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FOR 2019 EXAM

KARNATAKA PUC SOLVED PAPERS 2018

II PUC

HISTORY

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LATEST SYLLABUS

(Issued by Department of PUE, Karnataka for Examination of 2019)

Indian History

Chapter	SYLLABUS	Teaching Hours
01.	**INTRODUCTION** Impact of Geography on Indian History Sources of Indian History	05
02.	**STONE AGE AND METAL AGE** Pre – Historic Period	02
03.	**INDUS CIVILIZATION** Salient Features – The End of the Indus Civilization	04
04.	**ANCIENT PERIOD**	36
	4.1 Vedic culture-Origin-Salient features	04
	4.2 Rise of New Religions – Jainism and Buddhism	04
	4.3 Mauryas – Chandragupta Maurya – Kautilya – Ashoka – Contributions – Shatavanas	04
	4.4 Kushanas – Kanishka – Gandhara Art	02
	4.5 Guptas – Samudra Gupta – Golden Age	04
	4.6 Cholas – Rajaraja Chola I, Rejendra Chola I – Administration	04
	4.7 Vardhanas and Early Chalukyas – Pallavas Cultural Contributions of Chalukyas	06
	4.8 Rashtrakustas – Dhruva – Govinda III – Amoghavarsha – Cultural Contributions	03
	4.9 Later Chalukyas and Hoysalas – contributions	05
05.	**MEDIEVAL PERIOD**	25
	5.1 Delhi Sultanate - Alla-ud-din-khilji-Muhammad bin-Tughlaq- contributions of Delhi Sultanate	06
	5.2 Mughals – Akbar the great – contributions of Mughals	06

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...Contd.

	5.3 Rise of Marathas – Shivaji	**02**
	5.4 Vijayanagara Empire – Krishnadevaraya – cultural contributions – Foreign Accounts – Disintegration of Vijayanagara Empire.	**07**
	5.5 Bahamani and Adil Shahi Sultans	**04**
06.	**SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENT IN MEDIEVAL INDIA :** Acharya Trayas – Basaveshwara – Bhakthi Movement – Sufism	**07**
07.	**MODERN PERIOD** **7.1** Advent of Europeans – Establishment of British supremacy in India	**36** **09**
	7.2 First War of Indian Independence	**03**
	7.3 Impact of British rule on Economy and Education	**03**
	7.4 Socio – religious reform Movement	**04**
	7.5 Mysore – A Model State	**03**
	7.6 Indian National Movement – Role of Karnataka	**11**
	7.7 Unification Movement in Karnataka	**03**
08	**MAP WORK :** Places of Historical Importance	**05**

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INDIAN HISTORY

LATEST BLUEPRINT

Chapters	Knowledge		Understanding		Application		Skill		Total Marks					
	VSA/SA	BDA	VSA/SA	BDA/ETA	BDA	ETA	SA/BDA	ETA	1M	2M	5M	Map	10M	Total
	1/2	5	1/2	5/10	5	10	2/5	10						
1	1				5				1		5			06
2	1								1					01
3	3									2				02
4	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 2, 2, 2, 2			5, 5		10			6	8	10		10	34/27
5	1, 1, 1, 1 2, 2, 2			5 10		10			4	6	5		20	35/23
6	1 2				5				1	2	5			08
7	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 2, 2, 2			5, 5, 5 10					7	6	15		10	38/23
8								16				16		16/10
Q.P. Total	**44**		**50**		**30**		**16**		**20**	**24**	**40**	**16**	**40**	**140**
Max. Marks	**40**		**30**		**20**		**10**		**20**	**20**	**30**	**10**	**20**	**100**

Abbre.

VSA – Very Short Answer
SA – Short Answer
BDA – Brief Descriptive Answer
ETA – Essay Type Answer

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SOLVED PAPER	II PUC March-2018	Indian History Subject Code 21(NS)

Time : 3 hours **Max. Marks : 100**

Instructions :

(1) Write Sl. Nos. of questions correctly.

(2) Visually challenged students need to answer Question No. 31(B) instead of map Question No. 31(A) in Part D.

(3) Answer the questions according to the instructions given for the questions.

PART - A

Answer the following questions in one word or in one sentence each : **10 × 1 = 10**

1. From which language is the word 'India' derived?
2. Name the first Veda.
3. Who is called Adikavi of Kannada?
4. Who was called 'The Parrot of India'?
5. What was the title of Shivaji?
6. Which was the birth place of Shankara Charaya?
7. Who was called 'The Tiger of Mysore'?
8. In which year did the First War of Indian Independence occur?
9. Who was popular as Netaji?
10. Which was the famous work of Alur Venkata Rao?

PART - B

Answer any ten of the following questions in 2 words or 2 sentences each : **10 × 2 = 20**

11. What is the meaning of the term 'Paleolithic'?
12. Mention any two among the –'Trirathnas' of Vardhamana?
13. Who was Kautilya? Which is his famous work?
14. Who erected the Gommateshwara Statue and where?
15. Name any two capitals of Hoysalas.
16. Between whom was the Second Battle of Panipat fought?
17. Mention any two monuments of Adil Shahis of Bijapura.
18. Who were the parents of Madhwa Charya?
19. Between whom was the Battle of Plassey fought?
20. What is Ryotwari System?
21. When and where was the Arya Samaja established?
22. Who signed the Poona Pact?

