

(96)

## HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- There are FIVE questions, printed in ENGLISH and HINDI.
- All the questions 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.

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Neha Desai

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature H. Hasan

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" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below serialim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Harappan Site
2. A Chalcolithic Site
3. An ancient Capital
4. A Neolithic Site
5. A site of Ashokan Inscription
6. A Rock cut cave site
7. An early fortified city
8. An ancient temple site
9. A Paleolithic site
10. A trade city
11. A Harappan site
12. A PGW site
13. A Buddhist site
14. A Jaina site
15. A Prehistoric cave painting site
16. An ancient capital site
17. A Satvahana city
18. A Megalithic Site
19. A manufacturing site
20. A Mesolithic site

Remarks



③ Purushpura

Modern day Peshawar, Purushpura was the capital during the Mahajanpad period. It was also a flourishing trade centre.

④ T. Natsipite

Situated in Karnataka, this site has shown evidence of neolithic-chalcolithic subsistence. Chert blades, tools of quartz and remains of sheep, goat have been found.

⑤ Kare

① Ancient rock cut cave site which has a Buddhist stupa and rock cut Chailya with circumambulatory path.

⑦ Dholwira

The Harappan city of Dholwira has found evidence of fortification. This site has also shown evidence of two stone cut

Remarks

pillars.

⑧ Mammalapuram

Also called Mahabalipuram. It has east facing shore temples built by the Pallava king Mahendravarman I. This is a Shiva temple.

⑨ Diddwana

⑩ In Rajasthan. The site has produced evidence of stone tools like blade & chisel made of sandstone, chert & quartz.

⑬ Anuradhapuram

This Buddhist site has a stupa. It was also the capital of the Sri Lankan empire which was sacked by the Chola king Rajendra I.

⑮ Bhimbetka

It has given us a glimpse of the life of the Neolithic man.

marks

Excavated by V.S. Vakankar. These paintings have various colours, but mainly white and red. Paintings of hunting dominate the scene. Women are shown doing domestic work. Pictures of group dances and abstract designs are also present.

⑩ Amravati

In modern day Andhra Pradesh, this was the capital of the Satavahans. It later developed into an important indigenous art center. It also has the biggest Buddhist Stupa in India.

⑪ Marathwada

Also known as Malkhed. Important Satavahana city, this one of the

Remarks



Capitals and important trade centers.

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•

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Qm booklet maintain the difference.

ES SCORE

1. (a) "There is a very thin line between history and historical fiction in Ancient Indian literature." With respect to above given statement, evaluate the sense of history among Ancient Indian people. (20 Marks)
- (b) To what extent it is correct to say that the first urbanization in India was a forced one whether the second one was natural. (20 Marks)
- (c) With the changes in the subsistence pattern the religious and cultic belief also changed in the Neolithic period. Explain. (10 Marks)

16 a) A sense of History is how a civilisation records the events and times that it finds important

Colonial historians and authors like Macaulay had stated that India does not have any written history because it didn't make any

However, this is clearly not true As Romila Thapar states, there are different ways in which different societies preserve their histories. She states that India has two types of written histories →

1. Embedded, e.g. Puranas, etc.
2. Direct, e.g. Rajtarangini

As per properly  
in the past  
in which they  
are historical  
sources

Remarks

Although there are very few evidences of direct history, Indians have recorded history in different forms.

- ① There is doubt regarding the historicity of Ramayana and Mahabharata. But, the Purus, Kurus and NBPW cultures find space in history.
- ② The king lists in the Puranas mix myths and epics with historical kings. e.g. list of 147 mythical kings as a lineage of historical Mauryas.
- ③ There are stories created regarding historic events that blend myth and history. e.g. Theories regarding the origin of Shishunaga kings.

Well  
to work with  
objectivity

Remarks



Because of the embedded form of history, it becomes difficult to assess whether the events documented are indeed real or not.

