

**QUESTION BANK (2020- 2021)**  
**STD 9**  
**HISTORY AND CIVICS**

**CHAPTER – 1**  
**THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION**

**Q1. What is meant by the term Civilization?**

**Ans. Civilization** is said to be an advanced stage of human cultural development. It implies the use of superior technology and complex economic relationships.

**Q2. Why is the Harappan Civilization called so?**

**Ans.** The Harappan civilization is called so because the harappan site was the first to be discovered in 1921 at the modern site of Harappa situated in the province of West Punjab in Pakistan.

**Q3. Name one important building of Indus Valley Civilisation and its importance.**

**Ans. THE GREAT BATH :**

It is one of the largest public buildings at Mohenjo- daro. It has a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides.

Surrounding the bath, were porticos and sets of rooms and a stairway which led to an upper storey.

Some scholars believe that these rooms were provided for the members of some kind of priesthood.

The Great Bath is an important source of information of harappan civilization:

The construction of the great bath indicates that the art of building had reached a high degree of perfection

The massive structure points out that there might have existed a ruling class

It might have been used for religious purposes. This indicates the importance attached to ceremonial bathing in sacred tanks , pools and rivers

The design of great bath portrays efficient planning in the structural features relating to water supply and sewage disposal

**Q4. Give any two characteristic features of Citadel.**

**Ans.** Citadel was the raised area of each city. It had the following characteristic features:

It owed its height to the buildings constructed on mud brick platform

It had houses of the ruling class and important buildings like the Great Bath , the granary , the assembly hall and the workshops.

**Q5. What do you know about the Indus script ?**

**Ans.** The Harappans used a script which is regarded as pictographic since its signs represent birds, fish and varieties of the human form.

The number of signs of Harappan script is known to be between 375 and 400. The script is found inscribed on a number of seals , copper tools , rims of jars , copper and terracotta tablets , jewellery and on an ancient signboard.

**Q6. Mention the type of dress worn by the Indus valley people.**

**Ans.** A piece of woven cotton was discovered at Mohenjo-daro and textile impressions were found on several objects.

The human figurines wearing heavy ornaments and headgear shows the gracefulness and dressing style of women as well as power of man.

**Q7. State two features of trade In the Indus Valley Civilisation.**

**Ans.** There is abundant evidence that the Harappans traded not only with other parts of India but also with many countries of Asia.

The Harappans carried on considerable trade in stone , metal , shell etc. within the Indus civilization zone.

However they did not use metal money but carried on all exchanges through barter.

**Q8. Name three animals depicted on the Pashupati seal.**

**Ans.** The tiger , the one – horned bull and the rhinoceros

**Q9. State any two causes that led to the decline of the Harappan Civilisation.**

**Ans.** The following two causes led to the decline of the Harappan Civilisation:

- FLOODS AND EARTHQUAKES : It is held by some scholars that floods in Mohenjo-daro led to the abandonment of this settlement.
- DEFORESTATION: Enormous quantities of wood was needed to produce Bronze. Wood was also needed to produce jewellery . This could have led to deforestation leading to climatic changes.

**Q10. In what two respects is Harappan Civilisation our greaest heritage?**

**Ans. i) The Harappan way of making baked pottery, bricks, beads, jewellery, textiles etc. was adopted by the later civilizations.**

**ii) The worship of Pashupati Shiva, the female deity as mother Goddess, sacred tree, animals, serpents, religious symbols etc. were prevalent during the Harappan period and were adopted in later Hinduism and some of them have continued to this day.**

**Q11. With reference to the sources of information about the Harappan civilization, Describe the significance of the Seals.**

**Ans. Of about 2000 seals that have been discovered a great majority comprise short inscriptions with pictures of the one-horned bull, tiger, goat, elephant and rhinoceros. Materials used in making seals comprise terracotta, steatite, agate etc.**

**Harappan seals provide useful information about the script, trade, religion and beliefs of the Harappans. Seals of Pashupati show that people believed in Shiva. The seals were used by traders to stamp their goods. After a bag with goods was tied, a layer of wet clay was applied on the knot and seal was pressed on it.**

**Q12. Discuss briefly how the Harappan Civilisation was discovered.**

**Ans. The Harappan site was the first to be discovered in 1921 at the modern site of Harappa situated in the province of West Punjab in Pakistan. Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1922. Both lie in the Indus Valley region.**

**In 1922, R.D. Banerjee was led to a site by a Buddhist monk who wanted to excavate a mound thinking it to be a Buddhist stupa. While digging out the ruins, he came across many strange objects. This was the city of Mohenjo-daro whose pattern of civilization was similar to the Harappan Civilization.**

**Q13. Write a short note on Town Planning.**

**Ans. TOWN PLANNING : The most striking feature of Harappan civilization is its urban planning. The main characteristics of town planning are :**

- Each city was divided into two parts – the raised area called the ‘Citadel’ and the ‘Lower town’. The citadel owes its height to the buildings which were constructed on mud brick platforms.**
- The main streets followed a grid pattern running from North to South or from East to West**
- The houses at street corners were rounded to allow carts to pass easily.**
- House drains emptied all waste water into the street drains.**

- **The streets crossed the main road at right angles dividing the city into square or a rectangular blocks.**

**Q14. Write a short note on special features of the houses of the people.**

**Ans.** – the residential buildings were built according to a set plan on a high mound

- Each house had covered drains connected with street drains
- The entrances to the houses were from the narrow lanes which cut the streets at right angles
- The kitchen was placed in a sheltered corner of the courtyard and the ground floor contained store rooms and well chambers
- Doors and windows opened on the side of the streets and not on the main roads

**Q15. Mention the common elements between Mohenj –daro and Harappan civilisaton.**

**Ans.** i) both are located on river banks – Mohenjo-daro on the right bank of the Indus and Harappa on the left bank of Ravi

ii) both measured around 5.0 km in circuit

iii) ground plans including layout of streets , blocks of houses were common to both the cities

iv) water supply , drainage ,granaries were common in both the cities

v) indoor plumbing , paved bathrooms , brick drain pipes ,a network of brick line sewage channel is seen in both the cities.

**Q16. Describe any important object of sculpture made by the Harappans.**

**Ans .** The stone sculpture of a man with a beard was discovered from Mohenjo-daro. The statue has a shawl worn on the left shoulder and the eyes are half closed , therefore some scholars believe this is the statue of a yogi . This sculpture is of high artistic value and points to the existence of skilled artisans in Harappan civilization.

**Q17. How did the Indus Pottery reflect the potter’s artistic skill?**

**Ans.** Harappans produced their own characteristic pottery which was made glossy and shiny. Earthen vessels and pottery , crafted on the potter’s wheel were decorated with black geometrical designs the large jars with narrow necks and red pots with black decoration bear evidence of their artistic skill

**Question 18.**

**What are the evidences which reveal the skill of the Indus people in town-planning?**

**Answer:**

Streets: The streets divided the entire city into square or rectangular blocks, each of which was further divided by a number of lanes. The main streets were wide and straight and intersected each other at right angles.

Bricks: Fire-burnt bricks were used for paving the streets. The corners of the streets were rounded off : Houses were not allowed to encroach upon the streets.

**Question 19.**

**Mention the main evidences to suggest that the Indus Valley people paid great importance to sanitation and health.**

**Answer:**

The elaborate drainage system was there in the city. A brick lined drainage channel flowed alongside every street. The house drains were connected to underground main drains, which opened into large brick culverts on the outskirts of the city. The drains were provided with manholes. This provision of such a systematic drainage system in every city shows that the people paid great attention to sanitation and health.

**Question 20.**

**Mention the evidences which suggest that the Harappan people had trade relations with other countries.**

**Answer:**

The Harappan people had commercial relations with southern and eastern. India, Kashmir and with other countries of Asia. They imported various metals, precious stones and other articles. They also carried on their trade with Egypt and Crete. Objects of Sumerian origin found at the ruins of the Indus cities indicate that their trade relations between these countries were actively practiced into. Trade was carried on both by land and sea-routes. The seal bearing a mastless ship holds the evidence of the popularity of the sea-routes.

**Question 21.**

**Mention three different kinds of Seals discovered at the various sites of the Harappan Valley Civilization.**

**Answer:**

Three different kinds of Seals discovered are:

1. The Animal Seals.
2. The Unicorn Seal.
3. The Shiva Pashupati Seal.

**Question 22.**

**Mention any two features to suggest that the Harappan people enjoyed a higher standard of civic amenities than those of Mesopotamia.**

**Answer:**

Harappan people enjoyed a higher standard of civic amenities than those of Mesopotamia. The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro and many of its houses with their own water supply, bathrooms and excellent drainage system, all go to say that "the masses enjoyed a degree of comfort and luxury unknown in other parts of the civilized world.

**Question 23.**

State the probable period of the existence of the Indus Valley Civilization.

**Answer:**

The probable period of the existence of the Indus Valley Civilization is between 3250 and 2750 B.C.

**Question 24.**

Mention three main occupations of the Indus Valley people.

**Answer:**

1. Agriculture
2. Domestication of Animals and
3. Trade and Commerce

**Question 25.**

Mention the evidences which suggest that the Harappan people worshiped:  
(a) The Mother Goddess, (b) The Shiva Pashupati, and (c) The trees and animals.

**Answer:**

On the basis of the following evidences we can say that the Harappan people worshipped different deities and objects:

- (a) Many terracotta figurines and seals discovered, bear the picture of a female deity, identified as the Mother Goddess. The female figures are semi nude, they wear elaborate head dresses and ornaments. Some of the figures are smoke-stained which may mean that the people burnt incense before the deity at the time of worship. People worshiped this Goddess believing in the female energy as the source of all creation.
- (b) A particular seal discovered, bears remarkable figure of a male deity, identified as Lord Shiva. The figure is tri-faced with horns one either side of his head dress, is seated in a yogic posture on a throne surrounded by animals. The discovery of a large number of conical and cylindrical stones that resemble the Shiva Linga, suggest that the Harappan people worshiped Lord Shiva
- (c) Certain religious seals discovered are found to bear designs, which means that they worshiped trees and animals. They considered Pipal tree sacred as it was a source of wisdom as they believed. Also, they worshiped the bull, the rhinoceros, the tiger and the crocodile. The figure of a deity with a hooded cobra over its head and a worshiper on either side signifies that some form of Naga-worship was in fashion.

### **Question 26.**

**What is the evidence to suggest that the Harappan people worshipped trees and animals?**

#### **Answer:**

The seals are valuable source of information regarding the physical features of the people, their religious beliefs etc. The designs on certain religious seals show that people worshipped trees and animals.

### **Question 27.**

**What evidences are found for us to know about the following:**

**(a) Food of the Indus Valley people.**

**(b) Dress and Ornaments worn by the people.**

#### **Answer:**

In context of the mentioned headlines in the questions evidences that are found are described below:

(a)

The principal diet of the Indus Valley people consisted of wheat and barley which were regularly cultivated. Rice and dates were also eaten. Milk, vegetables and fruits were also eaten. Milk, vegetables and fruits were also there. Beef, mutton, poultry, turtle, tortoise, river-fish and shell-fish were commonly used.

(b)

The various sculptured figures show that people used to wear simple dress. Men used two pieces of cloth; the upper garment, that was a shawl which was drawn over the left shoulder and under the right arm; the lower garment resembled a modern dhoti. Female dress did not differ much from that of the male. Women used a loin cloth bound by a girdle. Common fabrics were commonly used, perhaps wool was also used. Male and female both were fond of wearing ornaments. Gold, silver, copper, other metals and precious stones were used for making various ornaments of different designs. Men and women used to wear necklaces, finger-rings and armlets. Women decorated themselves with a head-dress, earrings, bangles, bracelets, girdles and anklets.

### **Question 28.**

**Describe the social life of the Harappan people with reference to:**

**(a) Their Diet. (b) Their Dress. (c) Their Ornaments. (d) Sports and Games.**

#### **Answer:**

The social life of the Harappan people with reference to the given heads is discussed as under:

(a) Their Diet: The principal diet of the people consisted of wheat and barley. Rice and dates were also consumed. Milk, vegetables and fruits were also eaten. Beef, mutton, poultry, turtle, tortoise, river-fish were commonly used.

b) Their Dress: The Harappan people wore simple dress. The dress of men constituted two pieces of cloth the upper garment was a shawl which was drawn over the left

shoulder and under the right arm ; the lower garment resembled a modern Women used a loin cloth bound by a girdle. The cotton and woolen garments were commonly worn.

c) Their Ornaments: Both men and women whether rich or poor were fond of wearing ornaments. The ornaments were guided out of gold, silver, copper and other well-known metals, and precious stones were used for making various ornaments of different designs. Both men and women wore necklaces, finger-rings and armlets. Women also decorated themselves with a head-dress, earrings, bangles, bracelets, girdles and anklets.

d) Their Sports and Games: Dicing was a popular game among the people. Marbles and balls were used for games. The Harappan people were fond of music and dancing. Clay-modelling was popular among children. Crude models of men, women, animals and whistles, rattles and dolls have been found in abundance. People loved hunting and fishing.

### **Question 29.**

**What do you know about the trade and commercial activities of the Harappan people ?**

#### **Answer:**

The Harappan people had commercial tie-ups with southern and eastern India, Kashmir and with other countries of Asia. They imported various precious stones and other articles. They also carried on trade with Egypt and Crete. Trade was carried on both by land and sea-routes. The representation of a massless ship on a seal suggests the popularity of the sea-routes.

### **Question 30.**

India is well-known for her deep-rooted tradition in arts and crafts. Substantiate this statement by a brief mention of the following:

(a) The Harappan Pottery, (b) Harappan art of Spinning. (c) Harappan Metal-craft

#### **Answer:**

Indians have learnt quite a lot in the field of art and craft from the Harappan art and craft which is discussed as under:

(a) The Harappan Pottery: The workmanship of the Harappa potters is admirable. They made pottery of various shapes and sizes on a potter's wheel. Different types of pots, jars and vases were made. Pots meant for daily use were plain and those which were used for preserving valuables, were glazed and painted. The discovery of pottery kilns reveals that pottery was fired with great care and skill.

(b) Harappan art of Spinning: A huge number of spindles have been discovered in their houses which indicates that spinning of cotton and wool was common among the people. Spindles and spindles- whorls were made of terracotta or porcelain. The discovery of a dyer's vat on the site reveals that they were familiar with the art of dyeing their fabrics



(c) Harappan Metalcraft: The Harappan people were quite familiar with the art of using metals like—gold, silver and copper. Smiths of various kinds possessed technical skill in producing beautiful jewelry ; in boring carnelian beads ; in casting metals and in creating alloys. A high aesthetic sense is revealed in the exquisite designs of gold ornaments like—necklaces, armbands, bangles, girdles, silver bracelets and earrings worn by the Harappan women. The artisans smelted bronze and produced vessels of fine quality. Copper vessels were made from sheet-metal.

### Question 31

**Write a note on the religious beliefs and practices of the Harappan people with reference to:**

**(a) Worship of the Mother Goddess.**

**(b) Worship of Shiva Pashupati.**

**(c) Worship of Trees and Animals**

#### **Answer:**

The religious beliefs and practices of the Harappan people on the basis of the mentioned headings are described below:

(a) Worship of the Mother Goddess: The Harappan People worshiped the female deity (Mother Goddess). A number of terracotta figurines and seals of this Goddess have been brought to light. The female figures are semi nude, wearing elaborate head-dress and ornaments. It is believed, the people worshiped the Mother Goddess. Some of the figures are smoke-stained, giving an indication that the people burnt incense before the deity at the time of worship. It was generally believed that Mother Goddess had been the source of female energy as the source of all creation.

(b) Worship of Shiva Pashupati: The remarkable figure of a male deity, depicted on a particular seal is identified as Lord Shiva. It is a three-faced figure, with horns on either side of his headdress, is seated in a yogic posture on a throne surrounded by animals. It is also described as Trimukha, Mahavogi and Pashupati. A large number of conical and cylindrical stones, which resemble to the Shiva-Linga, affirms that the Harappan people worshiped Lord Shiva.

(c) Worship of Trees and Animals: A certain religious seals depict the designs, which show that the people had faith in the doctrine of animism i.e., they worshiped trees and animals. They worshiped the Pipal tree believing it to be source of wisdom. The bull, the rhinoceros, the tiger and the crocodile were worshiped. The figure of the deity with a hooded-cobra over its head and a worshiper on either side, signifies that some form of Naga-worship was practiced. Some of these animals still figure as the vehicles of the Hindu deities for instance ; the bull of Shiva, the lion of Durga, the ram of Brahma, the elephant of Indra and the wild boar of Gauri.

### Question 32

**With reference to the religious belief of the Harappans, state the following:**

**(a) The sources of information about the religious beliefs of the Harappans**

**Answer:**

The information about the religious beliefs mostly comes from the seals, seal impressions, terracotta and metal figurines, cemeteries, etc. On the basis of the knowledge obtained from the seals, figurines it has been inferred that the Harappan people had many features of later Hinduism.

**(b) Their belief in Mother Goddess.**

**Answer:**

They worshiped the Mother Goddess who bears some resemblance to the one that was worshiped in the Middle East and Europe. The Harappans looked upon the earth as the Goddess of Fertility. A plant is shown growing out of the body of a woman resembling the Goddess of earth.

**CHAPTER 2**

**THE VEDIC PERIOD**

**Q1. Why was the Early Vedic Literature known as Shruti?**

**Ans. Early Vedic Literature is known as Shruti because it is believed that the Shruti was revealed to the sages by God and they passed on that knowledge orally from generation to generation.**

**Q3. What are the Upanishads?**

**Ans. The Upanishads are the philosophical commentaries on the Vedas . The doctrines such as Karma, Moksha and Maya are explained in detail . The Upanishads form the basic source of Indian Philosophy.**

**Q4. What are the Dharmashastras?**

**Ans. The law books called the Dharmasutras and the Smritis together with their commentaries are called Dharmashastras.**

**Q6. Mention the importance of the epics as a source of information about the Aryans .**

**Ans. i) The Epics serve as the main source of information on the political institutions and the social and cultural organisation of the Epic age .**

**ii) They provide information on various Aryan kingdoms , their armies and the weapons they used.**

**iii) They reveal the high ideals of family life of the Aryans**

**iv) The Bhagwad Gita elaborates the Karma philosophy and the immortality of the soul.**

**Q7. Which battle is known as the Mahabharata?**

**Ans. The battle fought between the Kauravas and the Pandavas at the Kurukshetra for 18 days is known as the Mahabharata.**

**Q8. Give two features of Painted Grey Ware (PGW) .**

**Ans. The Painted Grey Ware is a very fine , smooth and even coloured pottery . It was made out of well worked , high quality clay with geometric patterns painted on it in black. In some cases floral patterns and sun symbols are seen . The pottery includes open mouthed bowls and dishes.**

**Q9. What are known as the Varnashramas?**

**Ans. In the later vedic period Brahmins , Kshatriyas , Vaishyas and Shudras became four distinct castes or varnas.**

**Q10. How did trade become a pivot around which the life of the people revolved?**

**Ans. During the later Vedic phase agricultural surplus led to trade , giving rise to markets from which developed towns and cities. Thus , trade became the pivot around which the whole town and city life moved.**

**Q11. State the difference in the position of women between the Early Vedic and Later Vedic age.**

**Ans. During the Rig Vedic period women were respected . The institution of marriage had become sacred. The daughters were given freedom to choose their husbands .The system of remarriage of widows was prevalent . There are no examples of child marriage .**

**In the later vedic period , there was significant decline in the status of women . Their participation in Yajnas was not considered necessary. They did not enjoy the right to property . The freedom to choose husbands by women was curtailed.**

**Q12. State briefly the change that occurred in the position of the Brahmins in the Later Vedic Age.**

**Ans. The Brahmins were responsible for bringing about many innovations and evolving new doctrines. Consequently , all these innovations strengthened the position of Brahmins. The Brahmins were said to have divine powers. No ritual or religious celebrations would commence without the presence of the Brahmins.**

**Q13. State two important changes that took place in the society in the process of its transition from the Early Vedic Period to the Later Vedic Period.**

**Ans. During the Early Vedic Period , family was the basic unit and women enjoyed equal rights . But in the Later Vedic Period , joint family system prevailed and there was a significant decline in status of women.**

**Earlier during the Early Vedic Period , rigid caste system did not prevail , but during the Later Vedic Period the caste system was becoming rigid.**

**Q14. Write short notes on : a) The Epics b) Role of Iron Implements**

**Ans. THE EPICS : The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are important epics.**

**RAMAYANA : The Ramayana was originally composed in Sanskrit. The Sanskrit version is said to be the work of Maharishi Valmiki. The story Ramayana revolves around Rama and the abduction of his wife Sita by a demon king , Ravana. The battle between Rama and Ravana ; duty , devotion and love shown by the brothers is told in detail.**

**MAHABHARATA : It is believed to be the work of sage Vyasa. The Bhagwad Gita which forms a part of the Mahabharata is one of the most popular religious texts considered sacred by many people in India.**

**ROLE OF IRON IMPLEMENTS: The discovery of iron marks an important stage in the march of civilization in the world . It was used in the following areas:**

**i)Agriculture : Discovery of iron gave the Aryans new implements like axes to clear forest and cultivate the land . Thus agriculture became their important occupation.**

**ii)Occupation : The use of iron gave rise to new trades by providing durable implements like saws , chisels , hammers , nails and tongs . This gave rise to occupations such as weaving , spinning , carpentry , tanning and tool making .**

**Q15. What are known as Brahmanas and Aranyakas ?**

**Ans. BRAHMANAS : Written after Vedas as their simple commentary the Brahmanas are in prose. They explain the social and religious importance of rituals as well as the value of sacrifices. The Brahmanas are of great historical value . Each Veda has several Brahmanas.**

**ARANYAKAS : These are known as ‘forest books’ written for the guidance of the hermits and the students living in forests. They form the concluding part of the Brahmanas. Their main themes are mysticism and philosophy.**

**Q16. Why was domestication of animals important to the Aryans ?**

**Ans. The Rig Vedic economy was primarily pastoral . For Aryans cattle was synonymous with wealth : a wealthy person was called gomat . Gopa and gopati were epithets given to the king.**

**Q17. Describe briefly the life in the ancient education institution.**

Ans. Education was imparted through private gurukuls. The gurukuls were often located on the outskirts of the city and even in forests . The students lived there were required to do household chores for his teacher. Most of the teaching was done orally. The gurus were greatly respected and revered. The main objective of education was to bring about physical mental and spiritual development of the pupils. The subjects of study included the Vedas Puranas , Grammar , Mathematics , Ethics , Logic and Military Science.

**Question 18**

Name any two early Aryan settlements.

**Answer:**

The early Aryans settled in the Sapta-Sindhu region which comprised the five rivers of Punjab namely—Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej and the river Indus (Sindhu) and the river Saraswati

**Question 19.**

What does the Rig Veda contain ?

**Answer:**

It contains hymns in praise of different Gods and Goddesses like – Indra, varuna and Agni.

**Question 20.**

Name any two of the four Varnas.

**Answer:**

The Brahmins and the Kshatriyas.

**Question 21.**

What were the two main occupations of the Rig Vedic Aryans?

**Answer:**

Domestication of the animals and agriculture.

**Question 22.**

What form of worship did the Aryans follow during the early Vedic period?

**Answer:**

The early Vedic period comprised worshipping of several gods. The Aryans used to worship Gods of the Sky or Heaven, Gods of the Atmosphere Gods of the Earth, Sacrifices or the Yajnas.

**Question 23.**

Name the two political institutions which exercised check on the powers of the King in the Rig Vedic period.

**Answer:**

The Samiti and the Sabha.

#### **Question 24.**

Mention the important features of the religion of the early Vedic period.

#### **Answer:**

The religion of the early Vedic period was very simple. The people worshiped various forces of nature as manifestations of the Supreme God. Thus, they worshiped a number of Nature Gods. The Aryans did not build any temples or worshiped idols. They used to chant hymns in the open air. Sacrifices or the Yajnas occupied a prominent place in the early Vedic period.

#### **Question 25.**

State the importance of Sacrifices in the early Vedic ritual.

#### **Answer:**

The Aryans propitiated their Gods by performing sacrifices. The common items of offerings for the sacrifice included ghee, milk, grain, flesh and soma juice. Every householder performed the sacrifice by kindling the sacred fire and reciting hymns. All the members of the family participated in these ceremonies.

#### **Question 26**

With reference to the following explain the main features of the Rig Vedic Economy:

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Domestication of Animals

#### **Answer:**

With reference to the given headings, the economic life of the Rig Vedic Aryans is explained as follows:

(a) Agriculture: The Rig Vedic Aryans were mainly scattered in villages. They frequently prayed for plentiful rain and bountiful harvest, large herds of cattle and good health. It shows that agriculture was an important occupation of the village folk. However, the only grain referred to in the Rig Veda is Yava which could mean grain in general or barley in particular.

(b) Domestication of Animals: The Rig Vedic Aryans had mainly a pastoral economy. Cattle formed an important item of dona (gifts) made to the priests. The word Gomat was used to signify a wealthy person. It meant the one who possessed many cattle, especially the cows and bulls. Other domesticated animals were the ox, the horse, the dog, the goat and the sheep.

