

118 1/2  
250

## HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are Six questions, printed in ENGLISH
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no 1 & 4 are compulsory
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Dinesh Pratap Singh

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature RS

# REMARKS

GS SCORE

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1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Mesolithic site
- (ii) Paleolithic Site
- (iii) Ash mound site
- (iv) BRW SITE
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) Trade centre
- (vii) Late Harappan site
- (viii) A cultural site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Late Harappan site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) A NBPW site

i) Letehwas

• patan district in Gujarat

• Mesolithic as well as harappan site

• geometric and non-geometric microliths

• Material: Chalcedony, chert

• Patan's Ajrakh embroidary and lacis

• Near the world heritage site of Rani ki var

Remarks

ii) ~~Rajst~~ Hiran Valley:

- (2)
- Junagarh district in Gujarat
  - Hilly terrain with rain shadow area
  - hunting-gathering economy.
  - tools - both core and flake made of chert

iii) Palavoy

- Karnataka state in India.
- Megalithic burials separated from settlements.
- cist burial and urn burial
- early use of iron - local smelting
- BRW pottery.

iv) ~~Hastinapur~~ Alamgirpur

- (1/2)
- ↳ Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.
  - ↳ P.G.W. site with late evidence of BRW
  - ↳ also the earliest Harappan site
  - ↳ use of chert made of iron and wood

Remarks

v) Anuradhapur

- ② ↳ important city in Sri Lanka.
- ↳ ancient capital of Sri Lanka.
- ↳ Major center of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.
- ↳ Buddhist stupa exist along with chaitya  
Vihara.
- ↳ Buddhism spread by Ashoka's son Sanghamitta.

vi) Trade Center Allahdino

- ①/② ↳ Near Karachi in Pakistan
- ↳ important Harappan site
- ↳ important port and trade center of Indus  
valley civilisation.
- ↳ Trade with Mesopotamia and Mesopotamia
- ↳ large number of seals are found.

vii) Chanh-daro

- ↳ In Sindh Province of Pakistan.
- ↳ Mature and Late Harappan site
- ↳ Important craft center of bead making
- ↳ other industries: Toy making, terracotta  
figurines, pottery etc.

Remarks

viii) Vidisha / Besnagar

- ↳ important city in Vidisha district in Madhya Pradesh in Bhopal.
- ↳ important urban center in Mahajanpada period as well as Mauryan times
- ↳ Heliocarus's Besnagar pillar lies here
  - ↳ Ambassador of Greek king
  - ↳ pillar dedicated to Lord Vaudeum

ix) Atranjikhura / Takhera

- ↳ In Etah district of UP
- ↳ Maximum number of iron tools from P. G. W. level discovered here
- ↳ high quality iron with local smelting
- ↳ P. G. W. pottery had mat impression

x) Baghor

- ↳ Bhilwara district of Rajasthan
- ↳ Chalcolithic and megalithic site
- ↳ rich copper tool findings : plati, blades, flat axes, chippers etc.
- ↳ Black red ware pottery
- ↳ domestication of sheep, cattle, goat etc.

Remarks

xi) ~~Rohi~~ Gilund

↳ Rajmand district Udaipur

↳ Neolithic - Chalcolithic site

↳ Both stone and copper tools

↳ stone: made of chert, jasper - blades  
and microliths

↳ copper: hand axe, flat axe, spearhead  
etc.

↳ major crops: Bajra, barley, gram etc.

xii) Ropar

↳ In Ropnagar district of Punjab

↳ Mature and late Harappan site

↳ all typical IVC features are available  
eg. grid pattern, use of bricks, granite etc.

↳ red pottery with design in black.

xiii) Somnath / Prabhav Patan

② ↳ In Kathiawar region of Gujarat

↳ ancient Shiva temple.

↳ Destroyed and rebuilt multiple times.

↳ Attacked by Mahmud of Ghur in 11th century

↳ Sardar Patel rebuilt it to current glory

Remarks

xiv) Badami/Aihole

- ② ↳ In Karnataka state
- ↳ Capital of Western Chalukyas
- ↳ Badami was earlier capital later shifted to Aihole
- ↳ Ravikirti's copper plate inscription
  - ↳ victory of Pulakeshin II over Harsha

xv) Muziris

- ② ↳ In Coimbatore, Kerala
- ↳ also called Muzicheri in ancient time
- ↳ Rich trade with Romans in spices, silk and handicrafts
- ↳ Large hoards of Roman coins found

xvi) Kapilvastu

- ② ↳ In Nepal
- ↳ capital of Shakya kingdom
- ↳ Gautam Buddha was born here
- ↳ He left the city at age of 29
- ↳ A important buddhist pilgrimage site