The problem arises due to -

- ① The sources are not written as historical documents.
- ② They have religious or cultural traditions to adhere to.
- ③ They document the history of only the powerful ruling class.

The comprehensive reading of these sources, along with numismatics and inscriptions, indeed presents us with a rich tradition of documenting history. The Sudarshana lake inscription is its best example.

\* Do not copy in  
 \* Clearly in caption

Remarks

you focused should be on -

Not just or forced.

6/1

(b) Urbanisation is a process where people start living in cities and urban centers and engage in non-agricultural activities.

In India, the Sindhu-Saraswati civilisation is the first urban phase whereas the period of Mahajanpadas is the phase of second urbanisation.

The Harappan civilisation lasted from 3200-1300 BCE and 2600-1900 BCE was its mature stage. Large cities like Mohenjodaro (200 ha) and Harappa (150 ha) emerged during this period.

characteristics of this urbanisation:-

(1) Craft specialisation e.g. factory

Remarks

understand the terminology of question

sites and standardised pottery

- ② Fine, luxury pottery like the Black and Red ware
- ③ Standardised Brick size with the ratio of 1:2:4
- ④ The use of writing

No. 257/2019

This urbanisation happened due to the increased use of specialised craft, increased agriculture surplus due to possible use of irrigation and as per Shereen Bhatnagar, trade with Mesopotamia.

It was a gradual process that happened in phases.

The late Harappan phase is a rural phase with the emergence of urban centers later in 800-400 BCE, during the era of Mahajanpadas.

Remarks



The reasons for this urbanisation could be-

- ① The land grants to Brahmanas, thus expanding agriculture, e.g. Aitareya Brahmana mentions land grant for the first time.
- ② Emergence of states and exertion of the king's power. e.g. A strong state like Magadha.
- ③ D.D. Kosambi suggests that the use of iron was responsible, but this view is disputed.

Although, even the second phase was not forced upon externally, it could be argued that the methods involved use of force by the state, while the first phase was completely organic.

Remarks

5) Neolithic means the new-stone age. This is a period that marks the watershed between the stone-age man and the copper-using and later iron-age man.

Changes in subsistence pattern

- ① The Palaeolithic and meso-lithic humans were hunter-gatherers.
- ② The neolithic age saw the emergence of agriculture. e.g. Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh has evidence of farming.
- ③ Thus the subsistence base included grains like barley, millets and wheat. But, hunting-gathering was still prevalent. e.g. Bhimbetka rock paintings show hunting scenes.

Remarks

## Changes in religious/cultic beliefs

- ① The neolithic man still had fear of natural elements like lightening and worshipped it.
- ② Here, we start to see the beginning of female deities e.g. prototype of Shakti can be found out.
- ③ Neolithic people in India started to pray for fertility and more produce.
- ④ Even the burial practices show more settled lifestyle e.g. prevalance of grave goods, burying the dead in the huts.

Thus, the changes in lifestyle impacted the religious and cultic beliefs of the neolithic period.

Remarks



3. (a) Whether the Vedic people co-existed with the Harappan people or not, is a problem of correlating archaeological sources with literary sources. Explain. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the Chalcolithic cultures in western India had the potential to develop into an urbanized culture? (15 Marks)
- (c) Use of iron, state formation and religious movements were running parallel and were incomplete without each other. Critically examine. (20 Marks)

Q. The question of the identity of the Aryans and their relation with the Harappan civilisation is one of the most sought after debates in Ancient Indian history.

The problem is aggravated by the lack of archaeological evidences from the Vedic phase, and the inability to decipher the Harappan script.

The Harappan civilisation existed from 3200-1300 BCE while the early Vedic Age starts from 1500 BCE with the date of composition of Rigveda being 1200-1000 BCE as per Max Muller.

Remarks

40/50  
 Abhishek

At the outset it seems that the two civilisations are completely different. But a combined reading of archaeology and literature can provide necessary linkages.