## **The Later Vedic Age**

#### **Question 1.**

Mention any two of the religious texts which serve as sources to reconstruct the later Vedic Age.

#### **Answer:**

The Brahmans and the Aranyakas (forest texts).

#### **Question 2.**

Mention any two archaeological sources to reconstruct the later Vedic Age.

**Answer:**

Iron tools and pottery.

**Question 3.**

Name any two newer regions occupied by the Aryans during the later Vedic period.

**Answer:**

During the later Vedic period, the Aryans occupied the region along the course of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna—Bihar, vast regions to the east such as Kosala (east Uttar Pradesh)

**Question 4.**

Mention the important subjects included in the courses of Gurukul education.

**Answer:**

Ethics, Military Science, Astronomy and Astrology were included in the course of study.

Mathematics, Law and Grammar were also important subjects of study besides Vedic literature.

**Question 5.**

Name the sacrifice that was performed by a king at the time of his coronation during the later Vedic age.

**Answer:**

The Ashvamedha sacrifice was performed by a king at the time of his coronation during the later Vedic age.

**Question 6.**

Name any two newer crops produced by the later Vedic Aryans.

**Answer:**

Wheat (rice) and wheat.

**Question 7.**

Name the important deities of the later Vedic period.

**Answer:**

Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Lord Rama and Lord Krishna became popular deities during- the Epic period. Durga, Kali and Parvati emerged as the important female deities.

**Question 8.**

What is the message of the Bhagavad Gita?

**Answer:**

The Bhagavad Gita lays down stress on keep oneself doing hard work in the long run in respect of seeking any advantage out of it as it is the will of God to bestow his servant with the reward that he deserves. Also, it teaches; Let you not scare the Death as it is the physical body which dies but the Soul is immortal.

### Question 9.

Mention briefly the rituals and sacrifices of the later Vedic Aryans?

**Answer:**

Sacrifice became the most important part of the religion – of the later Vedic Aryans. The ceremonies could be performed only by professional priests, many superstitious beliefs in spirits, spells and charms became part of their religion. Practice of Tapasya or penance occupied an important place in the religion. They believed in the principles of Karma (action) and Moksha (salvation).

## STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

### Question 1.

What information do we gather from the later Vedic literature in respect of:

(a) Spread of Vedic Civilization to many New Regions.

(b) Role of Iron in later Vedic Economy.

**Answer:**

(a)

Aryans-expansion during the later Vedic age: As the population increased, the Aryans moved along the course of the river Ganga and Yamuna. The scene shifted from Punjab to the land of the Kurus which was the region round Delhi. Further, they occupied vast regions to the east, such as Kosala (east Uttar Pradesh), Kashi (Varanasi), Videha (north Bihar) and Magadha (south Bihar). The name 'Vangas' occurs in one of the Aranyakas (forest texts), which refers to the people of Eastern Bengal. The Aitareya Brahmana mentioned the Andhra, who in modern times are the Telugu-speaking people of the southern India. Thus, the territories occupied by the later Vedic Aryans, comprised the whole of India to the north of the Narmada and some regions even to the south of that river.

(b)

In context of the use of Iron extensively during the later Vedic Age, the given headlines are described as under: The regions in which the use of Iron was fairly widespread during the later Vedic Age, they were the modern States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, parts of Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Iron weapons such as arrowheads and spearheads and tools like— knives, axes and plough shares have been discovered from various painted Grey Ware sites. But in some parts of the country, the Red Ware (pottery) were more common than the Polished Grey Ware.

### Question 2.

Describe the social changes evident in the later Vedic period with reference to:

(a) Position of Women (b) Caste

System

**Answer:**

With reference to the given heads the social changes evident in the later Vedic period are described as under:

(a) Position of Women: The honor or respect that the women of the Rig Vedic age had



enjoyed had been lessened towards the later Vedic age. Although they continued to be associated with all religious rites, the rules of marriage underwent a change. If monogamy was the ideal, polygamy was practiced, at least in higher sections of society. Widow-marriage, which was fairly common in the Rig Vedic age, was now regarded with disfavor. But the education which some women received, was of high order. The discourses of women philosophers are preserved in the

(a) Caste System: The Brahmins and Kshatriyas enjoyed powers and privileges denied to the Vaisyas and the By this time, besides the four major Varnas, many other caste groups had come into being like — the merchants, the chariot-makers, the smiths, the carpenters, the tanners, the fishermen etc. Membership of a caste had become hereditary' and there was also a fixation of occupation on the basis of one's caste-grouping. The so-called untouchables were forced to live in separate settlements outside the village or the town boundaries.

### Question 3.

In the later Vedic Age there was a marked change in the economic life of the Aryans. In this context describe :

- (a) The growing importance of Agriculture
- (b) Variety of Crafts

### Answer:

In context of the marked change in the economic life of the Aryans, the given headlines are described as follows:

- (c) The growing importance of Agriculture:

Rearing of cattle and other domestic animals continued, but it was now less important than agriculture. In addition to Yava or barley, a new crop Vrihi or rice, had assumed greater significance. Fragments of both barley and rice have been found at Hastinapur and other place. The later Vedic Aryans produced many other crops such as wheat millet and sugarcane.

- (d) Variety of Crafts:

Different kinds of crafts had been introduced. The main reason behind it, could be the use of iron in large quantities. Iron weapons and tools have been recovered from various Painted Grey Ware or Black and Red Ware Sites. Crafts, such as pottery, leather working, carpentry, making of jewelry and the manufacture of glass also flourished. Crafts specialization had now become more common than, in early Vedic period. Thus, chariot-making developed as an occupation different from that of carpentry.

## CHAPTER 3 JAINISM AND BUDDHISM

**Q1. What are the Tripitikas? Name the three Tripitikas.**

**Ans.** Tripitikas are the most important literary works of the Buddhist. The word Tripitikas means 'three baskets' of the Buddhist canons. The earliest writings were

on long , narrow leaves sewn together , on one side and bound in bunches then stored in baskets so they were called 'The Three Baskets'. The three Tripitikas were : The Vinay Pitaka ; The Sutta Pitaka and The Abhidhamma Pitaka.

**Q2. State two important causes for the rise of Jainism and Buddhism.**

**Ans. The causes for the rise of Jainism and Buddhism are as follows :**

- Reaction against Ritualism
- Corruption in Religion
- Rigid caste system
- Difficult language
- Political situation - support of rulers
- Agricultural economy

**Q3. Who was Vardhamana Mahavira? Give the significance of both parts of his name.**

**Ans. Mahavira was the 24<sup>th</sup> and the last Tirthankara . He made Jainism popular and systematic so he is considered the founder of Jainism. He is said to have been very brave and to have saved his colleagues from danger. For this he was called Mahavira. At the time of his birth his father 's kingdom was prosperous so he was called Vardhamana.**

**Q4. Name the five vows prescribed for the Jains.**

**Ans. A Jain householder has to take these vows:**

- Ahimsa – nonviolence
- Asatya- not stealing
- Satya - not telling a lie
- Aparigraha – not possessing property
- Brahmacharya – practicing chastity

**Q5. What are known as Triratnas?**

**Ans. Mahavira said that Moksha can be attained by following the Triratnas or three jewels which are :**

- Right faith
- Right knowledge
- Right conduct

**Q6. Who was Gautama Buddha ? Where was he born ?**

**Ans. Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. According to a legend he was born in 563 B.C at Lumbini near Kapilavastu in Nepal.**

**Q7. What are the Four Great Sights?**

**Ans.** The four great sights are as follows:

- The appearance of an old man bent with age
- The sight of a sick man groaning with pain
- The dead body of a man being carried for cremation
- An ascetic in search of salvation

**Q8. Give the four Noble truths of Buddhism.**

**Ans.** The four Noble truths of Buddhism are as follows:

- The world is full of suffering
- The suffering has a cause
- Desire is the cause of suffering if desire is stopped suffering can be stopped

**Q9. Give four points of the Eight fold of Buddha.**

**Ans. – right action**

- Right thoughts
- Right belief
- Right living
- Right speech
- Right effort
- Right recollection
- Right meditation

**Q10. What is the Sangha? Name any two principles that governed the Sangha.**

**Ans.** The organization for teaching and spreading Buddhism was known as Sangha.

Its main principles were :

- Membership
- Ten commandments
- The Viharas

**Q11. What were the features of Buddhism that attracted people?**

**Ans. – reaction against ritualism**

- Universal brotherhood
- Use of local language
- Against animal sacrifice

**Q12. Give two differences between Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism.**

**Ans. Hinayana :**

- **Stood for following Buddha in letter and spirit**
- **Denied the existence of God**
- **Eight fold path the only means of salvation**
- **Used Pali**
- **Found in India , Srilanka , Myanmar , Laos and Cambodia**

- Mahayana:**
- **Combination of both Buddhism and Hinduism**
  - **Buddha an incarnation of God**
  - **Made a goal to attain swarga**
  - **Used Sanskrit**
  - **Found in north western parts of India , South east asian countries , China and Japan**

**Q13. What are the Jatakas?**

**Ans. Jatakas refer to the tales which describe the previous births of Buddha in both human and animal form.**

**Q14. With reference to Jainism mention the truths to be followed for obtaining salvation**

**Ans. The nine truths are essential and they are:**

- **Jiva ( living things )**
- **Ajiva ( non living things )**
- **Punya (results of good deeds)**
- **Paap (sin )**
- **Ashrav (good deeds)**
- **Sanvar ( hindrances in the way of karma)**
- **Bandha (bondage)**
- **Nirjara (destruction of Karma)**
- **Moksha (salvation)**

**Q15. What is known as Dharmachakrapravartana?**

**Ans. After attaining enlightenment Buddha delivered his first sermon at the deer park in Sarnath. This event is known as the Dharmachakrapravartana or the turning of the wheel of sacred law.**

**Q16. Mention three main teachings of each of the two religions founded by Mahavira and Gautama Buddha.**

**Ans . Jainism founded by Mahavira.**

- The five vows
  - The nine truths
- Buddhism founded by Gautama Buddha**
- The four noble truths
  - The eightfold path

**Q17 Mention two similarities and two differences between Jainism and Buddhism.**

**Ans. SIMILARITIES :**

- The founders of both religions belonged to the kshatriya clan and followed the same path
  - Both sought Moksha
  - Did not accept the Vedas
  - Non violence was their creed
  - Monks and nuns had to renounce their family life and the world
- DISSIMILARITIES : Buddhism**
- It was a new religion in sixth century BC
  - It followed a middle path
  - It spread far and wide

**JAINISM:**

- Had been founded earlier Mahavira was the last Tirthankara
- It believed in hard penance
- It did not spread beyond the Indian shores

**Q18 What was the Original name of Mahavira?**

**Ans** The Original name of Mahavira was Vardhamana.

### **Question 19**

**How did Vardhamana become Mahavira?**

**Answer:**

Vardhamana renounced all worldly pleasures. At the age of thirteen, he became an ascetic and attained the true knowledge (Kevala Jnana), therefore he came to be known as Mahavira

### **Question 20**

Why were the followers of Mahavira called Jains?

**Answer:**

Since Vardhamana became popular with the name of Mahavira (the great hero) or Jina (the conqueror of self), therefore, his followers were called Jains.

### **Question 21**

Mention any two teachings of Mahavira (any two doctrines of Jainism).

**Answer:**

The two teachings of Mahavira are:

1. Ahimsa.
2. No Belief in God.

### **Question 22.**

What is known as Triratna in Jainism?

**Answer:**

Right faith, Right knowledge and Right conduct is known as Triratna in Jainism.

### **Question 23**

Name the two sects of Jainism. What is the main difference between the two?

**Answer:**

Svetambaras and Digambaras. Their main difference is that the Digambar Munis (ascetics) remain completely nude. They do not keep even a small piece of cloth on their bodies. The Svetambara Munis, on the other hand wear white clothes.

### **Question 24.**

What is known as the Great Renunciation?

**Ans.**

The urge for finding a solution to the problems of human suffering and death, made Buddha broke all his worldly ties and left his place at the age of 29 as an ascetic in search of truth. This event came to be known as the Great Renunciation (Maha Parityaga).

**Question 25.**

How did Gautama come to be known as the Buddha?

**Answer:**

When Gautama got enlightened with the spiritual knowledge after rigorous meditation, he came to be known as the Buddha or the Enlightened One.

**Question 26.**

Name the place where Buddha got Enlightenment.

**Answer:**

At Bodh Gaya, under the Pipal tree Buddha got Enlightenment.

**Question 27.**

Name the place where Buddha gave his first Sermon.

**Answer:**

At the Deer Park near Sarnath, Buddha gave his first spiritual Sermon.

**Question 28.**

How do Buddhist ideals still affect our life? OR  
What impact did Buddha's teachings have on Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts?

**Answer:**

The Buddhist ideals even today have a significant place in our life. The principles of equality, teachings of non-violence and individual purification are still working as usual. Evils, such as pride, envy, wrath and lust have no place in our life even today. Mahatma Gandhi took a leaf from the Buddha's life when he said, "non-violence is the first article of my faith." He also said, "religion in the sense of peace, fraternity and all-embracing love can alone be the basis of the existence of the world."

**Question 29**

What is called a Vihara?

**Answer:**

A Vihara (Monastery) was permanent abode or residence of the monks

**Question 30.**

What was the purpose of a Chaitya?

**Answer:**

Chaityas were the big halls where religious rites and worship were performed.

### Question 31

With reference to the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha, explain the following:

(a) How did Buddha get Enlightenment?

(b) What views did Buddha hold regarding:

(a) Karma Theory (2) Nirvana (3) Existence of God; and (4) Ahimsa?

#### Answer:

The given questions with reference to the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha are answered as below:

(a)

Gautama Buddha was born about the years 567 BC in the village of Lumbini near Kapilavastu. The Kshatriya Prince, Gautam was the son of Suddhodhana, the Chief of the Shakya Clan of Kapilavastu in the foot-hills of Nepal. Right from childhood, his inclination was towards deep spiritual matters and got never enticed to the luxuries of royal life. He was married to princess Yashodhara and they had a son named, Rahula. Gautama could no longer get entwined to the family life, as his urge to find the solution to the enigmatic process of life and death, never allowed him to remain at ease. The "Four Great Sights" in Buddha's life brought a big change in his life and at the age of 29, he broke all his worldly ties and left his palace as an ascetic in search of truth. This event came to be known as the Great Renunciation (Maha Parityaga). When Gautama Buddha's spiritual quest could not be quenched after he accompanied a number of Brahmins and religious teachers. The severe penance that he performed along with five Brahmin ascetics also proved to be futile to seek the answers to his questions of the mysticism. He gave up penance after learning its futility. Then he sat under a Pipal tree at Bodh Gaya and remained in meditation till he attained spiritual knowledge.

(b)

Ultimately, the true light dawned on him and he came to be known as the Buddha or the Enlightened One. Buddha held the following views on the given topics, regarding his life and teachings.

**Karma Theory:** Buddha believed in the theory of Karma (actions). He preached that whatever a man sows ; good or bad, he has to ultimately reap it accordingly. The condition of man in this life and the next , depends on his deeds and he has to bear the consequences of his own actions. Neither sacrifices, nor any prayers to God can change a man's destiny.

**Nirvana:** Man's ultimate aim in life is to attain Nirvana—the final bliss which is free from desire and sorrow, and is an escape from the cycle of birth and re-birth. One can attain Nirvana by following the Eight-Fold Path.

**Existence of God:** Buddha was mute on the existence of God. He neither accepted, nor denied the existence of God. He declined mechanical worship of Gods and in its place, he gave stress on a high ethical code.



- 
4. Ahimsa (Non-violence): He believed that the spirit of love is more important than good-deeds. He was strongly against anyone causing harm to any living-being. He also was believer of the concept that non-violence should be the main principle of practical mortality.

## CHAPTER 4 THE MAURYAN EMPIRE

**Q1. What are our main sources of information on the Mauryan rule ?**

**Ans. The main source of information on the Mauryan rule are :**

- Literary Source :**
- i) Arthashastra of Kautilya
  - ii) Indika of Megasthenes
- Archeological Source :**
- i) Edicts of Ashoka
  - ii) Sanchi Stupa

**Q2. Who wrote Arthashastra ? What is its importance?**

**Ans. Arthashastra was written by Kautilya also known as Vishnugupta and Chanakya . It is a comprehensive manual that deals with Politics , rules of diplomacy , principles of administration and other such political topics.**

**Q3. What is the importance of Ashoka's edicts?**

**Ans. The edicts of Ashoka form the most important source of Mauryan history. They are the oldest , best preserved and precisely dated records of India.**

**Q4. What is a Stupa? Name one stupa built by Ashoka.**

**Ans . The Stupa is a semi spherical solid dome like structure made of unburnt bricks and stones. The Buddhist stupa has special significance . It represents the spiritual body of Buddha containing his relics such as hair , teeth or bones. One stupa built by Ashoka was Sanchi Stupa.**

**Q5. What is the importance of the Kalinga War in the personal life of Ashoka?**

**Ans. The importance of the Kalinga war in the personal life of Ashoka was:**

- He stopped hunting and eating meat
- Abandoned the life of luxury

**Q6. Name the two taxes mentioned in the edicts of Ashoka.**

**Ans. The two kinds of taxes Bali and Bhaga are mentioned in the edicts of Ashoka.**

- **BALI :** It was a religious tribute

- 
- **BHAGA** : it was levied on agricultural produce and the cattle at the rate of one birth

**Q7.** Name four important ways in which Buddhism spread under the royal patronage during the Mauryan times.

**Ans. –** Ashoka sent his daughter Sanghamitra and son Mahindra to preach Buddhism He appointed mahamatras to propagate Buddhism  
He organized the Buddhist council for the spread of Buddhism He declared Buddhism as the state religion

**Q8.** Give the basic principles of Ashoka's Dhamma.

**Ans. –** Respect to elders and love to children  
Ahimsa or non violence  
Good deeds or good karma would give happiness to man in the next birth  
He taught people to respect all religions  
He disapproved empty rituals

**Q9.** What was the impact of Dhamma on Ashoka's policies?

**Ans.** **RELIGIOUS UNITY** : People belonging to different religion followed their emperors policy of religious tolerance  
**MORAL VALUES** : People under the influence of Dhamma started living a moral life  
**END OF CRIMES**: The policy of Ahimsa had a greater impact on people Thefts crimes and other such activities almost came to an end.

**Q10.** With reference to the sources of information , explain briefly the importance of the following :

**Ans.** **ARTHASHASTRA** : Of the all literary sources on the history of the Mauryas, the most important is the Arthashastra , written by Kautilya also known as Vishnugupta and Chanakya. It is a comprehensive manual that deals with political , rules of diplomacy , principles of administration and other such political topics.

**INDIKA** : Megasthenese wrote a book named Indika which contains his impressions of what he heard and saw during his stay in India .His original Indika has been lost but its fragments still survive in the writings of later Greek authors like Strabo , Arrian and Diodorus.

**SANCHI STUPA** : The foundation of the sanchi stupa was laid by Ashoka at Sanchi about 45 kms from Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. There are four gateways in four directions .They have carved panels depicting events from the life of Buddha and some

---

tales from Jataka stories. Buddha is represented by symbols like the peepal tree , Lotus or a wheel . The pillars are surmounted by capitals which contain sculptures of lion.

**Q11. Why is Chandragupta Maurya regarded as the chief architect of the system of administration?**

**Ans.** It was Chandragupta Maurya , under the guidance of Chanakya , who laid the foundations of an elaborate system of administration . Chandragupta's son Bindusara retained the same system and Ashoka made some minor changes necessitated by the change of heart after the Kalinga War.

**Q12. Briefly describe the main features of civil and military administration under Mauryan rule.**

**Ans. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION :** The civil administration has two main divisions:

**Central government :** The Mauryan government was centralized and was managed by several officers of different ranks. The king was the supreme authority and his throne was hereditary.

At the central level , the king was assisted by the Council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

**Provincial government :** Head of the province was called Kumar or Aryaputra. The Kumar was assisted by the Governor. Besides the Mahamatra the other officers took active part in the administration of the provinces. Pradeshika collected taxes. Rajuka performed the functions of modern day Tehsildar or revenue officer. The Yukta was the treasurer.

**MILITARY ADMINISTRATION :** Chandragupta Maurya maintained a huge army consisting of infantry , cavalry, elephants and chariots. The king was the commander – in – chief of the army . The soldiers were paid salary in cash.

**Q13. What is meant by the Pan India character of Mauryan administration?**

**Ans.** The Mauryan empire beginning with Chandragupta Maurya was vast with All India character.

Seleucus whom Chandragupta defeated in war had handed him four provinces of Kabul , Kandahar , Baluchistan and Heart. These remained with the Mauryan empire right upto the end of emperor Ashoka's rule. During Bindusara's rule Ashoka reached Takshila and quelled the revolt there . After Bindusara had established his rule over South India no other king ever ruled over the whole of India.

---

**Q14 What is an edict ? Where are these edicts inscribed?**

**Ans. An Edict is a decree issued by a sovereign. These edicts are inscribed on rocks and pillars throughout the country and include 14 major rock edicts, 7 pillar edicts and a number of minor rock edicts**

**Q15. What is the significance of edicts as a source of information ?**

**Ans. The inscriptions on Ashoka's edicts provide a useful insight into the life and ideals of Ashoka in particular and about the history of the Mauryas in general.**

**Question 16.**

**What is a Stupa ? Name one stupa built by Ashoka ?**

**Answer:**

The Stupa is a semi-spherical solid dome-like structure made of unburnt bricks and stones. The Sanchi stupa was made by Ashoka around 3rd century

**Question 17**

**What do you know about the extent of Chandragupta Maurya's empire?**

**Answer:**

The empire of Chandragupta Maurya had been extended up to Mysore in the South and Kabul, in the north-west. It stretched from Saurashtra in the West up to Bengal in the East.

**Question 18**

**What change did the Kalinga War bring about in Ashoka's life?**

**Answer:**

Ashoka was the Bird and the most enlightened ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. The Kalinga War was the major turning- point in the career of Ashoka . the massacre of Kalinga absolutely converted the aggressive conscience of his. He „ was so moved by this dreadful heart-tearing scene that he dropped his weapons forever and became a follower of Lord Buddha.

**Question 19.**

**Mention two advantages of the Pan-Indian character of the Mauryan empire.**

**Answer:**

Pan-Indian or Sub continental character of the Mauryan empire. Ashoka ruled over a large part of the Indian subcontinent. There were three main advantages of the Pan-Indian character of Ashokan empire. First, it resulted in the disappearance of small states. Second, it enabled the rulers face foreign invasions successfully. Third, it facilitated trade and commerce with frontier towns as well as the Middle Eastern and Greek cities.

---

### Question 20

What does Megasthenes' Indica tell us about the king's life?

**Answer:**

Megasthenes' Indica tells us that the king Chandragupta had been the first historical emperor of India. He expanded his empire in India and beyond her neighboring countries. Chandragupta renounced princely life and settled down at a place Sravana Belagole in southern India. Here, he died as an ascetic.

### Question 21

What do you know about:

(a) Mauryan District Administration.

**Answer:**

The above headings are described as follows:

(a) Mauryan District Administration:

Provinces were divided into districts for purposes of administration. Ashokan inscriptions refer to three classes of high officials, namely the Rajukas, Yuktas and the Mahamatras. The Rajukas were probably incharge of district and corresponded to the District Magistrates of the present day. They managed the state property and kept law and order in the districts. The Yuktas were probably the District Treasury Officer who collected revenues and kept accounts. The Mahamatras were heads of special departments. Ashoka created a new class of Mahamatras which included the Dhamma Mahamatras who promoted Dhamma (Dharma) and looked after the general interests of women were protected by a separate Department, headed by Stri Adhyaksha Mahamatra.

### Question 22

Identify the picture given below and answer the following questions



(a) When and by whom was the Original Stupa built ?

(b) Which Dynasty enlarged it ?

(c) Mention two important features of the Stupa.

(d) What events are depicted on the panels of the Gateway?

---

**Answer:**

(a) The great stupa at Sanchi near Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh is believed to have been originally built in the 3rd Century BC by Ashoka to enshrine the relics of Buddha. Later it was enlarged during the Sunga, period.

(b) It was enlarged during the Sunga, period.

(c) The stupa is a semi-spherical solid dome-like structure made of unburnt bricks and stones. The Buddhist stupa has special significance. It represents the spiritual body of Buddha containing his relics such as hair, teeth or bones. A casket containing these relics is placed at the base of the dome.

(d) Gateways are lavishly covered with magnificent sculptures which depict episodes from Buddha's life and from Jataka tales. Buddha was represented in Symbolic form like that of a wheel or a lotus or a throne under a Peepal tree

## CHAPTER 5 THE SANGAM AGE

**Q1. What is meant by the term Sangam?**

**Ans** The word Sangam is the Tamil form of the Sanskrit word Sangha which means an association. Thus the Sangam Age refers to the period when bulk of tamil literature was composed by a body of tamil scholars and poets in three successive literary gatherings called Sangam.

