

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. What was the role of the Dhamma Mahamatta? 2

2. To what extent do you think the architecture of mosques in the subcontinent reflects a combination of universal ideals and local traditions? 2

3. How did prominent Indian merchants establish themselves in the colonial city? 2

PART B
SECTION I

Answer any five of the following questions.

4. How was the craft production done in the Harappan civilization? 4
5. Explain how the Magadha kingdom became powerful. 4
6. Discuss the picture of urban centres that emerges from Bernier's account. 4
7. Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire. 4
8. How did the Paharias respond to the coming of outsiders? 4
9. Why did the Indians think that their religion was in danger? 4

SECTION II

Value Based Question. (Compulsory)

The message of Baba Guru Nanak is spelt out in hymns and teachings. He firmly repudiated the external practices of the religions he saw around him. He rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, austerities and the scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims.

10. What were the main teachings of Guru Nanak? What values do you learn from this passage? 4

PART C

Answer any three of the following questions.

11. In what ways was the Buddhist theory of a social contract different from the Brahmanical view of society derived from the Purusha Sukta? 8
12. Describe Akbar's religious policy. 8
13. Which are the most important contributions of Mahatma Gandhi in the political and social spheres in India? 8
14. What are the limitations of oral history? How does this technique help in understanding the partition of India? 8

PART D

(Source Based Questions)

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

A mother's advice:

When war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas became almost inevitable. Gandhari made one last appeal to her eldest son Duryodhana: By making peace you honour your father and me, as well as your well-wishers.... It is the wise man in control of his senses who guards his kingdom. Greed and anger drag a man away from his profits; by defeating these two enemies a king conquers the earth You will happily enjoy the earth, my son, along with the wise and heroic Pandavas There is no good in a war, no law and profit let alone happiness; nor is there

(necessarily) victory in the end – don't set your mind on war.....
Duryodhana did not listen to this advice and fought and lost the war.

- a. Name two reasons why Gandhari asked Duryodhana to make peace. 2
- b. Explain the position of women during this period. 3
- c. Why did Duryodhana not listen to his mother's advice? 2

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

Krishnadeva Raya:

To recapitulate about some of the problems of perspective, look at this beautiful statue of Krishnadeva Raya placed on the temple at Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu. This is obviously the way in which the ruler wanted to project himself.

And this is how Paes describes the king:

Of medium height and of fair complexion and good figure, rather fat than thin; he has on his face signs of smallpox.

- a. How has Paes described Krishnadeva Raya? 2
- b. How did the king want to project himself? 2
- c. Mention three achievements of Krishnadeva Raya. 3

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

Escaping to the countryside:

Smiting the enemy and driving him before them. The victors (i.e. the British) overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk was a battlefield. Three gates – the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the

Delhi-were still held by the rebels ... At the naked spectacles of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men's faces and a vast concourse of men and women ... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city. They drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

- a. Name the three gates which were held by the rebels. 2
- b. How did the British treat the rebels? 3
- c. How did the rebels save themselves? 2

PART E

18. Map Question:

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

- a. Pataliputra
- b. Ujjain 2

18.2 On the same outline map of India, three places related to important centers of revolt of 1857. Identify them and write their correct names. 3



ANSWERS

Part – A

1.
 - a. Dhamma Mahamatras were appointed to enforce the message of Dhamma.
 - b. They were required to look after the welfare of people of different sects.
2.
 - a. Some architectural features of the mosques are universal, for example, their orientation towards Mecca is evident in the placement of mihrab.
 - b. Several features are dependent on local traditions and thus show variation especially in the roof design and building materials used. For example, a mosque in Kerala has a shikhara.
3.
 - a. Indian merchants established themselves by investing in new ventures such as cotton mills in Bombay.

Part – B

Section – I

4. Craft production in Harappa:
 - a. The craft production associated with Chanhudaro like bead making, shell cutting, seal making.
 - b. Lothal was also an important place for craft production.
 - c. Variety of materials like carnelian, jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite were used to make beads.
 - d. They might have sent expeditions to areas such as Khetri region of Rajasthan (for copper) and South India (for gold) for raw materials.

5.
 - a. The strategic geographic position of Magadha: surrounded by the Ganges on the north, Sone on the west and Champa on the east
 - b. The huge iron deposits made the kings to equip themselves with effective weapons.
 - c. Magadha had a fertile land, producing abundant crops.
 - d. Surplus crops encouraged trade and commerce.

6.
 - a. Bernier described Mughal cities as "camp towns" because he believed that the towns owed their survival to the imperial towns which he felt came into existence when the imperial court moved into the city.
 - b. However, his description cannot be said to be absolutely accurate as nearly 15% of India's population lived in towns.
 - c. Moreover, all kinds of towns existed during this time like ports towns, pilgrimage towns, trading centres etc.
 - d. He also mentions that India carried on a profitable trade with other countries.

