

**HISTORY***Time Allowed: 3 hours**Maximum Marks: 80***General Instructions:**

- (i) *Answer all the Questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.*
- (ii) *Answers to Questions 1 to 3, carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.*
- (iii) *Answer to Questions 4 to 9, carrying 4 marks, should not exceed 100 words each. Students should attempt any 5 questions in this section.*
- (iv) *Question 10 (for 4 marks) is a value based question and compulsory.*
- (v) *Answer to Questions 11 to 14, carrying 8 marks each should not exceed 350 words each. Students should attempt any 3 questions in this section.*
- (vi) *Questions 15, 16 and 17 are based on sources and have no internal choice.*
- (vii) *Map Question 18 includes 'identification' and 'significance' test items. Students should attach the map within the answer scripts.*

**PART A****Answer all the questions given below:**

1. Which war transformed Ashoka and why? 2
2. What is the importance of Murshid in Sufi ideology? 2
3. Why were hill stations set up? Name any two stations set up by the British. 2

**PART B**  
**SECTION I**

4. What are the socio-economic differences noticed by the archaeologist in the Harappan society? 4
5. Discuss the notions of kingship that developed in the post-Mauryan period. 4
6. How did Vijayanagara meet the requirement of water? 4
7. Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire. 4
8. How did the introducing the Permanent Settlement benefit the East India Company? 4
9. What steps were taken by the British to suppress the uprising of 1857 ? 4

**SECTION II**

**Value Based Question. (Compulsory)**

Binodini Das was a pioneering figure in Bengali theatre. She was one of the prime movers behind the setting up of the star theatre in Calcutta. Between 1910 and 1913 she serialised her autobiography Amar Katha (my story). As remarkable personality she exemplified the problem women faced in recasting their roles in society. She was a professional in the city working in multiple spheres-as an actress, institution builder and author-but the

Patriarchal Society of the time scorned her assertive public presence.

10. What were the achievements of Binodini Das? What values do you infer from this passage? 4

### PART C

**Answer any three of the following questions.**

11. Describe some of the distinctive features of Mohenjodaro. 8
12. Who were Zamindars? What were their functions? 8
13. Explain the decisions taken by the Indian National Congress at the Calcutta session of September 1920 regarding Non-cooperation with the British. How did the annual session at Nagpur gear itself for implementing these? 8
14. Trace the developments both in Congress and Muslim League that led to partition of India in 1947. 8

### PART D

**(Source Based Questions)**

15. **Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**In praise of Samudragupta:**

He was without an antagonist on earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles

of (his) feet; (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred-thousands of cows; (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the gods) Kubera (the god of wealth), Varuna (the god of the ocean), Indra (the god of rains) and Yama (the god of death) ...

- a. What are Prashastis? 2
- b. Which king's qualities have been described? To which Gods has he been compared to? 3
- c. Why is this king known as the Indian Napoleon? 2

**16. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**The bird leaves its nest:**

My departure from Tangier, my birthplace, took place on Thursday ... I set out alone, having neither fellow-traveller ... nor caravan whose party I might join, but swayed by an overmastering impulse within me and a desire long-cherished in my bosom to visit these illustrious sanctuaries. So I braced my resolution to quit all my dear ones, female and male, and forsook my home as birds forsake their nests ... My age at that time was twenty-two years. Ibn- Battuta returned home in 1354, about 30 years after he had set out.

- a. Who was Ibn Battuta? Which book did he write? 2
- b. What were his relations with Muhammad Bin Tughluq? 2
- c. How did Ibn Battuta describe Indian cities? 3

17. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

**From the Fifth Report:**

The revenue was not realized with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796 - 1797, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28, 70, 061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18, 756 and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90, 416,. In 1204 corresponding with 1797-98 the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26, 66, 191 the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 21, 47, 580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instances presented difficulties to the revenue officer, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

- a. Why did Zamindars default on payments? 2
- b. Name some of the oldest families who were defaulters in payment. 2
- c. What was Fifth Report? 3