Remarks



xvii) Hathigumpha / Udayagiri-Khandagiri

- ②
- ↳ Bhubaneswar district of Odisha
  - ↳ Rock inscription of Kharvela king.
  - ↳ information about
    - ↳ military achievement of Kharvela
    - ↳ public welfare activities
    - ↳ devotion to Jainism etc.
  - ↳ Udayagiri caves near-by are important rock cut cave sites.

xviii) Paitan / Pratisthana

- ②
- ↳ Aurangabad district, Maharashtra
  - ↳ Capital of Satavahans.
  - ↳ connected to northern and southern trade routes
  - ↳ important trade and craft centres
    - ↳ connected to western trade via Separa port.

xix) Shivran Belgola

- ②
- ↳ in Karnataka.
  - ↳ Important Jain site with world's largest monolithic statue of Gomteshwara.

↳ Mahamastakabhishekam done once  
in twelve years

↳ situated on Chandragiri hill

↳ legend says that Chandragupta  
Mauya died here after accepting  
Jainism along with monk Bhadra.

XX) Kaushambi / Prayagraj

↳ In Kaushambi district of U.P.

↳ Important P.G.W. site and  
late NBPW site in 700-200 BC.

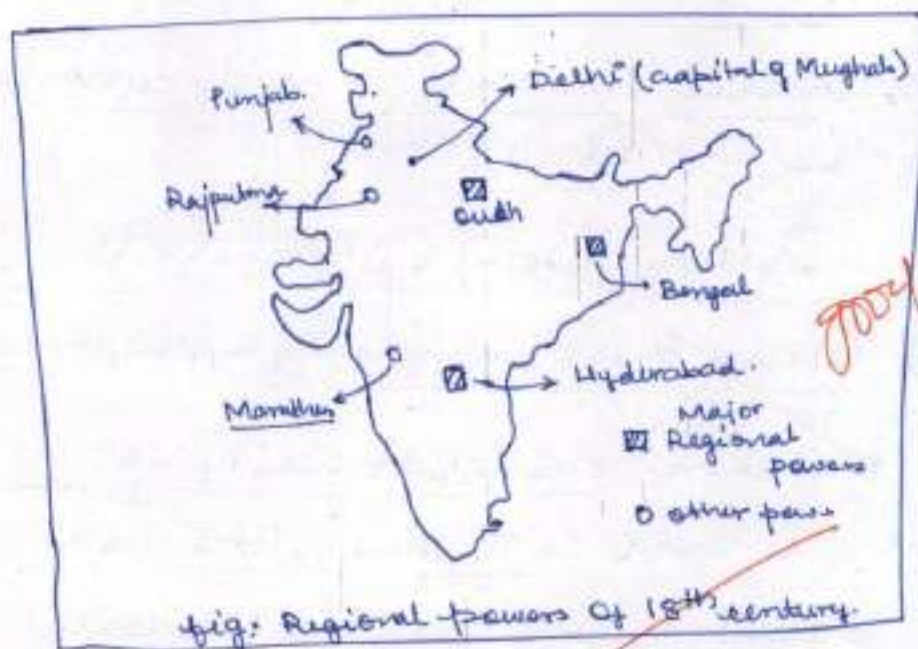
↳ Urban center connected to Kashi,  
Shravasti, Avanti etc.

↳ Capital of Vajras.

Remarks

2. (a) "The 18<sup>th</sup> century regional powers in India adopted various means to legitimize their authority." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The colonial state was qualitatively different from the (pre-colonial Indian states) especially in the manner in which it marshalled military force and extracted resources from India." Examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) "The story of the introduction of Railways in India clearly reveals the interventionist project of the Colonial state especially with regard to economic control." Explain. (15 Marks)

8) a) After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 the centralised control of Mughal empire weakened and regional powers emerged in various parts of India.



To legitimise their authority the regional powers took following steps:

\* High sounding titles: Sadat Khan (Anand) adopted title of Nawab while Asaf Jahan of Hyderabad adopted Nizam-ul-Mulk.

↳ in this way they emphasised their aristocratic

Remarks

and traditional authority

\* Remained connected to empire: Though in superficial and symbolic way. They accepted the suzerainty of empire by sending regular tribute but largely exercised independence.

\* Reforms in administrative structure

↳ efficient revenue collection system of Alivardi Khan in Bengal

↳ Control on trade through custom fee and dastaks.

↳ irrigation reforms by Nizam-ul-Mulk

↳ law and order strengthening by Sadat Khan

All the above created stability in the chaos emerged after Aurangzeb's death.

This helped them garner public support.