PART - C

Answer any six of the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each : **6 × 5 = 30**

23. Explain briefly the impact of Geography on Indian History.
24. Describe chief characteristics of the Gandhara School of Art.
25. Describe the village administration of the Cholas.
26. Explain the achievements of Mahmud Gawan.
27. Describe the life and teachings of Ramanuja Charya.
28. Explain the Drain Theory.

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29. Describe the role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the Socio-Religious Movement.

30. Discuss briefly the causes for the rise of Extremism.

PART - D

Answer the following questions as indicated :

31. **(A)** Mark **any five** of the following historical places on the outline map of India provided to you and add an explanatory note on each marked place in **2** sentences. **5 + 5 = 10**

(a) Harappa
(b) Takshasila
(c) Pataliputra
(d) Delhi
(e) Pondicherry
(f) Meerut
(g) Hampi
(h) Dandi

(For Visually Challenged Students only)

(B) Answer the following question in **30** to **40** sentences : **1 × 10 = 10**

(i) Critically examine the administrative experiments of Mohammad bin-Tughluq.

OR

(ii) Briefly explain the Carnatic Wars.

PART - E

Answer any two of the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences each : **2 × 10 = 20**

32. Sketch the life and teachings of Buddha.

33. Describe the achievements of Pulikeshi II.

34. Describe the cultural contributions of the Vijayanagara Empire.

35. Sir. M. Vishweshwaraiah is called the 'Maker of Modern Mysore'. Explain.

PART - F

36. **Match the following :** **5 × 1 = 5**

(1)	Gargi	–	Iron man of India
(2)	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	–	Famous Musician
(3)	Tansen	–	Woman scholar
(4)	Ponna	–	First Chief Minister of the Mysore state
(5)	S. Nijalingappa	–	Ubhaya Kavi Chakravarti

37. **Arrange the following in chronological order :** **5 × 1 = 5**

(1) Quit India Movement
(2) The conference of world religions held at Chicago
(3) Coming of Aryans to India
(4) The Battle of Narmada
(5) Unification of Karnataka.

●●

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SOLUTIONS
As Per Scheme of Valuation
(Issued by Department of PUE, Karnataka)

PART - A

1. Greek **1**
2. Rigveda **1**
3. Pampa **1**
4. Amir Khusrow **1**
5. Chhatrapati **1**
6. Kaladi **1**
7. Tipu Sultan **1**
8. 1857 C.E. **1**
9. Subashchandra Bose **1**
10. Karnataka Gatha Vaibhava **1**

PART - B

11. Paleo-old, Lithic-stone or Old stone or Old Stone Age. **1+1**

12. 1. Right knowledge.
    2. Right faith.
    3. Right conduct. **(Any two) 1 × 2**

13. Kautilya was a famous statesman of ancient India. Arthashasthra. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 1+1**

Detailed Answer :

Kautilya was the royal advisor to the king Chandragupta Maurya of the Maurya Dynasty. Arthashastra is his famous work.

14. Chavundaraya, Shravanabelagola. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 1+1**

Detailed Answer :

Chavundaraya erected the Gomateshwara Statue at Shravanabelagola.

15. Dwarasamudra (Halebeedu), Shashakapura or Sosevuru, Belur. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 1+1**

Detailed Answer :

Two capitals of the Hoysalas :

- Dwarasamudra (Halebeedu)
- Belur
- Bankapura
- Hakkundi **(Any two)**

16. Hemu, the Prime Minister of Bengal and Akbar. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 1+1**

Detailed Answer :

The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu, the Prime Minister of Bengal and Mughal emperor Akbar.

17. Jama Masjid, Ibrahim Roza, Mehtar Mahal, Taj Bawdi, Gol Gumbaz, Bara Kaman, Chand Bawdi, Asar Mahal, Bade Kaman, Anand Mahal. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 1+1**

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Detailed Answer :

Two monuments of Adil Shahis of Bijapura are :

- Jama Masjid
- Ibrahim Roza
- Mehtar Mahal
- Taj Bawdi **(Any two)**

18. Father - Madhyageha Narayana Bhatta, Mother- Vedavathi. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 1+1**

Detailed Answer :

His father's name was Madhyageha Narayana Bhatta and mother's name was Vedavathi.

19. Siraj-ud–Daula and Robert Clive or British. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 1+1**

Detailed Answer :

Battle of Plassey was fought between the ruler of Bengal, Siraj -ud –daula and Robert Clive or British.

20. A system in which the Ryot or cultivators or farmers had to pay the land revenue directly to the East India Company was known as Ryotwari System. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 2**

Detailed Answer :

In Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the Ryot or cultivator was recognized as the owner of the land on the condition that he pays the land revenue regularly to the government at 50% of the total income. This was known as Ryotwari System.

21. Bombay, (Mumbai) 1875 C.E. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 1+1**

Detailed Answer :

Arya Samaj was established at Bombay, (Mumbai) in 1875.C.E.

22. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 1+1**

Detailed Answer :

The Poona Pact was signed between B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.

