

Paper - History

Kautilya Academy

Date - 30.7.2020

1)

A.) Suskolada -

- It is a site of Indus Valley civilization
- Bones of horses was found
- Beads.

B.) Shatpatha Brahamana -

- It is a Hindu text
- contains the data of vedic rituals
- It also includes the philosophical & mythological data

→ ~~Chopra~~

- Book for the scholars to study mythology & comparative religion.

c) Four Noble Truths.

- 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

## D) Ikshavaku -

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

## E) Nagabhatta-I -

- Founder of Gujara Pratihara Dynasty.
- Ruled the Avanti region.
- Nagabhatta was defeated by the Rashtrakuta King Dantidurga.

## F) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri -

- Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri is the autobiography of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
- It is written in Persian language.
- Book contains the history & ~~region~~ 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".

## 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.

## I) Treaty of Sangauli -

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

## J | Deoband Movement

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

## K | Madanlal Dhingra

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

## L | Clement Atlee's announcement of 20th February 1947

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

- British would Quit India <sup>in June 1948</sup> & the future of princely state would be decided after the date of fomal transfer.

### M] Marco polo -

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

- Book written by French philosopher Montesquieu
- This book is based on <sup>how govern ment should</sup> separation of powers & how written Constitution is necessary to guarantee these rights.

0) Lloyd George -

- PM of Britain during the World War - I

2)

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
- 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 inscription.

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

- ① Mainly inscriptions are in the border states - by this we could determine the borders of that time.
- 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.
- ⑦ He accorded his ideas, activities & achievements by these inscriptions engraved on hard surfaces like stone, metal & pottery.

E/ 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...

Some of his achievements in the field of -

(a) Art & Architecture -

- Bronze work - Nataraj Statue
- Gangaikondam Cholapuram - 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

## Deccan Campaign of Akbar

(Muzik Rajput)

- 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 objective 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 objectives

- 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 - didnot 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

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

- Shahjahan's Deccan policy was more vigorous & powerful. He captured Ahmadnagar & established Mughal Rule in Deccan

(Conflict & Diplomacy) Aurangzeb's Deccan policy had political, economic & religious purposes. Annexation of alliance of Bijapur & Golconda brought the Mughals into direct conflicts with Marathas (This is the genesis 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

### 2) Navy -

- Aware of the naval power to maintain over Konkan coast (Anavelkond)
- Build his navy - focus on littoral sea
- 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.

- discovered Marathi words.

⇒) 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)

- 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

# K Social effects of Industrial Revolution

Ans

## 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 the 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 workers 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)

3

A/

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
- (h) Sovereign gave France her military strength
- (i) Right to vote & right of insurrection to the people
- (j) Equal political rights to all.
- (k) 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 Charvakaras were considered impure & outcast.
- ④ Position of women was lower. Privileged class women had some right but in general 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
- ⑮ Polygamy but prevalent but not polyandry
- ⑯ Swayamvars were allowed.
- ⑰ Instances of Sati pratha → first ~~for~~ comes from Erand (Sagar, Madhya Pradesh)
- ⑱ Most people were vegetarians
- ⑲ Sanskrit served as an academic language
- ⑳ Education was important & highly regarded.

## 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.



## 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~~.
  - 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.