Roll No. _____

Neha Desai

69 History test-2

GS SCORE

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)

125/250

(i) Mesolithic factory site

(ii) Paleolithic Site

(iii) Ash mound site

(iv) Pit dwelling 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) Early Harappan site

(xiii) An ancient temple

(xiv) Political and 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

① Adamgarh:

- Near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh
- Continued evidence of Paleolithic - Mesolithic - Neolithic - Chalcolithic culture found
- 1000s of microliths of chert, jasper, agate found here
- Hare and horse bones are found here.

② Palghat:

- In palakkad district in Kerala
- Lower paleolithic site
- Evidence of Ostrich egg is found here
- Ornaments of egg shells are found.

③ Kudatini

- In present day Karnataka
- Evidence of seasonal cattle camp is found here.

Remarks

4 Burzaon :

1b

Located in Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir

- Also a Neolithic & Paleolithic site
- People lived here in pit houses
- A dog and human burial is found here

5 Madurai :

- Situated on the banks of Vaigai river in Tamil Nadu

2

- Pandyan capital during Sangam age
- Place of Meenakshi temple & Thirumalai Nayak palace
- Ancient trading centre of cotton fabric

6 _____ :

(7) Rangpur:

- Situated in Saurashtra region of Gujrat
- Evidence of Pre-Harappan, Harappan & Harappan era found
- Paddy husk has been found here

(8) Mathura:

- In Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh
- Birthplace of Lord Krishna
- Capital of Shoorsena Mahajanpada
- Famous for Mathura style of sculpture

(9) _____:

(10) Jodhpura:

- situated near Ganeshwar in Rajasthan.
- copper tools and microliths are found here
- Evidence of pit dwelling can be found.

(11) Mehrgarh:

(12) - Near Bolan pass in Balochistan, Pakistan
- Wheat and Barley cultivated in Neolithic period
- Earthen houses of 5/6 rooms found here
- A grave of man and goat buried together found here

(12) Kot Diji:

(13) situated in Sindh province of Pakistan
- Near Mohenjo Daro on the left bank of Indus
- Wheel-turned pottery of deep brown colour is found here

Remarks

(13) Kanchipuram :

- Kailashnath temple is found here
- It has 9 shrines and garbhagriha has pyramidical towers on 3 sides.
- Nataraindapa and Bhogamandapa are found.

(14) Gangaikondacholapuram :

- Founded by Rajendra Chola to commemorate victory over Palas
- One inner & one outer fortifications are found.
- Shiva temple in Dravida style is found
- Dancing Nataraja figures are found here.

(15) Tamralipti :

- Also known as Tamluk
- Situated in Midnapur, in West Bengal
- Important port & trade centre for eastern

Remarks

India
- connected to Taxila via Uttarapath
- Chalcolithic & NBPW artefacts are found
- Red polished ware of Roman type are found here.

(16) Bamiyan:
(1) Capital of Bamiyan province of Afghanistan
- Part of ~~kushan empire~~
- It had ~~tany~~ tallest Buddhist statue which was destroyed by Taliban in 2001.
- Also has Buddhist caves.

(17) _____ :

(18) Tanjore:

- In Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu
- capital of Chola rulers
- Rajaraja Chola built Brihadeshwara temple here
- Famous for Thanjavur paintings

(19) Kundagram:

- Near Vaishali in Bihar
- 24th Tirthankar Vardhaman Mahavir was born here

(20) Shravasti:

- situated on Uttarapath
- capital of Kosala Mahajanpada
- Gautam Buddha spent many years here
- Mahavir lived here too.

Remarks

2. (a) *Kalhana's Rajtarangini* is considered to a be a historical text because of its approach towards the past. Comment. (10 Marks)

(b) Bhakti movement seems to be revolutionary but it was not. Examine. (10 Marks)

(c) What is your assessment of Ibn Batutah's Rehla as an important source of Indian history. (10 Marks)

(d) 'Segmentary state model' is a superimposed idea on Vijayanagara kingdom. Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

(e) Write a brief note on the organisation of agricultural production during the medieval India. (10 Marks)

2)a)

9

Kalhana's Rajtarangini

Kalhana was a great historian of the medieval era who wrote 'Rajtarangini' in 1298 AD

Content

Rajtarangini - or fountain of kings is the history of kashmir from earliest times to 1298 AD. It combines both the secondary sources gathered from other writtings as well as first hand information observed by Kalhana

Historical text

Remarks

good
Clearly

① Kalhana looks at the sources and events objectively. He even criticises the sources he uses.