PART - C

23. The Himalayas, the Northern Plains, the desert, the mountains (the Vindhyas, the Aravalli Range, the Sahyadris, etc) the Deccan Plateau and the Coastline. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5**

Detailed Answer :

Himalayas, the Northern plains, the Desert, and the Mountains have impacted the Indian history in the following ways :

1. The Himalayas protected India from the invaders and the cold winds from North, and have given birth to the ever flowing north Indian rivers.
2. Indian rivers have formed the most fertile Northern Plains, which were cradles of many civilizations and empires. Fertility of land gave richness and prosperity and assured availability of basic necessities. Indus Valley Civilization and Vedic culture developed in this region.
3. The northern passes Khyber and Bolan helped to have commercial and cultural relations with the West and protected India from western attack.
4. The western desert and the dense forests made people hard workers and warlike. The ocean of South once stood as barrier, later served as means of connecting to the rest of the world.
5. The river basins or valleys of North and South influenced the rise and fall of many dynasties and growth of many religious, cultural and commercial centers.
6. Many varieties of rocks and stones have helped the development of architecture like palaces, forts, hill forts and sculpture. The big rocks in the hills have helped in developing cave temples.

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24. **1.** Life size statues of Gautama Buddha were carved. Until then, the Buddhist existence was shown in the form of symbols like lotus, umbrella, etc.

2. Symmetry of the body - muscles and moustaches, natural setting.

3. Folds and turns of the clothes were exhibited with minute care and skill.

4. Ornaments that were carved.

5. Polishing the statues.

6. The specimens were prepared in stone, terracotta and clay.

7. Technique used in making the statues was Greek but, the idea, inspiration and personality all were Indian.

(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5

Detailed Answer :

Chief characteristics of Gandhara School of Art are as follows :

1. In this school of art, the life size statues of Gautama Buddha were carved. Until then, the Buddhist existence was shown in the form of symbols like lotus, umbrella, etc.

2. While carving the statues, utmost care was given to the symmetry of the body including the muscles and moustaches, which were shown in the natural settings.

3. In the specimens of the craftsmanship of this art, the folds and turns of the clothes were exhibited with minute care and skills.

4. In this art, the ornaments that were carved on the statues received much attention, which added to the physical beauty of the statue.

5. The specimens were mostly prepared on stone, terracotta and clay.

6. Polishing the statues was an important feature of this art.

7. The technique used in making the statues was Greek, but the idea, inspiration and personality were all Indian.

25. Village autonomy – Uttarameruru inscription of Paratanka I - Kuduvalai system(Lucky Draw) committees-Variyam-Variya Perumakkal.

QUALIFICATIONS :

1. The candidate should possess a minimum ½ acre of taxable land.

2. Should reside in his own house built on his own site.

3. Should be more than 35 years and less than 70 years of age.

4. Should possess knowledge of Vedas, Brahmanakas and Commerce.

5. Should possess good character.

DISQUALIFICATIONS :

1. If he is a member of any committee continuously for the previous 3 years.

2. In the committee, who do not submit accounts and his close relatives.

3. Wicked,cheat,alcoholic,thieves,accused of murdering Brahmins and committing adultery.

(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5

Detailed Answer :

The Village Administration of the Cholas was as follows :

1. Village administration was looked after by elected representatives who were elected through Kuduvalai (lucky draw) System.

2. The names of the candidates were written on palm leaves and put in a pot and a small boy picked a leaf in presence of the villagers. Thus, representatives were elected.

3. Annual Committee, Garden Committee and Tank Bund Committee were called "Variyam" and worked for 360 days.

4. Elected representatives were called 'Variya Perumakkal' and worked in these committees.

5. Village committees protected village property, temples, lakes, etc., and collected taxes.

6. The central administration did not interfered in the village administration unnecessarily.

26. **Mahmud Gawan (1463-1481 C.E.) :**

He was appointed as the Chief Minister by Mohammad Shah III.

ACHIEVEMENTS :

1. Hubli, Belagavi and Goa region conquered from the Vijayanagara Empire.

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2. Treaty with the Sultan of Malwa.
3. Conquered Rajamahendri and Kondavidu regions of Odisha.
4. Provinces increased from four to eight for the convenience of administration.'Tarafs'.
5. Land was surveyed and the revenue was fixed. The collection of revenue was only in cash.
6. Madarasa at Bidar-3000 manuscripts collected from all over the world. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5**

Detailed Answer :

Mahmud Gawan was the Prime Minister of Mohammad Shah - III. His list of achievements is as follows :

1. He was a successful military general. He conquered Hubli, Belagavi and Goa from the Vijayanagara Empire.
2. He made treaty with the Sultan of Malwa and established political stability.
3. He conquered Rajamahendri and Kondavidu regions of Odisha.
4. Provinces were increased from four to eight for the convenience of administration and were called 'Tarafs'.
5. He promoted agricultural activities and improved the land revenue system. Land was surveyed and revenue was fixed. The collection of revenue was only in cash.
6. He built Madarsa at Bidar which had 36 rooms.
7. He built a library, where he collected 3000 manuscripts from all over the world.

27. Ramanuja Charya(1017-1137 C.E.) :

Birth - 1017 C.E.

Birth Place - Sri Perambadur.

Father - Keshva Somayaji.

Mother - Kantimati.

Guru (teacher) - Yadhava Prakasha

Wife - Tangamma

The head of Srirangam Mutt - Came to Karnataka - established a vaishnavamatha at Melukote. Died in 1137 C.E. at the age of 120.

Literary works : Vedantha saara, Vedantha sangraha, Vedantha Sutra, Geetha Bhashya, Sree Bhashya, etc.

