

Q.1(A) Indian Association can be termed as the predecessor of Indian National Congress, formed in early 1880's to raise the issues in India.

(B) Charles Metcalfe was the Governor General of India who understood the self sufficiency of the Indian villages and recognised them.

(d) Nino - de - Cunha was a portuguese general who recruited the portugals in India after the vacuum created after the death of Albuquerque.

(e) ~~(c)~~ One of the immediate cause as well as strength of the British army was enfield rifle, induction of it & use of meat in it caused 1857 revolu.

↳ ~~(e)~~ Malik Kafur - He is remembered as the in-charge of the deccan campaign of Alauddin Khilji.

(g) ~~(f)~~

(h) ~~(g)~~ Nazi party originally propagated the idea of military dictatorship and was lead by Adolf Hitler who rose to power in 1930s.

(i) ~~(h)~~ Battle of Talikota fought ~~between~~ the in the mid of 16th century which marked the decline of Vijaynagar empire.

(j) Zein-ul-Abidin is always remembered as the benevolent king of Jammu & Kashmir who gave huge patronage to art & culture.

(k) Alha-Udal's legacy can be traced by the Alha gaya written by Jyagnik. Alha-Udal will always be remembered as the warriors of burden.

(d) The emergence of Rajyapala marked the decline of Gurjara Pratihara. He was killed by Chandel ruler Vidyadhar for leaving the alliance against Vihari.

(m) Sureya Sen was a brave nationalist or militant who was related to Kakori conspiracy against the British, in which he was captured later.

(n) ~~m~~ Bill of Rights, which was signed in 1689 marked the foundation of fundamental rights assumed to citizen by the king.

(a) The ruler of Russia, during Russian revolution (zar Nicholas II) was one of the immediate reason for which monarchy ended in Russia.

(b)

Q.2 → (A) Freedom struggle of India against the Britishers was a combination of managed political struggle, peasant and tribal and revolutionary movements.

Contribution of revolutionary movement →

- (i) Ignited the mind of youth - Due to the continuous rise of institutions like Anushilan Samiti, HRA & HSRA people especially young minds were driven towards the struggle.
- (ii) roots among commoners - Revolutionaries were commoners

(B) Quit India movement can be best defined as the "last nail in the coffin of British rule in India"

Importance of Quit India movement -

- (i) Way to the latent energy of masses - Quit India movement provided way to the hidden energy & hatred that was residing among masses.
- (ii) Do or die - The slogan of do or die ~~stably~~ ignited the minds and was a symbol of the increasing unrest among Indians.

The movement represented the increased unrest.

(C) The Revolt of 1857 which was termed as the Sepoy mutiny by many historians has immediate causes which were militaristic in nature.

(i) Induction of Enfield rifle - The induction of Enfield rifle and the rumors that it contained pig and ~~fat~~ cow's fat harmed the religious sentiments.

(ii) Derogatory treatment of soldiers - The way the soldiers were being treated ~~was~~ was also

Date _____

a major cause that harmed the interest of British

(d) Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Maurya dynasty in India.

The achievements of Chandragupta Maurya-

(i) Foreign relation - He was successful in establishing relations with Greece and married Helena.

(ii) Expansion - He expanded his empire towards the North-west frontiers & established the boundary at Hindukush defeating Seleucus Nicator.

(iii) Religious & cultural - He gave patronage to Jainism. He was a great ruler & first empire builder.

(e)

(↓) MP is one of the major states of India where the Chalcolithic culture flourished.

Some of the Chalcolithic sites of MP are-

(i) Kayath - Kayath is situated in Ujjain district of MP and is one of the prominent Chalcolithic sites where many Chalcolithic tools & pottery have been excavated.

~~Varanasi~~ Varanasi also belonged to Kayath.

(ii) Erani - Situated in the Sagar district of MP.

(iii) Naudatoli - Naudatoli is situated in Kargone.

(g) Thanda Satyagrah is one the major nationalistic activities that took place in MP.

It occurred in Jabalpur under the leadership of Pt. Sunderlal, Laxman Chauhan in the year 1922-23, It arose due to conflict in which Indians wanted to hoist their flag on the Municipality building of Jabalpur, which was suppressed by Britishers.

Its emergence again took place from Nagpur & Sarojini Naidu came to Jabalpur for this.

(h) Chaman Paduka Massacre occurred in the 1930s is termed as the Jallianwala Bagh of MP.

In the district Chattarpur, Col. Fisher ordered firing on the gathering of people in which many people died.

This massacre was always compared to the Jallianwala Bagh of massacre of India.

(j) Humayun was the Mughal emperor who ruled Delhi from 1530-1540 & 1555-56.