② He gives the history in a linear chronology as opposed to cyclic time-frame of Puranas.

Look the limitation

③ His contemporary anecdotes are authentic as his father and brother were part of the Kashmir courts

for comparative study

④ Kalhana says that a historian should remain free from biases and maintains that in his writings, making 'Rajtarangini' a historic text.

2) b)

(a)

Bhakti Movement: Revolutionary?

Bhakti movement started in early medieval India with the Alvar and Nayanar saints of Tamil Nadu and spread all over India in the medieval period.

Characteristics

① Bhakti movement was a call against

Remarks

2) b) The prevelance of evils within the religious spheres of hinduism and the importance given to Brahmans.

② It propogated worship through Individual devotion.

③ It was devoid of any caste biases. eg the warkaris of maharashtra treated everyone equally.

Criticism

① Even the temples of Alvar-E Nayanar Saints were built, defeating the original purpose.

② It can be said that the thrust on devotion was due to demolition of temples by the muslim invaders and not due to ideology.

③ The Bhakti movement was not successful in eradicating the caste structure as it took recourse of religious imagery.

Thus, it can be considered as a beginning of social revolution & not the end.

Conclude with its contribution

2) c) Ibn Batuta's Rehla

(4)

Ibn Batuta, was a moroccon scholar who came to India during the times of Muhammad-Bin Tughlaq. His 'Kitab-ut-Rehla' is an important source of medieval Indian history.

① Ibn Batuta writes about the prevelant socio-political conditions and the political structure of the Tughlaq's.

② In combination with Barani, it forms a seminal source of information regarding Tughlaq administration.

good objectivity

Shortfalls

① Ibn Batuta didn't know Persian as well as any Indian languages. Thus, his interacting with people were limited.

Remarks

GS SCORE

c) ② He was dependent on Sanskrit sources for early India's history, thus carrying forward the biases in writing.

good approach

③ He was appointed on high posts by Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq and thus has biases towards him.

Thus 'Kitab-ul-Rehla' must not be taken at face value as the source of medieval India's history.

conclude with x-ve approach

d) Vijaynagar: Segmentary State

Harihar and Bukka Ray established the Vijaynagar empire at the banks of Tungabhadra in the 14th century.

Nature of the State

① Authors like B.D. Chattopadhyay have called Vijaynagar as segmentary state because of its politico-administrative structure.

Remarks

(4) 2) d) (2) The institution of Nayakas was a characteristic feature of Vijayanagara state.

Add more feat

(3) Nayakas were civil-military chiefs who were given autonomous in the lands granted to them.

(4) Thus, it is believed that the Vijayanagara state was a loose confederacy of many segmentary chieftains.

However, this is not entirely true

Tg + Work on debate from

Segmentary

(1) whenever there was a powerful king like Harihar II or Krishnadev Rai, the Nayakas were just state appointed officials who were even transferred

(2) They exerted their autonomy only after the battle of Talikota.

Thus, the idea of a segmentary state seems superimposed on Vijaynagara.

Remarks

well done

Q) Agriculture Production during Medieval India

(42)

Agriculture and land revenue has been the mainstay of India's political economy since ancient times and medieval India was no exception.

Sultanate Period

① Iqta system introduced by the Sultans was responsible for the spread of cultivable land.

② Alauddin Khilji tried to control the prices of Agriculture produce through his market reforms. He curtailed the powers of hereditary Khots and Muqadams.

③ Muhammad Bin Tughlaq experimented with agriculture production and increased taxes in Doab while Firoz Shah Tughlaq created gardens and fruit orchards.

Sher Shah Suri

Remarks

① He was a innovater who used scientific methods of measuring crops and improved land measurements

Mughal Period

① Akbar used Japtti, Batai and Kankut to measure agriculture revenue.

② The Jagirdari crisis same way to agriculture expansion but during Aurangzeb's time resulted in crisis of production resulting in India's economic downfall.