Vishistadvaita Philosophy - Bhakti marga - Prapatthi, Acharyaabhimana - Thirukulattar.

(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5

Detailed Answer :

- Ramanuja Charya (1017-1137 C.E.) was born in Sri Perambadur near Chennai.
- His father was Keshva Somayaji, mother was Kantimati and wife was Tangamma. Yadhava Prakasha was his Guru.
- He left his family and became sanyasi. He became head of Srirangam Mutt and popularized Vaishnavism.
- Kulottunga Chola, follower of Shaivism did not liked him. Hence, he came to Karnataka and established a Vaishnavamatha at Melukote. He returned to Tamil Nadu after the death of Kulottunga. He died in 1137 C.E.
- His literary works include "Vedantha Saara", "Vedantha Sangraha", "Vedanta Sutra", "Geetha Bhashya" and "Sree Bhashya".

  Teachings of Ramanuja Charya : Ramanuja was the propounder of Vishistadvaita philosophy. According to Ramanuja, God exists and the World is true. Paramathma is real, independent and permanent. Soul and world are dependent on him.

  There are 2 elements in Ramanuja's Bhaktimarga.

  (i) Prapatthi – absolute surrender to God.

  (ii) Acharyaabhimaana – Subjugation to guru.

  He allowed entry in temples to all the devotees. He called untouchables a "Thirukulattar" or "Shriharikula''.

28. The Drain Theory or the Drain of Wealth-Dadabhai Naoroji.

The flow of Indian wealth and resources to England without getting equal economic and material profit or benefit.

Book- 'Poverty and Un–Biritsh Rule in India'.

A lot of wealth flowed to England in the form of salaries, pensions, interest on loan, taxes and expenditure on administration, etc., and converted India into a source of raw materials and markets. He educated public through speeches and press. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5**

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Detailed Answer :

- 'The Drain Theory' or 'the Drain of Wealth' was given by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- It referred to the flow of Indian wealth and resources to England without getting equal economic and material profit or benefit.
- He wrote a Book-"Poverty and Un-British Rule in India"
- A lot of wealth flowed to England in the form of salaries, pensions, interest on loans, taxes and expenditure on administration, etc.
- India became a source of raw materials and markets for the British.
- He tried to educate the public through speeches and press.

29. Raja Ram Mohan Roy - 'Father of Indian Renaissance' and 'Morning Star of Indian Renaissance'.

- Birth - 1772
- Birth place - Radhanagar
- Father - Ramakanth Roy
- Mother - Tarinidevi
- He was a great scholar and proficient in many languages- Arabic, Latin, Greek, Persian, English, French, Hebrew.
- Deep knowledge- Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sufism.
- Brahma Samaj - 1828 at Calcutta.
- It led a crusade against the practice of sati, polygamy, child marriages, marriages with minor girls, caste system, purdah system, untouchability, use of intoxicants.
- It encouraged inter-caste marriage, widow remarriages, women's education.
- He established English school and Vedanta college at Calcutta.
- Sati Prohibition Act-1829.
- Bengali Journal-Samvad Kaumudi. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5**

Detailed Answer :

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the great Socio-religious reformer. He is called "Father of Indian Renaissance".
- His primary aim was to reform the society and religion. He was born in 1772 at Radhanagar in Bengal. His father was Ramakanth Roy and mother was Tarinidevi.
- He was a great scholar and proficient in many languages like Arabic, Latin, Greek, Persian, English, French and Hebrew. He had a deep knowledge of all the religions - Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Sufism.
- He founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 at Calcutta. He carried on a long struggle against the social evils like the practice of Sati, child marriages, polygamy, untouchability and purdah system.
- He also encouraged intercaste marriages and remarriage of widows.
- He established English school and Vedanta college at Calcutta.
- It was due to his persuasion that Lord William Bentinck abolished Sati in 1829 and declared it a legal offence.
- He also authored a Bengali journal named Samvad Kaumudi.

30.

1. The moderates failed to achieve any result through prayers, petitions and protests.
2. The lethargy of the British Government in handling the famines of 1896-98 and 1899-1901.
3. Lord Curzon introduced Calcutta Corporation Act, Official Secrets Act, Indian Universities Act, Lord Curzon-partitioned Bengal in 1905.
4. The efforts of leaders like Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, etc. Bal Gangadhar Tilak started public celebration of Ganesha festival and Shivaji Jayanthi.
5. International influence : Unification of Italy and Germany- Japan defeated Russia-nationalist movements in Egypt, Turkey, Persia and China. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5**

Detailed Answer :

1. The Moderates failed to achieve any result through their constitutional methods of prayers, petitions and protests. The approach of the Moderates with a foreign invader was termed by the Extremists as "Political Mendinancy".
2. Because of famines, thousands of Indians died. Indians became angry and killed Plague, Commissioner Mr. Rand. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was arrested for murder. This further increased the radical nationalism.
3. Lord Curzon introduced Calcutta Corporation Act, Official Secrets Act, Indian Universities Act and partitioned Bengal into East Bengal (present Bangladesh) and West Bengal to create Hindu-Muslim divide. This gave scope to Extremism.