**PART E**

18. **Map Question**

18.1 On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following:

- a. Banwali

b. Lothal

3

18.2 On the same outline map of India, three places related to the centres of the Revolt of 1857 have been marked. Identify them and write their correct. 2



## ANSWERS

### Part – A

1. a. The Kalinga war 261 BCE.  
b. The loss of human lives and suffering in the war changed Ashoka completely.  
He gave up the policy of 'dig-vijaya' and adopted the policy of 'dhamma vijaya'.
2. a. Murshid is a religious guide through whom a person can communicate with god.  
b. Devotion to the Murshid is the worship of god.
3. a. Hill stations were set up as they were strategic places for lodging of troops, protect the frontiers and launch campaigns against enemy rulers.  
b. Two hill stations set up by British were Shimla and Darjeeling.

### Part – B

#### Section – I

4. a. Archaeologists have traced socio-economic differences in Harappan society by studying burials. The differences in the way the burial pits were made and their contents could indicate social differences.  
Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women. In some instances copper mirrors have been found.  
b. Archaeologists have classified artifacts as utilitarian or luxurious.

Luxurious artifacts were generally found in large settlements like Mohenjodaro and Harappa and rarely in smaller settlements like Kalibangan.

5. a. Many kings sought to uplift their status by identifying with a variety of deities. Example-the Kushan rulers
- b. The notions of kingship can be seen by the coins and sculptures of the times.
- c. Huge statues of Kushana ruler near Mathura and in Afghanistan. Historians have felt that this indicates that the Kushanas considered themselves divine.

Kushana rulers adopted the title devaputra or "son of god" inspired perhaps by the Chinese rulers who called themselves sons of heaven.

6. a. Reservoirs, canals and tanks were the means by which the water requirements of Vijayanagara were met. Vijayanagara is situated in the natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra.
- b. A number of embankments have been built along the streams to create reservoirs.
- c. The Kamalapuram tank which helped to irrigate the nearby fields and tank also took water to the 'royal centre'.
- d. The most important canal was the Hiriya canal. It helped to irrigate the valley that separated the 'sacred centre' from the 'urban core'.

7. a. The women lived in the Harem and included the emperor's wives, concubines, his relatives, female servants and slaves.

The Mughal emperors had two categories of wives- begums and aghas.

- b. The concubines occupied the lowest positions. They received monthly cash allowances and gifts according to their status. An agha or aghacha could rise to the status of a begum if she caught the fancy of the king.

- c. The female slaves performed a variety of tasks ranging from the menial to those requiring skill and intelligence.
  - d. Mughal queens and princesses had considerable financial resources. Financial independence enabled them to commission buildings and gardens.
- 8.
- a. The Permanent Settlement made the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa owners of the entire land in their zamindari. Revenue demand of the government was fixed and had to be paid in time.
  - b. It created a class of landed aristocracy who remained loyal to British.
  - c. Collection of revenue through a small number of zamindars was now much cheaper and simpler.
  - d. The Permanent Settlement guaranteed stability of income. It also enabled the Company to maximise its income as land revenue was now fixed much higher.
- 9.
- a. The British passed a series of laws to help quell the revolt. As a result the whole of Northern India was put under martial law.
  - b. Even ordinary Englishmen were given the power to punish and try Indians suspected of engaging in rebellions acts.
  - c. The British used military power on a large scale. Reinforcements for this purpose were 'brought in from Britain.
  - d. The British also used the Divide and Rule policy to break the unity of the rebels.

## **Section – II**

10. Binodini Das exemplified the new educated Indian women who took advantage of the opportunities available for women in cities. She was an actress, author and initiator of the Star Theatre in Calcutta.

The values inferred from this passage are individualism, humanism and rationalism. The belief that every individual had the right to progress and no person could seek to prevent this.