Also strengthened their economic position

Thus the regional powers; slowly carved out their imperial and independent areas of influence. They maintained symbolic contact with empire but in reality exercised independence.

fact  
objection

Remarks

b) The pre-colonial states of India were representing fragmented polity. And qualitative changes brought by colonial empire slowly subdued them under its rule.

Qualitative differences between pre-colonial Indian states and colonial states

\* Political administrative system: It was feudal in nature with loose bond of central authority in pre-colonial times. The revenue collection was done by feudal vassals.

↳ during colonial time; a centralised state system emerged with strong central authority.

\* Military system:

↳ pre-colonial: Army was largely supplied by feudal lords.

- Small standing army.
- traditional weapon systems like cavalry, spears, swords, light artillery etc.
- Traditional military tactics
- No system of regular training of troops
- social division reflected in troops

Remarks

• Negligible Naval Strengths.

↳ Colonial

- Professional and centralised army
- Modern weapon systems of rifles, muskets, heavy artillery etc.
- Modern military practices
  - ↳ regimental division
  - ↳ Regular training and inspections.
  - ↳ division of tasks like combat, communication, support and logistics
- Strong naval backup to ground forces
- More unified and disciplined

eg. In siege of Lucknow in 1857; large number of Awadh soldiers fought with swords against small groups of British with rifles and ultimately lost.

\* Revenue / Resource Extractions

↳ pre-colonial

- ↳ feudal lords collected revenue via zamindars
- ↳ zamindars held traditional authority.

Remarks

- ↳ revenue rates around  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of produce.
- ↳ peasant held the land rights and it was inalienable.
- ↳ less coercive and more cooperative collection based on traditional links
- ↳ Cereal crops, cotton dominated.
- ↳ arts and crafts was handicraft based and Indians exercised large control on external trade.

### ↳ Colonial

- ↳ change of revenue collection system
  - a) Permanent Settlement: Bengal, Bihar
  - b) Ryotwari settlement: South and West
  - c) Mahalwari system: Center and northern part
- ↳ high revenue rates more than 50%.
- ↳ Commercialisation of agriculture
- ↳ land became alienable and transferable authority
- ↳ breaking traditional authority by transferring Zamindari system

Remarks

↳ one way free trade

↳ restriction on traditional crafts

But despite above differences some similarities continued

i) Military system:

↳ Dominance of Indian soldiers in both systems

↳ Division based on caste lines

↳ caste based regiment structure of colonial states

ii) Revenue system / resource extraction

↳ intermediary continued

↳ in colonial time too; no direct collection rather subcontracting.

↳ large part of revenue from agriculture

Thus the large scale qualitative changes brought by colonial state not only led to subjugation of pre-colonial states but also ensured British dominance for 200 years

Remarks



9) The first railway line was established in mid 1850s in Bombay between Thane to Bombay. This marked the beginning of railway construction which criss-crossed India.

Introduction of railway reveals interventionist nature because:

\* Motives: Dadabhai Nauroji in his book

'The un-British rule' explains that the real motive behind railway was

- to connect interior trade centers to the ports

- connect production centers and ports to interior markets

Also railway was built to:

- military mobilization to be fast
- administrative control.

\* Economic control: R.C. Dutt; Badrudin

Taiyabji and D.B. Nauroji explained this aspect under Drain of wealth concept:

(a) Nature of funding: British investors  
were given priority over Indian capital  
return  
 ↳ assured return of 5% were  
ensured. (higher than prevalent 3-3%)

↳ ~~sector~~

(b) Construction contracts: given to British  
public and private companies.

↳ ignored developing indigenous capacity

(c) Use of raw material: forest resources were  
indiscriminately exploited.

Hence as proposed by colonial historians  
railway for development of India; was not  
true. Its every aspect from motives, laying  
pattern, funding etc. clearly show an  
interventionist approach.

Interventionist  
 ↳ ① Environment  
 ② Culture

3. (a) "The Charter Act of 1813 had defined the educational policy in very ambiguous terms, which started a hot debate in India." Discuss the debate with special reference to Anglo-Oriental controversy. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The period between 1780 to 1813, marked an important transition in trading order in India." Analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) "During the ups and downs of 18<sup>th</sup> Century in India it was the intermediate class which gained much power." Examine. (15 Marks)

a) Charter Act of 1813 was the first British act to delineate steps for education in India. This gave start to the Anglicist-Orientalist debate

Educational Provisions of Charter Act 1813

Spread education in India by conscious government effort:

₹ 1 lakh per annum to be spent on education.

The above created ambiguity as it failed to decide:

- i) Mode of education medium: whether to provide education in English or Vernacular.
- ii) Scope of education: Mass based or limited
- iii) Subject of education: Western sciences or traditional subjects.