**Q2. Name the three sections into which the chapter of Tirukkural are Categorized.**

**Ans.** Aram (righteousness)  
Porul (wealth)  
Inbam or Kamam (pleasure )

**Q3. Name the five divisions (Tinais) mentioned in the Sangam literature.**

**Ans.** The whole area consisted of five tinais or divisions namely:

- Hilly backwoods (Kurinji)
- Parched zones (palai)
- Pastoral tract (mullai)
- Wet land (marutam) and
- Littoral land ( neital )

-

**Q4. Explain briefly the functions of the four castes mentioned in the Tolkapuiyam.**

**Ans. –** The inhabitants of the hilly areas were hunters and gatherers  
In the parched zone , the inhabitants lived by plundering and cattle lifting  
In the pastoral tract the inhabitants subsisted on shifting agriculture and animal Husbandary.  
Wet land was inhabited by people subsisting on plough agriculture The littoral land was inhabited by those dependent on fishing and salt Extraction

---

**Q5. Explain the position of women.**

**Ans. Status of women in Sangam society was not equal to that of men.**

The Sangam society consisted of different kinds of women. There were married women who had settled down as dutiful wives looking after their husband and children. There were female ascetics belonging to Buddhists or Jain tradition like Kaundi Adigal and Manimegalai. There were a large number of courtesans. However women enjoyed freedom of movement in society and the number of women poets of the age is a proof that the women were provided with good education.

**Q6. Explain the organisaton of internal trade.**

**Ans. Internal trade was brisk , caravans of merchants with carts and pack – animals carried their merchandise from place to place. Most of the trade was carried on by barter . Paddy constituted the most commonly medium of exchange in rural areas. Salt was sold for Paddy . Paddy was sold by mentioning its price in terms of salt. Honey and roots were exchanged for fish oil. Toddy , sugarcane and rice-flakes were exchanged for arrack. There were established markets called angadi in the bigger towns. Elsewhere , hawkers carried goods to the house of the people.**

**Q7. Explain the extent and significance of external trade.**

**Ans. According o Sangam literature the Tamil land had certain commodities which were in great demand in foreign markets. These included pepper , ginger , cardamom , cinnamon , turmeric , ivory products , pearls and precious stones. The port cities were the centres of foreign trade . Saliyur in the Pandya country and Bandar in Chera country are counted among the most important ports in poems. The gold and silver coins from the Roman empire found in the interior of tamil land indicate to the extent of trade.**

**Question 8**

**Name the oldest language of South India. OR Name the oldest Dravidian language.**

**Answer:** Tamil.

**Question 9**

**What is known as Sangam literature?**

**Answer:**

The word 'Sangam' means 'Assembly'. According to early tradition, three Sangams or Assemblies of literary men were held at Madurai, the center of great literary activity in the Tamil Country. It is generally accepted that these assemblies lasted from about first century BC to the fifth century AD. Many poets, scholars and bards who gathered there, produced a large volume of excellent Tamil poetry. These literary compositions were collected and compiled into books called the Sangam literature.

**Question 10.**

Name any two literary sources to reconstruct history of the Sangam age.

**Answer:**

There is no clear evidence regarding the literary works of the first Sangam. 'Tolkappiyam', written by Tolkappiyar, a disciple of Agastya, is a standard treatise on grammar and it belongs historically to the Second Sangam. Tiruvalluvar, the famous Tamil poet who attended the Third Sangam, wrote 'KuraP. The literary works of the third Sangam constituted the most important part of the Sangam literature and they are the main source of information about the life and traditions of the Tamil people.

**Question 11.**

Why are graves of people in the megalithic phase in South India's history called 'Megalithis'?

**Answer:**

The megalithic culture is mostly known for its burials. The un planned portions of the peninsula were inhabited by people, whose graves are called 'megaliths', because they were encircled by big pieces of stone.

**Question 12**

Name the two agricultural products during the Sangam Age.

**Answer:**

The two agricultural products during the Sangam Age were jack-fruit, pepper and turmeric.

**Question 13.**

Name the two prominent ports on India's Western Coast during the Sangam age.

**Answer:**

The ports of Nelcynda (Kottayam) and Naura (Canhanore) were among the most prominent ports on India's Western Coast.

**Question 14.**

Name the two deities worshiped by people in the Sangam age.

**Answer:**

Vishnu and Murugan.



---

**Question 15.**

Name the two items of trade referred to in the Tamil literature of the Sangam age.

**Answer:**

The Tamil literature refers to items of trade like spices, sandalwood, pearls, sea products, semi-precious stones and textiles of various types.

**Question 16**

What was the theme of the Aham type of literature ?

**Answer:**

Aham type of literature discuss about ethical living in private life

**Question 17**

What were the topics of Puram category of poems ?

**Answer:**

Puram category of poems deals with militarism and hero worship.

**Question .18**

Name the four castes mentioned in the Tolkappiyam.

**Answer:**

The Tolkappiyam has mentioned four castes, namely, Brahmanas, kings, traders and farmers.

**Question 19**

Who were the Vellalas during the Sangam Age.

**Answer:**

Vellalas were traders assigned with the duties of learning other than the Vedas, making gifts, agriculture, trade and worship.

**Question 20**

Name the chief crops grown during the Sangam Period.

**Answer:**

The chief crop grown during the Sangam Period was rice, while other crops included Cotton , ragi , sugarcane, pepper ,ginger ,cardamom ,turmeric , cinnamon and different varieties of fruits etc.

**Question 21.**

Name the two items of trade referred to in the Tamil literature of the Sangam age.

**Answer:**

The Tamil literature refers to items of trade like spices, sandalwood, pearls, sea products, semi-precious stones and textiles of various types.

---

### Question 22.

Describe the social conditions that Sangam literature suggests with reference to:

- (a) Institution of Marriage
- (b) Position of Women

#### Answer:

(a)

The 'Tolkappiyam', written by Tolkappiyar, states that marriage was an important religious ceremony, accompanied by many rituals. Naturally, the Aryan culture had now much impact on the institution of marriage. Earlier the Tamils had a relatively simple conception of marriage. They regarded it as "the natural coming together of men and women, mainly due to their physical difference."

(b)

The joint family system characterized the society. Few women got good education, their status in society was not equal to that of men. They did not have the right to inherit property. There were ascetics also among women, following the Jain and the Buddhist tradition. The worship of Kannagi or Pattini suggests that the vow of chastity was regarded as the greatest of feminine virtues. In fact, the images of Pattini Devi were being preserved and worshiped by Tamils in their temples until very recently.

### Question 23

The Sangam literature gives a complete and true picture of economic conditions of the age. Describe economic life of the people with reference to:

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Trade

#### Answer:

(a)

Agriculture was the main occupation of a large section of the people. Land was held by individuals as well as by the state. The land was fertile and there was plenty of grain, meat and fish. The Chola Country was watered by the river Kaveri. About this country there was a saying that "the space in which an elephant did lie down produced enough grain to feed seven persons." The Chera region was well-known for its buffaloes, jack-fruit, pepper and turmeric. The rich did not plough the land themselves. They hired laborers, called pariyars, for this job. The pariyars belonged to the lowest social class and skinned dead animals also.

(b)

The rulers had big income from trade transactions also. A large number of crafts and occupations are referred in Sangam literature. The epic 'Manimekalai' was written by a grain merchant of Madurai. The Tamil literature refers to items of trade like spices, sandalwood, pearls, sea products, semi-precious stones and textiles of various types. We also have the information that foreigners (yavanas) visited the coastal towns for trade. Metal lamps in different shapes and bottles of wine figure prominently among the articles of trade brought to India by the foreigners.

---

## CHAPTER 6 THE AGE OF GUPTAS

**Q1. Who was Fa-Hein ? What did he say about India?**

**Ans.** Fa-Hein was the earliest Chinese pilgrim who visited India on a religious mission during the reign of Chandragupta II. His views about India were:

- Magadha was a prosperous country
- Patliputra was a flourishing city with numerous charitable institutions
- Although the people were wealthy , they led simple lives
- Vaishnavism , Shaivism , Buddhism and Jainism were the main religions

**Q2. Why is the Gupta period known as the Golden Age of Indian culture?**

**Ans.** The Gupta Period ( AD 320 – 540) is described as the golden age of Indian culture because of the high level of civilization and culture of this period. Alongwith the revival of Hinduism , the power of creativity was unleashed in the fields of education , literature , art and architecture , science and at the same time extending this influence beyond India's frontiers.

**Q3. How was Samudragupta a bold and great conqueror?**

**Ans.** Samudragupta was a great conqueror , an able statesman as well as patron of arts. It is because of his bravery and generalship that he is known as the Napoleon of India. Like Alexander he was daring . During his famous Deccan campaign he covered more than 3000 miles through dense forest.

**Q4. What contribution did Aryabhatta make in the field of Science , Astronomy and Mathematics?**

**Ans. –** He said that the earth moves round the sun . It was several centuries before the Europeans said the same thing.

He discovered the rule for finding the area of triangle

He calculated the exact value of Pie which was equal to 3.1416

In his work Suryasiddhanta he explained the exact causes of Solar and Lunar Eclipse

Aryabhatta was acquainted with decimal system and use of zero

**Q5. Write short notes on :**

**Ans. ALLAHABAD PILLAR INSCRIPTION:**

It is one of the most important evidences of the imperial Guptas composed by Harisena , the court poet of Samudragupta. Allahabad Pillar Inscription also known as Prayaga Prashasti is written in Praise of Samudragupta , arguably the most powerful of the Gupta rulers. It describes the reign of the Guptas in ancient India. The inscription is also important because of the political geography of India that indicates by naming the different kings and people who populated India in the first half of the fourth century AD. **NALANDA UNIVERSITY :**

---

It was the most renowned educational institution of ancient India. The university of Nalanda had imposed buildings . The Nalanda university provide various facilities to the students for their studies . The subjects of study at Nalanda university were : all the Vedas , logic , grammar , medicine , sankya , yogas , nyaya and the Buddhist works of the different schools. Only the most brilliant were admitted to the university.

**Q6. Explain the position and powers of the king during the Gupta Age.**

**Ans.** The Gupta kings were compared to different Gods such as Yama , Varuna < Indra and Kubera. They enjoyed a large number of power which covered the political administrative , military and judicial fields. They were the commanders – in – chief of the army. The king was the source of all honours and titles. All land in the country was the property of the king who could give away the same to anybody he pleased.

**Q7. Mention the architectural features of the Vishnu temple.**

**Ans. –** The Vishnu temple is one of the finest examples of Gupta architecture .

It was the first north Indian temple with a shikhara or tower and was completely made of stone and bricks.

The temple was built on a 1.5 metre high platform , four stairways outside the platform provided access to the temple.

Its exterior is decorated with scenes from Ramayan

Dedicated to Lord Vishnu, the god of preservation , Vishnu is shown asleep on the coil of the giant serpent called sheshnaga

There was an outer wall around the temple

### **Question 8.**

Name one literary and another archaeological source to reconstruct the Age of the Gupta's.

**Answer:**

1. Literary Source: Fa-hien visit to India.
2. Archaeological Source: Allahabad Pillar Inscriptions.

### **Question 9.**

Name the famous Inscription that tells us about the character and military achievements of Samudragupta.

**Answer:**

Allahabad Pillar Inscription

### **Question 10.**

Which great conquest enabled Chandragupta II to carry the title of Sakari ?

**Answer:**

The Conquest of Gujarat and Kathiawar peninsula dominated by the Saka power, enabled Chandragupta II to carry the title of Sakari

### **Question .**

What did Fa-hien write about the City of Pataliputra ?

---

**Answer:**

Fa-hien wrote about the City of Pataliputra that the City had two grand monasteries—one of the Hinayana and other of the Mahayana. He noticed the usual grandeur of Ashoka's Palace as such. People living there, were quite prosper by all means. There was an excellent hospital run by the wealthy citizens of the town. Rest-houses existed in large towns and on highways for the comforts of the travelers. The relations between the followers of various sects were cordial. The people were honest and law-abiding. No uneven restrictions were imposed on them to move about anywhere in the City. The criminal law was mild. Capital punishment was out of practice.

**PQ. Which Gupta ruler defeated the Hunas ?**

**Answer:** Skandagupta defeated the Hunas.

**Question 11.**

**What does Fa-hien write about the life of the people during the Gupta age?**

**Answer:**

Fa-hien writes that the bulk of the population during the Gupta age was vegetarian and usually followed the principle of Ahimsa (non-violence). The caste-system prevailed and untouchability had become an established institution in this age. The Chandalas occupied the lowest rank in society. They were outcasts and lived away from the people. They did menial jobs. When they approached a city or a market, they had to strike a piece of wood, so that others might avoid coming in contact with them. Slavery also existed, although the Brahmins could not be owned as slaves. Women were educated in fine arts and domestic virtues. Widow-remarriage was viewed with disfavor. The practice of Devadasi was prevalent. In other words, some girls were being maintained to many temples for the service of Gods.

**Question 12.**

**Who was the greatest literary genius of the Gupta period?**

**Answer:**

Kalidasa was the greatest literary genius of the Gupta period.

**Question 13.**

**Name two dramas and two epics written by Kalidasa.**

**Answer:**

Malavikagnimitra and Vikramorvasiya are the two dramas written by Kalidasa. The two epics are—Raghuvamsa and Kumarasambhava.

**Question 14.**

**Mention the contributions of Aryabhatta in the field of astronomy.**

**Answer:**

Aryabhatta was the first Indian astronomer to declare that the earth is spherical in shape and he proved that the earth revolves around the sun on its own axis.

---

**Question 15.**

Name the famous astronomer of the Gupta period after whom an Indian Satellite was named.

**Answer:**

Aryabhata.

**Question 16.**

Mention the important contributions of Varahamihira.

**Answer:**

Varahamihira was a great scientist of the Gupta age, he wrote Brihat Samhita which deals with Astronomy, Mathematics, Botany and Physical Geography. He also wrote a famous book on different branches of Jyotishastra and another work Pancha Siddhantika, giving an account of the five systems of Astronomy.

**Question 17.**

Mention two famous temples of the Gupta period.

**Answer:**

The Dasavatara Temple, also known as Vishnu Temple, at Deogarh near Jhansi, and Bhitargaon Temple near Kanpur.

**Question 18.**

Mention two important architectural features of the Dasavatara (Vishnu) Temple at Deogarh.

**Answer:**

The Temple stands on a wide basement with a flight of steps in the middle of each side. It had a spire and its roof was supported by pillars.

**Question 19.**

The Districts (Vishyas) were placed under whose charge during the rule of Guptas ?

**Answer:**

A Bhukti was divided into districts called Vishyas, which were ruled by Vishayapatis or Ayuktas. They were usually appointed by the Provincial Governor. Many other persons had position of authority in the district administration. They were Prathamkayasthis who wrote letters and documents, Pushtapal, the keeper of records and Nagarshresthi, that is, the Chief Banker.

**Question 20.**

Mention an important cause for the revival of Brahmanical religion in the Gupta period.

**Answer:**

The Gupta monarchs were staunch supporters of Brahmanism, they gave a strong impetus to the restoration and enhancement of their religion.

---

**Question 21.**

What is the importance of Panchatantra?

**Answer:**

It is a collection of stories which intended to teach moral lessons to children.

**Question 22.**

Name three important sciences which made great progress during the Gupta period.

**Answer:**

Astronomy, mathematics and medicine.

**Question 23.**

Which Gupta ruler defeated the Hunas?

**Answer:**

Skandagupta defeated the Hunas.

**Question 24.**

Regarding archaeological sources to reconstruct the Age of the Gupta, explain what significance do the following have:

(a) Allahabad Pillar Inscription (b) Nalanda University

**Answer:**

(a) The Allahabad Pillar Inscription:

Allahabad Pillar Inscription is one of the most epigraphic evidence of the Imperial Gupta. Achievements of different rulers of the Gupta image are mentioned in Allahabad Pillar Inscription. It gives a vivid description of the reign and conquest of Samudragupta. Historians, both ancient and modern, have considered the historical value of Allahabad Pillar. It provides a pretty impressive list of Kings and tribal republic that were conquered by Samudragupta.

(b) Nalanda University:

It was the most renowned educational institution of ancient India. Located at Nalanda in Rajagriha in Bihar, it was originally set up by Sakraditya in the 5th century AD during the reign of Kumaragupta-I. The University of Nalanda had imposing buildings. There were at least 8 colleges built by different patrons including one by Balaputradeva, King of Sumatra. According to Hiuen Tsang the whole university area was enclosed by a brick wall. The Nalanda University provided various facilities to the students for their studies. There were three great libraries called Ratnasagar, Ratnodadhi and Ratnaranjak. There were more than 10,000 students including teachers of all kinds. They came from Korea, Mongolia, Japan, China, Tibet, Ceylon and various parts of India. The subjects of study at Nalanda University were all the four Vedas, logic, grammar, medicine, samkya, yoga, nyaya and the Buddhist works of the different schools. It was not an ordinary university. It was a post-graduate institution to which admission was very difficult. Before admission, an examination was held in which hardly 20% students passed and the rest of 80% were rejected. Only the most brilliant were admitted to the University. Nalanda continued to be a beacon of light up to 12th century AD when it was destroyed by



---

Mohammad-bin- Bakhtiyar Khilji, a general of Mohammad Ghori. Today only the remains of its magnificence and glory can be seen.

**Question 25**

The reign of Chandragupta n marks the zenith of the Gupta glory. In this context briefly describe his conquests and the extent of his Empire.

**Answer:**

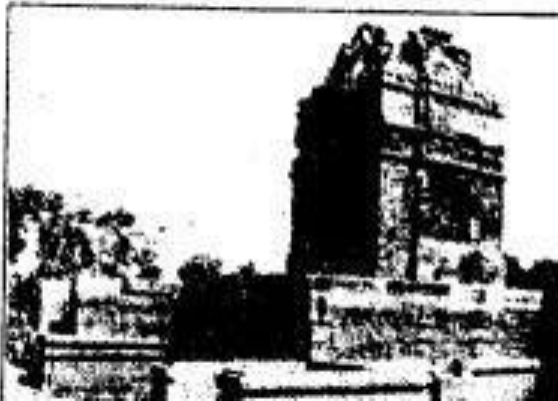
In context of the reign of Chandragupta II the given headlines are described below:

Chandragupta II was determined to overthrow the Saka power in Gujarat and Kathiawar peninsula. With a view to pursuing his plan against the Sakas. He married Kubemaga, a Naga princess. He gave the hand of his daughter to Rudrasena II, the Vakataka prince. Thus, he secured the friendship of those rulers who could be of much service to him in his campaign against the Saka satraps. He attacked the Saka satraps. He conquered the Saka rulers and obtained the title of Sakari. He put an end to the domination of

foreigners in India, but added rich areas and prosperous parts to the empire. He defeated a united front of his enemies in Vanga (Bengal) and his victorious arms reached the northern Afghanistan (Vahilkas).

**Question 26.**

Study the picture given here and answer the following questions:



- (a) Where is this Vishnu Temple located ?
- (b) Which period does it belong to ?
- (c) What are the three main structural features of the temple?

**Answer:**

- (a) This is the Vishnu temple located at Deogarh. It is also known as the Dashavatara Temple.
- (b) Gupta Period.
- (c) The Sanchi temple, another temple in the Gupta period has a flat roof. The columns of the portico are surmounted by a bell capital. A large number of Stupas, Viharas and Chaityas were cut out of solid rock



---

**Question 27.**

Name two famous universities that existed during the Gupta period ?

**Answer:**

Two famous universities were Taxila near Rawalpindi and Nalanda university in Bihar.

**Question 28**

Name any two titles adopted by the Gupta rulers ?

**Answer:**

'Maharajadhiraja' and 'Napoleon of India' were the two titles adopted by Gupta rulers.

**Question 29**

Name the officer who collected the toll tax during the Gupta period.

**Answer:**

The officer who collected the toll tax during the Gupta period was known as 'Shaulkika'

**Question 30**

Name the officer who was in charge of a province or bhukti during the Gupta period.

**Answer:**

The officer who was in charge of a province or bhukti during the Gupta period was called Vishayapati.

**Question 31.**

What was the chief architectural feature of the brick temple at Bhitrigaon ?

**Answer:**

This temple dates back to 5th century AD. The temple has a pyramidal roof and its outer walls are decorated with statues and figures. There is a Shivalinga placed in the Garbagriha. The chief architectural feature is the arch, the curved structure supporting the weight of the roof.

**Question 32**

Give two distinguishing features of Ajanta and Bagh paintings.

**Answer:**

Ajanta and Bagh paintings are very impressive and lively with human faces, limbs drawn with grace and action along with flowers and birds depicting living action views.

## **STRUCTURED QUESTIONS**

Q1 .With reference to the Age of the Guptas, answer the following questions.

Explain the extent of samudragupta's Empire based on the information given in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription.

**Answer:**

The Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta describes four different kinds of rulers and tells us about Samudragupta's policies towards them:

---

The nine rulers of Aryavarta were uprooted and their kingdoms were made a part of Samudragupta's empire.

The twelve rulers of Dakshinpatha (South India), who surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated, were liberated and allowed to rule again over their kingdoms.

The inner circle of neighboring states, including Assam, Coastal Bengal, Nepal and a number of gana sanghas (organisation of many kings) in the north-west. They brought tribute, followed his orders and attended his court.

The rulers of the outlying areas, who submitted to him and offered their daughters in marriage

**Q2** With reference to the administrative system of the Guptas, answer the following questions:

**(a)** Explain the position and powers of the king during the Gupta Age.

**Answer:**

The Gupta kings enjoyed a large number of powers which covered the political, administrative, military and judicial fields. They were the commanders-in-chief of the army. Samudragupta, Chandragupta II and Skandagupta personally led their armies. The kings appointed all the governors and important military and civil officers. The governors and their officers had to work under the control and guidance of the king. The central secretariat also worked under the supervision of the king. The king was the source of all honors and titles. All land in the country was the property of the king. He could construct dams, give shelter to foreigners, impose, recover and remit taxes and give justice. If any property was unclaimed, that went into the coffers of the king.

## CHAPTER 7 MEDIEVAL INDIA – THE CHOLAS

**Q1.** Mention the significance of inscriptions for providing information about the Cholas.

**Ans.** The inscriptions provide the following information about the Cholas:

- They tell us about the Chola administration, village taxation and land revenue
- They record gifts and endowments to temples and the brahmanas
- They inform us about the setting up of a new image of the deity
- Some inscriptions have royal orders
- Inscriptions on temple walls served the purpose of a public registration such as record of sales, mortgages and other other forms of transfers of property rights

**Q2.** Give any two achievements of Rajendra Chola.

---

**Ans. i) Once his armies marched up to the east coast of India through Odisha and up to the Ganga river. Rajendra Chola himself led the army up to the Godavari and thereafter his generals took charge of the army. The Chola army defeated Mahipala king of Bengal.**

**ii) The merchants of Shrivijaya began creating problems for the Indian merchants. The Indian merchants appealed to Rajendra Chola for help. He sent out a huge navy and defeated the Shrivijaya king. As a result Indian trade with South East Asia and Southern China continued.**

**Q3. Why did Cholas build a strong naval fleet?**

**Ans. The Cholas were aware of the importance of controlling the sea because India is a Peninsula. He decided to show his strength along the coasts of South India. So he took out a naval expedition and attacked both Sri Lanka and Maldives Island.**

**The Cholas developed a powerful navy which enabled them to develop India's sea trade in the Indian Ocean and to conquer Sri Lanka and Maldives Islands.**

**Q4. To what use was the temple put during the Chola period?**

**Ans. The temple in the Chola kingdom was the centre of social activity. It was not only a place of worship but also a place where people gathered together. The temple was also a centre for education.**

**Q5. Mention two special features of this temple.**

**Ans. The special features of this temple are:**

- This building is covered from the base to the top with sculptures and decorative mouldings**
- The temple is the finest monument of a splendid period of South Indian history and the most beautiful specimen of Tamil architecture**

**Q6. What is known as the Gopuram?**

**Ans. The gateway of the South Indians, Dravidians or the Chola temple was called as Gopuram.**

### **Question 7**

**Name one of the masterpieces of the temples built by the Chola king Rajaraja I. Mention one architectural feature of the temple.**

**Answer:**

**He constructed the famous Brihadeswara Temple also known as Rajarajeshwar Temple at Thanjavur. The temple consists of the Nandi mandapa, a pillared portico and an assembly hall, all interconnected.**

### **Question 8**

**Under whose rule, the Cholas rose to imperial greatness towards the end of the 10th century AD?**

**Answer:**

**Under the ruler ship of Sundara Chola's son, Rajaraja I, the Cholas rose to Imperial greatness towards the end of the 10th century AD.**

---

### Question 9

Mention any two victories won by Cholas under Rajaraja I.

**Answer:**

Annexation of Kalinga and Maldives.

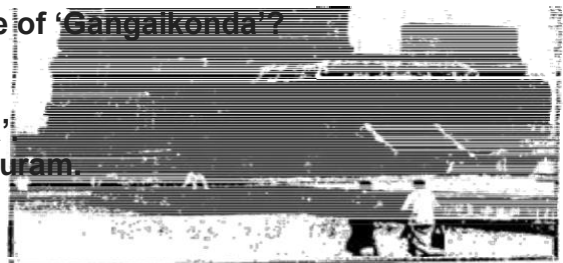


### Question 10

Who among the Chola kings adopted the title of 'Gangaikonda'? Name the city commemorating the event.