- ① The Rigveda mentions large fortified cities. Fortification has been found in Mohenjodaro, Dholwira, etc.
  - ② The geographical expanse of the Harappan culture and the area mentioned in the Vedas is the same. e.g. The Sapta Sindhava.
  - ③ The NBPW pottery found in the upper layers of the Harappan sites, also points toward possible linkages.
- Thus, historians like Shrikant Talageri have suggested that the period of Harappa and the Vedas is the same.

Remarks



With the recent excavations at Rakhigachi and the DNA analysis refuting the outside lineage of Aryans, more concrete links could be established in the future between the Harappans and the Aryans.

Well done!

(b) (i) Chalcolithic period, as the name suggests, is a period where the people have started using copper and are also using stone tools.

(ii) In India, the Chalcolithic culture predates the Urban culture of Harappa, which started in 3200 BCE.

Remarks



## Characteristics

- ① The Chalcolithic excavations have found carnelian beads, other stone and precious beads, the use of mud and wattle, drab instruments and the remains of goat, sheep, cattle, etc.
- ② Fragmented shells of Black on Red pottery, which is handmade, are also found.

## Western India

- ① The Chalcolithic sites at Sothi in Rajasthan have shown evidence of BRW pottery, carnelian beads and burials with grave goods.
- ② The use of carnelian and sleatite beads is characteristic of

Remarks

## The Harappan culture

- ① The pottery also shows refined techniques and possible use as luxury item.
- ② Based on this M.R. Mughal had indeed argued that the later urban Harappan cultures could have emerged from this area.
- ③ However, urbanisation requires craft specialisation, strong administrative structure and planned buildings, which the Sothi culture shows no evidence of.
- ④ The goods and pottery, etc. could well have been the result of trade with the Harappan urban centres and not the emergence of urban settlements in Rajasthan itself.

elaborate  
this  
part

Remarks



12  
② The first definite mention of iron can be found in Atharvaveda where it has been called 'Krishna Ayas'

Iron was being used in the subcontinent from 1000 BCE and by 600 BCE it was being used everywhere.

D. D. Kosambi has argued that the rise of the Magadha empire in the 6th century BC was due to the exploitation of iron mines in south Bihar.

However, the iron mines of south Bihar were excavated much later and there were mines at Atranjikhara etc.

R. S. Sharma states that the use of iron led to clearing of forests and

Remarks



this increase in agriculture surplus. Maharanjan Ray refutes this argument stating that the forests could be burnt as well.

### Iron and state formation

whether iron directly contributed to state formation or not is a matter of debate, but the use of iron coincided with beginning of statehood.

- ① The later vedic phase saw use of iron and also change in the role of Rajan where he became a holder of land and Bali became compulsory.
- ② According to K. Rajan, the 400 BCE era saw emergence of early states in South India, which is when iron was used to plough.
- ③ The period of Mahajanpadas saw

Remarks

extensive state formation and rise of urban centres due to agriculture ~~surplus~~ surplus.

### Religious movements

- ① The state formations changed the nature of religion
- ② With landed properties, the later Vedic religion became complex and more ritualistic
- ③ This saw a change with the emergence of Buddhism and Jainism which was given patronage by kings like Amoghvarsha and Ashoka.

Thus, the processes of technological changes in agriculture production, fueling state formation and patronising religious movements thus society had impact on each other

Remarks

- 4 (a) What kind of relationship between politics and religion has been gleaned in Arthashastra by Kautilya? (15 Marks)
- (b) Delineate the status of crafts and guilds during the Kushana Period. (20 Marks)
- (c) The progress in medical science which began during the Stone Age reached its paramount during the era of Gupta's. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

(a) ① Arthashastra is a treatise on politics and political science written by Kautilya or Vishnugupta Chanakya.

② Arthashastra talks in detail about the administration of a kingdom and the duties of the king. It also mentions the ways in which the king should behave with other kings and propogates the Saptanga theory.