Remarks

The hot debate started on this and gave way to Anglicist - Orientalist controversy,

which was:

Issue	Anglicist	Orientalist
1. Mode of Education	English education	Vernacular language
2. Subjects	Western sciences and literature	Traditional subjects, philosophy etc.
3. Scale and scope	To be provided to small section of urban middle class. To create: <u>trickle-down downward filtration</u>	Mass based education with <u>strong govt. support</u>

Other aspects of debate on education

were

1. Role of missionaries: In spreading education.

↳ whether to provide them right of mainstream education provider or not

2. Allocation of money: Between various presidencies

Remarks

The debate finally ended in 1835 with Macaulay's minute; which accepted Anglicist view of providing western, English based education to selected group of people.

b) 1780-1813 was a period of British ascendancy and fading of tradition order. It had significant impact on trading order.

[Trading order one eve of 1780]

- Indian rulers exercised the control over trade
  - ↳ except in Bengal; where east India company fully dominated
- Monopoly of company in Indian trade
- India as major exporter of finished products
  - ↳ silk, cotton cloths, handicrafts etc.
- British acted as largely traders with some privileges

Remarks

## [Trading order in 1813]

- East India Company controlled both external and internal trade
- One way free trade system, destroyed domestic traders and industry.
- Export of finished good declined
  - ↳ replaced with export of raw material
- Import of finished goods started
  - ↳ factory made goods.
- British monopolistic control on Indian trade ended
  - ↳ except trade in tea.

### Reasons

for change in trading order

1. Legislative changes: Pitts India Act 1784 to Charter Act 1813 reduced company's independence via increased parliamentary control.

↳ 1813 charter act: took away EIC's monopoly.

Remarks

2. Political changes: British territorial expansion in India and rise in authority
3. Industrial revolution in Britain: Gave imperialist touch to external trade of India.
4. Colonial rivalries: In India largely ended; with British having supreme control.

Hence a series of factors both domestic and external transformed the trading order of India. While it fuelled the economic growth of Britain; it started process of pauperisation of India.

- ↳ 18th century India saw large scale upheavals in form of Mughal decline, rise of regional powers, British rise as power, colonial wars etc. An intermediate class is said to have gained much power from it.

Remarks

This intermediate class consisted of

1. Regional governors of Mughal empire
2. Merchants and bankers.
3. Moneylenders.
4. Zamindars.

This class benefitted by :

1) carving <sup>out</sup> political territory : Regional kingdoms increased and sought independence.

↳ eg. Bengal, Awadh etc

2) Trading benefit : By local merchants; by indulging in corrupt practices in deteriorating law and order.

↳ Barons amassed much wealth.

↳ eg. Jagat Seth of Bengal controlled the polity of Bengal indirectly

3) Moneylenders : Farmers turned to them to meet revenue demands of British. They exploited situation to maximize their profit

Remarks

Nice way of presenting



4) Zamindars: Get independence in their sphere  
after permanent settlement. Extracted maximum  
revenue from peasants.

Thus this intermediary class became  
much powerful and later emerged as  
rich middle class.

good  
conceptual and  
objective

Remarks

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*Remarks*

4. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)
- (a) 'The commercialization of agriculture in colonial India could be better understood in relation to revenue demand.'
- (b) "The colonial agrarian policies in India promoted differentiation among rural societies."
- (c) "The tribal revolts in colonial India could be better understood in the background of state monopoly versus community control."
- (d) Do you agree with the argument that Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a retreat? Substantiate.
- (e) "It was Lord Ripon who realized the political importance of the Indian middle class."

a) Colonial empire accelerated commercialisation of agriculture by replacing several crops by cash crops like indigo, cotton etc.

[Revenue demand as reason of commercialisation:]

1) Mode of revenue: British sought revenue in cash rather than kind.  
 ↳ as cash crops offered more money, farmers shifted to cash crops.

2) Revenue systems: Like permanent settlement, Ryotwari increased the revenue burden hugely.  
 ↳ Thus farmers preferred to grow cash crops to generate more resources.

Remarks

Correct

Hence revenue demand based commercialisation in systematic manner. This created food shortages which ultimately resulted in famines.

b) Colonial agriculture policies created fundamental changes in systems and changed the nature of rural societies forever.

### Nature of differentiation in rural society

1. Break traditional structure: Between peasants and zamindars, who complemented each other, replaced by systems like Tajmani.
2. New classes: of landless labourers, tenant farmers, subinfeudatories emerged.
3. Economic differentiation: peasants got poorer; and moneylenders and zamindars got rich.

### Agriculture policy side

1. Change in revenue system: Permanent settlement,

Remarks

Ryotwari, Mahalwari etc.

