

1. (A) Indian Association :- It was a pre-Congress organization formed by the Indian intellectuals of 19th century to register their grievances to the British government.

1. (B) Charles Metcalfe :- The governor-general of India who repealed the press act of 1882. He is also known as the 'Liberator of Indian ~~press~~ press'.

1. (C) Mahadev Desai :- Private secretary of Mahatama Gandhi.

1. (D) Nino Da Cunha :- He was a ^{Portuguese} ~~Italian~~ traveller who visited India during the reign of Krishnadeva Raya of Tuluva Dynasty.

1. (E) Enfield Rifles :- The newly introduced Enfield rifles became one of the causes of the revolt of 1857 as their cartridges ~~contained~~ ^{contained} were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.

1. (F) Malik Kafur :- He was the most important official during the reign of Allauddin Khilji and was responsible for the Deccan victory of the Alauddin Khilji. He ~~too~~ led all the campaigns of Deccan and extreme South.

1. (G) Battle of Ghaghara :- It was fought in the year 1529 between Babur and the Afghans. Afghans were completely defeated by Babur in this battle.

- 1 (H) Nazi Party :- It was the political party of Germany whose leader was Adolph Hitler. It was the only party which was allowed to function during the totalitarian regime of Hitler.
- 1 (I) Battle of Talikota :- It was fought in the year 1565 in which the combined forces of Bahmani states completely defeated the ruined the Vijayanagar kingdom.
- 1 (J) Zain-Ul-Abidin :- Also known as the 'Akbar of Kashmir' and he ruled from 1420-1470 AD. His reign was marked by religious toleration and prosperity.
- 1 (K) Alha-Udal :- They were the two brave warriors of Mahoba in the Bundelkhand region. Their ballads are still popular among the local people.
- 1 (L) Pratihar Ruler Rajyapal :- He ~~was himself~~ lost his sword himself after his defeat in the battlefield.
- 1 (M) Surya Sen :- One of the prominent revolutionaries of Bengal. He carried out raid on the Chittagong army. Later on, he was executed.
- 1 (N) Bill of Rights 1689 :- It was a precursor of the declaration of the fundamental rights.

2. (a) Czar Nicholas II :- He was the ruler of the Romanov Dynasty and during his reign Russian revolution of 1917 occurred and as a result, he was ousted out of the throne.

Section B

2. (A). A sudden calling-off of the Non-Cooperation movement by Gandhiji in 1922 left the agitated youth in a dilemma. Finally, they decided to convert themselves into 'Revolutionaries', similar to Irish nationalists and Russian Nihilists.

Following are their important contributions in the freedom struggle :-

- 1) They were successful in creating an atmosphere of terror and suspicion in the minds of the Britishers.
- 2) They tried to showcase that Indians were capable of adopting violent means if their demand of complete independence is not fulfilled by the Britishers.
- 3) They aroused the feeling of liberation in the minds of common people especially among the youth.
- 4) They showcased the Hindu-Muslim unity and tried to persuade the common people to get united for achieving independence.

2(B)

Quit India Movement

Indian National Congress passed the Quit India Resolution on 8 Aug. 1942 at its annual session held at Bombay. On 9 Aug. 1942, the resolution erupted suddenly with violent and massive protest against the British government.

Importance :-

- It depicted the capacity of the common people of India. Hence, it is called as 'August - Revolution'.
- The slogan 'Quit India' signalled the British government that they would have to leave India as soon as possible.
- It also made aware the British government that Indians cannot be fooled for a long time and they must be granted 'complete - independence'.
- It was the mass movement in which Gandhi gave the slogan of 'Do or Die' to the people of India in order to achieve the independence as soon as possible.

2(C)

Military Causes of Revolt of 1857

- Introduction of greased cartridges which were supposed to be greased with the fat of cow and pig. It caused resentment in the Hindu as well as the Muslim soldiers of British army.

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- b) General Services Enlistment Act of 1856 stated that the soldiers should be ready to serve to far-flung regions like Sindh etc. and also they will not be paid 'Bhatta' for it.
- c) They were forbidden from putting off the religious marks like annointment of tilak. This resented the Indian soldiers.

2 (D) Achievements of Chandragupta Maurya

- a) With the help of Kautilya, he was able to overthrow Shatavahana and thus established the rule of Mauryan Dynasty in 319-20 BC.
- b) He tried to give the political unity of the Northern India.
- c) He annexed the Western India which is evident from the fact that Pushyagupta was the governor of Saurashtra / Western India, when Chandragupta was ruling.
- d) He further heightened the glory of the Maurya - a by establishing a powerful dynasty.
- e) He was successful in defeating the Greek king Seleucus Nikator.

2 (E). Reasons for the failure of Hurrayan

a) His first mistake was that he divided the empire between his three brothers - Aspari, Kanva and Hindal. Due to this, they became autonomous in their respective territories and this weakened the position of Hurrayan.

b) Second mistake was that he used to waste ~~too~~ unnecessary time in ~~making~~ making and pleasure instead of attacking the enemy. It is due to this that he was defeated by Sher Shah in the battles of Chausa and Kanauj in 1539 & 1540 respectively.

c) Third mistake was that he was not able to win over the Rajputs to his side, who were very brave warriors and later, Rajputs helped Akbar to become the emperor of India.

d) The fourth cause of the failure of Humayun was that he was not as great a warrior as Sher Shah Suri and due to this, he was defeated by Sher Shah.