**Answer:**

Rajendra I, adopted the title of 'Gangaikonda' Gangaikondrapuram or Gangaikonda-Cholapuram.



### Question 11.

With the accession of Rajaraja I (985-1014 AD) began the most glorious epoch of the

Cholas. In this context, explain briefly:

(a) His Conquests.

(b) His activities as a Great Builder and a Ruler.

**Answer:**

With the accession of Rajaraja I (985-1014 AD) began the most glorious epoch of the Cholas. In this context, the given headlines are described as below:

(e)

Rajaraja defeated the Cheras and then he seized Madurai and captured the Pandya king Amarbhujanga. He also annexed Kalinga. He carried out powerful raids into the territory of Western Chalukyas also. He invaded the Island of Sri Lanka and annexed its northern parts. Towards the end of his reign he conquered Maldives. Thus, Rajaraja made himself the overlord of almost the whole of the present state of Tamil Nadu, parts of the State of Karnataka, its adjoining regions, Sri Lanka and other islands.

(f)

Rajaraja I was also a capable administrator, a great builder and a patron of arts and literature. A chief mark of his administrative system was an expansion of rural self-governing institutions. He constructed the famous Brihadeshwara Temple (also known as "Rajarajeshwara Temple") at Thanjavur. He endowed and built some Vishnu temples also. How worshiped Shiva, but was tolerant of other sects and religions, as is evident from the fact that he granted to a village to the Buddhist Vihara at Nagapattam in the Malay peninsula.

### Question 12

Study the picture of the Brihadeshwara Temple and answer the following questions:

1. Name the place where the Temple is located.
2. When and by whom was the Temple built?
3. To which Deity was the temple dedicated?
4. Mention outstanding features of the Temple

---

**Answer:**

On the basis of the study of the picture of Brihadeswara Temples, the given headlines are answered as follows:

1. The Brihadeswara Temple is located at Thanjavur.
2. In 1000 AD, Rajaraja the Great, of the Chola dynasty built the Temple.
3. The Temple was dedicated to Lord Shiva.
4. The Temple consists of the Nandi mandapa, a pillared portico and an assembly hall, all interconnected and in the center of a spacious walled enclosure; Its massive tower rises to a height of 57 meters and is shaped like pyramid. It has thirteen successive story and its top is crowned by a single block stone, 8.6 meters high and it weighs about 80 tonnes. The interior walls of the temple are decorated with elaborate painting and magnificent sculptures.

**Question 13**

Who established the rule of the Cholas ?

**Answer:**

Cholaruler Vijayalya (AD 846-871) established Chola rule in Tamil land with Tanjore as his capital during the middle of ninth century.

**Question 14.**

Name any three great rulers of the Chola dynasty.

**Answer:**

- (a) Rajaraja I (AD 985-1012)
- (b) Rajendra Chola (AD 1012-1044)
- (c) Rajadhiraj Chola (AD 1044-1052)

**Question 15**

What made the Chola administration strong and effective?

**Answer:**

The Cholas system of administration was highly organised and efficient, the king as the pivot of all administration. There was central government, provincial government and local self-government including 'ur' – assembly of normal villages, ' Sabha'-assembly of Brahmins and 'nagaram' – the assembly of merchants. All this well distributed and managed system of administration became strong and effective.

**Question 16**

Name the two languages promoted by the Cholas.

**Answer:**

The two languages promoted by the Cholas were Sanskrit and Tamil. Poems and plays were also written in Tamil by leading poets and dramatists. The works of Tamil writers were collected in eleven volumes which are known as 'Tirumurais'.

**Question 17**

Name any two features of temple built by the Cholas.

**Answer:**

The chief features of Chola temples are their massive vimanas or towers and spacious courtyards. Most of the Chola temples were built in the Dravidian style.

**Question 18**

Name one important literary source that gives information about the Cholas. Name the author of this text and the ruler, whose exploits it describes.

**Answer:**

Kalingattuparani is an important literary source about the Cholas. It was a war song by Jayankondar, the court poet of Kulottunga. It celebrates the victory of Kulottunga Chola I over the Kalinga King, Anantavarman Chodaganga in the Chola-Kalinga war. Kulottunga Chola I is the hero of this magnificent work.

**Question 19**

Name the last ruler of the Cholas.

**Answer:**

Rajadhiraj Chola (AD 1044-1052) was the last great ruler of Chola dynasty.

**Question 20.**

Who finally defeated the Cholas ?

**Answer:**

Cholas were defeated by Chalukyas in AD 1052, in the famous battle of Koppam.

**Question 21.**

Who wrote the Tamil Ramayana ?

**Answer:**

Kamban wrote the Tamil Ramayana.

---

---

**CIVICS**  
**CHAPTER – 1 OUR CONSTITUTION**

**Q1. What is meant by Constitution?**

**Ans.** Constitution is a comprehensive document containing the set of rules according to which the government of a country runs. It regulates the position and powers of the three organs of the government – the Legislative , the Executive and the Judiciary

**Q2. On the basis of which plan was the constituent assembly constituted?**

**Ans.** The Constituent Assembly was constituted on the basis of the Cabinet Mission Plan

**Q3. What is Objective Resolution?**

**Ans.** The Objective Resolution was proposed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

The objectives of the Objective Resolution were:

- i) Free India will be nothing but a 'republic'
- ii) The ideals of social , political and economic democracy would be guaranteed to all people
- iii) The republic would grant Fundamental Rights to all citizens
- iv) The state would safeguard the rights of minorities and backward classes

**Q4. Who was appointed as the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution?**

**Ans.** Dr. B . R. Ambedkar was appointed as the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constitution.

**Q5. When was the constitution adopted and passed? When did it come into force?**

**Ans.** The constitution was adopted and passed by the constituent assembly on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949. The Constitution as a whole came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950

**Q6. State the significance of 26<sup>th</sup> January.**

**Ans.** The date 26<sup>th</sup> January was selected for the commencement of the constitution because of its historical importance. It was on this date ,26<sup>th</sup> January 1929 that the Lahore session of Indian National Congress had for the first time given the call of Poorna Swaraj or Complete Independence. Since then this day was celebrated as Independence Day upto 1947.

**Q7. When and how were the members of the Constituent Assembly elected?**

**Ans** Members of the Constituent Assembly were to be elected indirectly by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies (Lower House only).

Elections to the Provincial Assembly were held in July 1946. The Princely States were represented by the members nominated by the rulers of these states. The Constitution Assembly of undivided India consisted of 385 members (292 elected and 93 nominated by the princely states)

---

**Q8. How was the membership of the Constituent Assembly reduced as a result of partition of the country?**

**Ans.** The Muslim League boycotted the constituent Assembly to demand the creation of a separate state called Pakistan. Consequently the members representing the territories which went to Pakistan withdrew from the Constituent Assembly of India. As a result the membership of the Constituent Assembly of India stood at 299 against the original number of 385 members.

**Q9. How can you say that Constituent Assembly gave adequate representation to all sections of the Indian Society?**

**Ans.** The Congress leaders ensured that other communities like Anglo-Indians , Indian Christians , Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes got representation . The Anglo Indians were represented by Mr. Frank Anthony and Mr. S. H. Parter. The Indian Christians by Dr. H.C. Mukherjee and Joseph D ‘ Souza. The Parsees by Dr. H.P. Modi . Though Muslim League had boycotted the Assembly , there were still two members – Zafar Imam and Mohammad Saadullah who reposed Muslim Community. The Sikhs were represented by Sardar Hukum Singh and Ujjal Singh. It can be said that the Constituent Assembly was truly national in character.

**Q10. List three principles that Babasaheb Ambedkar incorporated in the constitution.**

**Ans.** The three principles incorporated by Babasaheb Ambedkar in the constitution were:

- i) The Right to Constitutional Remedies to ensure that the Fundamental Rights of the individuals are not infringed by the centre or the state government
- ii) He incorporated single citizenship , single judiciary and uniformity in fundamental laws to integrate Indian society.
- iii) He incorporated Directive Principles to ensure social and economic democracy and welfare of the people of India.

#### **Question 11**

**Why did the Muslims League boycott the meetings of the Constituent Assembly ?**

**Answer:**

The Muslims League boycotted the Constituent Assembly to demand the creation of a separate state called Pakistan.

#### **Question 12**

**Who represented the Anglo-Indians in the Constituent Assembly ?**

**Answer:**

The Anglo-Indians were represented by Mr. Frank Anthony and Mr. S.H. Prater, the Indian Christians, by Dr. H.C. Mukerjee and Joseph Dsouza.

#### **Question 13**

**Why is our Constitution known as the ‘Fundamental Law of the Land’?**

**Answer:**

Being superior to the ordinary laws of the State, the Constitution of India is known as the “Fundamental Law of Land”. Every that law is redundant that violates any of the provisions of the Constitution.



#### **Question14**

Which body framed the Constitution of India?

**Answer:**

The 'Constituent Assembly' is the constitution-making body that framed the Constitution of India.

#### **Question 15**

When was the Constitution of India enacted and adopted?

**Answer:**

On November 26, 1949 the Constitution of India was enacted and adopted.

**EXTRA :**

How do you say that the Constituent Assembly gave adequate representation to all sections of the Indian Society?

Ans. The wide ranging membership of the Assembly gave representation to all shades of public opinion, e.g. Muslims and Sikhs, Congress leaders, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, all in one, got combined representation.

### **CH-2**

#### **SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION – I**

**Q1. What is meant by the 'Single Citizenship' ?**

Ans. The Indian constitution provides for a Single Citizenship. This means that all Indians irrespective of the states of their domicile are the citizens of India. In India , a person born in Punjab can only be a citizen of India and not a citizen of the state of their domicile as well.

**Q2. ' Fundamental Rights are universal in nature ' . Explain in one sentence.**

Ans . The Fundamental Rights are the basic human rights which provide the conditions essential for all round development of a human being. They protect people against unjust discrimination among members of the community. They don't make distinctions between human beings based on race , colour , gender or religion or other such considerations.

**Q3. How are Fundamental Rights justiciable?**

Ans . Fundamental Rights are justiciable means a suit can be filed in a High Court or the Supreme Court if Fundamental Rights are violated.

**Q4. What is meant by Right by Equality?**

Ans. Right to Equality means all are equal before law and everyone gets the same opportunity in his life.

---

**Q5. What does the Right for Constitutional Remedies provide for ?**

**Ans.** The Right to Constitutional Remedies ( Article 32 ) is given to the citizens to move to Supreme Court for the enforcement of other Fundamental Rights conferred on them.

**Q6 . Name the courts which are competent to issue writs.**

**Ans.** The Supreme Court and The High Courts have the power to issue these writs.

**Q7. In the context of Fundamental Rights give one example that India is a secular state.**

**Ans.** India is a secular state as all the persons are entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess , practice and propagate their religion.

**Q8. What is meant by the term ‘Right against Exploitation’?**

**Ans.** Right to exploitation upholds the dignity of the individual and prohibits exploitation in following respects :

- Article 23 – a) freedom from slavery , beggary or other forms of forced labour**
- b) Trafficking in human beings means buying and selling of human beings is prohibited. It also prohibits use of women or girls for immoral purposes.**
- Article 24 - This article prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories , mines and other hazardous occupation.**

**Q9. When and in which Act of Parliament were the Fundamental Duties included in the Constitution?**

**Ans.** The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act , 1976 and inserted in Part IV of the constitution.

**Q10. Mention the Fundamental Duty which has been added by the constitution (86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 2002).**

**Ans.** Right to Education has been granted by the Constitution ( 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 2002). By this act a new Article 21A has been inserted in the constitution , which states “ The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all the children between the age of 6 to 14 years “.

**Q11. To whom can the citizens of India file an application if they wish to seek any information from the government authorities?**

**Ans.** Any citizen can file an application under RTI with the Public Information Officers (PIO’s) and Assistant Public Information Officers (APIO’s) in order to seek the required information.

**Q12. Explain the following basic features of Indian Constitution.**

**Ans.** Universal Adult Franchise – This means that all citizens of and above 18 years of age have the right to vote irrespective of their caste , colour , religion , gender etc.

---

**Fundamental Rights - These are the basic human rights , which provide the conditions essential for all round development of a human being . They protect people against unjust discrimination among members of the community , They don't make distinctions between human beings based on race , colour and gender etc.**

**Q13. Why are Fundamental Rights so called ?**

**Ans. Fundamental Rights are so called because they are the basic human rights , which provide the conditions essential for all round development of a human being. They protect people against unjust discrimination among members of the community .They don't make distinctions between human beings on the basis of caste , colour , gender etc.**

**Q14. What are the characteristic features of these rights?**

**Ans. They give recognition to dignity and equality of all human beings.**

**Q15. Briefly explain the components of Right to Equality.**

**Ans. Right to Equality has political , social and economic components.**

- A) Equality before law : Article 14 guarantees both equality before law as well as equality in protection by law irrespective of economic status , caste , colour , creed , religion and gender.**
- B) Equality of opportunity : Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens**
- C) Abolition of untouchability: Article 17 abolished untouchability and its practice in any form.**
- D) Abolition of Titles : Article 18 abolishes all titles like Rai Sahib , Khan Bahadur , Maharaja etc**

**Q16. State any three freedoms given under Article 19.**

**Ans. Freedom of Speech and Expression  
Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms  
Freedom to move freely throughout India  
Freedom to form association and unions**

**Q17. What do these freedom imply?**

**Ans. These freedoms implies that the constitution restricts the states from enacting laws which could curtail them .**

**Q18. Explain the restrictions imposed on these rights.**

**Ans. The restrictions imposed on the rights of Article 19 are as follows:**

- a) Emergency - Article 19 can be suspended during emergency**
- b) Not Absolute – Reasonable restrictions could be imposed on the implementation of this right**
- c) Laws of parliament : Legislations like Preventive Detention , Essential Services Maintenance Act impose certain restrictions on the Right to Freedom.**

---

**Q19. Article 20 provides for Protection in Respect of Conviction for offences . What protections are available to the citizens against conviction?**

**Ans Under Article 20 the following protections are available to the citizens against conviction :**

- a) Against greater penalty than what is prescribed**
- b) No one can be punished or prosecuted for the same offence twice**
- c) A person cannot be compelled to be a witness in the case where he himself is accused of the of the offence.**

**Q20. What is meant by Preventive Detention? State the right of citizens in this respect.**

**Ans. Preventive Detention means arresting a person before he can commit an offence.**

**Following are the rights of such a citizen:**

- a) This does not mean that a person stands accused . It is only a precautionary measure.**
- b) Detention beyond three months can be extended only by an Advisory Board constituted for the purpose and consisting of a judge of the High Court.**
- c) Grounds of Detention have to be specified and the detainee informed of these grounds . He also has the right to make representation against the detention order.**

**Q21. Explain the limitations of the Right to Protection.**

**The limitations of the Right to Protection are :**

- a) Public Interest : The authority or the state can take recourse to public interest and refuse to disclose the grounds of detention .**
- b) Power of the Parliament : The Legislature or the Parliament has the power to specify the maximum period of Preventive Detention.**

**Q22. With reference to the Right to the Constitutional Remedies :  
How has the right been legal sanction?**

**Ans. Article 32 gives the Right to Constitutional Remedies. This right is given to citizens to move to supreme court for the enforcement of other Fundamental Rights conferred on them.**

**Q23. Why is this Right important?**

**Ans. This right is important because mere codification of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution is not enough unless remedies for the Constitution are also guaranteed by the constitution itself.**

**Q24. Explain any two writs issued by the courts for enforcement of this right.**

**Ans. A) Mandamus : In latin it means 'we order' .It is a command or an order from a superior court to a lower or an administrative authority to perform a certain duty.**

---

**B)Writ of Prohibition :** The writ of Prohibition is an order issued by a superior court to a lower court to stop proceedings in a case which might be in excess of the jurisdiction of the lower court.

**Q25. With reference to Fundamental Rights :**  
**What are the components of the Right to Education?**

**Ans.** Right to Education has been granted by the Constitution (86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 2002). By this act a new article 21A has been inserted in the constitution , which states , “The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all the children between 6 to 14 years of age in such a manner as the state may by law determine.

**Q26. How is the Right to Information an implied Fundamental Right?**

**Ans.** An implied Fundamental Right is the one which is a part of a named Fundamental Right or partakes of the same basic nature and character as that Fundamental Right . Since RTI is implicit in the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression ( Article 19) , it is an implied Fundamental Right because if one does not know the facts , one cannot speak freely.

**Q27. Write a short note on Right to Privacy.**

**Ans.** On August 24 , 2017 , the supreme court confirmed that the right to Privacy is fundamental right that does not need to be separately articulated but can be derived from Articles 14 , 19 and 21 of the constitution . It's a fundamental right about all information of a person and the choice that he makes.

**Q28. With reference to Fundamental Duties:**  
**What are known as Fundamental Duties?**

**Ans.** Fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligation of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and uphold the unity of the country.

**Q29. Give any five Fundamental Duties .**

**Ans.** The constitution states the following duties of a citizen:

- a) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom
- b) To uphold and protect the sovereignty , unity and integrity of India
- c) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
- d) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- e) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.

**Q30. What is the importance of these duties?**

**Ans.** a) to make the citizens aware of their social and economic obligations

- 
- b) to warn them to do and not to do certain things in the interest of their country
  - c) to protect and awaken the people to their cultural heritage.
  - d) to tame the unruly elements in society
  - e) to strengthen national harmony as they stir up patriotism

**Question 31.**

What is meant by the term 'Fundamental Rights'?

**Answer:**

A certain freedoms which are essential for personal and common hood, guaranteed under the India Constitution and have been incorporated in the Fundamental Law of the Land and can be enforced by the Courts are known as 'Fundamental Right'.

**Question 32.**

What is meant by the statement that Rights are not absolute?

**Answer:**

Rights are not absolute or uncontrolled. Rights are subject to such reasonable restrictions as may be necessary for the protection of general welfare. State is the custodian of the general public interests decency or morality. Therefore, State may make laws putting restrictions on our rights.

**Question 33.**

What is the significance of the Right to Information granted by an Act enacted in 2005?

**Answer:**

Right to Information Act 2005 enabled citizen to secure information from Public Authorities, Government Offices, Financial Institutions and Public Sector Undertakings in respect of documents and records under their charge. This right could curb corruption and promote transparency in Government departments.

**Question 34.**

Name the Fundamental Right that prohibits 'beggar' and forced labor.

**Answer:**

Right Against Exploitation prohibits 'beggar and forced labor.

**Question 35.**

Mention two Fundamental Rights that indicate that India is a Secular State.

**Answer:**

Two Fundamental Rights that indicate that India is a Secular State are as follows:  
1. Freedom of conscience and free profession and propagation of Religion.

---

## **2. Freedom to manage Religious**

**Affairs.**

**Question 36.**

**3. Name the Fundamental Right aimed at protecting the interests of the Minorities.**

**Answer: Cultural and Education Rights (Articles 29).**

**Question 37. Name two Fundamental Rights that the Constitution confers on the Minorities.**

**Answer:**

**Right to conserve the Language, Script and Culture.**

**Right to establish Educational Institutions.**

**Question 38.**

**What is the scope or purpose of the Writ of Habeas Corpus?**

**Answer:**

**'Habeas Corpus' is a Latin term which means, "you may have the body". It provides a remedy for a person wrongly detained or restrained. The Supreme Court and the High Courts issue this Writ to a person who detains another in custody and command him to bring the prisoner into Court and tell the time and the cause of the arrest. If the cause is insufficient, he is at once unconditionally released.**

**Question 39.**

**What is meant by the term 'Writ'?**

**Ans. A 'Writ' is a legal document that orders a particular person or official to do a particular thing or not to do it.**

**Question 40.**

**Give the expanded form of the term 'ESMA'.**

**Answer: Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA)**

**Question 41.**

**When and by which Act of the Parliament were the Fundamental Duties included in the Constitution ? Mention one Fundamental Duty.**

**ANSWER: The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 and inserted in Part IV of the Constitution. One of the Fundamental Duty is to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.**

---

**Question 42.**

**Mention the Fundamental Duty which has been added by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002.**

**Answer: Article 51A of the Constitution was amended by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002, which says,  
“Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.”**

**Question 43.**

**Which Fundamental Right will be violated in each of the following cases ?**

- (a) A person belonging to a certain religious community has been dismissed from Government service without reason.**
- (b) Some students of a school were disqualified from taking examinations without notice.**
- (c) A 10 year old child was found working in a factory.**

**Answer:**

- (a) Rights to Equality (Equality of Opportunity), Article 16**
- (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies, Article 31**
- (c) Right Against Exploitation, Article 24**

**Question 44.**

**Name the writ that will be issued in each of the following circumstances:**

- (a) Against a person holding a public office to which he is not entitled.**
- (b) For a transfer of a case from lower to higher court.**
- (c) An order to an administrative authority to perform a certain duty.**
- (d) To prohibit a lower court from proceeding in a case.**

- (a) Quo-warranto**
- (b) Writ of Certiorari**
- (c) Mandamus**
- (d) Writ of Prohibition**

**Question 45.**

**What is meant by ‘Preventive Detention’?**

**Answer:**

**‘Preventive Detention’ means, “detention of a person without trial”. The object of this detention is not to punish a person for having committed a crime, but to prevent him from doing so.**



**Question 46.**

**What is the purpose of the Writ of Mandamus?**

**Answer:**

**The purpose of the Writ of Mandamus is to compel an inferior court or an individual to perform their duty. This purpose has to be exercised only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.**

**Question 47.**

**How does the Writ of Prohibition differ from the Writ of Certiorari?**

**Answer: The Writ of Prohibition is issued to prevent an inferior court from exercising powers with which it is not legally vested. It directs the inferior to keep within the limits of their authority. The Writ of Certiorari asks the lower court to hand over the record of a particular case to the higher court. The difference between the two is that they are issued at different stages of the proceedings. The Writ of Prohibition is preventive, where as the Writ of Certiorari is remedial.**

**Question 48.**

**Name the Writ that shall be issued under the following circumstances:**

- 1. When a person is wrongfully detained or restrained.**
- 2. To compel an inferior court or an individual to perform their duty.**
- 3. To keep the courts within the limits of their jurisdiction.**
- 4. When a Superior Court desires to be informed of what is going on in an inferior court.**
- 5. Against a person who usurps any office.**

**Question 49.**

**With reference to the Right to Constitutional Remedies, answer the following questions:**

- (a) How has this right been given legal sanction ?**
- (b) Why is this right important ?**
- (c) Explain any two writs issued by the courts for enforcement of these rights.**

**Answer:**

**(a) This right has been given legal sanction, because it is given to citizens to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of other Fundamental Rights conferred on them.**

**(b) Ambedkar described this article as the 'Heart and Soul of the Constitution', because it is used to maintain order, peace and right judgement with respect to the satisfaction of the community.**

---

(c) Two writs are :

1. **Mandamus:** It is the command from a Superior court to a lower or administrative authority to perform a certain duty.
2. **Writ of Prohibition:** It is an order issued by a superior court to a lower court to stop proceedings which are out of the jurisdiction of the lower court.

**Question 50**

**With reference to Fundamental Rights, answer the following:**

**(a) What are the components of the Right to Education?**

This right has been granted by the Constitution (Eighty-six Amendment) Act, 2002. By this Act a new article 21A has been inserted in the Constitution, which states, "The State shall provide free and compulsory

### CHAPTER - 3

#### SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION - II

**Q1. What are known as Directive Principles of State Policy?**

**Ans.** The Directive Principles of State Policy are the guidelines to be followed by the government in the governance of the country.

**Q2. When the Directive Principles are not enforceable by law courts why have they been incorporated in the Constitution?**

**Ans.** Even though the Directive Principles are not enforceable by law courts they have been incorporated in the constitution because of the following reasons :

- a) They are in the nature of pledge framed by the framers of the constitution.
- b) They give guidelines to the government to make laws and draft their policies
- c) They provide a measure to judge a government's performance
- d) They direct the government to move towards the goals of a Welfare State
- e) They enlighten and educate the people

**Q3. What happens in case of any conflict between the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights? Give reason to support your answer.**

**Ans.** The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act 1976 provides that if a law is made to give any effect to any of the Directive Principles it will not be declared unconstitutional even if it takes away any of the rights under Article 14 ,19 and 31. This provision is of great importance for the implementation of the Directive Principles. It also makes it clear that in case of any conflict between the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights the former shall prevail. This is

---

because the welfare of the people as a whole is of paramount importance over that of an individual.