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4. The efforts of leaders like Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Bal Gangadhar Tilak instilled confidence and self respect among the Indians through Ganesha festival and Shivaji Jayanthi.
5. The Nationalist movement in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, China, etc., influenced the Indians. The defeat of Italy at the hands of the Abyssinians in 1894, the tough fight given by the South African Republics to the British and the Russia by Japan in 1904-05, exploded the myth of European invincibility. They began to think that they too can unite and drive away the British.

PART - D

31. (A) (a) HARAPPA : Important site of the Indus Civilization- on the banks of the river Ravi, Montegomery district of Western Punjab in Pakistan- Dayaram Sahani excavated this site in 1921- the great granary building. **1**

(b) TAKSHASHILA : It is in Pakistan–capital of Gandhara province- Takshashila University- educational center in ancient India- Kautilya was a teacher. **1**

(c) PATALIPUTRA : Presently Patna- capital of Bihar–banks of the river Ganges- capital of the Magadha empire, the Mauryas and the Guptas. **1**

(d) DELHI : Banks of river Yamuna- capital of Delhi Sultanate and also the Mughals- Monuments–Qutb Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, etc. **1**

(e) PONDICHERRY : It is to the South of Madras on the Coromandel Coast. It was the capital of the French in India. **1**

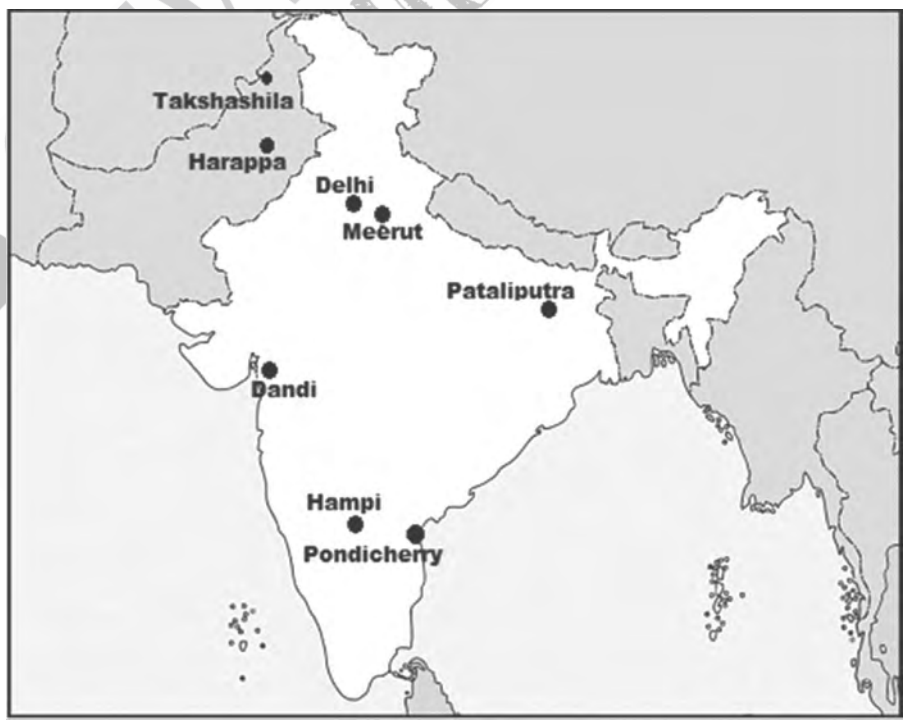
(f) MEERUT : It is in Uttar Pradesh- near Delhi- center of First War of Indian Independence. **1**

(g) HAMPI : Banks of river Tungabhadra in Bellary district- capital of Vijayanagar Empire- monuments - Virupaksha Temple, Vijayavittalaswamy Temple, Stone Chariot, etc. **1**

(h) DANDI : It is on the West coast of Gujarat - Mahatma Gandhi began the Salt Satyagraha Movement. **1**

(Scheme of Valuation, 2018)

Detailed Answer :



Places located - Harappa, Takshashila, Delhi, Meerut, Pataliputra, Dandi, Hampi, Pondicherry.

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(A) (a) HARAPPA : It was an important site of the Indus Civilization located on the banks of the river Ravi, Montegomery district of Western Punjab in Pakistan. Dayaram Sahani excavated this site in 1921. The great granary building was found here.

(b) TAKSHASHILA : It is located in Pakistan, capital of Gandhara province. Takshashila University, an educational center in ancient India. The great Kautilya taught at this university.

(c) PATALIPUTRA : It is presently known as Patna, capital of Bihar and is situated on the banks of the river Ganges. It was the capital of the Magadha Empire, the Mauryas and the Guptas.

(d) DELHI : It was located on the banks of river Yamuna and was the capital of Delhi Sultanate and also the Mughals. Popular and historically significant monuments like Qutb Minar, Red Fort, and Jama Masjid are located here.

(e) PONDICHERRY : It is located to the South of Madras on the Coromandel Coast. It was the capital of the French in India.

(f) MEERUT : It is located in Uttar Pradesh near Delhi and was also the center of the First War of Indian Independence.

(g) HAMPI : It is located on the banks of river Tungabhadra in Bellary district, capital of Vijayanagar Empire. Famous monuments like Virupaksha Temple, Vijaya Vittala Swamy Temple, and Stone Chariot are situated in this city.

(h) DANDI : It is located on the west coast of Gujarat. Mahatma Gandhi began the historical Salt Satyagraha movement from Dandi.