Well tried

Ashok - diff to largely

Agricultural society

Or

Food crops it with

Cash crop

3. (a) Some larger social and cultural changes were going on during Early Medieval Period and the royal land grants must be understood in the background of this. Comment. (15 Marks)

(b) The term 'early medieval' suggests the evolution from the early historical period to medieval period and brings out the characteristics of continuity and change in the broad historical context. With respect to above given statement, discuss various approaches towards understanding the period. (20 Marks)

(c) From Aibak to Lodhis, there is a gradual evolution of Sultanate architecture, which passed through many changes and impacts. Considering the statement write about important characteristics of Sultanate architecture. (15 Marks)

3) a)

(8)

Land Grants in Early Medieval India

Early medieval India is a period between 700 AD to 1200 AD and is considered as period of widespread changes in Indian society.

Socio-cultural changes

① Polity:

This era is known as a period of fragmented polity and no large empire emerged in pan-Indian format during this time. Tripartite struggle for Kannauj is a defining feature of early medieval polity.

Vindly understood the demand of question

Remarks

② Economy:
This was the era of emergence of feudalism characterised by landed property rights and clan based organisation.

③ Society:
In response to the foreign invasions, Indian society became inward looking. New classes emerged and became powerful e.g. Rajputs.

Land Grants

First reference of land grant can be found in Shatpath Brahmana. But, they became prominent in early medieval India.

① Land grants were not only given to Brahmans but to new emerging powerful classes - signalling a change in social power structure.

② In south India, grants to temples became

Remarks

a source of sound economic activity.

③ The landed property emerged and gave way to clan based social structure. e.g. The Rajput society gave importance to land.

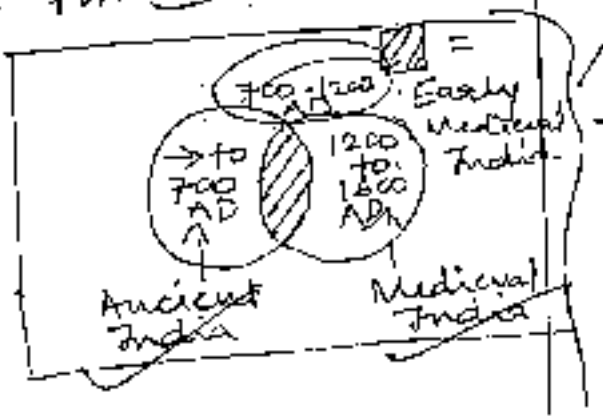
Thus Royal land grants became both a cause and effect of the changing socio-cultural scenario in early medieval India.

good conceptual understanding

Approaches towards Early Medieval Period

5) b) (12)

Early medieval period is a watershed era between two major eras in Indian history and it ranges from 700 AD to 1200 AD.



good diagram

Continuity and change

This era marks the characteristics of both continuity and change in various spheres of life.

Remarks

① Polity :

The nature of political systems remained unchanged with a powerful king at the centre. However, there wasn't any one powerful kingdom and it was a period of power struggle.

② Economy :

Agriculture remained the mainstay of Indian economy and it was still not urban. But feudalism emerged as a new changed phenomena in landed property.

~~Approaches~~

~~① Dark Ages :~~

~~chronlat~~

③ Society :

The institutions of caste and religion were stronger as always. But, new classes like the kayasthas and Rajputs emerged during early medieval times.

Remarks

Approaches

① Dark Ages :

Colonial historians like V.A. Smith have called early medieval India the dark ages of India to justify the subsequent subjugation.

They focus on the lack of central polity and declining monetary system to call it the dark ages.

② Transitory age :

Historians like B.D. Chattopadhyay and Toynbee have called the early medieval period an era of transition where new ideas / systems emerged and became way for future institutions. e.g. The rise of Rajputs is viewed not as a symbol of fragmentism but as a

Remarks

measure of regional strength

③ Economic History :→

There are two approaches here. One which looks at feudalism as a helm of rural economy while the other looks at the temple grants as a way to expand economy.

Thus, early medieval era remains open to analyses and interpretation.

Well tried

good descriptive

3) c) Sultanate Architecture

7)

Qutubuddin Aibak started the sultanate rule in India after the death of Muhammad Ghuri. From the Slave dynasty to the Lodhi's is a period known as Sultanate era in medieval India.