The reasons for the failure of Humayun were -

- (i) an unstable empire - When Babur captured Delhi in 1526, he was continuously in war with different rulers, which continued in Humayun's reign.
- (ii) Hostile brothers - Hindal & Askari were two brothers which continuously created troubles for him. Humayun as a ruler never became strong.

(K) Gautamiputra Satkarni is the most famous ruler of the Satavahana dynasty as can be inferred from the Nasik inscription.

The achievements of Gautamiputra Satkarni can be noticed in the vast conquest of his empire. ~~He~~^{They} defeated Kanva dynasty and came to power. Some of the coins of his reign can be traced in MP also.

He contributed in art and culture and gave patronage to various religions.

(L) The background of each and every revolution in History lies in the philosophies &

Q.2 → social structure that was prevalent at that time.

French philosophers created the base for awakening of people by providing the idea of liberty, fraternity and equality to the masses.

French philosophers told the people about their rights and ~~not~~ build a base for revolution.

Q.3 World War I started from ~~the~~ 1914 and was ended in 1918.

The main causes that were responsible for WWI are-

(i) Militarisation- During this phase each and every country in Europe was in arms race. They were trying to ~~ful~~ fulfill their growing needs of arms and it was resulting in a high level militarisation which made it difficult for nations to believe each other.

(ii) Imperialism- Many countries in Europe ~~was~~ were continuously searching for new colonies to rule, so that they can exploit them for their own economic needs. Scramble of Africa was an example of such prevailing conditions.

(iii) Secret Alliances- During the phase prior to WWI each and other country were having

a secret alliance with each other. Entente Cordial was also a treaty, Triple alliance between Britain, France and Belgium were major secret treaties which played huge role in WWI.

This was a phase when no nation was ready to trust the other one

(iv) Eastern Question - The activities that were going on in the Balkan peninsula of Europe also gave rise to many issues and the breaking of Balkan countries was igniting hostilities in that region which was reflecting itself in whole of Europe.

(v) Murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand - This was the immediate cause of the WWI. Some group of Balkan nation was involved in the murder of Archduke of Austria, which triggered the hostilities. Austria ask Bosnia to surrender which it refused. Then with the arrival of Germany, Britain & France, the war started.

The factors which were responsible for WWI were germinating into the soil of Europe in many years. The rising hostilities against each other & trust deficit resulted in it.

(B) Harappan civilization was one of the ancient civilization alongwith Mesopotamia, Chinese civilization & Egyptian civilization. The settings and economy of Harappan civilization was of Urban culture as was excavated by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921.

There are many theories behind the decline of Harappan civilization-

(i) Decline in trade - Harappan civilization was primarily an urban civilization which was depended upon trade with different civilizations contemporary to them.

There is a theory which states that with the rise of Dilmund, that is Bahrain at present, trade relations with Mesopotamia were impacted negatively and this resulted in the gradual decline of Harappan civilization. People started migrating to other regions and gradually the great cities of Harappa, Mohenjodaro were abandoned.

(ii) Changing track of rivers - There is also a theory which states that Harappan civilization declined due to the environmental factors in which the rivers changed their course.

Many major cities of Harappan civilization were settled on the bank of rivers and either these rivers moves away from the towns and cities which resulted in drought & decline in agriculture.

There were huge floods in these cities. There is also a theory which talks about a huge flood in Mohenjodaro due to Indus, which resulted in the decline of civilization there.

The river Saraswati also known as Ghaggar Hakra dried up due to diversion of its tributaries which increased the stress of water and it resulted in decline of Harappan civilization.

(iii) Invasion by foreigners - There is a myth of Aryan invasion and a struggle between the Aryans & Harappans.

This theory is put on the evidence of dead mounds found in Mohenjodaro.

Harappan civilization was a ^{great} civilization & was scientifically advanced in many ways. There are many theories behind the decline of it and historians are working to find reach a conclusion.

D) Gandhian movement started in India with the arrival of Gandhi in 1915-16. On the eve of Gandhi, Indian freedom movement was struggling due to split between the congress leaders as extremists and moderates.

Arrival of Gandhi marked the beginning of Gandhian era in Indian national movement.

Working style- The working style of Gandhi can be analyzed as-

- (i) Know the people- the first thing he did after coming to India was to roam the nation to see & know the people.
- (ii) Bring different sections together- Gandhi realized the freedom struggle should not be confined to one class, it should include each & every individual.
- (iii) Go for greater goal- Gandhi taught Indians that we should forget our personal differences & work for the greater goal.

The work of Gandhi was based on few pillars-

- (i) Institutionalisation- He institutionalized Congress by forming congress working committee.
- (ii) Funds - Gandhi included each & every household in the movement & in Congress ~~to~~ by charging minimum fee, so that they can have a sense of belonging.

Grandhian Movement

Bring the whole nation together. 🌐