**Question 4.**

**In which Part of the Constitution are the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down?**

**OR**

**Which part of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Welfare State in India?**

**Answer:**

**In Part-IV of the Constitution are the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down.**

**Question 5.**

**What is meant by 'Directive Principles of State Policy'?**

**OR**

**What is the basic purpose of the Directives Principles of State Policy?**

**Answer:**

**The 'Directive Principles of State Policy' means directions or instructions that tell the legislature and the executive what to do. The basic purpose of these Directives is to guide the Courts to go in a right direction while implementing the laws for the welfare of state. Their another purpose is to keep up the proclamation that Indian State is when we say that the a welfare state**

## **SECOND TERM**

### **CHAPTER – 8** **THE DELHI SULTANATE**

**Q1. Mention any two military reforms introduced by Alauddin.**

**Ans. i) He imported quality horses and started the system of branding them (dagh) so that the soldiers could not replace them with inferior quality horses.**

**ii) He also introduced the system of Chehra i.e. giving a kind of identity card for every soldier**

**Q2. Why was Qutubuddin known as Lakhbaksh?**

**Ans. Qutubuddin Aibak was a brave and capable military general. The legal distribution of money and giving away a lot of wealth as charity , in his empire led him to earn the title of 'Lakhbaksh'.**

---

**Q3. How did Alauddin Khiji expand his empire?**

**Ans. Alauddin Khiji ruled from 1296 to 1316 . On ascending the throne ,he had to face a number of rebellions from Mongols.**

**As he heard of the Mongols , he got many of them massacred. After that Alauddin conquered all the territories of Malwa including Ujjain , Dhar , Chanderi and Mandu. By 1305 , he conquered most of the northern India.**

**Q4. What was the Iqta System ?**

**Ans. The practice of giving grants of revenue from a territory , during the sultanate period was known as Iqta System.**

**Q5. State the significance of the following :**

**Ans. INSCRIPTION : These are the valuable sources of information , found inscribed on the coins , monuments , milestones and tomb stones. Some of the inscriptions are in Sanskrit , some in Arabic and some in both the languages.**

**The first coin issued by Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khiji bears both Arabic and Sanskrit inscriptions.**

**Similarly the famous traveler Ibn Batuta noticed a commemorative inscription in the Jama Masjid at Delhi , which he deciphered.**

**QUTUB MINAR : It was started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak and was dedicated to the Sufi saint Qutub-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki , who was greatly venerated by people of Delhi. The structure was completed by Iltutmish. Its special features are :**

- i) When originally completed , it rose to a height of 71.4 metres with four storeys . The tower was damaged by lightning in 1369 , and in the course of repairs and renovations Feroz Shah Tughlaq further raised its height.**
- ii) It has five storeys as they ascend. Each storey is separated from the other by balcony**
- iii) The entrance is through the doorway on the northern side.**
- iv) Red Sandstone , marble and grey quartzite were used to construct a tower**
- v) Verses from the holy Quran and some intricate carvings , floral motifs etc. are inscribed on this tower**

**Q6. Why were the early rulers of the slave dynasty called the Mamluk Sultans?**

---

**Ans.** The word 'Mamluk' is an Arabic word that means 'owned' . Since these sultans were earlier the slaves of the Turks or were the sons of the slaves, they were thus called Mamluk Sultans.

**Q7.** Who was Qutub-ud-din Aibak ? State any two of his qualities.

**Ans.** Before leaving for Afghanistan Muhammad Ghorī left behind a slave general Qutub-ud-din Aibak as viceroy of the conquered lands. He is regarded as the founder of the Slave dynasty.

**The two qualities of him were :**

- i) He was a brave and capable military general**
- ii) He was a man of letters and scholars like Hasan Nizami and Fakhre Mudir adorned his court**

**Q8.** What were the steps taken by Alauddin Khalji to regulate prices?

**Ans.** Alauddin Khilji fixed the cost of all commodities such as food grains , sugar and cooking oil. For this purpose, he set up three markets at Delhi – one market for food grains , the second for costly cloth and the third for horses , slaves and cattle.

**Each market was put under the charge of a controller of market . Very strict punishments were prescribed for cheating and underweighing goods.**

**Q9.** What were the methods adopted by Alauddin Khilji to crush the power of the nobility?

**Ans.** The nobles were not allowed to hold parties or festivities or to form marriage alliances without the permission of the Sultan. The use of wine and intoxicants were banned. Gambling was forbidden and gamblers were severely punished. He stopped paying the soldiers in land and introduced cash salaries. He established an efficient spy system to keep a check on the activities of the nobles.

**Q10.** What measures did Alauddin Khilji take to increase the revenue ?

**Ans.** Alauddin Khilji brought all the land of the empire under his direct control.

**He introduced the practice of measuring the land and fixing the state share accordingly**

**He increased the land revenue from one third to one half**

---

He also demanded the land revenue to be paid in cash and not in kind  
He appointed special officers to collect land revenues

**Q11. Explain the following:**

**Ans. His attempts to transfer the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad :**

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq transferred his capital to Devgiri and renamed it Daulatabad for the following reasons:  
Daulatabad was centrally located from where he could control the deccan territories  
Delhi was in the grip of severe famine  
Delhi was constantly threatened by mongol invasions

**Introduction of Token currency :**

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq introduced the token currency which means the introduction of the bronze tanka in place of silver tanka. This was done because of the shortage of silver. This experiment failed due to the circulation of counterfeit or fake coins on a very large scale, which caused chaos in trade and commerce . Consequently he withdrew the token currency.

**Increased taxation in Doab and its consequences**

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq wanted to conquer territories and for this reason, he required a large army and therefore, large amount of money to pay for the army. So in order to get more revenue, he increased the land tax in the fertile region of Ganga – Yamuna doab. At the same time, a severe famine broke out in the area and the people refused to pay the extra taxes and rose in rebellion. This made some of the peasants to abandon their lands and flee to jungles.

**Q12. Give the functions of each of the following officials.**

**Ans. ARIZ-I-MUMALIK:** The minister in charge of the army was called Ariz-i-mumalik. The Ariz was not the commander in chief of the army since the Sultan himself commanded all the armed forces . The special responsibility of the Ariz's department was to recruit, equip and pay the army

---

**WAZIR : The Sultan was the supreme executive , legislative , judicial and military authority. He was assisted by a number of ministers. The key figure in administration was the wazir , who acted as the Prime Minister . The Wazir supervised the work of the other officials. The final decisions were always taken by the Sultan.**

**Question 13.**

Who laid the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate?

**Answer:**

Qutub-ud-din Aibak laid the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate

**Question 14.**

Who was the highest officer in the government during the Delhi Sultanate?

**Answer:**The highest officer in the government was the Wazir, the Chief Minister.

**Question 15.**

Name the two important provinces under Khaljis and the Tughlaqs.

**Answer:**

The most important provinces under Khaljis and the Tughlaq were those of Jaunpur, Malwa, Khandesh, Gujarat, Bengal and the Dakhin (Deccan).

**Question 16.**

Mention any two sources of revenue during the Sultanate period.

**Answer:**

The main sources of revenue were as under:

- (a) Land tax, usually one-tenth of the produce,
- (b) The booty captured, in wars.

**Question 17.**

How did Alaudin Khalji expand his empire?

**Answer:**

Alauddin Khalji raided Malwa and Gujarat and also defeated the Rajput rulers of Ranthambhor and Chittor. Next, he faced to the four wealthy kingdoms of the Deccan— Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatiyas of Warangal, Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra and Pandya Kingdom with its Capital at Madurai. The task of conquest of Deccan had been entrusted by Alauddin to his military commander, Malik Kafur

---

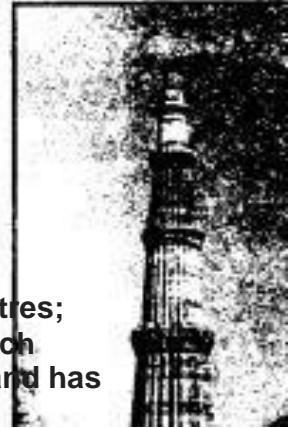
Study the picture of Qutab Minar and answer the following questions:

1. Where is it located ?
2. Name the rulers who started and completed the construction of the structure.
3. Name the Muslim Saint after whom the structure is named.
4. Mention three important features of the structure.

**Answer:**

On the basis of the study of Qutab Minar the given questions are answered as under:

- (a) Qutab Minar is located in Delhi.
- (b) The construction of Qutab Minar was started by Qutub-ud- din Aibak. It was completed by Iltutmish.
- (c) Qutub-ud-din, a Muslim saint of Ush, near Baghdad.
- (d) The structure is a circular tower which rises to a height of 72.5 metres; It has five storeys, tapering as they ascend and separated from each other by projected balconies. Each storey has a different pattern and has finely wrought Arabic inscription  
The entrance to the tower is through the doorway on the northern side. Inside, there is a spiral stairway leading upto each balcony



**Question 18.**

Mention any two military reforms introduced by Alauddin.

**Answer:**

**Military Reforms:** Alauddin Khilji was the first ruler of Delhi who laid the foundation of a permanent standing army. He imported quality horses and started the system of branding horses (dagh) so that the soldiers could not replace them with inferior quality horses. He also introduced the system of chehra, i.e., giving a kind of identity card for every soldier.

**Question 19.**

Name the author of the book, Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi.

**Answer:**

The book, Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi was written by Ziauddin Barani.

**Question 20.**

Why were the early rulers of slave dynasty called the Mamluk Sultans ?

**Answer:**

The early rulers of slave dynasty were called the Mamluk Sultans because these Sultans were earlier either the slaves of the Turks or were the sons of the slaves.



---

**Question 21.**

Mention the four architectural features brought in by the Turks in India.

**Answer:**

The architectural style brought in by the Turks in India had four main characteristic features — dome, minarets, 'arches and propped roofs. In the sphere of decoration, the Turks used geometrical and floral designs, combining them with panels of inscriptions containing verses from the Holy Quran.

**Question 22.**

Who was Razia Sultana ? To which dynasty did she belong?

**Ans.**

Razia Sultana was the daughter of Iltutmish. She belonged to the Slave Dynasty.

**Question 23.**

With reference to the Delhi Sultanate, mention to which dynasties the following belonged:

- (a) Razia Sultana
- (b) Ibrahim Lodhi
- (c) Firoz Shah
- (d) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak

**Answer:**

- (a) Slave Dynasty
- (b) Lodhi Dynasty
- (c) Tughlaq Dynasty
- (d) Slave Dynasty

**Question 24:**

With reference to the administrative system of the Delhi Sultanate, give the functions of each of the following officials:

- (a) Ariz-i-mumalik
- (b) Wazir

**Answer:**

(a) Ariz-i-mumalik — The minister in charge of the army was called ariz-i-mumalik'. The ariz was not the commander-in-chief of the army, since the Sultan himself commanded all the armed forces. The special responsibility of the ariz's department was to recruit, equip and pay the army.

1. Wazir — the key figure in administration was the wazir, who acted as the Prime Minister. The wazir supervised the work of the other officials.

## CHAPTER-9 THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

**Q1. Name the two important sources which provide information about the Mughals.**

**Ans. Ain-i-Akbari written by Abul Fazl**

---

## **The Taj Mahal at Agra , built by Shah Jahan**

**Q2. Who was defeated by Akbar at the Battle of Haldighati in 1576 ?**

**Ans. The famous Battle of Haldighati in 1576 was fought between Maharana Pratap , the ruler of Mewar and the Mughal army led by Raja Man Singh.**

**Q3. Mention any two steps taken by Akbar to promote better understanding between the Hindus and the Muslims.**

**Ans. i) Akbar built a hall called Ibadat Khana or the hall of prayer at Fatehpur Sikri. At this hall, he used to call selected theologians of all religions, mystics and intellectuals and discuss religious and spiritual matters with them.**

**ii) Akbar set up a big translation department for translating works in Sanskrit, Arabic and Greek into Persian.**

**Q4. Name the two taxes abolished by Akbar.**

**Ans. - The poll tax or Jizya.**

**The pilgrim tax on bathing at holyplaces such as Prayag and Benaras.**

**Q5. What principles did Akbar's Din-i-illahi promote ?**

**Ans. Akbar promulgated a new religion called Din-i-illahi. It was based on the principle of oneness of God. The new religion stressed on virtues like courage , loyalty and justice .It also demanded loyalty to the emperor. The basic purpose of forming it was Sulh-kul or Universal Harmony which governed all public policies of Akbar.**

**Q6. When and for what purposes did Akbar built the Ibadat Khana ?**

**Ans. Akbar built a hall called Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri in 1575. At this hall , he used to call selected theologians of all religions , mystics and intellectuals and discuss religious and spiritual matters with them.**

**Q7. Name the titles given to the heads of the revenue department and the military department respectively in the Mughal empire.**

**Ans. The head of the revenue department was known as Diwan or Diwan-i-ala. The head of the military department in the Mughal empire was called as the Mir Bakshi.**

---

**Q8. Explain in brief :**

**Ans. Akbar's policy towards the Rajputs :**

Akbar entered into marriage alliances with the Rajputs. Bhara Mal the ruler of Amber married his younger daughter, Harka Bai to Akbar.

Akbar not only gave complete religious freedom to his wives who followed Hinduism but also gave an honoured place to their parents and relations in the nobility .

The Rajput policy of Akbar ended the centuries old animosity between the muslim rulers and the Rajputs.

**Akbar's policy of religious tolerance: (same as ans.5 above )**

**Q9. What was the position of the Monarch?**

**Ans. The Mughal emperors established a centralized state based on military powers. The Mughal emperor endowed with the divine light was regarded as the vice-regent of God on Earth**

The emperor was the head of Executive , Legislature , Judiciary and the army. He made laws and issued administrative ordinances.

**Q10. Who were the three important ministers?**

**Ans. The three important ministers were the following:**

First, was the Prime Minister, known as wakil, who was entrusted with large powers in civil and military affairs.

Second , was the head of the revenue department Wazir also known as Diwan or Diwan-i-ala .The Diwan was responsible for all income and expenditure.

Third, was the head of the military department called as Mir Bakshi. He was also the head of the intelligence and information agencies of the empire.

**Q11. How was the Provincial government organized ?**

**Ans. The Mughal Empire was divided into 12 provinces or subahs , which was further subdivided into sarkars and each sarkar into parganas or mahals.**

Each subah was headed by one governor who was called the subahdar or sipah salar or nazim . His functions included maintenance of Law and order , enforcement of imperial decrees , administration of criminal justice and the smooth collection of revenue.

---

**The Provincial Diwan was incharge of revenue administration if the province. His responsibilities were similar to those of the central diwan.**

**Besides the subahdar and the diwan ,the other important officials in the province were Faujdar ,Kotwal , Bakshi , Sadr qazi and Muhtasib.**

**Q12. What was he Mansabdari System ?**

**Ans. Under the mansabdari system , every officer was assigned a rank (mansab). The term mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab meaning a position or rank.The mansabdars formed aruling group in the mughal empire. Almost the whole nobility , the bureaucracy as well as the military hierarchy had mansabs.**

**Q13. What was meant by Zat and Sawar rank?**

**Ans. Zat fixed the personal status of a person and the salary due to him. Sawar indicated the number of cavalrymen or sawar a mansabdar was required to maintain.**

**Q14. Who built the Red Fort ? Where is it located?**

**Ans. The Red Fort was built by Shah Jahan . It is located on the banks of river Yamuna in Delhi.**

**Q15. Mention two architectural features of the fort.**

**Ans. i)The fort has massive walls and two gateways. The western gateway is known as the Lahori Gate.  
ii)Among the many impressive buildings in the complex are Diwan-i-aam and Diwan-i-khas.**

**Q16. Mention three important buildings within the fort.**

**Ans. Diwan-i-aam : Diwan-i-khas : Lahori Gate**

**Q17. Mention four social reforms of Akbar.**

**Ans. Forbade forcible practice of Sati  
Legalised widow remarriage  
Revised the age of marriage to 14 for girls and 16 for boys  
Against Polygamy.**

---

**Question 18.**

**Name any two sources to reconstruct the Age of the Mughals.**

**Answer:**

**Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnamah.**

**Question 19.**

**Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari.**

**Answer:**

**The author of Ain-i-Akbari is Abul Fazal.**

**Question 20.**

**Name any two monuments that help to reconstruct the history of the Mughals.**

**Answer:**

**The Agra Fort and Humayun's Tomb.**

**Question 21.**

**Name the two magnificent buildings within the Red Fort.**

**Answer:**

- 1. Diwan-i-Aam: A public Darbar hall**
- 2. Diwan-i-Khas: A lavishly-ornamented hall where the Peacock Throne was placed. The hall was used by the emperor to give audience to the princes of the royal family, nobles and other important dignitaries.**

**Question 22.**

**Mention any two architectural features of the Jama Masjid at Delhi.**

**Answer:**

- 1. It is build on a lofty basement, about 9 m high and 1170 sq m in area. There are three gateways to the mosque, approached by majestic flights of steps on the South, North and Eastern sides. The Eastern Gateway, the highest and largest of all, was reserved for the use of Mughal Emperors only. The three gateways give access to an open courtyard.**
- 2. At its four external corners are placed twelve-pillared kiosks surmounted by marble domes. The central dome is the largest and highest.**
- 3. On the north and southern sides there are two elegant minarets, each rising to a total height of about 40 m and divided into three stages, each having a projected gallery.**
- 4. The face of the spacious prayer-hall consists of eleven arches of which the central arch rises far above the roof level.**

---

**Question 23.**

**In whose memory was the Taj Mahal built ?**

**Answer:**

**The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan's in memory of beloved Queen Mumtaz Mahal.**

**Question 24.**

**What is the significance of the Second Battle of Panipat (1556)?**

**Answer:**

**The second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu, a nephew of Sher Shah Suri and the Mughals in November 1556. In this battle, the Afghan army was defeated and Hemu was captured and killed.**

**Question 25.**

**Study the picture of the Red Fort and answer the following questions:**

- (a) Where is the Fort located ?**
- (b) Name the ruler who built it ?**
- (c) Mention two important buildings within its enclosure**
- (d) Mention three important features of the Fort**
- (e) Mention one occasion when the Fort is used by the Government of India**

**Answer:**

**On the basis of the study of the picture of the Red Fort, the given questions are answered below:**

- (a) The Red Fort is located in Delhi.**
- (b) The Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan built it during the period 1639-1648.**
- (c) Within this fort, there are magnificent buildings, including a public Darbar hall (Diwan-I-Aam) and Diwan-I-Khas.**
- (d) The Fort has massive walls around it, in which there are two Gateways. The western Gateway, known as the Lahori Gate, was used for ceremonial purposes and the other gateway for private use; The Diwan-I-Khas is the lavishly ornamented hall, where the Peacock Throne was placed.**
- (e) Every year on August 15, the Prime Minister of India addresses the nation from its ramparts to commence the Independence Day celebrations.**

**Question 26.**

**The Mughal rulers of India were patrons of learning and scholars. In this context, describe briefly:**

- (a) The growth of Persian Literature in those times.**

---

**Answer:**

**The Mughal rulers of India were patrons of learning and scholars. In this context, the given questions are described as under:**

**(a) The Persian language made a tremendous progress under the patronage of the Mughal emperors. Akbar's court had many Persian scholars who migrated to India. One of the eminent historians of Akbar's court was Abul Fazal, who wrote Ain-i-Akbari, gives information about the legal and revenue-systems of Akbar's administration. While Akbarnama is about the life of Akbar and the Mughals in general. Two other historians of Akbar's reign were Nizam-ud-din Ahmad, who wrote Tabakat-i-Akbari and Badauni, who wrote Muntakhab-ut-Twarikh. Akbar encouraged the translation of Sanskrit literary works into the Persian language. Different sections of the Mahabharata were translated into Persian and compiled into a book. Badauni completed the translation of the Ramayana. Abul Fazal translated the Panchatantra. Faizi was a renowned scholar who translated many Hindu classics into Persian. The translation of Sanskrit works in Persian continued under Jahangir.**

**(b) Aurangzeb's policies.**

**(c) Incompetence of the Later Mughals.**

**(d) Foreign Invasions.**

**Answer:**

**(b) Aurangzeb's Policies:**

**Aurangzeb was an orthodox Sunni Muslim. His personal life and austerity won him the support of the Muslim clergy who called him a Zinda Pir, a Living Saint. In 1669, the Emperor forbade the building of new temples and permitted the destruction of a few existing temples as well. The temples at Mathura and Varanasi became special targets of attack. He reimposed the old Jiziya on Hindus. This naturally cost him the sympathy and support of the Hindus, particularly, the Rajputs who had been the pillars of the Mughal Empire.**

**(c) Incompetence of the Later Mughals:**

**The later Mughals were incompetent and did not have the skills that were needed to keep the system in working order. They let the affairs drift in their own way. R.C. Majumdar writes, "Province after province the Deccan, Oudh and Bengal slipped out of imperial control." The Marathas, the Jats and Sikhs had also become very powerful by now. And in 1739, Nadir Shah, returned home laden with immense treasure including the famous Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor. The invasion left the empire "bleeding and prostrate." The last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II was a symbolic head of the Great Uprising of 1857. He was imprisoned and banished to Rangoon, where he died in 1862.**

**(d) Foreign Invasions:**

**In 1739, the Emperor of Delhi was literally at the mercy of Nadir Shah. The already Shrunken Mughal empire was left exposed to further invasions. Ahmad Shah Abdali led a number of expeditions and in 1757, he advanced into India as far as Delhi. In 1759, he finally conquered the Punjab. Since Marathas had also become strong contenders**

---

for supremacy in northern India, a contest between Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas was inevitable. Ahmad Shah defeated the Maratha army at the Battle of Panipat in 1761. This defeat not only checked the growing power of the Marathas, it also hastened the process of the disintegration of the Mughal empire. It indirectly contributed to the rise of the Sikh-power in Punjab and the north-west and the spread of British influence in the rest of the subcontinent.

## **CHAPTER – 10** **COMPOSITE CULTURE**

**Q1. What is meant by the term composite culture ?**

**Ans. The interaction of the Turks with the Indians, resulted in the development of a new composite culture , called the Indo-Islamic culture. This culture was neither purely Persian nor entirely Indian , but a happy fusion of the best elements of the two .**

**Q2. Mention the two phases of the growth of Indo-Islamic culture .**

**Ans. The Sultanate phase and The Mughal phase**

**Q3. Mention two factors which promoted composite culture during the Mughal Age.**

**Ans. Immense wealth and unlimited power in the hands of the Mughal emperors  
The prolonged period of peace  
They had sense of beauty  
Glorious and rich culture of Mughals and cultural heritage of the Indians**

**Q4. What is Bijak?**

**Ans. Bijak is the compilation of the verses of Kabir who was a disciple of the Bhakti saint Ramananda. It is preserved by the Kabirpanthis.**

**Q5. Who compiled Guru Granth Sahib?**

**Ans. The tenth guru , Guru Gobind Singh including the compositions of the ninth guru , Guru Teg Bahadur compiled the Guru Granth Sahib.**

**Q6. Which sufi saint's tomb is enshrined in the Ajmer Sharief Dargah?**

**Ans. Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti's tomb is enshrined in the Ajmer Sharief Dargah.**



---

**Q7. Who was St. Francis Assisi ?**

**Ans. St. Francis Assisi was an Italian Roman Catholic priest and preacher. He was born in 1182 to a prosperous silk merchant.**

**Q8. Name the first work on Indian music compiled by an Islamic scholar.**

**Ans. 'Ganyat-al-Hunya' or 'Ganyat-al-Munya' is the first work of Indian music compiled by an Islamic scholar.**

**Q9. Mention any two doctrines of the Bhakti cult ?**

**Ans. - God is one. He must be worshipped with love and devotion.  
-By following the path of true devotion one can find salvation . Blind faith , empty ceremonies and external rites are not to be followed.**

**Q10. What is meant by Sufism ?Name two Sufi saints.**

**Ans. The word 'Sufi' has come from an Arabic word Sufi meaning wool and was used for the mystics who used to wear only a coarse woolen garment . Sufis came to India with the Turkish rulers. Sufism started a movement preaching religious tolerance , brotherhood and oneness of God . They held that all religions were different paths of reaching the same God.**

**Hazrat Nizamuddin was a sufi saint.**

**Q11. Mention four doctrines of Sufism.**

**Ans. -Fundamental unity of all religions  
-One can reach God through personal devotion and not through empty rituals  
-Equality and brotherhood of all human beings irrespective of caste , colour , creed and religion.  
-Inner purity and self discipline are essential for gaining the knowledge of God**

**Q12. Who was St. Francis Xavier ? What did he do to spread Christianity among Indians ?**

**Ans St. Francis Xavier born on 7<sup>th</sup> April , 1506 in Spain was the first Jesuit missionary to arrive in India.**

**To spread Christianity among Indians , he landed at Goa in 1542 and spent five months in preaching and attending to the sick in hospitals.**

He went through the streets ringing a little bell and inviting the children to hear the word of God. When a large number of people gathered, he would take them to a church and explain the basics related to Christianity to them.

---

**Q13. State the significance of the following :**

**Ans. BIJAK :** It is the compilation of the verses of Kabir who was a disciple of the bhakti saint Ramananda. He wanted to transform society by promoting peace and harmony among different communities.

It is preserved by the Kabirpanthis. It comprises of three main sections : Sakhi, Ramaini and Shabda.

It presents Kabir's compositions in a simple style and exhorts his listeners to shed their delusions, pretensions and orthodox views in favour of a direct experience of truth.

**GURU GRANTH SAHIB :** The Guru Granth Sahib written in Gurmukhi Script is divided into two main sections :

Introductory section and Compositions of Sikh gurus.

It is the only scripture of its kind which contains the songs, hymns and utterances of a wide variety of saints, sages and bards.

The philosophy embodied in it is that of action, deed and consequence. It is considered as a spiritual guide by the Sikhs not only for them but for entire humanity.

**AJMER SHARIEF :** It is the holy shrine of the Sufi saint, Khwajah Moinuddin Chishti in Rajasthan. The dargah there is one of the most revered sites in India.