21K) Achievements of Jyotiriputra Shatkarori

— He was one of the greatest rulers of the Satvahana dynasty. Following are his achievements

- He conquered the whole of the Perinsular India and adopted the title of Tri-Samudra Raja Pita Mahaka i.e. one who drinks the water of all the three seas.
- Through his policy of conquest, he was able to subdue nearly all the kings of South India of that time.
- He took the glory of "Satvahana Dynasty" to a new height.

21L)

French Revolution

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French Revolution is one of the most important events in the history of the modern world. The revolution started when the people burst and razed the fort of Bastille on 14th July 1789 and after that it continued upto the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte.

It is true that the French Revolution was executed by the common people of France against the Nobility and the Clergy class, but their actual inspiration came from the ideas of the philosophers like Voltaire and Rousseau.

Voltaire and Rousseau, both encouraged the people of France to get rid of the rule of the Bourbon dynasty and to establish the Republic of France. Also, they made them to understand the real importance of their life as human, as they emphasised on 'humanism'.

2 (H)

Charan Paduka Massacre

- a) It occurred in the Chattanpur district's Charan Paduka Village.
- b) It ~~also~~ occurred in the year 1929.
- c) Also known as the 'Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of Madhya Pradesh'.
- d) About 28 persons lost their lives while protesting against the British rule.

2 (F)

Chalcolithic sites of Madhya Pradesh

a) Chalcolithic period is also known as the 'Copper Age' or in other words, we can state that it is the period of history in which the man started using copper along with the stone tools.

b) Kayatha is an important site of Madhya Pradesh, belonging to Bronze Age. Remains of pottery of that period has been excavated from Kayatha.

3 (A)

Section - C
First World War (1914-18)

Causes :-

a) Murder of Francis Ferdinand :- The immediate cause of the World War I was the assassination of Prince of Austria Francis Ferdinand and his wife Sophia, when they were on a visit of Serbia.

b) Mistake of Serbian government :- The fault of Serbia, knowing that there can be danger to the life of Prince Ferdinand and his wife, did not provide them the adequate security and instead help the murderers.

c) Over-reaction by Austrian Govt. :- The Austrian foreign minister, after this incident, became impatient and was fully determined to take the

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revenge from Serbia. As a result, without any haste, he decided to attack Serbia.

d) unconditional support of Germany; - The Govt. of Germany decided to give unconditional support to Austria in this war as per the earlier treaty. This made the other neutral sides like Britain and France to ~~was~~ declare war against Germany.

e) stockpiling of weapons; - Up to 1914, all the powers of the Europe like Britain, France, Germany had amassed enough weapons to showcase their strength. Hence, they were in full mood to display their military might - to each other.

f) Absence of any strong global organisation like UNO; - Also became one of the chief causes of World War I.

g) Race for Imperialism; - As ~~was~~ nearly every country of the Europe was busy in expanding in colonial empire, hence, this war provided them a golden opportunity to defeat and annex the colonial empire of other countries (European).

3(B) Decline of Harappan Civilisation
Some of the historians like Gardner have stated that the Harappan Civilisation declined gradually and in stages. While the others like

Mortimer Wheeler have stated that the decline was sudden in nature and the whole civilisation might have been finished in any natural calamity.

Following are the evidences of the decline by various factors :-

- Evidence of destruction by fire has been obtained from Ranaghandai.
- Evidence of a massacre is evident from the site of Mohenjodaro from where human skeletons huddled together were found in a house.
- Evidence of flood has been found out from the site of Mohenjodaro because the city of Mohenjodaro was in seven-layers and it might be due to the fact that the city of Mohenjodaro was built seven times.
- Evidence of destruction by earthquakes have been found from ~~it~~ some sites of the Harappan civilisation.
- Besides, the drought, the change in course of the river Indus and its tributaries might also be responsible for this decline.

3(c)

Industrial Revolution (1750-1850)

Industrial Revolution was a 'silent-revolution' but it contributed significantly in the building of a new society. 'England' is being considered as its birth place due to the following

Reasons:-

- a) Firstly, the govt. of England encouraged the new inventions at that time, that became the basis of the machinery during the Industrial Revolution.
- b) The Royal Society of Science of England always encouraged the inventors and scientists by giving them rewards for their work.
- c) Britain possessed a very large colonial empire of its own and due to this, its factories which were opened as a result of the Industrial Revolution, never felt short of the raw materials.
- d) Also, due to such a vast colonial empire, England also secured a vast market to sell its finished goods.
- e) During 1750-1850, Britain remained free of any kind of revolutions and progressed a lot in the field of luxury.
- f) The govt. of Britain didn't waste its energy in unnecessary wars but focused entirely on increasing its merchandise.
- g) France was involved in the manufacturing of items of luxury which were usually manufactured by artisans in cottage industries. The British people focused their attention on the manufacturing of items of daily use, which were in demand in bulk.

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