The origin of the rulers and

Remarks

their socio-political needs are reflected in the architecture of the time.

Characteristics

① Qutubuddin Aibak:

He built Adhai Din ka Jhopda and Quwwatul Islam Masjid, as well as started the building of Qutub Minar. During the Aibak era the true dome had not yet been developed. The material of old temples was used. e.g. Adhai din ka Jhopda was a jain temple.

② Iltutmish & Balban:

He was a builder par excellence. He built tanks for public welfare and also started the construction of the city of Delhi. The true dome & arch developed during this time, whose culmination can be seen in the mausoleum of Balban at Sasram

Remarks

GS SCORE

③ Khilji dynasty :

Allauddin Khilji was an able administrator and builder. Bengal style of architecture developed during his times. The use of arabesque and pietra dura can be seen in Khilji architecture.

Well tried but for both Barcelona you can draw feature of Architecture

④ Tughlaqs :

The buildings of Tughlaqs have Persian influence. It can be seen in the use of blue colour for the mausoleums. The Deccan style owes its birth to the shifting of capital at Daulatabad by Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

⑤ Lodhis :

Afghan elements and local elements were mixed giving rise to regional styles like Malwa, Jaunpur, Bengal etc.

Remarks

GS SCORE

4. (a) Iltutamish established the Sultanate in terms of real power while Balban gave ideological base to it. Elaborate. (15 Marks)

(b) Mongol invasion was always a central factor in the policies of Delhi sultans when it comes to the north west frontier policy. Discuss. (15 Marks)

(c) Critically evaluate the imperial ideology under Akbar on the basis of Abul Fazl's Akbarnama. (20 Marks)

1) a)

(8)

Iltutmish & Balban

The Slave dynasty started with the coming in power of Qutubuddin Aibak. But its real power was exerted by Iltutmish & Balban.

Good approach Carry

Fig. Empire of Balban's time

Iltutmish

① Consolidation of empire:

Iltutmish, when came to power, had to face opposition from Tajuddin Yaldoz and Nasiruddin Qubcha. He successfully defeated both to consolidate the power.

② Seat of the throne:

Iltutmish shifted the capital from Lahore

Remarks

to Delhi, which remained a seat of power for centuries to come.

③ Administration:

Iltutmish created the institution of Chahgani-i-Turki, who were 40 noblemen given the power to consolidate and administer the empire.

Iqta system was developed by him for effective revenue administration.

Balban, one of the 40 nobles later gave ideological base to the sultanate.

Balban

① Divine theory of kingship:

To exert his power, Balban propogated the idea of divine kingship and took efforts to separate himself from the noblemen. He introduced Sijda and Paibos for the same.

Not compared clearly

Remarks

GS SCORE

② Turkish Influence :
The gave the court a Turkish rival. Only high born Turks were appointed by him and Turkish court proceedings were used.

③ Blood & Iron :
Balban, with the use of power and brut force gave a solid foundation to the sultanate which remained in force for next 150 years.

good Intro

4) b)

Mongol Policy of Sultanate

7)

India's North-West Frontier has always remained a weak-link in India's defence and the Sultanate era was not different where it had to be protected from the Mongol invasions.

Mongol Menace

The Mongols were originally Chinese

Remarks

inhabitants who had created a vast empire in central asia and were longing to expand in India.

[Response of Delhi Sultanate]

K. A. Nizami has analysed the response of early sultans to the mongol menace and has classified it in three types.

① Aloofness :

Iltutmish has used the policy of aloofness while dealing with the mongols. He had shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi to avoid it more protection and didn't antagonise the mongols during the Mongol event.

② Appeasment :

Razia has used the policy of appeasment. The Indian borders were reaching upto North-west and the Mongol empire was struggling from internal [illegible] which

Remarks

resulted in this policy.

③ Aggression :

Balban used the policy of aggression to control the mongol menace. It was from the usage of securing India's natural boundaries. He started creating a standing army and erected forts at the North west frontier.

④ Alauddin Khilji :

The threat of a mongol invasion was a root cause of Alauddin Khilji creating a standing army and subsequent market reforms. He defeated the mongols and secured peace for the empire for 100 years.