A yearly carnival known as Urs is held for six days. The dargah has many other attractive buildings, tombs and courtyards. The main attraction of the shrine is the mausoleum containing the tomb of the saint.

**Q14. With reference to Sufism write short notes on :**

**Ans. Devotion to God :** one can reach God through personal devotion and not by empty rituals. Individual soul is the manifestation of the Supreme God and human soul would finally merge with it.

**Q15. Summarise the impact of the Bhakti movement with regard to :**

**Ans. Equality of all human beings :** Dignity of man depends on his actions and not on the privileges of birth. Universal brotherhood of humanity is a reality to be accepted.

---

Promoting regional languages and devotional literature : Bhakti saints preached in the language of the people .Languages such as Hindi , Bhojpuri , Maithili and Oriya became popular .Among important literary works of this period were Ramcharit Manas by Tulsidas , Gurmukhi literature of the Sikh gurus and the Vaishnava literature in Bengal.

**Q16. Explain the role of Christian missionaries in promoting language , literature and art in India.**

**Ans. - The missionaries brought out grammars and dictionaries of the Indian languages**

**-St. Francis Xavier learnt the language of the Malabar and brought out a manual of grammar and vocabulary.**

**-Thomas Stephens , brought out an epic in Konkani and a grammar book. Diogo Ribeiro , wrote a grammar book and booklets on Christian doctrines.**

**-The missionaries began teaching Western music in Church schools in India . Apart from music , they also taught dance and instrumental music**

**-The missionaries and the church were also teachers and patrons in India of the arts of painting , carving and sculpture.**

**Question 17**

**Mention any one impact of the emergence of Composite Culture in India.**

**Answer:**

**Efforts at mutual understanding led to a process of accommodation in all Fields of life, such as arts and architecture, music and literature, religious beliefs and even in the field of customs and rituals.The Hindu ideas of Yoga and Vedanta had a definite contribution to the development of Islamic philosophy in many ways. The Sufi Movement provided a common platform for both the Muslims and the Hindus. Music and painting also showed a blending of Persian and Indian ideas. Abul Fazl's Akbarnamah contains a number of painting depicting customs and rituals of those days**

**Question18**

**Who founded the Chisti Order (Silsila) ?**

**Answer: Hazrat Muin-ud-Din, founded (Silsila) the Chisti Order.**

**Question 19**

**Question 15Mention any two factors which promoted composite culture during the Mughal Age.**

**Answer: The following two factors were responsible for the growth of a composite culture during the Mughal period:**

- 
1. The immense wealth and the unlimited power in the hands of the Mughal emperors enabled them to continue their patronage of fine arts and literature. They used their wealth and leisure to build palaces, forts and monuments.
  2. The Mughal Emperors had a great sense of beauty and art. Each of them was anxious to find an outlet for their expression in some visual arts.

**Question 20.**

**Name the first work on Indian music compiled by a Islamic scholar.**

**Answer:**

**Entrance with rectangular opening under the arch.**

**Question 21: Mention any three teachings of Guru Nanak.**

**Answer:**

**The teachings of Guru Nanak are as follows:**

1. **Gum Nanak preached the unity of God and the unity of mankind.**
2. **He advocated devotion to God in place of ritualism.**
3. **He believed that “there is one God, His name is Eternal Truth. He is the maker of all things”.**
4. **He condemned idolatry in all its forms.**

## **II. Structured Questions:**

**Question 1(a). Explain briefly the Indo-Islamic culture. How can you say that it was a composite culture?**

**Answer:**

The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate towards the beginning of the 13th century, marked the beginning of a new phase in the cultural development of the country. The interaction of the Turks with the Indians, who had strong religious beliefs and well-developed ideas on art, architecture and literature, resulted in the development of a new composite culture, called the Indo-Islamic culture. This culture was neither purely Persian or Muslim nor entirely Indian or Hindu, but a happy fusion of the best elements of the two. There are two distinct phases of the growth of this culture — the Sultanate phase and the Mughal phase. The Sultanate phase was marked by the emergence of the fusion of the Indian traditions with the Turkish culture, whereas the Mughal phase marked the consolidation of this composite culture. There are various states and cities depicting this culture through common traditions, language, architecture and thoughts e.g. Delhi, Lucknow, Hyderabad are the main examples.

**Question 1(b).**

**What were the factors that led to the emergence of composite culture during the Mughal Age?**

**Answer:**

**The following factors were responsible for the growth of a composite culture during the Mughal period:**

- 
1. The immense wealth and the unlimited power in the hands of the Mughal emperors enabled them to continue their patronage of ..ne arts and literature. They used their wealth and leisure to build palaces, forts and monuments.
  2. The Mughal Emperors had a great sense of beauty and art. Each of them was anxious to find an outlet for their expression in some visual arts. The glorious and rich cultural heritage of the Mughals on the one hand, and the Indians on the other hand, created a unique atmosphere for the brilliant output of letters and fine arts.

**Question 1(c).**

**What were the salient features of Indo-Islamic architecture ?**

**Answer:**

**Islamic architecture added spaciousness, massiveness and majesty to the Indian architecture. The**

**geometrical and floral designs with verses from Quran were another additional features to the buildings. The design of golden Kalash (the ornate lotus cresting) at the top of the temples was adopted by Muslims. the Mughal rulers used in the administration was Persian. Through the Persian language, India was able to develop close cultural relations with Central Asia and Iran. In course of time, Persian became the language of administration and the language of the upper classes .The greatest linguistic synthesis is seen in the development of Urdu, which is a mixture of Perisan, Arabic, Hindi and other regional languages. Urdu was originally known as ‘Zaban-e-Hindvi’ because its grammatical structure is similar to that of Hindi.**

**(b) Architecture— The fusion of two cultures is more profound in the field of architecture. Though the Indian and Islamic systems of art were fundamentally different in their ideas and techniques, they were mingled together to give rise to a new type of Indo-Islamic architecture.**

**The significant features adopted by the two from each other were the following:**

1. **The Islamic architecture added to the Indian architecture the special characteristics of spaciousness, massiveness, majesty and width.**
2. **In the sphere of decoration, the Turks avoided representation of human and animal figures in the buildings. Instead, they used geometrical and floral designs, combining them with panel s of inscriptions containing verses from the Holy Quran. They also borrowed Indian motifs like swastika, bell, lotus, etc.**
3. **The design of the golden kalash at the top of the shikhara of temples was adopted by the Muslims in placing a stone kalash on the domes of mosques and tombs.**
4. **Many temples of Vrindavan assimilated the Mughal style of architecture.**
5. **The Mughal traditions influenced the palaces and forts of many provincial and local kingdoms. For example, the Golden Temple at Amritsar, was built on the arch and dome principle of the Islamic architecture and incorporated some features of the incorporated some features of the Mughal traditions of architecture.**

**(c) Paintings — During the reign of Akbar, there was a fusion of Persian and Indian style of painting. Painting was organised in one of the imperial establishments (karkhanas) and a number of painters from different parts of the country were made to paint. Out of 17 eminent artists employed by Akbar, 13 were Hindus. Besides illustrating Persian books of tables,the painters were given the task of illustrating the**

---

Persian text of the Mahabharata and Akbarnama. In these paintings, Indian themes and scenes were used along with Indian colours like peacock blue and the Indian red. The most important work produced during the Mughal period is an unusual manuscript, Dastan-i-Amir Hamza or Hamzanama, which has nearly 1200 paintings

**Q 2. Mention two literary sources which throw light on composite culture.**

**Ans. Bijak and Guru Granth Sahib are two literary sources that throw light on composite culture.**

**Q.3. Who are known as sufis?**

**Ans. The followers of sufism came to be known as sufis**

**Q.4 What is known as the Bhakti cult?**

**Ans. Bhakti cult is a religious reform movement which originated as a reaction against caste division and ritualism in India.**

**Q.6 Mention the names of three Sufi Saints.**

**Ans. •Three sufi saints:**

- (a) Hazrat 'Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti.**
- (b) Hazrat Khwaja .Nizam-ud-din Aulia**
- (c) Nasir-ud-din Chirag**

**Q7. Mention two similarities in the teachings of Kabir and Nanak.**

**Ans, The following are the similarities in the teachings of Kabir and Nanak :**

- (a) Both stressed a simple yet direct solution to reach God through the heart of seekers.**
- (b) Both of them were humility personified.**
- (c) Both taught to create amity and understanding among various religious needs of their time thus preached religious tolerance.**

**Q8. Mention how the sufi and bhakti movements brought Hindus and Muslims closer?**

**Ans. Sufi and bhakti movements brought Hindus and Muslims closer by preaching universal brotherhood and oneness of God, they played major role in easing their hostility.**

**Q 9. When and by whom was Christianity believed to have been introduced in India?**

**Ans .Christianity was believed to have been introduced in India by St Thomas in 1st century AD.**

**Q 10. Name the most important church for the construction of which Francis Xavier raised money.**

**Ans. Francis Xavier raised money for the construction of St Stephen's Church.**

**Q 11. Who followed St Francis Xavier in 1605 after his death?**

**Ans. Robert de Nobili followed Francis Xavier after his death in 1605.**

**Q 12. Name two poets who were influenced by sufism.**

---

**Ans. Amir Khusrau and Malik Mohammad Jayasi were influenced by sufism.**

**Q 13. Who was Mirabai? Whom did she worship?**

**Ans. Mirabai was the queen of Prince Bhoj Raj of Mewar, Rajasthan. She worshipped Lord Krishna.**

**Q 14. Who was saint Jnaneshwar? What was his famous work?**

**Ans. Saint Jnaneshwar was a 13th-century philosopher and poet from Maharashtra. His famous work is his commentary called Jnyaneshvari.**

## **Structured Questions**

**Q1. With reference to the composite culture, state briefly the impact of this culture on the following :**

**(a) Literature (b) Architecture**

**(a) Literature — Language and literature also saw the influence of the two traditions. The language which the Mughal rulers used in the administration was Persian. Through the Persian language, India was able to develop close cultural relations with Central Asia and Iran. In course of time, Persian became the language of administration and the language of the upper classes.**

**The greatest linguistic synthesis is seen in the development of Urdu, which is a mixture of Persian, Arabic, Hindi and other regional languages. Urdu was originally known as 'Zaban-e-Hindvi' because its grammatical structure is similar to that of Hindi.**

**(b) Architecture— The fusion of two cultures is more profound in the field of architecture. Though the Indian and Islamic systems of art were fundamentally different in their ideas and techniques, they were mingled together to give rise to a new type of Indo-Islamic architecture.**

**The significant features adopted by the two from each other were the following:**

- (i) The Islamic architecture added to the Indian architecture the special characteristics of spaciousness, massiveness, majesty and width.**
- (ii) In the sphere of decoration, the Turks avoided representation of human and animal figures in the buildings. Instead, they used geometrical and floral designs, combining them with panels of inscriptions containing verses from the Holy Quran. They also borrowed Indian motifs 'like swastika, bell, lotus, etc.**

---

**Q2. With reference to Sufism, write short notes on the**

- (a) Devotion to God**
- (b) Caste distinctions**
- (c) Unity of all religions**

**Ans. (a) Sufism preached religious tolerance, brotherhood and oneness of God. In spite of the different rules of various religions, the ultimate aim is to reach the God. So earnest devotion to God is essential.**

**(b) Equality and brotherhood of all human beings irrespective of caste, colour, creed and religion.**

**(c) Sufism believed in unity of all religions, because every religion points out the ultimate aim to reach the God and get his blessings.**

**Q3. Summarize the impact of Bhakti movement with regard to :**

- (a) Equality of all human beings.**
- (b) Fostering unity and harmony between different communities.**
- (c) Promoting regional languages and devotional literature.**

**Ans. (a) All are equal before God. Dignity of man depends on his actions. Universal brotherhood was the aim of Bhakti movement.**

**(b) All Hindus and Muslims devoted Sufi saints. People respected and followed the teachings of Sufi saints like, Kabir, Rahim etc. and worshipped the works of Tulsidas and Surdas. The songs of Mirabai were cherished by Hindus and Muslims too. Akbar also went to hear the devotional songs of Mirabai.**

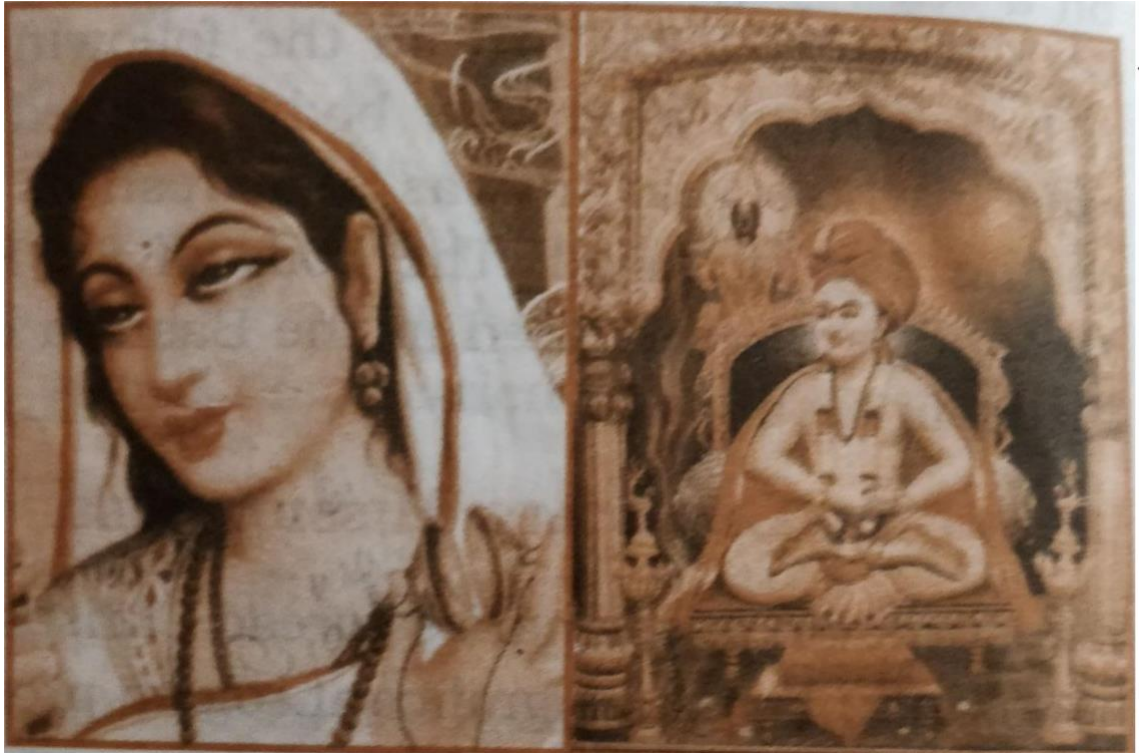
**(c) The Bhakti saints preached in the language of the people. Languages such as Hindi, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Oriya became popular. Among important literary works of this period were Ramcharit Manas by Tulsidas, Gurmukhi literature of the Sikh Gurus and the Vaishnava literature in Bengal.**

**The teachings of Kabir, Guru Nanak, Ravidas helped reform Indian society. They tried to evolve a new social Order by following the principle of equality and by denouncing caste distinctions. By exposing the futility of empty rituals, they did away, with the domination of priests. Thus, the Bhakti movements brought in social changes.**



---

**Q3. With reference to the given pictures, answer the following:**



**(a) Name the Bhakti Saints given in the pictures. Where were they born?**

**Ans .Mirabai was the Rajasthani princess of Mewar who lived during the time of Mughal ruler Akbar. Mirabai the only daughter of a Rajput noble and was married to Bhoja Raj, the heir apparent of Rana Sanga of Mewar. She renounced the world and became a devotee of Lord Krishna. Sant Jnaneshwar : Jnaneshwar or Dnyaneshwar was a 13th century saint, poet and philosopher from Maharashtra. He was the second of the four children of Vithalpant and Rukmabhai.**

---

**(b) Mention any two teachings of each of these two saints.**

**Ans. Teachings of Mirabai :** A devotee of Lord Krishna since childhood, she continued to devote her whole time to the Lord's worship even after her marriage. She, in her devotional songs says, "People say, Mira has gone mad. I have myself become the eternal maid-servant of my Narayana." Her message was : "There is but one means to experience Lord's Divine Presence—that is Bhakti. " **Teaching of Sant Jnaneswar :** His teachings invoked great devotion in common people and his followers walk hundreds of kilometers to the holy place of Pandharpur, to worship Lord Vitthal, form of Hari. In his famous works, known as Abhangas, Namdev has given a graphic description of Sant Jnaneswar's visit to the holy places.

**(c) How did the Sufi and the Bhakti movements foster the growth of Indo-Islamic culture?**

**Ans. Role of Sufism:**

**(i) It fostered the feelings of Hindu-Muslim unity.**

**(ii) Sufism made its influence on the poets of the period like Amir Khusro and Malik Muhammed Jayasi, who composed poems in Persian and Hindi in praise of Sufi principles.**

**Role of Bhakti Movement:**

**i) Bhakti saints preached universal brotherhood and emphasized equality of all men.**

**ii) The Bhakti saints preached in the language of the people. Languages such as Hindi, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Oriya became Popular. Among important literary works of this period were Ramcharit Manas by Tulsidas, Gurmukhi literature of the Sikh Gurus and the Vaishnava literature in Bengal.**

## CHAPTER – 11 THE MODERN AGE IN EUROPE – RENAISSANCE

**Q1. What is meant by the term 'Renaissance' ?**

**Ans. The term 'Renaissance' means rebirth or revival. It stands for a complex transitional movement in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in the 14<sup>th</sup> century in Italy and lasting till 17<sup>th</sup> century.**

**Q2. Mention any two causes of the Renaissance**

**Ans. - Capture of Constantinople  
-Decline of Feudalism**

**Q3. What role did the victory of the Turks over Constantinople play in the rise of Renaissance?**

---

**Ans.** Constantinople was a centre of Greek and Roman cultures. It had the valuable manuscripts of the Greek and Roman writers. Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks in 1453. Many Greek and Roman scholars were forced to shift to Rome and to other parts of Europe with their manuscripts. These scholars were geniuses. Wherever they went they spread new spirit and ideas. In this way they revived the interest of the people in the study of Greek philosophy, science, art and literature. The revival of learning of Greek classics paved the way for the Renaissance.

**Q4.** How did the decline of feudalism contribute to the rise of Renaissance?

**Ans.** Due to feudalism, the society had a graded organization in which there was hardly any chance for social mobility and progress. Decline of feudalism in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries provided an impetus to free thinking. The peace and freedom that prevailed after the decline of feudalism favoured the growth of New Learning. It led to the new developments in the spheres of art, literature, philosophy and science and contributed to the rise of Renaissance.

**Q5.** Why did Renaissance begin in Italy? Give two reasons.

**Ans.** The Renaissance first began in Italy and from there it spread to the other parts of the world. This was because of the following reasons :

- i) Italy was the seat of the glorious Roman Empire and all the historical remains and relics of the Roman were found there. Thus attracted a number of scholars and artists.
- ii) The enormous wealth that Italy had accumulated as a result of trade with Renaissance. The wealthy merchants of Italy patronised the artists and literary figures and used their wealth for the revival of classical culture and literature.

**Q6.** How did the invention of the printing press bring in a new awakening in Europe?

**Ans.** The invention of printing press in the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century in Europe made it possible to produce books in large numbers. The printing press spread knowledge far and wide. Scholars found it easier to read than the hand written manuscripts. The press enabled Europe to multiply books and put them within the reach of the people. Printing and distribution of books influenced people's attitude to life and brought about a new awakening of the Europe.

**Q7.** Explain briefly the term 'Humanism'?

---

**Ans.** The word 'Humanism' was derived from the Latin words 'Studia Humanitatis' or the 'studies of mankind' It meant a decisive shift in concern for human as distinct from divine matters.

**Humanism extolled man and stressed his essential dignity. It was centered on the man of flesh and blood with all his earthly joys and sorrows.**

**It opposed religious ascetism. It defended his right to pleasure and the satisfaction of earthly desires and requirements.**

**Q8. Mention two factors that led to the growth of spirit of enquiry among the people of Europe.**

**Ans.** Role of original thinkers: During the medieval age , the church discouraged original thinking .Original thinking could not be suppressed for a long time and certain bold and independent thinkers criticized the church and asked the people to develop their own thinking.

**Crusades : The crusades brought the people of Europe into direct contact with the people of Asia. The crusades brought to Western Europe ideas from the East. It widened their outlook on life and destroyed dogmatic attitude. People began to rely on reason rather than on blind faith.**

**Q9. Mention the impact of the Renaissance in the field of English Literature.**

**Ans.** The most significant impact of Renaissance on literature was the use of local languages, instead of Latin as in the middle ages. There was a change of themes in the literary work. Earlier writers dwelt on spiritual themes including heaven. However, during Renaissance, the authors wrote on man and his problems.

**Q10. How did Renaissance lead to the rise of monarchial form of government in Europe?**

**Ans.** The decline of the authority of the Church and the feudal system strengthened the desire of the people to have peace, security and political stability . Thus they readily provided support to the kings and enhanced the powers of monarchs.

**Q11. Mention any two consequences of geographical explorations.**

**Ans.** The geographical discoveries led to the establishment of trade between Europe and the East. These commercial relations brought prosperity to Europe.

**It also paved the way for the process of colonization of Asia and Africa.**

---

**Q12. Renaissance artists tried to depict life on canvas and stone. With reference to this describes the following:**

**Ans. Progress in the art of Painting:** The Renaissance painters established very high standards and produced some of the greatest paintings of the time. They were able to show their talent without being restricted by the rigid rules of the church. They had a humanistic secular approach and produced highly artistic and life like paintings.

**Q13. Renaissance was a period of intellectual activity. In this context, write short note on:**

**Ans. Copernicus:** Nicolus Copernicus was a mathematician and astronomer, who formulated a model of the universe that placed the sun rather than the earth at the centre of the universe. His book *De revolutionibus orbium celestium* just before his death is regarded as a major event in the history of science , triggering the Copernican Revolution.

**William Shakespeare:** Shakespeare was an English poet, play writer and an actor who is regarded as the greatest writer in the English Language and the world's pre eminent dramatise. He is often called England's national post and the 'Bard of Avon '

Shakespeare's work can transcend culture and history. He appeals to emotions and thoughts that are a part of eternal human nature and therefore , have a universal appeal.

**Question 14.**

**Why is Renaissance known as an Intellectual Movement?**

**Answer:** Renaissance is known as an Intellectual Movement because it brought new developments in the fields of literature, religion, philosophy, politics, art and science. .

**Question 15.**

**Name the country where the scholars took refuge after the siege of Constantinople.**

**Answer:** After the siege of Constantinople, the scholars took refuge in Italy.

**Question 16.**

**Who wrote 'The Prince'? What is its importance?**

**Answer:**

Machiavelli, wrote 'The Prince'. It influenced the polity o that time, suggesting that political matters should be separated from religion.

**Question 17.**

**Name any two literary works of Shakespeare.**

---

**Answer:**

**Shakespeare wrote 38 Plays, more than 150 Sonnets and many Poems. His historical dramas included Richard II, Henry V and Henry VI. He also wrote tragedies, such as Hamlet and Macbeth.**

**Question 18.**

**Mention the names of two celebrated artists of the 16th century?**

**Answer: Leonardo de Vinci and Michael Angelo.**

**Question 19.**

**Mention the contributions of:**

**(a) Leonardo de Vinci.**

**(b) Michelangelo in the field of painting.**

**Answer:**

**(a) Leonardo de Vinci was a great painter and sculptor, he painted famous pictures, 'The Last Supper' and 'Mona Lisa'.**

**(b) Michael Angelo was also a great painter and a sculptor. The ceiling frescoes in the Sistine Chapel in the Papal palace of the Vatican was his masterpiece.**

**Question 20.**

**Name two famous sculptors of Italy.**

**Answer:**

**Lorenzo Ghiberti and Michael Angelo.**

**Question 21**

**Name the finest example of the Renaissance architecture in Rome.**

**Answer:**

**The St. Peter's Church.**

**Question 22.**

**What was the famous theory introduced by Copernicus?**

**Answer:**

**Copernicus was a Polish priest. He introduced the theory that it was not the Sun and the stars that move round the Earth, but it is the Earth that rotates on its axis around the sun.**

**Question 23.**

**Who invented the Telescope?**

**Answer:**

**Italian astronomer Galileo invented the Telescope.**

---

### **Question 24.**

The word 'Renaissance' signifies the freedom-loving thoughts of man. In this context explain the role of

**(a) Original thinkers**

**Answer:**

**(a) During the Medieval Age, the Church discouraged original thinking and called upon scholars to put faith in the Church dogmas. However, original thinking could not be suppressed for a long time and certain bold and independent thinkers criticised the Church and asked the people to develop their own thinking. Thinkers like Roger Bacon, Abelard. Thomas Aquinas revolutionised the thought process**

**(a) Machivelli: He was from Florence. He was a historian who is known as the father of modern political philosophy. In his work, 'The Prince', he dealt with political conditions that prevailed in the Italian states during the close of the 15th and early 16th century. His ideas and suggestions had a profound influence on the minds of political leaders and rulers in those days in Europe. He suggested that political matters should be separated from religion.**

**(b) Shakespeare:**

**The English poet, Chaucer (1340-1400) wrote the enjoyable 'Canterbury Tales'. Shakespeare, the famous English poet and dramatist of 16th century, through his outstanding contribution had elevated English literature to world status. He was the greatest poet and playwright, England had ever produced. John Milton's epic-poetry, 'Paradise Lost' elevated him to be a distinguished poet in England. His great works gave a great impetus to English literature.**

### **Question 25.**

The Renaissance artists tried to put life in canvas and stone. Describe their achievements in the fields of:

**(a) Painting**

**(b) Architecture**

**Answer:**

**(a) Painting: The city of Florence (Italy), produced in the second half of the 15th century very great artists and painters.**

**1. Leonardo de Vinci: Leonardo de Vinci was a great painter, sculptor a great musician and a scientist. 'The last Supper' and 'Mona Lisa' are the great masterpieces of European art. New techniques were adopted in his paintings to give a fine feeling of reality.**

**2. Michael Angelo: He was painter of the first rank and also an outstanding sculptor. The ceiling frescoes in the Sistine Chapel in the papal palace of the Vatican was his masterpiece. His paintings were based on Biblical themes and the Grand Fresco of the 'Last Judgement' is considered the most famous painting in the world.**

**3. Raphael: He was a great artist of the Florentine school and his most celebrated painting was 'Sistine Madonna'. He lived several years in Rome in the service of**



---

Pope, decorating the Vatican and designing the St. Peter's Church. During the early Renaissance period, artists used to have their paintings based on the themes from the Holy Scriptures and covered the walls of churches and palaces, painting scenes depicting Biblical characters and events. With the revival of interest in old Greek and Roman mythology, later artists started painting of the themes from Christian Literature in Greco-Roman Style.