31. (B) Mohammad bin-Tughlaq (1325-1351 CE)-outstanding ruler of the Tughlaq Dynasty-Military campaign Administrative Experiments (Reforms)

1. Increase of taxes in the Doab.
2. Transfer of Capital(1327 CE).
3. Token Currency Reforms(1329-32 C.E.).
4. Compound of contradictions. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 10**

OR

Carnatic Wars :

1. England and France were competitors for establishing colonies in America and India.
2. First Carnatic War(1746-1748) : Question of Austrian succession- Aix-la-Chapelle Treaty.
3. Second Carnatic War(1748-1754) : Civil wars of succession for Arcot and Hyderabad- Treaty of Pondicherry.
4. Third Carnatic War(1758-1763): Seven years war in Europe- Count–De-Lally Battle of Wandiwash in 1760. The French were completely defeated - Treaty of Paris. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 10**

Detailed Answer :

(B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was a famous Sultan of the Tughlaq Dynasty, who ruled from 1325-1351 C.E. He was a learned scholar, an excellent speaker, a talented calligraphist and he possessed sound knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, philosophy and logic.

He did some experiments for good which were well meant but, they were ill planned and badly executed, which gave him a reputation of being "A mixture of opposites". These experiments are as follows :

Increase of Taxes in the Doab :

- The area between rivers Ganges and Yamuna (Doab) being very fertile, Sultan increased taxes on Doab area to enhance revenues of the empire.
- It was a practical decision but was implemented at the wrong time.
- But due to lack of rainfall farmers were unable to pay, they were ruthlessly punished. This measure made the Sultan very unpopular.

Transfer of Capital (1377 C.E.)

- Sultan shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatabad to safeguard from invaders and to establish capital in the centre of empire.

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- He desired to shift entire population. The reasons for the move were very practical but method adopted was impractical.
- The entire population of Delhi travelled to Daulatabad (1120 km) passing through dense forest, diseases, dacoit attacks, hunger, etc., resulting in death and suffering of people.
- Realizing that he had made mistake, Sultan ordered all people to march back to Delhi again causing many more casualties.
- This incident made him highly unpopular.

Token Currency Reforms :

- For saving precious metals like gold and silver, copper coins were issued, which had the same value as the silver tanka.
- Minting the copper coins was not retained as a monopoly of the government. Hence, empire was flooded with thousands of counterfeit coins.
- Copper coins lost their value as a medium of exchange. Trade suffered a lot.
- People were asked to exchange copper coins with silver and gold coins.
- The royal treasury became empty. Thus, the currency reforms of Sultan utterly failed.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was an outstanding ruler of Tughlaq Dynasty. But his polices were ill planned and badly executed, which gave him the reputation of being" A mixture of opposites".

OR

The Carnatic Wars were a series of military conflicts in the middle of the 18th century in India. The conflicts involved numerous nominally independent rulers and their vassals, struggles for succession and territory, and included a diplomatic and military struggle between the French East India Company and the British East India Company.

The First Carnatic War (1746-1748) :

- It took place between between England and France, over the question of Austrian succession.
- The English sought help from the Nawab of Carnatic (Arcot) Anwaruddin Khan.
- The Nawab asked the French to return Madras to the British. Dupleix tried convincing the Nawab unsuccessfully that Madras would be handed over to him at a later stage.
- Then, the Nawab sent a huge army to fight the French forces. This army was defeated by the relatively small number of French forces in Mylapore (modern day Chennai) in 1746.
- The war ended in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, also called the Treaty of Aachen.

Second Carnatic War(1748-1754) :

- It took place between Muhammad Ali and Chanda Sahib (for the Nawabship of the Carnatic or Arcot) and Muzaffar Jung and Nasir Jung (for the post of the Nizam of Hyderabad).
- Each claimant was supported either by the British or the French.
- Muzaffar Jung became Hyderabad's Nizam. Muhammad Ali became the Nawab of the Carnatic.
- The war ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754.

Third Carnatic War(1756-1763) :

- The seven years (1756–1763) war fought between the French and the British in Europe, was the cause of the war.
- After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the British forces wrested Chandannagar (in Bengal) from the French.The French, under Count de Lally captured Fort St. George and attacked the English to acquire Madras.
- But he was defeated by English forces under Sir Eyre Coote in the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.
- The French lost their Indian possessions including Pondicherry, Mahe, Gingee and Karaikal to the British.
- The war ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

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PART - E

32. Gautama Buddha- founder of Buddhism

- Birth- 563(BCE)
- Early name- Siddhartha
- Birth place- Lumbini Garden
- Parents- King Shuddhodhana and Queen Mayadevi.
- Brought up by his aunt Mahaprajapati Gautami.
- Wife- Yashodhara.
- Son- Rahula.
- 'The Great Renunciation'- The four sights.
- Enlightenment- Pipal tree at Gaya - 'Buddha'- 'Thathagatha'- first sermon-Deer Park near Saranath- Dharma Chakra Pravarthana.
- Parinirvana at Kushinagara - 'The Light of Asia'
- Teachings of Buddha:
  (i) Four basic principles.
  (ii) Four noble truths.
  (iii) Asthangamarga. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 10**

Detailed Answer :