2. changed nature of land relationship: land became private transferable entity.

3. High revenue demand: increased poverty.

↳ also strengthened moneylending class.

↳ commercialisation: Economic disparity got further boost.

Hence British economic agriculturalist-  
policy divided rural society in various classes  
and fragments.

9) As British rule expanded in hinterlands,  
it came increasingly in conflict with  
tribals; resulted in tribal revolts.

British promoted State monopoly  
which created conflict because it  
was different from traditional system

In terms of :-

↳ Local control the  
Policy of Pro-colonial  
govt.

(West)  
Role of other  
Factor  
↓  
Approach +  
Should be  
360

Remarks

State Monopoly	Community Control
→ Natural resources of property of state	→ traditional rights on community resources.
→ Uniform system of administration	→ tribal nature of society and tribal polity.
→ Land as state property.	→ community control of land.
→ State as only supreme	→ coexistence of multiple tribes

Above conflicts created tribal resentments by;

1. Use of force against tribals
2. Alienation of land
3. Christian missionary led proselytation
4. Intervention in social practices.

Hence the tribals started evolving to secure their community control. This continued throughout the colonial rule.

Remarks

d) Gandhi Irwin pact was signed in 1931 to reach an agreement in aftermath of civil disobedience movement of 1930. It is interpreted differently by different scholars.

Gandhi Irwin pact as retreat because

1. Stopped the momentum: of growing civil disobedience agreement
2. No constitutional reforms: did not address demand of swaraj or own constitution
3. Bhagat Singh: His release or pardon of death penalty was not strongly taken up as make or break point.
4. Limited changes: It was having a bourgeois bias.
  - ↳ change in domestic shipping rule
  - ↳ control of exchange rate

But it was not a complete retreat as it contained progressive elements like;

- a) Peasant benefit: Remission of revenue demand
- b) Promise of reforms: in form of G.O.I Act 1935

c) Dignified retrieval from G-B-E movement which was showing sign of weakness.

good clarity

Hence Gandhi's Irwin was not a retreat but it tried to create a balance between demands of all sections of society.

e) Lord Ripon was a Labour politician who became gov. in charge in early 1880s. He is credited to being progressive reforms.

He realised political importance of Indian to Middle class ; to :

i) Reduce disaffection against government : By involving them in administration thus giving outlet to their anger

ii) Manage local governance : Effectively manage the local government demand by using Indian middle class as a part of empire  
↳ local government reforms of 1882

iii) Expand judiciary reach : By allowing Indian judges to preside in higher court  
↳ eg Ilbert bill

Remarks



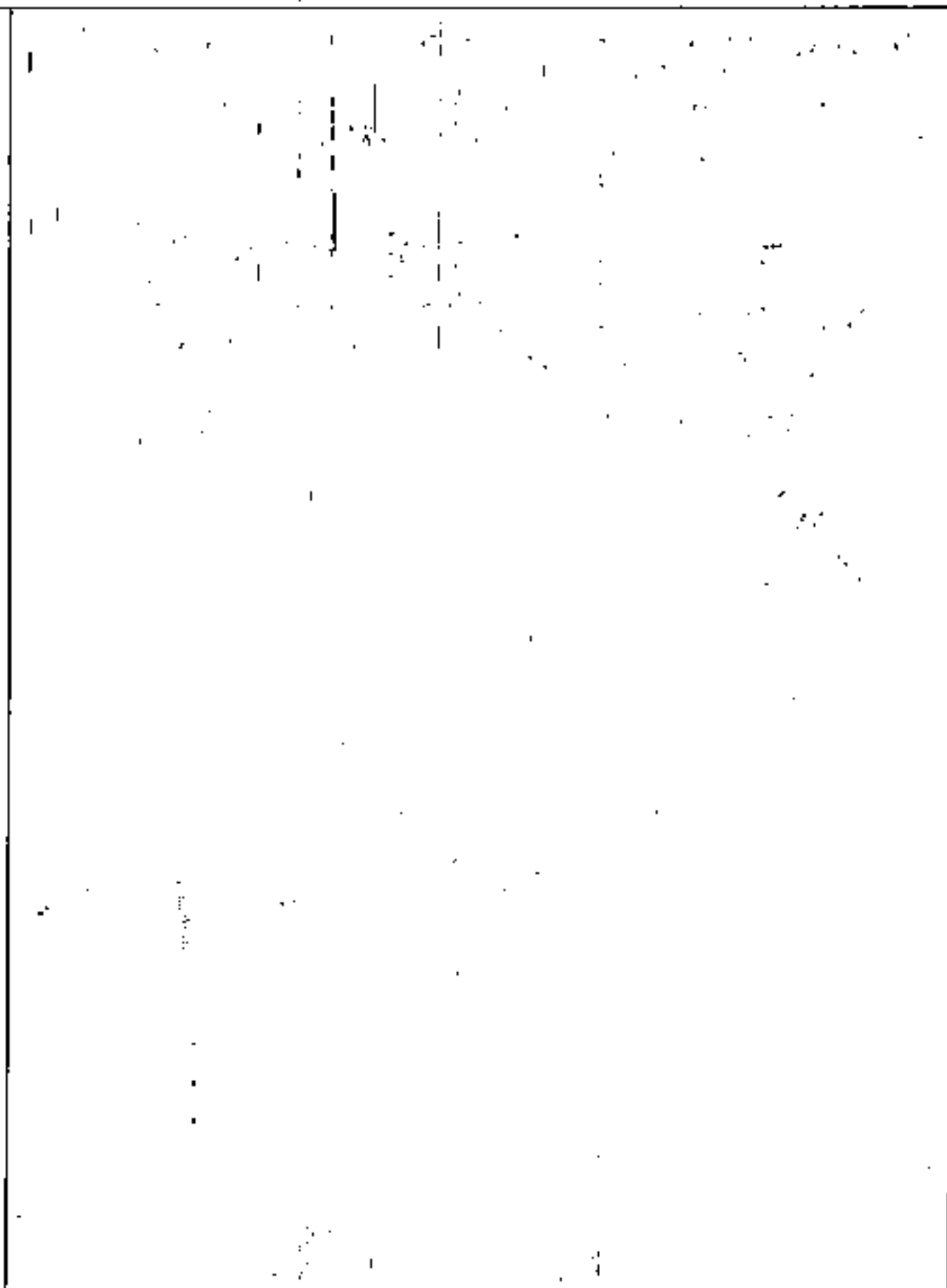
iv) Tackle worker discontent: To safeguard empire by creating labour reforms.