**Question 26.**

**Who is known as the Father of Humanism ?**

**Answer:**

**Petrarch, a great scholar and writer, has been called 'the father of humanism'. His sonnets and lyrics were popular throughout Europe.**

**Question 27.**

**Mention any two factors that led to the growth of the spirit of enquiry among the people of Europe.**

**Answer:**

**The following were the factors which were responsible for the development of the spirit of enquiry:**

**(a) Crusades: The Crusades were the religious expeditionary wars with the goal of restoring the Church's access to holy places in and near Jerusalem. They brought the people of Europe into direct contact with the people of Asia, the Crusades brought to Western Europe ideas from the East. It widened their outlook on life and destroyed dogmatic attitude. People began reason rather than on blind faith.**

**(b) Development of Science: In the age of faith, science had little scope for development. But certain medieval scholars showed a scientific attitude and asked their students to observe things in nature. This brought in many new inventions and discoveries. Development of science created the spirit of enquiry and scientific temper. Roger Bacon contemplated the use of horseless carriages and flying machines. Copernicus proved that the earth moves round the sun. Galileo invented the telescope. These inventions broadened the mental outlook of the people and put an end to the old beliefs and traditions.**

**Question 28.**

**Mention the theory introduced by Copernicus.**

**Answer: Copernicus proved that the earth moves round the sun.**

**Question 29.**

**How did Renaissance lead to the rise of monarchical form of governments in Europe.**

**Answer:**

**Renaissance provided great impetus to the evolution of strong monarchical system of Government in Europe. The decline of the authority of the Church and the feudal system strengthened the desire of the people to have peace, security and political**



---

stability. Thus, they readily provided support to the kings and enhanced the power of monarchs.

**Question 30.**

**Mention two outstanding features of the Renaissance Art.**

**Answer:**

- 1. Remarkable statues of bronze e.g. statue of David by Donatello and 'Pieta' by Michelangelo.**
- 2. Lorenzo Ghiberti in Italy made two pairs of bronze doors for the Baptistery at Florence.**

**Question 31.**

**Mention any two consequences of the geographical explorations.**

**Answer:**

**The navigators of Portugal and Spain played an important part in the geographical explorations.**

**Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks in AD 1453, and so the trade sea-routes between the West and the East were closed. Hence, in search of new sea-routes**

**The following were the main discoveries:**

- 1. Prince Hemy, the navigator of Portugal discovered a f sea-route to Africa.**
- 2. Bartholomew Diaz was successful in reaching the Cape of Good Hope.**
- 3. Vasco-da-Gama sailed as far as India in AD 1498.**
- 4. Columbus discovered America in AD 1492.**

**Question 32.**

**Who wrote "The Canterbury Tales"?**

**Answer:**

**Geoffrey Chaucer wrote "The Canterbury Tales".**

**Question 33.**

**What is the connection between the invention of the printing press and the spirit of Renaissance?**

**Ans. The invention of printing press made the books easily available and cheap, thus, education began to spread among the masses. In other words, printing press facilitated the spirit of Renaissance.**

**Question34.**

**How did Renaissance lead to geographical explorations?**

**Ans. The age of Renaissance fostered a spirit of adventure among the people of Europe to explore unknown distant lands in various parts of the world. Prince Henry became a pioneer in the field of such geographical explorations.**

---

**Question 35.**

**Name any two famous explorers of the Renaissance period.**

**Ans. Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus are the two famous explorers of the Renaissance period.**

**Question 36.**

**Who sailed first across the Atlantic Ocean?**

**Ans. Christopher Columbus was the first to sail across the Atlantic Ocean.**

**Question 37.**

**What was discovered by the following?**

- (a) Bartholomew Diaz**
- (b) Columbus**
- (c) Ferdinand Magellan**

**Ans. (a) Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese, reached the southernmost tip of Africa, which came to be called the 'Cape of Good Hope'.**

**(b) Columbus discovered a new continent known as America.**

**(c) Ferdinand Magellan reached a vast ocean which he called the Pacific Ocean. He landed at the Islands of the Philippines.**

**Question 38**

**Who painted the portrait of 'Mona Lisa'?**

**Ans. Leonardo da Vinci painted the portrait of 'Mona Lisa'.**

**Question 39.**

**What was the impact of Renaissance on literature?**

**Ans. The use of local language instead of Latin.**

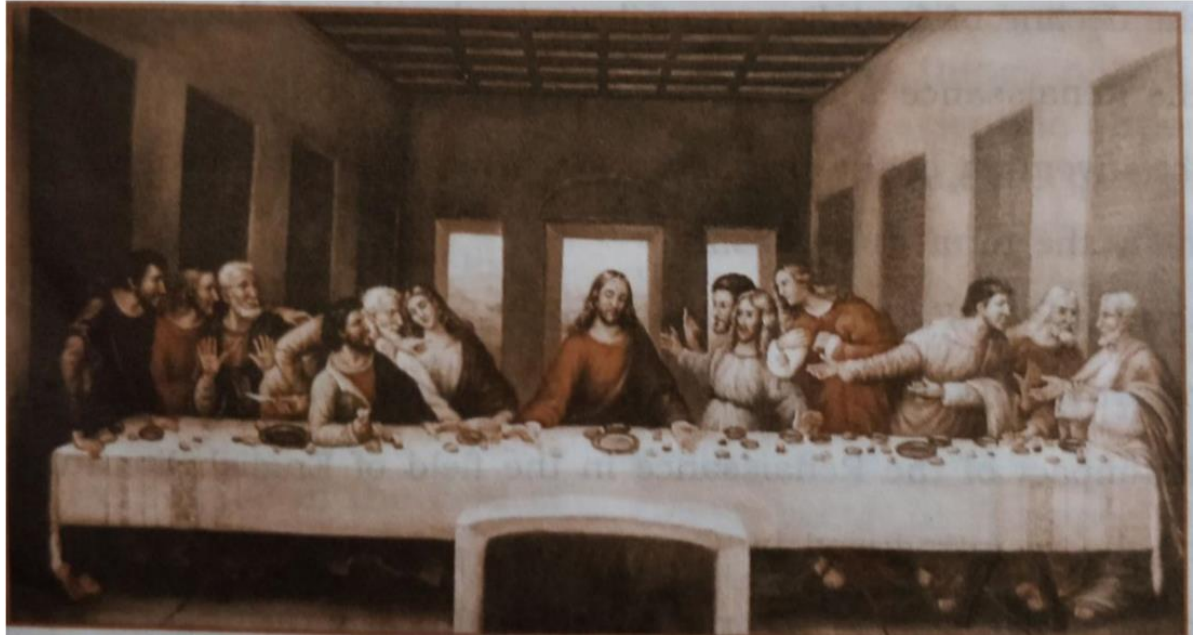
**Question 40.**

**Who is known as the father of humanism?**

**Ans. Petrarch is known as the father of Humanism.**

**Question 41.**

**Study the picture given below and answer the following questions.**



(a) Identify the painting and name the artist who made it.

Ans. The painting is 'The Last Supper' and the painter was Leonardo Da Vinci.

(b) Write short notes on the artist who made this painting.

Ans. Leonardo Da Vinci was a great painter, sculptor, musician and a scientist. Da Vinci received no formal education beyond basic reading, writing and math, but his father appreciated his artistic talent and apprenticed him at around the age of 15 to the sculptor and painter Andrea del Verrocchio, of Florence. For about a decade, Da Vinci refined his painting and sculpting techniques and trained in mechanical arts.

(c) What changes occurred in the style of painting as a result of the Renaissance spirit in Europe?

Ans. The Renaissance painter established very high standards and produced greatest paintings of the time. They were able to show their talent without being restricted by the rigid rules of the Church. They had a humanistic secular approach and produced highly artistic and lifelike paintings.

#### Question 42.

The painting shown in the given picture is of Mona Lisa. In this context, answer the following questions.

- Who painted this?
- To which country did the painter belong? What were his other talents?
- Mention his other outstanding works.
- Why is this painting known as a perfect depiction of beauty?

Ans. (a) Leonardo da Vinci painted the painting of Mona Lisa.



---

**(b)** He belonged to Italy. He was the most multi-talented genius. He was a painter, architect, musician and sculptor.

**(c)** 'The Last Supper' is one of the most famous paintings of Leonardo da Vinci. It is based on a Christian theme of the supper that Christ had with his 12 disciples.

'The Virgin of the Rocks' shows Virgin Mary, Christ and Saint John, the Baptist in a rocky landscape. This painting is an interpretation of the immaculate conception.

**(d)** His painting 'Mona Lisa' is a perfect depiction of beauty and harmony. There is a mild smile on the face with eyes, half closed and half revealing as if she has something to say.

## CHAPTER- 12 THE MODERN AGE IN EUROPE –REFORMATION

**Q1.** What is known as the Reformation ?

**Ans.** Reformation is the name given to a group of religious movements of the 16<sup>th</sup> century launched by the Christians against the various drawbacks of the church and the objectionable practices of the clergyman.

**Q2.** What are known as the indulgences?

**Ans.** Indulgences were letters that remitted punishments of the sinners who bought them, both in this life and after their death.

**Q3.** What is known as the Protestant movement?

**Ans.** In the sixteenth century, a number of movements were launched by the Christians against the various drawbacks of the church and the objectionable practices of the clergymen. These movements which were protested against the Catholic Church is known as Protestant Movement.

**Q4.** How did Luther challenge the authority of the Church?

**Ans.** Martin Luther wrote ninety-five theses or statements dealing with the difference between the beliefs and practices of the Church and nailed them on the church door at Wittenburg .This is how Luther challenged the authority of the church.

**Q5.** What is known as the 'diet of worms'?

---

**Ans. The diet of worms consisted of Council of Princes and high dignataries. It tried the case of Luther and ordered that Luther's writings be burnt and Luther be outlawed.**

**Q6. What role did Henry VIII play in curbing the power of the Pope?**

**Ans. King Henry VIII of England got the church lands and passed an act for the dissolution of the monasteries, whereby small monasteries were closed and their buildings, land and money taken by the crown. By another Act of 1539, larger monasteries were closed. By destroying the monastic system Henry could acquire all its wealth and property, while at the same time removing the influence of the Pope.**

**Q7. What was the Counter Reformation?**

**Ans. In order to restore the credibility of the Catholic Church a large number of dedicated Christians including some Popes introduced certain reforms within the church. This movement was known as the Counter Reformation.**

**Q8. Who were the Protestants? By what other names was Protestantism known?**

**Ans. The reformation movements created a split in the Christian Church between those who continued to remain loyal to the Pope at Rome and those who broke away from the Church at Rome. The former were known as Roman Catholics and the latter as Protestants. The other names of Protestantism were: Calvinism, Presbyterianism, Puritanism and Lutherianism.**

**Q9. Mention any three church practices that caused dissatisfaction among the people.**

**Ans. Pope Leo X issued pardon certificates called Indulgences to those who gave money to build the church. The church offices were given to the highest bidder. This practice came to be known as Simony. All these practices annoyed the rulers as well as the common people. Some of the clergymen lacked proper education and some lived in luxury and neglected their religious duties.**

**Q10. How did New Learning become a factor that led to the reformation?**

**Ans. The spread of new e-learning and spirit of enquiry was developed by Renaissance scholars.**

---

**The Renaissance encouraged spirit of enquiry, developed critical attitude and broadened the mental outlook of man.**

**New Learning led to a secular outlook among people. The common man in Europe looked upon the church taxes with contempt. The changing attitude of people towards the church led to the growth of secular ideas.**

**Q11. What was the role of the Council of Trent in Counter Reformation?**

**Ans. The Council of Trent in Counter Reformation condemned leading an irresponsible religious life.**

**Books which were considered to have had ideas against the Catholic teaching. The Pope was regarded as the head of the Catholic Church and the final interpreter of the Christian doctrine.**

**Question 12.**

**Mention two important causes of the Reformation.**

**Answer:**

**Two important causes of the Reformation are:**

- 1. Evils of the Catholic Church.**
- 2. Financial Burden on People in General.**

**Question 13.**

**How did the Pope Leo X try to collect funds for building St. Peter's Basilica?**

**Answer:**

**The Pope Leo X, tried to collect funds for building St. Peter's Basilica by sending missionaries to sell Indulgences.**

**Question 14.**

**Name the English priest who translated the Holy Bible into English.**

**Answer: Wycliff.**

**Question 15.**

**Who started the revolt against the authority of the Church in Germany?**

**Answer:**

**Martin Luther.**

**Question 16.**

**Why was Martin Luthur Excommunicated from the Church?**

**Answer:**

**Martin Luther was very much against the worldliness of the Pope Leo X, the Clergy and the spiritual emptiness of the Catholic Church. All his resentment provoked the**

---

Pope and he declared Martin Luther as a heretic and sent a letter, warning him that he would be excommunicated from the Church. Martin Luther defiantly burnt the Papal's Bull of Excommunication in the presence of the public at Wittenberg on December 10, 1520, thereby marking his revolt.

**Question 17.**

**Which are the two factions of the Church?**

**Answer:**

**The Roman Catholic and the Protestant.**

**Question 18.**

**Who founded the Society of Jesus?**

**Answer: Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish nobleman founded the Society of Jesus.**

**Question 19.**

**What were the important terms of the peace of Augsburg in 1555?**

**Answer:**

**The important terms of the peace of Augsburg in 1555 were:**

- 1. The ruler will have the right to determine his state-religion.**
- 2. Lutheran subjects in Catholic states in Germany will not be asked to renounce their faith**

**Question 20.**

**What did the Puritans want people to do?**

**Answer:**

**Puritans condemned and prohibited Sale of Indulgences. Seminaries were to be started for imparting education and training to priests. The Church should not charge any fees for conducting religious services; sermons should be preached in the language of the people.**

**Question 21.**

**What is meant by the term 'Nation-State'?**

**Answer:**

**The Nation State refers to a country with well defined natural boundaries, having people with common history, culture and character.**

**Question 22.**

**How Reformation led to the formation of Nation-States in Europe.**

**Answer:**



---

As the Protestant revolt grew in strength, many rulers who wanted to be freed of leading-strings of the Pope sided with Martin Luther or Calvin. Many European kings now declared themselves as Head of the Church as well as of the Government. The kings had already crushed the feudal lords. Now another great rival of the Crown i.e., the Church also submitted to King's authority. That completed the edifice of a National-State.

**Question 23.**

The Movement against the Roman Catholic Church is called the Reformation. Discuss its causes with reference to the following:

- (a) Sale of Indulgences
- (b) Raising Funds to build St. Peter's Basilica

**Answer:**

**(a) Sale of Indulgences:**

Another way of collecting money was the sale of letters which remitted punishment for sin. Those who had money would be made free from doing penance for their sins by buying a Letter of Indulgence. The clergy claimed that those who bought the Indulgences got remission of their sins by God.

(b) Pope Leo X wanted to build St. Peter's Basilica (Church) with the new architectural designs. He sent emissaries to sell Indulgences and to collect funds for the new project. John Tetzel, an agent of the Pope, went to Wittenberg with the mission of raising sums for the building. It provoked Martin Luther.

**Question 24**

. Explain the impact and consequences of the Reformation under the following headings:

- (a) How Reformation led to the formation of Nation-States?
  - (b) How did the rulers of Nation-States work on Mercantilist theories ?
- Answer:**

(a) Reformation gave rise to nationalism, particularly in Germany and England. Rulers declared them as heads of Church and government. Control on the Church caused a common national government within the Nation States.

(b) Mercantilism was a theory that the state should regulate economic activities in order to achieve some national objectives. It should follow the policy of 'Protectionism'. Large nation-states had come into existence in England, France, Spain and Portugal. The rulers of these countries had imposed numerous restrictions on international trade in the national interest. Under the influence of mercantilist theories, the governments encouraged 'Protectionism', which meant protecting home producers from foreign competition by taxing imported goods.

**Question 25.**

**Who was Ulrich Zwingli ?**



---

**Answer: He was a French reformer and declared the Bible as the sole authority for attaining salvation**

**Question 26.**

**Which of the two divisions of the Church prevailed in the Scandanivian countries ?**

**Answer:**

**Two divisions of the Church prevailed in the Scandanivian countries were Protestant Lutheran Church and Roman Catholic Church.**

**Question 27.**

**What were the important terms of the Peace of Augsburg in 1555 ?**

**Answer:**

**The Peace of Augsburg in 1555, in Germany was based on the terms of the spirit of nationalism and strengthened absolute monarchies.**

## **Structured Questions :**

**Question 1. With reference to the Reformation, answer the following:**

- (a) Mention any three Church practices that caused dissatisfaction among the people.**
- (b) How did New Learning become a factor that led to the reformation?**
- (c) Who were the Protestants? By what other names was Protestantism known?**

**Ans. (i) Dissatisfaction with the practices of the Catholic Church : The Catholic Church, during the early medieval period, had become a vast hierarchical organization headed by the Pope in Rome. The Pope was the supreme authority over the entire hierarchy and he exercised this authority directly. Systematic efforts were made to extend the authority of the Church over everyone; high or low. But during the 14th century, people became dissatisfied with some of the Church practices and this dissatisfaction paved the way for Reformation.**

**(ii) Corruption in the Church: Moral decay crept into some areas in the functioning of the Church. Some of the clergymen lacked proper education and some lived in luxury and neglected their religious duties. The priests promised salvation in exchange for fees. They could pronounce a marriage lawful or unlawful. In fact, there were fees for every transaction in life, from birth to death, fees for the peace of the soul and fees for the souls of the people dead long ago. These practices were severely criticized and opposed by the people.**

**(iii) Movement against the Church: Anti-Church movements began in Europe in the middle ages. These movements directed their attacks on the wrong doings of the Church John Wycliffe; an English priest and Oxford professor criticized the worldliness of the Church and some of its practices. He laid emphasis on the Bible**

---

as the sole guide for salvation. The Church ordered his expulsion from the Oxford University where he was teaching. This create dissatisfaction among the scholars.

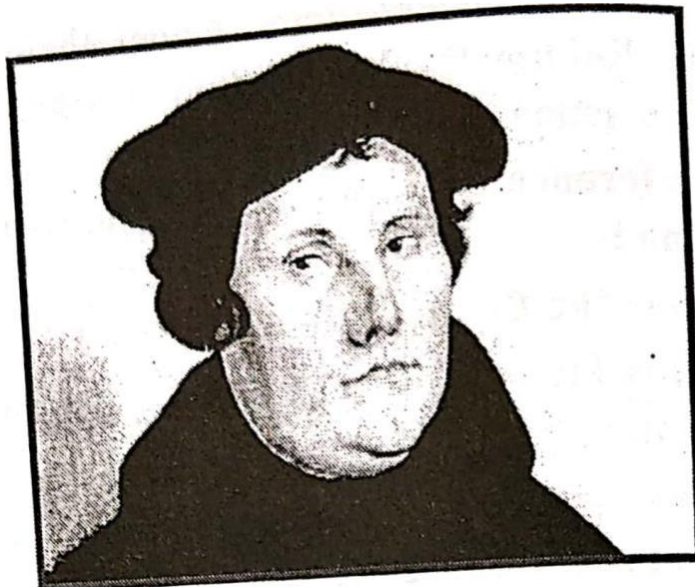
(b) **New Learning:** The spread of new learning and spirit of enquiry was developed by Renaissance scholars. The invention of printing press and the printing of the Bible in vernacular languages brought a new outlook among laymen. The Renaissance encouraged spirit of enquiry, developed critical attitude and broadened the mental outlook of man. The people then began to question everything including the authority of the Pope. They criticized the Church practices, rituals and the lifestyles of some of the clergymen. New learning led to a secular outlook among the people. Nobles and merchants were jealous of the wealth of the Church. The common people in Europe looked upon the Church taxes with contempt. The changing attitude of the people towards the Church led to the growth of secular ideas.

(c) The Christian who broke away from the Church at Rome was known as Protestants. An extreme form of Protestantism was Calvinism. Presbyterianism of Scotland and Puritanism of England were similar to Calvinism in simplicity, strictness and austerity. Although these movements were organized by different people under different names, they are collectively termed as Reformation because they were aimed at reforming the then existing church

(a) 2, What was the role of Saint Francis Xavier in getting more followers of the Roman Catholic Church?

(b) He travelled to China and Japan for the propagation of Christianity. He came to India and worked till his death. His mortal remains are found at the Church of Bom Jesus in old Goa. The selfless and dedicated service rendered by the Jesuits helped in restoring the credibility of the Roman Catholic Church.

Question 2. Study the picture given below and answer the following questions.



- 
- (a) Identify the person in the picture. How did he challenge the church?  
(b) List three contributors of this person towards changing the church in Europe.

**Ans**

(a) The man in picture is Martin Luther. He accused the Church for the sale of indulgences. In 1517, Luther wrote Ninety-five theses or statements dealing with the difference between the beliefs and practices of the Church and nailed them on the church door at Wittenburg. Earlier in 1512, he undertook a pilgrimage to Rome and found that some of the clergymen were living a luxurious life. This made him a strong opponent of the Church.

(b) (i) Luther devoted his time translating the Bible into German and set up an independent church.

(ii) Luther travelled extensively to different parts Europe, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Movement found wide acceptance.

(iii) Lutheranism was recognized as a treaty known as 'The Peace of Augsburg' 9 years after the death of Luther.

## CHAPTER – 13 THE MODERN AGE IN EUROPE – INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

**Q1. What is meant by Industrial revolution?**

**Ans.** Industrial Revolution is the name given to a series of changes that brought about a transition from production by hand to production by machine, from small scale production to large scale production , from hand made goods to machine made goods.

**Q2. What is Capitalism?**

**Ans.** It is a system under which private entrepreneurs have complete freedom to devise and control production and distribution for their own profit.

**Q3. Name four proponents of Capitalism.**

**Ans.** Richard Cantillon ; Adam Smith ; David Ricardo ; Fredrick A Hayek

**Q4. Name four countries where capitalism is predominant economic system .**

**Ans.** The USA; UK ; CANADA ; AUSTRALIA

**Q5. What is Socialism?**

---

**Ans. Socialism refers to the economic system in which the government owns and controls the means of production (as factories) and distribution of goods.**

**Q6. Name four proponents of socialism.**

**Ans. Robert Owen ; Pierre Leroux ; Karl Marx ; Fredrick Engels ; John Stuart Mill**

**Q7. Name four countries where socialism is prevalent.**

**Ans. CHINA ; DENMARK ; FINLAND and SWEDEN**

**Q8. State the difference between Capitalism and Socialism in terms of means of production.**

**Ans.**

<b>CAPITALISM</b>	<b>SOCIALISM</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Here production is for profit useful goods and services are a by-product of pursuing profit.</li><li>- Production decisions are driven by consumer demand. Individuals choose what to consume and this choice leads to more competitions and better products and services.</li><li>- It relies on markets to determine Investments , production and distribution Decisions.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Here production is for useful goods and services are produced specifically for their usefulness.</li><li>- Production decisions are driven more by the state than by consumer demand. These decisions are made on The basis of human consumption needs and economic demands.</li><li>- It relies on planning to determine investment and production decision planning may be centralized or decentralized.</li></ul>

**Question 9**

**Mention the two main features of Capitalism.**

**Ans.**

**Under this system the productive wealth remains in private hands. Therefore, the owners of wealth have exclusive right to the things that belonged to them. The entire**

---

economy is governed by the market forces, i.e., the forces of Demand and Supply. The word Demand here denotes what consumers are willing to consume. The word Supply refers to the quantity in which the producers are able to produce the goods in demand.