- Gautam Buddha the founder of "Buddhism" was born at Lumbini Garden in 563 BCE. His father was King Shuddhodhana and mother was Queen Mayadevi. His wife's name was Yashodhara and son's name was Rahula. He was brought up by his aunt Mahaprajapati Gautami.
- One day he saw an old man, a sickman, a funeral procession and a sage. After seeing this, he decided to renounce the worldly life. This event is known as "The Great Renunciation."
- He attained enlightenment under a pipal tree at Gaya at the age of 35 and came to be known as "Buddha" meaning the enlightened one.
- He delivered his first sermon in Sarnath. It was called "Dharma Chakra Pravarthana" (Turning of the wheel of Dharma). He attained parinirvana at Kushinagara at the age of eighty.
- **Teachings of Buddha :**
  (i) Buddha preached four basic principles such as Satya (truthfullness), Ahimsa (Non-violence), Astheya (Non-stealing)and Brahmacharya (chastity).
  (ii) He preached four noble truths (Arya satyas), which are :
  (a) Worldly life is full of sorrow.
  (b) Desire is the root cause of sorrow.
  (c) When desire ceases, rebirth ceases.
  (d) Desire can be overcome by following :
  (iii) "Asthangamarga" which consists of
  1. Right faith, **2.** Right thought, **3.** Right speech, **4.** Right conduct, **5.** Right effort, **6.** Right meditation, **7.** Right livelihood, **8.** Right mindfullness.

33. Pulikeshi II(609-642 C.E.)- Greatest of the rulers of Chalukyas of Badami

- War between Pulikeshi II and Mangalesha.
- Conquests : Rashtrakutas-Kadambas-Mauryas-Alupas-Gangas.
- Wars in North India : Lata-Malwa-Gurjaras,Jayasimha-head of Gujarat Branch.
- War with Harshavardhana-634 C.E. : War on the banks of river Narmada- Parameshwara.
- Wars in East : Kosala- Kalinga-Vengimandala.
- Chalukya- Pallava conflict-Hieuntsang-Titles-Persian king Khusru II **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 10**

Detailed Answer :

- Pulikeshi II was the greatest ruler of the Chalukyan Dynasty. Pulikeshi's uncle Mangalesha tried to bring his son to power.

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- Pulikeshi II killed Mangalesha and came to the throne in 609 C.E.
- Pulikeshi II defeated Rashtrakuta chiefs, Appayika ran away and Govinda surrendered to him. He won Banavasi, the capital of Kadambas.
- He defeated Mauryas of Konkana, Alypas of South Canara and Gangas of Talakadu. He defeated rulers of Lata (Gujarata), Malwa and Gujaras and appointed his brother as a head of Gujarata branch.
- Pulikeshi II defeated Harshavardhana in 634 C.E. in a war that held on the banks of river Narmada and took title "Parameshwara."
- Rulers of south Kosala and Kalinga surrendered to him. He conquered Vengimandala and appointed his another brother as king of Vengi province.
- Pulikeshi invaded Kanchi and defeated Pallava ruler Mahendra Verman I, which was the beginning of Pallava - Chalukya conflicts. Then he defeated Chola and Chera rulers and received tribute from them.
- Pulikeshi was one of the greatest ruler of Ancient India. Hieuntsang has called Pulikeshi II as a very valiant emperor. His empire extended upto the Narmada (North), Mysore (South), Bay of Bengal (east) and Arabian Sea (west). Persian king Khusru II and Pulikeshi II exchanged ambassadors. Ambassador gave painting to Pulikeshi II, which can be seen in cave no.1 at Ajantha. He had titles like "Dakshinapatheshwara", "Maharaja dhiraja","Parameshwara". "Pruthvivallabha" and " Satyashraya".

34. Religion, literature, art and architecture of the Vijayanagara Period :

1. **RELIGION :** Protection of Hindu religion and cultural – religious tolerance among Hindus, Jains, Muslims- The Vachana Movement - important religious centers - Hampi, Shringeri, Shrishaila, Madurai, Srikalahasti, Srirangam, etc., Religious festivals - Mahanavami, Deepavali, Holi, etc.
2. **Education and Literature :** Agraharas, Mathas and temples played an important role in imparting education. Dhulakshara System of education. Balabodhe - Primary education. Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu and other languages were encouraged.
   - Kannada poets/Scholars and literary works.
   - Sanskrit poets/Scholars and literary works.
   - Telugu poets/Scholars and literary works.
3. **Art and Architectures :** Vijayanagara rulers encouraged art and Architecture.
   - Unique features of Vijayanagara style of architecture.
   - Temples of Vijayanagara – Virupaksha temple, Vijaya Vittala Swamy Temple, Stone chariot, Hajara Ramaswamy, etc. Sculptures. Painting And Fine Arts. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 10**

Detailed Answer :

Religion in Vijayanagara :

- The Vijayanagara Empire protected Hindu religion and culture from invaders. The Sangam ruler encouraged Shaivism and the later ruler encouraged Vaishnavism.
- Religious tolerance existed among Hindus, Jains, Muslims.There were lot of Muslims in Vijayanagara army.
- Devarya II built a Jain Basadi for his wife Bhimadevi. Some important religious Centers were Hampi, Shringeri, Shrishaila, Madurai, Srikalahasti, Srirangam, etc.
- A collection of Vachanas was produced at the time of Vachana movement. Temples were built for worship and mathas for spread of religious principles.
- The important festivals were Mahanavami, Deepawali and Holi.