⑤ Tughlaq's :

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq successfully defended the empire against mongol menace but the last tughlaq rulers were defeated by the mongols, ending the sultanate rule.

Remarks

Question should be Multidimensional

Go for discuss the Rule of NWP policy

10c) Imperial ideology of Akbar

(10c)

Emperor Akbar was the third Mughal emperor to rule India. He is known ~~as~~ much for his tolerant religous policy as for his empire building.

Abul Fazl was a court member and long-time companion of Akbar. His 'Akbar Nama' thus forms the authentic source about Akbar's policies, measures & behaviour.

① Territorial expansion :

Akbar defeated Hemu in the second battle of Panipat to regain the lost power. He then shifted his focus to Gujrat and defeated the ruler. Abul Fazl tells

Remarks

us that Akbar's Rajput policy was a part of securing his interests in Gujrat. Akbar also expanded the Mughal rule in Deccan for the first time.

② Rajput Policy :

Akbar realised that a pan-India empire is not possible with Rajputs on the opposite side. Thus he developed a separate Rajput policy. According to AkbarNama, there were three different types of Rajput kingdoms - ① Those who accepted suzerinity
② Those who were defeated and were given dignified treaties.
③ Those who fought till the end.

③ Religous policies :

Akbar was an empire builder and had realised that the empire cannot last long without the support of its

people. Thus he adopted a secular and tolerant religous policy. Akbar abolished the Jizya and pilgrimage tax. He also appointed people of all religons in his court. Abul Fazl also gives the rules that were to be followed by the Followers of Din-E-Ilahi.

Akbar, created a strong empire with robust administration and transformed the people's minds into supporting him.

Fig: Akbar's Empire

According to K.T. Shah, this policy was successful because Akbar was thoroughly 'Indianised'.

Remarks

you should ... critically evaluate the Abul Fazl's around and for comparative study

GS SCORE

5. (a) Shivaji's rise in Deccan is not the history of personal heroism but circumstances were also responsible for it. Critically evaluate. (15 Marks)

(b) With the coming of the European merchants in India during 17th Century, Indian merchants lost their control over their trade with west. In the light of the given statement, evaluate the role and position of Indian merchants in Indian Ocean trade in 17th Century? (50 Marks)

(c) The 18th Century India experienced the emergence of many new town centers rather than the fall of urban centers. Examine. (15 Marks)

8(a) 7.5

Shivaji's Rise in Deccan

Shivaji's (1630-1680) rise in Deccan is one of the finest examples of indegenous revolt against the Mughal Rule. The prevalent circumstances and personal leadership both played a crucial role in his rise

Circumstances

① Deccani kingdoms:

The five kingdoms after the disintegration of Bahamani rule had created a political framework in Deccan where many Maratha chieftains, including Shahaji, were exercising their power

Remarks

(2) Geography :
The rugged topography and Sahyadri's were instrumental in devising a strategy of guerilla warfare which resulted in the effective security of a budding empire.

(3) Aurangzeb's policy :
His religious fanaticism gave added impetus to fight against the Mughal rule and his victory over Golconda and Bijapur meant there was no opposition to the Marathas in Deccan.

Good Point and objectively

(4) Bhakti movement :
The warkari movement & saints like Tukaram and Ramdas were instrumental in harnessing mass support to Shivaji's work.

Personal Heroism

(1) Stratagy :
Shivaji was an exceptional military stratagist as evident from his defeat of

Remarks

GS SCORE

Afzal Khan or timely retreats at the face of defeat

(2) Character :

Shivaji's Character is reflected in his 'Adnyapatra' where he orders his officers to not touch even a grain of the locals produce

It was a combination of persons and circumstances that led to the rise of Maratha power in the 17th century

good Conceptual clarity

Indian Merchants in the 17th century

5) b) (12M)

India has always engaged in Mercantilist trade with Europe since the ancient times. This continued till the modern times with certain changes in the role of Indian Merchants with the advent of the Europeans

Conditions of Trade

(1) India enjoyed a favourable position

being at the centre of both the land and sea routes connecting East Asia with Europe. Thus, Indian traders used to play a role of middlemen in this trade.