### Religion and the politics

① Kautilya, many a times mentions Dharma while talking about the duties of the king. Here, Dharma

Remarks



does not mean religion but the rule of law and the order that even king has to follow.

- ② While talking about the ideal time-table for the king, Kautilya keeps time allotted for religious practices and states that this constitutes the king's private time.
- ③ Arthashastra talks of an elaborate justice system where justice is accorded due to the religious customs and practices of the time.
- ④ Kautilya states that it is everyone's duty to overthrow the king who does not follow 'Dharma'.
- ⑤ In Arthashastra, the polity is based on pragmatic principles.

Remarks

R

while the king is supposed to follow high moral standards of religion in his relation with the people.

Personal  
 Political  
 Objectivity

Thus Arthashastra strikes a fine balance between the religious sphere and the political sphere, which is also reflected in the Mauryan polity.

- (b) ① The Kushanas were originally the Hui-Chi tribes that came to India from China and Mongolia.
- ② Kanishka was the most famous and powerful Kushana ruler, who ruled in the area of North western India, reaching upto Eastern Bihar.

Remarks

Crafts during Kushana period

- ① Because of the stable administrative setup given by the Kushana kings the craft production in North India flourished again.
- ② Indian textile and metal work was in high demand in the middle East and Europe during this time.
- ③ The favourable geographic location of the empire also helped the trade in crafts. The Kushana rulers controlled the central point of silk route coming from China and were situated on the ancient Uttarapath.
- ④ These routes were used by the flourishing trade guilds.

to show with Mapping

Remarks



Trade guilds

- ① Trade guilds were the cooperative organisations where traders came together to minimise the risk involved.
- ② There also were craft guilds of people exercising the same craft.
- ③ During the Kushana period, the guilds indulged in long distance trade with Arabia and Asia.
- ④ coins having inscriptions of 'Nagam' are found from this period, suggesting that they have been issued by the guilds.
- ⑤ These guilds gave patronage to Buddhism e.g. Shravasti guild giving food to monks. They

Work the impact on  
 this on  
 E.g. Palki  
 Society

Remarks

Nea  
dromis/100  
were also responsible for the spread of Buddhism to China and later south east Asia.

Well to  
The crafts and guilds of the Kushana period declined due to weak rulers and disruptions in China, resulting in trade along the silk route.

① Human beings have always been using different techniques to heal their bodies and achieve strength.

② Since stone ages humans are using natural elements like leaves and roots as a cure on various diseases. But during those times the reason for the diseases was

Remarks

Mark the finding sites

a mystery which later was resolved through continuous efforts.

③ The Atharvaveda mentions hymns to ward off various diseases and also suggests medicinal remedies.

④ Through the course of history, people had evolved science of the medicine which reached zenith during the times of the Guptas (3-4<sup>th</sup> century CE).

⑤ The Ayurveda gave analysis of why any ailment occurs based on three basic elements of Kaf, Vat, Pitta. It not only gave remedies but focused on how to lead a healthy lifestyle.

⑥ The Charak Samhita and the

Remarks



Shushruta Samhita were written during the Gupta era.

⑦ Shushruta Samhita gives analysis of various parts of body and the reasons behind why one falls ill.

⑧ The Charak Samhita talks of anatomy and mentions surgery. It also has given example of a proto-type of plastic surgery.

⑨ Health of animals was also given importance and was being researched upon. e.g. Hasthi Ayurveda, for elephants.

Due to the vast resources, developed methodology and scientific approach, medical sciences progressed tremendously during the Gupta period.

Remarks

(a) The Gupta phase was the period of proto-feudal polity and land donations was one of the responsible factor for this. Examine.

