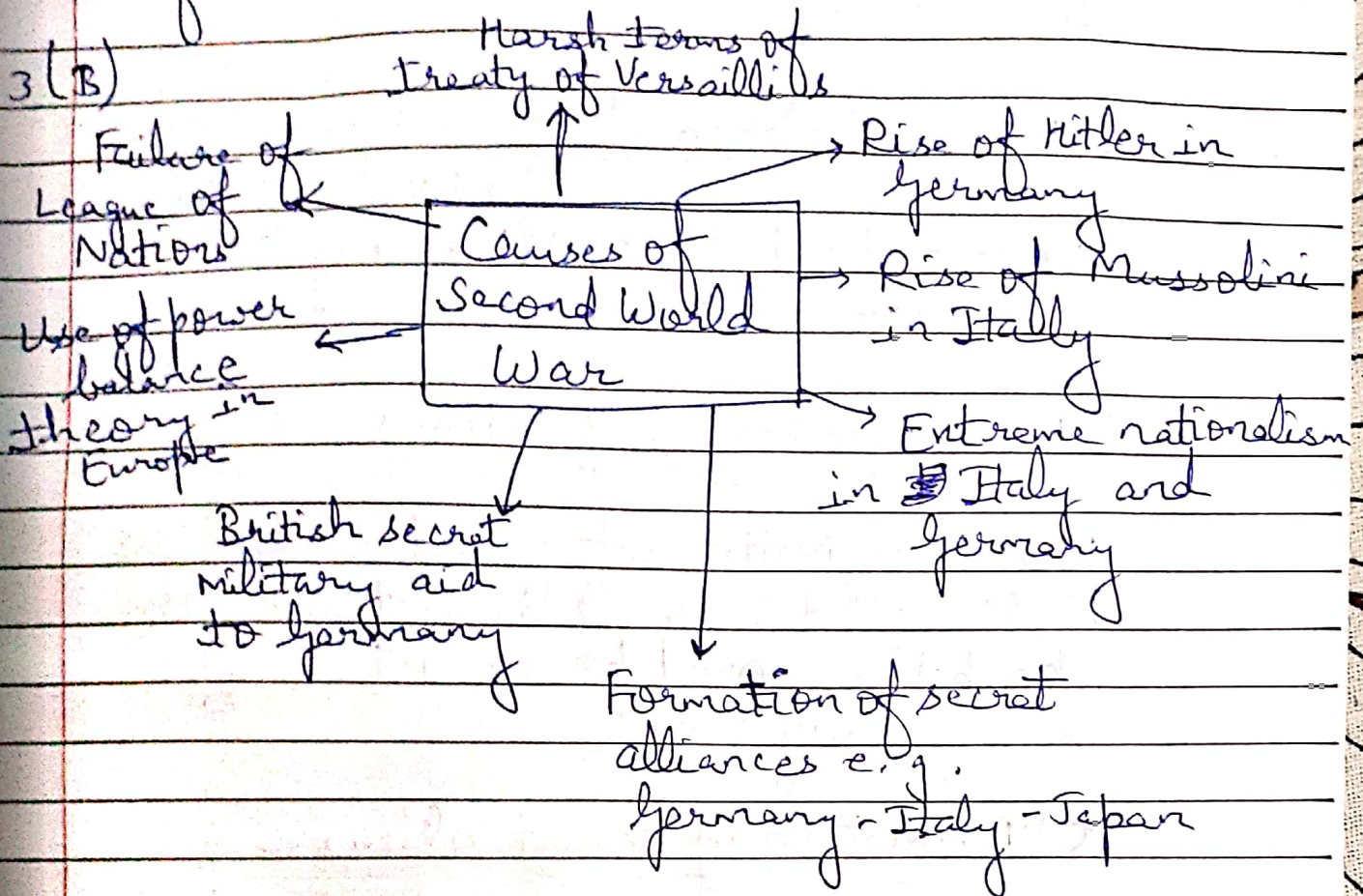
He then focussed his attention towards south India and deputed Malik Kafur for carrying out conquests in South India. Kafur captured successfully Devgiri, Warangal, Telangana and Madurai for Alauddin.

c) Market Reforms:- He is also known for his market reforms. In order to control the prices in the market he appointed Shaha-I-Mandi,

seperate markets were established for the horses, slaves and clothes and foodgrains.

d) Army:- Alauddin was the first ruler who established a vast standing army in order to deal effectively with the foreign invasions especially the Mongols.

Truly, he was one of the greatest sultans of the Delhi sultanate.



CAUSES :-

1) Harsh terms of Treaty of Versailles, 1919 :-

The treaty of the Versailles signed after the First World War was aimed at the total humiliation of the losers i.e. Germany, Austria etc. As such, the entire nation of Germany was full of the feeling of revenge.

2) Theory of extreme nationalism :- It was propagated

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 by Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy further added fuel to the fire.

3) Power-balance theory :- In order to weaken France Britain started secret siding to Germany.

4) Failure of League of Nations :- The League of Nations was founded after the First World War was not able to keep the world peace intact for a very long time.

5) Formation of secret alliances :-

The tripartite alliance between the states of Germany - Italy - Japan of give unconditional support in case of any emergency to any member, was one of the important causes of the beginning of the second world war.

3(D) Mahatma Gandhi was not a great freedom fighter but also a great philosopher ~~too~~.

Main features of Gandhian philosophy are as follows:-

- a) Theory of Trusteeship:- According to it, Gandhiji considered the rich people as only the trustees of their surplus wealth, which they held in trust on behalf of God.
- b) Ahimsa:- According to Gandhiji, non-violence is such a powerful weapon that it can be used to silence the mightiest of the enemies and that too without any fighting.
- c) Satyagraha:- Following the path of truth in all conditions is the biggest virtue of any human beings. He kept on emphasising that whatever the conditions might be, one should never leave the path of truth.

However, he also stated that Satyagrah is not ~~the~~ for the cowards but for those courageous persons who are always ready to face the adverse conditions.