### **Part – C**

11. a. The Harappan civilization was the first known urban civilization in India. Its settlements were properly planned according to a set pattern.
- b. Signs of planning include bricks, whether baked or sun dried, which were of a standardised ratio.
- c. Mohenjodaro was divided into two distinct areas-the citadel and the lower town.
- d. Great Bath: The Great Bath consisted of an open quadrangle with verandahs on four sides and at the back of three of the verandahs were various galleries and rooms. There was a large swimming enclosure in the centre of the quadrangle. The pool was filled with water taken from a well situated nearby. After periodic cleaning, the water was discharged into a huge drain connected to the main drain on the street. The walls were made water tight using specially made bricks and gypsum mortar.
- e. The lower town consisted of the residential areas. The houses have varied in size from small-one- roomed houses to big spacious homes. They were built of bricks, lime and gypsum. In order to meet the danger of floods, the houses were built on raised platforms and generally had an upper storey. In an attempt at privacy, no windows were found in the walls at ground level nor did the main entrance give a direct view of the interior or the

- courtyard. Every house had a well, bathroom and was provided with covered drains which connected with the street drains.
- f. Roads in Mohenjodaro followed the grid system and cut each other at right angles.
  - g. Drainage system: Every house was connected to street drains. The street drains were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled and waste water flowed into the street drains. Such drainage systems were not only found in Mohenjodaro but in smaller settlements as well.
12. Zamindars were the part of rural society. They lived on agricultural production, had milkiyat, and belongs to upper caste. New zamindars emerged from lower caste.

**Functions of zamindars:**

- a. Collect revenue
  - b. Mediate between king and peasant
  - c. Maintain military
  - d. Developed agricultural land
  - e. Give money to farmers for agriculture
  - f. Sell their agricultural produce
  - g. Make an arrangement for weekly or fortnightly market in the villages
13. **Decisions taken at the Calcutta Session:**
- a. The Congress supported the decision of Gandhiji to support non-cooperation till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and Swaraj established.
  - b. People were asked to boycott government educational institutions, law courts and legislature.

- c. People were asked to surrender their titles and to practice hand-spinning and hand-weaving to produce Khadi.
- d. The programme was also to include resignation from government service and mass civil disobedience including refusal to pay taxes.

**Nagpur Session: How it geared for the Non-cooperation movement:**

- a. The Nagpur session endorsed the decision to defy the government peacefully and made changes in the constitution of the Congress.
  - b. Provincial Congress Committees were reorganised on the basis of linguistic areas.
  - c. The membership of the Congress was reduced to four annas. This was to enable it to reach down to the villages, small towns.
- 14.
- a. In the 1937 elections, the communal bodies - Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League - had fared poorly. Fearing extinction both the parties began to make use of religion to secure the support of the masses.
  - b. The British encouraged the Muslim League, and when the Congress Ministries resigned in 1939, the British recognised the Muslim League as the sole spokesperson of the Muslims.
  - c. The Muslim League demanded a separate state because they feared domination by the Hindu majority when India became free. All the concessions they had secured from the British would not be valid in an independent India.
  - d. In 1940, the Muslim League made the demand for Pakistan.
  - e. The Muslim League refused to join the Interim Government.
  - f. On 16th August, Jinnah gave the call for Direct Action.

## Part – D

15. a. Prashastis are inscriptions composed in praise of kings by eminent poets.
- b. The prashasti has been written in praise of Samudragupta. He has been compared to Kubera, Varuna, Indra and Yama.
- c. He is known as the Indian Napoleon because of his conquests.
16. a. Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveller. He compiled his observations into his travelogue called Rihla.
- b. The Sultan was impressed by his scholarship and appointed him to the post of Qazi. He was sent to China as the Sultan's representative.
- c. Ibn Battuta wrote that Indian cities were densely populated and very prosperous. Streets were crowded, markets were bright and colourful and had a variety of goods. The markets were the hub of social and cultural activities and economic transactions.
17. a. The revenue demand was very high.
- b. The Rajas of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore were some of the defaulters.
- c. Fifth Report is one amongst a series of report of the administrative activities of the East India Company sent to the British parliament.

18. Map Question