↳ eg. factory act of 1881.

Thus Lord Ripon; aimed to placate the discontent by involving the vocal middle class in administration; and introduce limited reforms.

Cell head

Remarks



*Remarks*

5. (a) In the initial days of Indian freedom movement (moderate form could be successful) Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The 'nationalism' in India was a multi-faceted phenomenon, which had its ideological roots in Indian society only." Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) "[Reforming society through legislation (seldom) yielded the desired results." Critically comment on this in the light of several acts passed by the British government in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Evaluate. (15 Marks)

7/10  
a) The initial phase of Indian freedom movement from around 1885 to 1907 is called moderate phase because of dominance of moderate leaders

### Achievements of moderates

1. Helped in rise of nationalism: By building a common Indian identity based on exploration of ancient past by historians like A.G. Bhandarkar, Tilak etc.
2. Generate awareness: Among masses about their political rights. Organised them via spreading information via press, magazines, books etc.
3. Economic critique: Most significant achievement of moderates. D.B. Nauroji, B. Talwarji, R.C. Dutt, G.C. Gokhale led a scientific and national

Remarks

critique of colonial policies of  
exploitations

↳ disputed the concepts of beneficial  
mission

↳ New concepts of Drainage of wealth,  
one way free trade

4. Reforms: Like progressive acts eg. factory  
act 1881, child marriage act 1791 etc

↳ They influenced opinion of British government  
and Britishers by prayer, petition and  
protest.

5. Skills of constitutional polity: Was learned  
by moderates by their ways of politics.  
↳ This was inspired for future leaders.

But this success was limited, because:

a) Limited reforms: No substantial sharing  
of power by British

b) Couldn't include masses: As popular force of

Remarks

you should  
write only not  
other things of  
movement could be  
successful

anti-government mass movement

c. Restrict division of society: By British policy of divide and rule which culminated in partition of Bengal in 1905.

This moderate had significant achievements which created strong base for future freedom movement. Their achievements and failures should be viewed in context of contemporary political situations as well as challenges.

8) c) Between the start of their rule till 1857 British government in India initiated several legislations to tackle socio-religious evils in India.

Motivation of these reforms was rise of utilitarian thinkers like John Stuart Mill, Jeremy Bentham who promoted view that progressive legislations will result in modernisation and prosperity of society.

The major legislations were:

- a) Abolition of Sati Act 1829
- b) Widow Remarriage Act 1856
- c) Child marriage (prohibition) Act 1893
- d) Penal Code (1860), Civil Code, Criminal Procedure Code

Remarks

positive effects of these legislation in social reform:

\* Strength to socio religious reform movement:

like Brahmo samaj, Prarthna samaj etc.

↳ the issues of untouchable sections come to fore

\* Liberation of women: Women specially urban got freedom to pursue education, seek remarriage etc.