**Question 10.**

Name that famous work by Marx and Engels (published in 1848) which marked the advent of Marxism Socialism or Communism.

**Answer:** The 'Communist Manifesto' was published in 1848. It marked the advent of Marxism or 'Scientific Socialism', as they called it. According to Karl Marx and Engels the interests of the capitalists and workers are all the time opposed to each other. They laid stress not he doctrine of Class Struggle. The struggle between the capitalists and the working classes is a ceaseless affair, until the workers have won and a new social system is bom.

**Question 11.**

Name any two prominent leaders of the Socialist Party founded in India in 1934.

**Answer:**

The prominent leaders of the party were Acharya Narendra Dev,'Achyut Patwardhan, Jayaprakash Narayan and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

**Question 12.**

Mention the two main features of Socialism.

**Answer:**

Socialism favors 'collectivism', i.e., collective good or social welfare is of greater value than the good of an individual. Socialism, in addition to Equity, promotes Freedom or civil liberties also. Socialists have been great supporters of civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, freedom to form associations and freedom of religion, etc.The Socialists want to reduce class divisions. In other words, the goal of Socialism is the abolition of private ownership over means of production, such as land, mines, factories etc.

## STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

**Question 1.**

Industrial Revolution in England may be attributed to many factors. What was the role of the following factors:

- (a) Availability of Coal and Iron.
- (b) Improved Transportation.
- (c) A vast Overseas Market

**Answer:**

The role of the given factors in stimulating industrial expansion in England in the 18th Century are described as under:

---

1. **Availability of Coal and Iron:** Coal and Iron was immensely available in England. In the north of England, lay both the coalfields and the deposits of iron. Most factories sprang up in northern regions, which became the most populous part of the country.

2. **Improved Transportation:** In the 18th century, James Watt developed an engine in which the steam was employed to drive the piston backwards and forwards and the piston could be used to turn the wheels. Then came the invention of the railways. Goods and people could now be carried far faster than by previous modes of transport. Plassey (1757), the East India Company compelled our people to sell their goods below the market-rate and purchase the commodities they had brought at very high prices. As England had acquired Canada also, her trade developed considerably. She had now, a big market for her products.

### **Question 2.**

**Describe the differences or dissimilarities between Capitalism and Socialism under the following headings:**

**(a) Private Ownership versus State Ownership**

**(b) Market Economy versus Planned Economy**

### **Answer:**

**(a)** The first and the most important distinction between Capitalism and Socialism is that “the means of production in a Capitalist economy remain in private hands.” (the capitalists or the industrialists). The Socialist thinkers hold that the material resources of the country (land, coal, iron, railways, road- transport, and banks etc.) should be nationalised, i.e., brought under State-control.

**(b)** The spirit of capitalism is Market Economy. The economic life is organised according to the forces of demand and supply. The capitalists produce even those goods which are of no utility for the society. It leads to the wastage of valuable resources. The Socialists, on the other hand, placed too much emphasis on a planned economy.

### **Question 3.**

**When did Industrial Revolution take place?**

**Ans.** Industrial Revolution took place in the second half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

### **Question 4.**

**What were political consequences of Industrial Revolution?**

**Ans.** The following. were the political consequences of Industrial Revolution.

**(a) Colonization**

**(b) Division of world between developed and underdeveloped countries**

**(c) Large-scale migration.**

---

**(d) Workers' movement like chartist movement.**

**Question 5.**

**What were the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution?**

**Ans. The negative effects of the Industrial Revolution were as follows:**

- (a) Shifting of population from villages to cities**
- (b) Large-scale unemployment**
- (c) Exploitation of workers**
- (d) A new form of imperialism called capital imperialism.**

**Question 6**

**In what way did Industrial Revolution break away social order and the family?**

**Ans. Industrial Revolution placed immense resources in the hands of the capitalists who, therefore, gained in social status and also became very influential in politics and government. The spread of education made people less attached to traditional values and encouraged individualism which broke away families and resulted in an increase in family tensions.**

**Question 7.**

**(a) 'Socialism emerged as a reaction to capitalism.' Justify.**

**(b) In what way can it be said that socialist movement was a successful step?**

**Ans. (a) Socialism grew, in the beginning, as a reaction to the excesses of capitalism. It emerged as a completely new doctrine advocated by people like Karl Marx aiming at equitable distribution of wealth as well as state intervention in the economic activity. The capitalist system is marked by inequality in income and wealth, exploitation and mass misery. The socialists took the cause of the workers and tried to save them from the exploitation done by the capitalists.**

**(b) The socialist movement had grown greatly and steadily.**

**Almost all nations of the world have had strong socialist parties.**

**(i) In Britain, the Labour Party for the first time gained an absolute majority in the House of Commons in 1945 and then nationalized a number of programs for workers.**

**(ii) The communist revolution had a great impact on the life of the people.**

**(iii) Socialism now has the connotation for working further for the promotion of a welfare state.**

---

**Question.8. Discuss capitalism under the following heads.**

**(a) Main features of capitalism**

**(b) Impact of capitalism**

- (i) Private Property: Every person has the right to earn and maintain property.**
- (ii) Large scale production**
- (iii) Profit orientation**
- (iv) Competitiveness**
- (v) Prices of commodity were determined by demand and supply method.**
- (vi) Reduce cost of production and thus exploitation of resources and laborers.**
- (vii) Less or no governmental interference in economic activities.**
- (viii) Private ownership of means of production.**
- (ix) Increased gap between the haves and the have-nots.**

**(b) The following was the impact of capitalism.**

- (i) The rise of the capitalism destroyed the traditional system of domestic production**
- (ii) The self-employed craftsmen were not able to earn their livelihood. They had to leave their homes, move to the new industrial towns and work on low wages.**
- (iii) The capitalists had the power of money and enjoyed full freedom to rob and exploit the Poor masses.**
- (iv) The miserable conditions made some thinkers look for new kinds of economic systems which could solve such problems.**
- (iv) Capitalism started dehumanizing the factory works.**

**Question 9. Look at the given picture and answer the following questions.**

**(a) The personality shown in the given picture is Karl Marx. What is he famous for?**



- 
- (b) What does the word socialism mean? Who first used this word?  
(c) Who has been called the 'father of Socialism'?



**Ans. (a) The personality Karl Marx was the most outstanding figure of the whole socialist movement. He is famous for his socialist ideology.**

**(b) Socialism implies that 'the land and other instruments of production shall be used and governed by the people, for the people. In the socialist system everyone would have an opportunity to benefit from the country's wealth. It was Robert Owen who first used the word socialism.**

**(c) Robert Owen has been called the 'father of Socialism'.**

## CIVICS (CHAPTER – 4) ELECTIONS

**Q1. Who appoints the Election Commissioners ?**

**Ans. The Chief Election Commissioner ( CEC ) and the other commissioners are appointed by the President of India. This is done at the behest of the Prime Minister as per Article 74. The Regional Election Commissioners are also appointed by the President in consultation with the Election Commission.**

**Q2. What is the normal term of the Chief Election Commissioner ?**

**Ans The Chief Election Commissioner and the other Commissioners are appointed for a term of 6 years. During this tenure, if they attain the age of 65 years, they shall vacate office on the day of attaining this age.**

---

**Q3. Name two important powers and functions of the Election Commissioner.**

**Ans. Registration and recognition of the political parties: The Election Commission grants recognition to political parties.**

**Allotment of symbols: The Election Commission allots symbols to the recognised political parties and the candidates for elections. The Commission may have some symbols as reserved and other as free.**

**Q4. Name one advisory function of the Election Commission.**

**Ans. The Election Commission also advises the President or the Governors of the state in respect of electoral matters, disqualification of members, election disputes, petitions etc.**

**Q5. Distinguish between two types of elections.**

**Ans. Direct Election:**

- i) People vote directly for their representatives**
- ii) Every adult person holds the right to vote**
- iii) There is a very large body of voters called the electorate**
- iv) Members of legislative assemblies and Members of Lok Sabha are elected directly.**

**Indirect Election :**

- i) People elect their representatives through their elected representatives.**
- ii) Every elected representative holds the right to vote**
- iii) There is a very small body of voters**
- iv) Members of State Legislative Council , Members of Rajya Sabha , President of India and the Vice-President are elected indirectly**

**Q6. What is known as General Election ?**

**Ans. The elections held to elect the members of the Lok Sabha after expiry of the normal term of five years are called the General Elections.**

**Question 7.**

**Name two bodies whose members are elected by Indirect Election.**

**Answer:**

**The Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad (State Legislative Council) are the two bodies, whose members are elected by Indirect Election.**

**Question 8.**

**Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of Direct Election.**

**Answer:**

**Advantage of Direct Election: It stimulates the interest of the people in elections.**

---

**Disadvantage of Direct Election:** The masses, under the influence of emotions or religious leaders, may reject someone who is rational and is able to think clearly.

**Question 9.**

Mention any two techniques of Election Campaign.

**Answer:**

The two techniques of Election Campaign are:

1. Public meetings and rallies are organised.
2. The candidates do door-to-door canvassing

**Question 10**

Mention any two measures that ensure that elections are free and fair in India.

**Answer:**

The two measures that ensure free and fair elections in India are:

1. The Commission sends central observers to sensitive constituencies.
2. The Commission prescribes the code of conduct for the election campaigns.

**Question 11.**

What measures have been taken to ensure Independence of Election Commission?

**Answer:**

The Election Commission's independence is secured by the following provisions:

- (a) The Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from office except in like manner as a judge of the Supreme Court. The other commissioners can not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
- (b) Their conditions of service shall not be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.
- (c) It is the duty of the President or the Governor of a State to make available to the Commission such staff as may be necessary for the conduct of elections.

**Question 12.**

With reference to the powers and functions of the Election Commission, discuss the following:

1. Preparation of the Electoral Roll
2. Recognition of Political Parties
3. Allotment of Symbols

**Answer:**

The given headlines with reference to the powers and functions of the Election commission are discussed below:

(a) Preparation of the Electoral Roll:

The Constitution lays down that there shall be one 'General Electoral Roll' for every territorial constituency. The Lok Sabha or any of the Assemblies may be dissolved before its terms of five years has expired. Therefore, the electoral rolls

---

will have to be kept up-to-date all the time so that the new election may take place without any difficulty.

2. Recognition of Political Parties: The Election Commission grants recognition to the political parties for Election purposes. These national parties are Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC) (Cong. I), the CPI (M), the Communist Party of India (CPI), Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) and Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP).

## CHAPTER – 5 LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT – RURAL

**Q1. Name one difference between the local government and local self government unit.**

**Ans** In local government the administration of a locality is looked after by the officials appointed by the state.  
A local self government is an institution comprising locally elected representatives managing the affairs of the locality and providing them with basic amenities.

**Q2. What is the significance of self government institution ?**

**Ans.** -These institutions provide the foundations on which the entire democratic structure of our country stands.  
-The local institutions provide a training ground for local leadership and to gain necessary experience for undertaking bigger challenges at the state or the national level

-Local people know their problems well and are best judges of their own needs -The local institutions encourage self help and voluntary service and save the state of many unnecessary expenses  
-Local self government institutions gain the support of local communities  
-Through these institutions government can reach ordinary citizens in times of needlike National Emergency.  
-These institutions lessen the burden of workload on state and central government machinery.  
-They facilitate active participation of local people.

**Q3. Name the three tier institutions of the Panchayati Raj System.**

**Ans.** Gram Panchayats at village level  
Panchayat Samiti at block level or middle level  
Zila Parishad at district level

**Q4. What is a Gram Sabha ?**

---

**Ans.** Sabha functions as the general body of the Gram Panchayat. All adult men and women in the village registered as voters are members of the Gram Sabha.

**Q5.** What was the view of Gandhiji on panchayat?

**Ans.** Gandhiji dreamt of every village being a republic having a Panchayati Raj System.

**Q6.** Mention three achievements of the Panchayati Raj System .

**Ans.** i) Gandhiji's dream of every village being a republic has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three – tier Panchayati Raj System  
ii) The ministry of Rural Development has started giving training to members of the Panchayats at all levels in order to implement the rural development programmes under schemes such as Swarnajyoti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY ).  
iii) Panchayati Raj System now ensures effective coordination between government programmes and those of voluntary agencies.

**Q7.** What is Nyaya Panchayat ? Mention two of its functions.

**Ans.** Nyaya Panchayat also called Panchyati Adalat is set up for every three or four Gram Panchayats to ensure quick and inexpensive justice  
i) They ensure quick and inexpensive justice  
ii) They can impose a fine of upto Rs.100

**Q8.** With reference to Gram Panchayat , state the following :

**Ans.** It's composition :

- i) Sarpanch is the head of the Gram Panchayat
- ii) A vice sarpanch from among its own members is elected
- iii) Number of members of the Panchayat is fixed by the state. In most of the States a village panchayat has 5 to 9 members
- iv) One-third of the seats of the Panchayat are reserved for women, Seats are also reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Tribes in proportion their population in the village . The members are elected on the principle of Adult Franchise

**Functions of Gram Panchayat :**

- i) Administrative functions
- ii) All public works and public welfare functions
- iii) Up keep of cremation and burial grounds
- iv) Sanitation , health , setting up of health centres
- v) Providing primary education
- vi) Arranging irrigation facilities
- vii) Registration of births and deaths
- viii) Maintaining records of common village property sale and purchase and land grants

- 
- Social and Economic Functions :**
- i) Construction of guest houses , libraries , marriage halls etc.
  - ii) Organizing regular village fairs and exhibitions
  - iii) Planting of trees , parks , gardens and playgrounds
  - iv) Establishing fair prices shops , cooperation credit societies
  - v) Nyaya Panchayat ensure quick and inexpensive justice

**Q9. How did the panchayats come to be set up on a uniform basis all over the country?**

**Ans.** The constitution 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act 1992 made it clear that a three tier system of local self government would be there. The nomenclature may vary from state to state but the basic structure remains a three tier one.

**Q10. Who is the head of the Panchayat Samiti ? How is he appointed ?**

**Ans.** The Chairperson who is elected from amongst the members of the samiti.

**Q11. State the functions of the Samiti.**

**Ans.** i) to supervise and coordinate the working of Gram Panchayats ii) To conduct higher education  
iii) to provide hospital and health services  
iv) to pay special attention to development of agriculture v) to approve building plans , undertake development works  
vi) to provide drinking water and execute other community development programmes  
vii) to act as a link between the Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad.

**Q12. State the functions of the Zila Parishad.**

**Ans.** i) overseeing all round development work of the district  
ii) its working committee functions as the executive body of the District Board. iii) Supervises the working of the panchayats  
iv) scrutiny of the budget estimates of the Panchayat Samitis is done  
v) it cooperates with and coordinates the working of the Panchayat Samiti vi) advises the state government on all matters relating to Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samitis.

**Question 13.**

**What is meant by Local Self-Government?**

**Answer:**

The local Self-Government stands for an Elected body enjoying certain degree of autonomy and serving as an administrative unit for local affairs.

---

**Question 14.**

What is the Head of a Village Panchayat called?

**Answer:**

The Head of a Village Panchayat is called the Sarpanch.

**Question 15.**

Mention any two Civic functions of a Gram Panchayat.

**Answer:**

Two Civic functions of a Gram Panchayat are:

- (a) Provision of safe drinking-water which involves construction and maintenance of public wells and tanks.
- (b) Health care facilities for which the Panchayats set up dispensaries and health centers.

**Question 16.**

(c)

Why are lawyers not allowed to appear before a Nyaya Panchayat to plead any body's case?

**Answer:**

Lawyers are not allowed to appear before a Nyaya Panchayat to plead any body's case, because, this ensure inexpensive justice to village folks.

**Question 17.**

(d)

Name the intermediate level institution of the Panchayati Raj.

**Answer:**

(e)

The intermediate level institution of the Panchayati Raj is Panchayat Samiti.

**Question 18.**

(f)

Name the highest organ of the Panchayati Raj institutions at the district level.

**Answer:**

(g)

The highest organ of the Panchayati Raj institutions at the district level is Zila Parishad (Top District Level).

**Question 19.**

Mention two major problems which hamper the effective working of Village Panchayats. OR

Mention any two limitations (weaknesses) in efficient working of the Panchayati Raj system.

**Answer:**

Two major problems which hamper the effective working of Village Panchayats are as follows:

1. Domination of Upper Caste Landed Aristocracy.
2. Ignorance, Illiteracy and Poverty of the People.

**Question 20.**

What did the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 provide for in respect of organisation of Panchayats ?

---

**Answer:**

The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to Panchayats and Part IX A relating to Municipalities provide for among other things a uniform and fixed term of 5 years for both the rural and urban local bodies.

**Question 21.**

Who is the head of the Village Panchayat ?

**Answer:**

'Sarpanch' is the head of the Village Panchayat.

**Question 22.**

Under the system of local self-government which local body discharges judicial functions in a rural area?

**Answer:**

Nyaya Panchayats also called Panchayati Adalats. There is usually one such body for every three or four Gram Panchayats. These Panchayats exist only in some states and perform only judicial functions.

**Question 23.**

Who is the head of the Panchayat Samiti ? How is he appointed ?

**Answer:**

The head of the Panchayat Samiti is called Chairman. He is appointed by his own members.

**Question 24.**

Who is the head of local government at the district level?

**Answer:**

Chairperson is the head of local government at the district level.

**Question 25.**

What is Nyaya Panchayat ? Give two functions.

**Answer:**

Nyaya Panchayat also called Panchayati Adalat is set up for every three or four Gram

**Question 26.**

Point out two differences between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

**Answer:**

Both are complementary, as Gram Panchayat is selected by Gram Sabha which functions as the general body of Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayat is a body of a few selected member for the judgement of the local people, while Gram Sabha is a larger body including eminent persons of the villagers



---

**Question 16.**

Briefly state the composition of Zila Parishad.

**Answer:**

Zila Parishad is composed of Deputy Commissioner, BDOs and Chairmen of Deputy Commissioner, MLAs, belonging to the district, including 40-60 members

**Question 27.**

Describe the common features of the three-tier Panchayat Raj System.

**Answer:**

Common features are:

- (a) Member should be a citizen of India and atleast 21 years of age.
- (b) He must be registered voter.
- (c) He should not be a convict. .
- (d) He should not hold any other government service.

**Question 28.**

With reference to the Panchayat Samiti, write short notes on the following:

1. Composition of the Panchayat Samiti.
2. Its functions

**Answer:**

Composition of the Panchayat Samiti:

It has the representatives of Panchayat and some others as its members as given below:

- (a) Sarpanchs of all Panchayats concerned.
- (b) Members of Legislative Assembly of the State from the area.
- (c) Members of Parliament belonging to the area.
- (d) Block Development Officers of the block or the area served by them. Co-opted members (provisional) representing women, Scheduled Castes/Tribes.
- (e) Representatives of Cooperative Societies (only in certain States).  
The Samiti appoints various Standing Committees to undertake specialised works. These committees may have outside members as well.

## CHAPTER –6 LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT – URBAN

**Q1. What is a Municipal corporation? State its composition.**

**Ans.** Municipal Corporation is a local self – government unit in big cities.

**A Municipal Corporation comprises of :**

- i) General council
- ii) The Mayor
- iii) The Standing committee
- iv) A Municipal Commissioner

---

**Q2. State the functions of the Municipal Corporation .**

**Ans. COMPULSORY FUNCTIONS :**

Provision of electricity , water and sewage disposal  
Provision of public health services  
Provision of public conveniences and utilities  
Provision of educational institutions  
Maintenance of records of births and deaths and maintenance of cremation and burial grounds  
Undertaking of public safety and security  
Preparation , publishing and issuing of annual report of the corporation

**OPTIONAL FUNCTIONS :**

Public housing through housing board  
Construction and maintenance of public parks , libraries , theatres etc.  
Establishing and maintaining children homes and orphanages  
Undertaking welfare schemes , organising fairs functions etc.  
Beautification of city

**Q3. What is a Municipal committee ? Name its three wings ?**

**Ans. A Municipal Committee is set up for a town with a population between 20000 to 3 lakhs**

**Its three wings are :**

- i) General body**
- ii) Chairman / President**
- iii) Chief Executive Officer or The Secretary**

**Q4. State the function of the Municipal Committee.**

**Ans. Same as Municipal Corporation**

**Q5. Differentiate between :**

**Ans.**

<b>MUNICIPAL CORPORATION</b>		<b>MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE</b>	
<b>1. These are meant for big cities</b>		<b>1. These are meant for smaller cities</b>	
<b>2. The head is known as 'Mayor'</b>		<b>2. The head is Chairperson /President</b>	
<b>3. It has more powers and sources of revenue</b>		<b>3. Less powers and fewer sources</b>	
<b>4. It deals with the State government directly</b>		<b>4. deals with state government through the district administration</b>	

---

**Question 6.**

Who is elected head of a Municipal Corporation? OR Name the Presiding Officer of a Municipal Corporation.

**Answer:**

The Mayor is elected head of a Municipal Corporation.

**Question 7.**

Mention any two functions of the Mayor of a City Corporation.

**Answer:**

Two functions of the Mayor of a City Corporation are:

1. To preside over the meeting of the Corporation and to regulate the conduct of business in such meetings.
2. To maintain decorum and discipline in the meetings.

**Question 8.**

Who is the Chief Executive (Administrative) Officer of a Municipal Corporation?

**Answer:**

The Chief Executive (Administrative) Officer of a Municipal Corporation is the Municipal Commissioner.

**Question 9.**

Name two local self-governing institution in the urban areas.

**Answer:**

- (b) Town Area Committee
- (c) Cantonment Board.

**Question 10.**

Who is elected Head (or Presiding Officer) of a Municipality?

**Answer:**

The President or Chairman is elected Head (or Presiding Officer) of a Municipality. .

**Question 11.**

Mention any two limitations in efficient working of local self-governments.

**Answer:**

- (c) Unethical Means Adopted in Elections.
- (d) Low Rate of Literacy.

## STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

**Question 1.**

With regard to the Municipal Corporation answer the following questions:

- (a) What is meant by the Municipal Corporation ?
- (b) What are the functions of a Mayor of a Corporation?

---

**Answer:**

(a)

The given questions with regard to the Municipal Corporation are answered as follows:

The Municipal Corporation is “an elected body that is responsible for running the civic affairs of a large city and looking after various needs of the people who live there.” The Constitution lists 18 subjects in the 12th Schedule which the municipal bodies have a duty to be involve with. These include mainly the town planning, roads, water supply, public health, slum improvement and public amenities (street lighting, public parks, public conveniences, etc.)

(b)

The main functions of the Mayor of a Corporation are as follows:

- (a) To preside over the meetings of the Corporation and to regulate the conduct of business in such meetings.
- (b) To maintain decorum and discipline in the meetings.
- (c) To act as the channel of communication between the Corporation and the Government.
- (d) As ‘First Citizen’ of town to receive the foreign dignitaries visiting the city.
- (e) The Mayor has access to all papers and records of the Corporation.
- (f) Despite these powers, the Mayor is merely a figurehead if he is not elected directly by the people. Only a directly elected Mayor would have real power.

**Question 2.**

With regard to a Municipality (Municipal Committee) answer the following questions:

(e) What is meant by a Municipal Committee ?

(f) What are the three Discretionary functions of a Municipal Committee ?

(g) What are the three Obligatory functions of a Municipal Committee ?

**Answer:**

(a)

Municipal Committee is an elected body that is responsible for running the civic affairs of a smaller town or an urban area. It looks after many needs of the people, such as health and sanitation, water supply, fire services, street lighting and urban amenities like parks and playgrounds.

(b)

The Discretionary functions of a Municipal Committee are: establishing libraries and reading rooms, constructing stadiums for sport activity, organising fairs and exhibitions, providing transport facilities and other amenities for people’s convenience.

(c)

Three obligatory function of Municipality include

**Public Health and Sanitation:** The Municipality takes responsibility of maintaining hospitals and dispensaries, cleaning public lanes and preventing the sale of rotten foodstuffs and adulterated milk, etc.

- (a) **Electricity and Water Supply:** It is the duty of the Municipal Committees to provide safe drinking water and electricity for domestic and commercial use.

- 
- (b) Education and Sports: The Municipalities establish primary and secondary schools. They also provide facilities to young boys and girls to develop their aptitude for sports.
- (c) Construction of road and registration of birth and deaths.

**Question 3.**

Define the term 'Urban area

**Answer:**

An urban area is regarded as one which is a town or a city.

**Question 4.**

Who is known as Mayor ? State one of his most important functions ?

**Answer:**

Mayor is selected by the councillors and Aldermen as the representative of the city. One of his functions is to preside over the meetings of the Corporation.

**Question 5.**

Who is the Municipal Commissioner ? How is he appointed?

**Answer:**

The Municipal Commissioner is the Chief Executive of the Corporation. He is appointed by the Governor usually for a term of 5 years.

**Question 6**

What is known as Municipal Committee ? Who is its head?

**Answer:**

Municipal Committee is set up for smaller Towns with a population between 20,000 to 3 lakhs. The Chairperson is its head.

**Question 7**

Who is the Chief Executive Officer of a Municipal Committee?

**Answer:**

Chief Executive officer is an appointee of the State Government. He looks after the administrative wing of the Municipal Committee.

**NB : The Annual Exam Question paper will consist of both 1<sup>st</sup> Term and 2<sup>nd</sup> term syllabus**