Literary work in Sanskrit language :

Poets/Scholars	**Literary works**
Madhava-Sayana	— Parasara Madhaviya
Ganga devi	— Veera Kamparayacharitam
Guru Vidyaranya	— Raja Kalanirnaya
Krishnadevaraya	— Jambhavati Kalyanam, Usha Parinayam
In Kannada :	
Tontada Sidhalingeshwara	— Vachanas
Kumaravyasa	— Karanataka Kathamanjari (Gadugina Bharata)
Bhimakavi	— Basava Purana
Kanakadasa	— Mohana Tarangini, Nala Charita, Ramadhanya Charita, Haribhakti Sara.
In Telugu :	
Nachana Somanatha	— Harivamsha

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Srinatha — Kashi Khanda

Krishnadevaraya — Amuktamalyada

Education and Literature : Agraharas, Mathas and temples played an important role in imparting education. Dhulakshara was a system of education in which children learnt to write on dust or sand, alphabets and combinations of consonants with vowels and figures up to hundred, then multiplication tables and multiples of fractional parts by integers, and lastly, tables of money, weights and measures. Balabodhe was a system of primary education. Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu and other languages were encouraged.

Sculptures : Painting And Fine Arts

Architecture : They mixed some features in the Dravidian style and it came to be known as "Vijayanagara style" of architecture. There features are :

(i) Temples consist of Garbhagriha, Sukhanasi, Mahamantapa and Ardhamantapa.

(ii) Walls contain sculpture of God, elephants and horses.

(iii) Kalyana Mantapas for divine wedding and Sangeeta Mantapas for music, dance and drama.

The Lotus Mahal is an excellent example of Indo- Islamic architecture at Hampi. Jalakantheshwara, Ekambaranatha, Shiva, Meenakshi-Surdareshwara, Virupaksha Temple, Vijaya Vittala Swamy Temple, Stone chariot, Hajara Ramaswamy are other important temples.

Fine Arts : Dancing and music were encouraged during this period. Purandaradasa is called "Father of Karnatik music". Bandham Laxminarayana was a dance master. Hampi and Lepakshi is the centre of Vijayanagara paintings. Art of Sculpture developed.

35. Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah (1861-1962)

Architect and Maker of Modern Mysore

Birth : 1861

Birth Palace : Muddenahalli

Father : Shrinivasa Shastri.

Mother : Venkatalakshmamma.

Education : primary education at Chikkaballapura. BA at Central College, Bengaluru. Engineering at Pune. Chief engineer of Mysore - Diwan of Mysore - All round development

1. **Administrative reforms :** The number of members of legislative council was increased from 18 to 24. Village Reform Committees were established- plan for the development of Malnad Region.
2. **Industrial Development :** Industrialize or perish- Iron works - The sandal oil factory at Mysuru-The soap factory- Central Industrial Work Shop- Chrome Tanning Factory- Metal Factor in Bengaluru - Small scale industries- The Mysore Chamber of Commerce and industry- Mysore Bank-1913.
3. **Educational Reforms :** Compulsory primary education- scholarship-Female education-Engineering College at Bengaluru- technical Institute at Mysore- An agricultural college at Hebbal – Mysore University -1916- Kannada Sahitya Parishat-1915.
4. **His other Achievements :** Construction of K.R.S. Dam.

   Railway route : Mysore to Arasikere and Bowringpete to Kolar.
5. **Relief works :** The first World War –relief works by opening fair price shops- fixed selling prices.
6. Literary Works.
7. Sir-title, Bharata Ratna- award. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 10**

Detailed Answer :

Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah is considered "The Maker of Modern Mysore." He was appointed as the Dewan of Mysore in 1912. Mysore witnessed all round development during his Dewanship. Some are as follows :

Administrative Reforms : The number of members of Legislative Council were increased from 18 to 24. Village reform committees were established for the progress of villages.

Industrial Development : "Industrialize or perish" was famous slogan of Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah. Some factors were started such as Iron works, Sandal oil factory and Metal factory. The Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established to support trade and commerce. Some small scale industries such as weaving, pottery, wood work, beedi and agarbatti flourished. The Mysore Bank was founded in 1913 for promotion of industries

Educational Reforms : He introduced primary education and scholarship to encourage education among socially and economically backward classes. Engineering college and technical institute at Mysore were started. He established Mysore university in 1916.

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His other achievements : His greatest achievement was construction of the Krishna Raja Sagara Dam and in 1913 the Mysore-Arasikere and Bowringpete-Kolar railway lines were laid.

Relief works : There was a shortage of foodstuff during First World War (1814-1918). He stopped export of food grains and fixed the selling prices.

After resignation, he continued to take active part in development activities of the state. The Government of India conferred the "Bharat Ratna" award in 1955. He wrote many books such as "A Vision of Prosperous Mysore", "Reconstructing India", "Rapid Development of Industries", "Planned Economy for India", 'Memoirs of My Working Life" (An Autobiography), etc.

PART - F

36. **1.** Gargi — Woman scholar.
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel — Iron man of India.
3. Tansen — Famous musician.
4. Ponna — Ubhaya Kavi Chakravarti.
5. S. Nijalingappa — First Chief Minister of Mysore State. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5**

37. **1.** Coming of Aryans to India.
2. The Battle of Narmada.
3. The Conference of World Religions held at Chicago.
4. Quit India Movement.
5. Unification of Karnataka. **(Scheme of Valuation, 2018) 5**

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