(b) How far do you agree that the period between 2nd Century BCE and 5th Century CE was a phase for social transformations? (15 Marks)

(c) On the Basis of Sangam literature analyse the society in early historical South India. (15 Marks)

8 The Gupta era from 3rd-4th centuries AD is called the Golden Age of the Ancient India. Conversely it is also called the era of rural economy and proto-feudalism.

① R.S. Sharma has stated that the Gupta age saw the rise of rural economy and thus was the era of continental urban decay.

Feudalism

① Feudalism means a society based on land relations and hierarchies where there exists a class of landless agricultural labourer.

Remarks



② D.N. Jha has argued that the Gupta era saw the emergence of landed hierarchy in the Indian context.

③ The emergence of Brahmadeya villages was a feature of this era. These were the tracts of rent-free lands given to the Brahmins.

④ These grants gave the donees right over the land and its produce. It also gave them right to judge the disputes.

⑤ These lands were first transferable but later became hereditary. Whether the donees had rights over the people of the area is not known.

⑥ Such grants helped in agriculture expansion but would also have

Remarks

Try to write answers in debate form



law weakened the already existing rights of people.

Thus, this system created a landed intermediary class, and rights based on land property. But if feudalism can be used in Indian context is doubtful due to the absence of a serf-like, bonded class.

(10) The period between 2nd century BCE to 6th century CE is a formative period in the cultural milieu of India.

### Polity

During this period, we saw the emergence of the Mauryan empire.

The Greek invasions, the regional kingdoms and the rise and

Remarks:

9  
Work in detail the factors of

expansion of the Gupta empire  
All of this was marked by the  
changes happening in cultural and  
social sphere.

### ① Caste

This period saw the gradual  
emergence of Jati from Varna  
system. Beginning of this transforma-  
tion happened in the later Vedic  
period and the Jatis got consolidated  
during the Gupta age.

### ② Religion

It is the period when the Vaishnav  
and Shaiva pantheons emerged, the  
cults of Yaksha and Naga which  
were once prominent (e.g. the huge  
Udumbar Yaksha) receded and the  
institutionalised ~~was~~ Hindu religion  
emerged. Gupta period saw the

Remarks

beginning of widespread temple building

Buddhism, Jainism and their schisms happened during the exact same time

③ Woman

The free and educated woman of the vedic ages was nowhere to be seen and women were confined to the household

④ Property

The idea of private property became normal. Land now could be transferred. Land grants played an important role in this.

Slavery was also prevalent. But people also started using paid labour e.g. Vishti in Arthashastra or vaitanika in Ashhadhyayi

This period saw changes in all spheres of the society.

Remarks

Memorise the name of sources. It is very important for your marks



10

④ Sangam literature is the body of literature produced in the Tamil language during the early ~~medieval~~ <sup>historical</sup> period.

① According to the Sangam myth, these were the products of three meetings that lasted for 1000's of years.

② Sangam literature includes the 8 books of total 9 ettukotai and 9/10 books of Pattupattu.

③ The Sangam literature is divided into two major parts Aham are the love poems whereas Puram are the war poems or bardic songs.

④ Sangam poems are divided on the basis of themes, which give us information regarding the

Remarks

Geography of the region.

The idea of Sangams could have been borrowed from the Jain Sanghas, which points towards the prevalence of Jainism in the Tamil country. Even the epic Manimekalai corroborates this.

⑥ The Sangam literature mentions bards, soldiers, shreniks, guilds, women doing works like cattle rearing and also women door-keepers.

⑦ It has been suggested in the Sangam literature that the marriage rituals were introduced in the Tamil country by the Vijans. It also shows familiarity with Ramayana and Mahabharata. Thus suggesting North-South.

Contact

- ⑧ It is from this literature that we know of the rich guilds, flourishing trade centres and the pearl factories at Puhar.
- ⑨ The Sangam literature is thus a rich source of cultural history of the early historic period of the south India.

Well known

Compare with

other sources

foreign accounts

② Archaeological sources



# Map-Test: 1

## INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL,  
MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