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 (aghacha) occupied the lowest positions. All received monthly cash allowances and gifts according to their status.
 - 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 these women to commission buildings and gardens.

8.
 - a. The coming of the outsiders led to a conflict between the Paharias (hill folk) and the Santhals (settled cultivators). The Paharias initially raided settled villages carrying away foodgrains and cattle.
 - b. The British policy of brutal extermination made the Paharias withdraw deeper into the Rajmahal hills.
 - c. Ultimately they became impoverished and suffered greatly as they could no longer indulge in shifting cultivation.
 - d. The Paharia hunters also faced problems as forests began to be cleared for cultivation.

9.
 - a. Conservative Indians were angered by the various social reforms initiated by the British.
 - b. Indian sentiments were also hurt by the Christian missionaries' open ridicule of their religion and were fearful of being forcibly converted to Christianity.
 - c. Religious sentiments were also hurt by the official policy of taxing lands belonging to temples and mosques.
 - d. The resentment was further fuelled by the Maulvis and Brahmins.

Section – II

Value Based Question. (Compulsory)

10. Guru Nanak was against useless rituals, superstitions, caste system and Brahmanical domination. He wanted to achieve a synthesis between the doctrines of Islam and Hinduism.

The values we learn are:

- a. Rationalism, to apply reason and not to follow religious practices blindly.
- b. Humanism, to treat all equally, secularism to have respect for all religions.

Part – C

11.
 - a. According to the Brahmans, society was based on the four fold caste system. The Brahmans ranked at the top of the social order and the Sudras and untouchables at the bottom.
 - b. This division was divinely ordained as the four social categories were supposed to have come from the body of Purusha. Thus this division could not be changed nor the position of the Brahmans or Kshatriyas challenged.
 - c. But the Buddhists developed a different view as mentioned in the Sutta Pitaka. According to this text, humans initially lived in a state of contentment, happy with their lot and taking from nature only what they needed.
 - d. But in course of time, human beings became greedy and deceitful leading to conflicts in society. This led to the need of a leader who could maintain order. Thus the institution of kingship emerged.
 - e. The institution of kingship emerged by human choice and their services were paid for by the taxes levied on the people.
 - f. Thus a social contract existed between the king and his people.
 - g. The king could be changed if he failed to fulfill his duties to the satisfaction of his subjects.
 - h. In the Buddhist scheme, humans created the institution required to regulate social conflict while in Brahmanical view such institutions were created by god and could not be questioned or changed.
12.
 - a. Akbar followed a policy of religious tolerance.
 - b. He started discussions on religion with the Ulema, Brahmans, Jesuit Priests and Zoroastrians. These discussions took place in the Ibadat Khana.

- c. His interaction with people of different faiths made him realise that religious scholars who emphasised on ritual and dogma were often bigots.
 - d. Akbar started the idea of Sulh-i-Kul or 'universal peace'.
 - e. Abul Fazl helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around the idea of Sulh-i-Kul.
 - f. The ideal of Sulh-i-Kul was implemented through state policies.
 - g. All the Mughal Emperors gave grants to support the building and maintain places of worship.
 - h. Akbar even started a new religion called 'Din-i-Illahi' or divine monotheism.
- 13.**
- a. He was the savior for the poor peasants in particular
 - b. Abolition of untouchability
 - c. Hindu and Muslim unity
 - d. Changing the national movement into a mass movement
 - e. Swadeshi and boycott movements
 - f. Non- Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India movements organised by Gandhi
 - g. Attracted the masses like college students, peasants, educated masses, women, etc.
- 14.** Limitations of oral history:
- a. Oral history may lack concreteness and the chronology may be imprecise.
 - b. Oral data may not be easily available.
- This technique helps historians to broaden the boundaries of their discipline by rescuing from oblivion the lived experiences of the poor and the process happened during partition.

Part – D

15.

- a. Gandhari wanted Duryodhana to make peace because that will bring honour to his father and mother.
- b.
 - 1. Women had no right in paternal property.
 - 2. The women did not enjoy high status in society.
- c.
 - 1. Duryodhana did not listen to his mother's advice because he was jealous of the Pandavas.
 - 2. He wanted to get the throne.

16.

- a. Paes described the king as being of medium height and having fair complexion.
- b. The king wanted to project himself as a handsome man well endowed with physical appeal.
- c.
 - 1. He wrote the book Amuktamalyada.
 - 2. As a ruler, he gave his empire the necessary political stability by defeating his enemies.
 - 3. A lover of fine arts, he got many temples built and added ornate gopurams to many existing South Indian temples.

17.

- a. The gates which were held by the rebels include the Ajmeri Gate, the Turcoman Gate and the Delhi Gate.
- b. The British overran the city in all directions; they cut down all those found in the street. Every road from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk was a battlefield.
- c. The rebels saved themselves by fleeing through the gates to the little villages and shrines outside the city.

18. Map Question