↳ eg. Kamayani Chatterjee, Sarla Devi etc. got professional education

\* Created awareness of people towards socio-cultural reforms and social evils.

↳ pushed indigenous reforms.

But largely they failed to achieve desired result because:

i) Top down approach: Utilitarian approach did not work in India due to particular nature of society and conservatism.

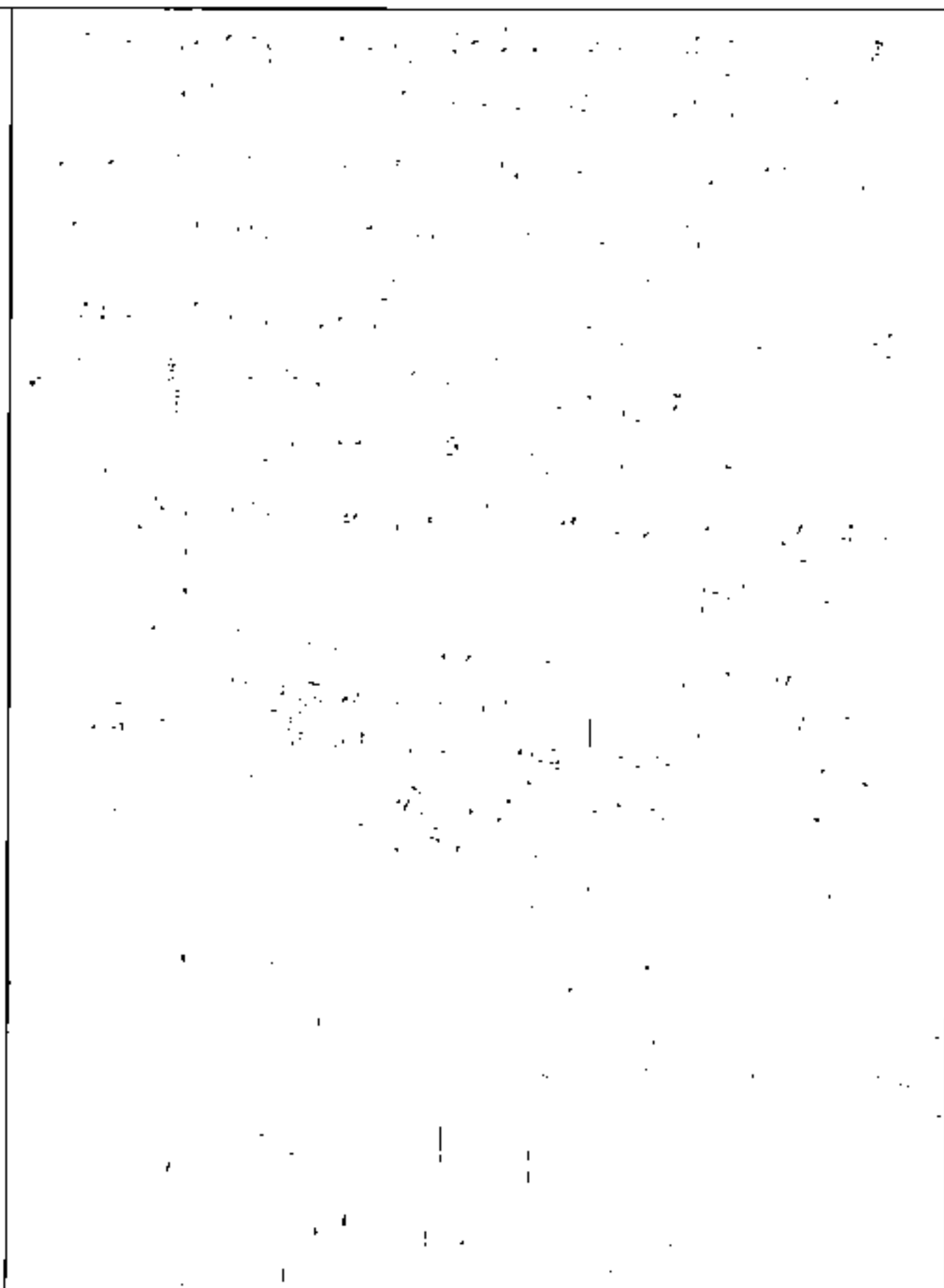
ii) ↳ No consensus building

Remarks

- i) Inconsistent implementation : Did not take much interest in their strict implementation
- ii) Limited focus : only on urban areas; rural areas remained out of effect of these reforms.
- iii) Hurting religious feelings : in name of social reforms. people perceived it as threat  
↳ led to revivalist movements.
- iv) Lack of societal education ; To understand the true impact of these reforms.