② Gujarati traders and Bohra's of Multan were two prominent merchant groups and they were competing with the Arab's for authority over the Indian ocean trade. This changed after the advent of the Europeans.

good Changes in Nature of Indian Merchants Stuff

Objectives ① The Portuguese came to India with the intent of trade and they sought to monopolise the Indian ocean trade.

② They created a system of 'cartaz' where everyone had to take permits to trade in the Indian ocean.

Remarks

GS SCORE

(3) The Indian merchants had to ~~[illegible]~~ abandon trading in some prohibited goods such as pepper, fine textile, etc.

(4) The ships of Indian merchants were of the inferior quality and they often engaged in armed conflicts with the Portuguese.

(5) With the advent of Dutch and the British, the competition for sea trade increased manyfold and the European factories became centres of trade shifting the focus away from traditional trade centres.

good fact

(6) The Indian merchants experienced a southward and eastward shift in their power position for the first half before being eliminated altogether.

This answer Require (Map) — It is a important tool for history student.

Remarks

However, neither the Portuguese nor the British were successful in creating absolute monopoly till the 17th century and the Indian merchants were an important link between the South East Asian Region and Europe.

good depth

good diagram

(c) Emergence of town centres

(8½)

18th century is considered a period where rapid ruralisation of the Indian economy happened and there was an rapid fall of urban centres. However, this is not entirely true as many town centres emerged during this period.

good depth

Remarks

① European factory towns :
The various East India companies established their factories in India and towns emerged around these factories. e.g. Calicut, Surat, etc.

② Administrative towns :
The British and the French established territorial rule in India and administrative centres like Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras emerged.

③ Cantonment towns :
In the later part of the 18th century when the British were expanding their territorial power in India, they established military bases which were later transformed into town centres. e.g. Agra, Simla, etc.

④ Native state capitals:
Some of the native rulers transformed their capitals into modern towns. Although their emergence is of later times, the process started in the 18th century. e.g. Baroda.

⑤ New Trade centres:
Due to geographic locations, new trade centres like Lahore and Dacca emerged during 18th century.

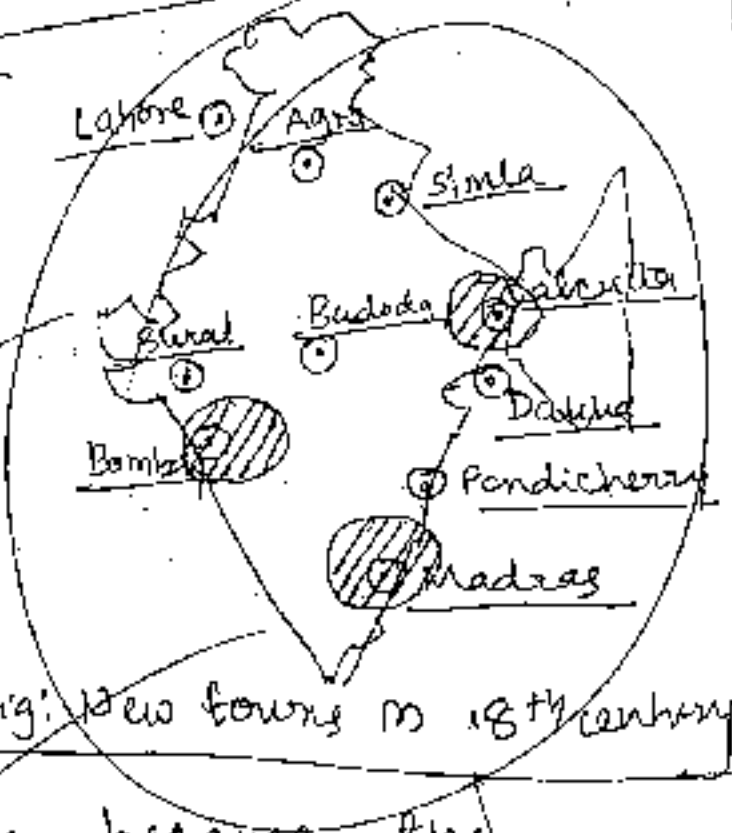


Fig: New towns in 18th century

These towns later became the centres of unrest against the colonial rule.

good approach

Map-Test: 2