Hence ; the reforms failed to achieve their objectives fully and remain limited. They also created social unrest ; so British abandoned them almost altogether in 1858.

good facts and analysis



Remarks



GS SCORE

Remarks



6. (a) To what extent is it correct to call Quit India Movement as August Revolution?  
(15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the partition of India was a Form of De-colonisation.  
(20 Marks)
- (c) "India after 1947 incorporated and accommodated ideological strands advocated by the colonizers as well as the nationalist viewpoint." Discuss the above statement with reference to national legacy.  
(15 Marks)

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

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*Remarks*



GS SCORE

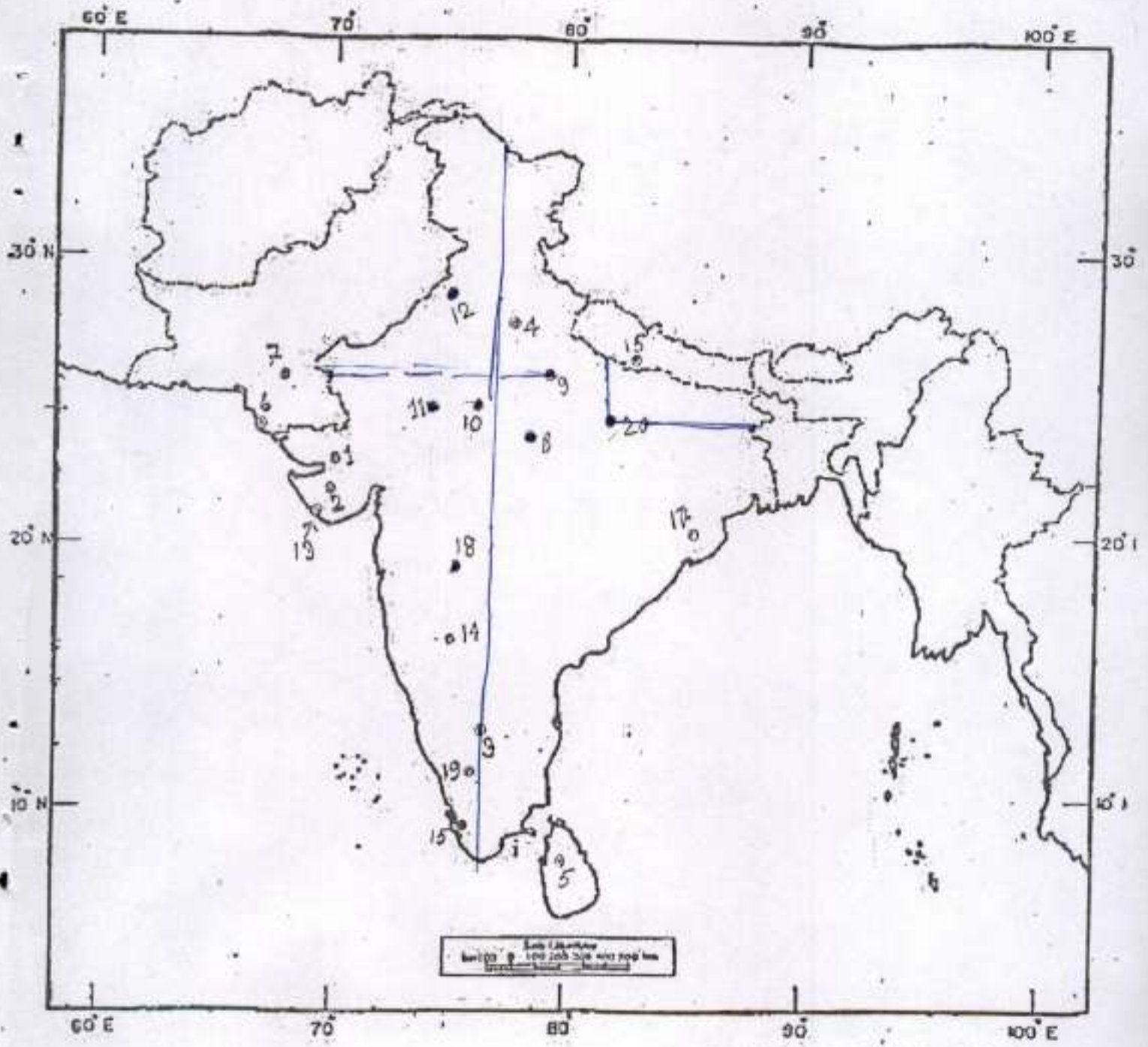
Remarks



Remarks



# Map-Test: 3



1870

1871

1872

1873

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1881

1882

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1900