



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

History Assignment, Session 2020-2021

CLASS - XII, Humanities

Topic : Bricks, Beads and Bones (The Harappan Civilisation)

Section - A

MCQ's

- Q.1** Lapis Lazuli was a ...-
- a) Red Stone
 - b) type of grain
 - c) kind of currency
 - d) blue stone
- Q.2** The first professional archaeologist to serve in India as Director of ASI was-
- a) Cunningham
 - b) Marshall
 - c) Wheeler
 - d) Mackenzie
- Q.3** Which of the following Harappan site is not situated in India?
- a) Kalibangan
 - b) Rakhigarhi
 - c) Dholavira
 - d) Shortughai
- Q.4** He had an experience of working in Greece and Crete before coming to India. Identify
- a) Cunningham
 - b) Marshall
 - c) Wheeler
 - d) Mackenzie
- Q.5** Harappan artifacts and settlements indicate--
- a) an urban way of life
 - b) an rural way of life
 - c) nothing is clear
 - d) trade practices
- Q.6** What name was used for Harappan area in the texts of Mesopotamia?
- a) Dilmun
 - b) Magan
 - c) Meluha
 - d) Crete
- Q.7** Modern day Bahrain was mentioned in the texts of Mesopotamia as-
- a) Dilmun
 - b) Magan
 - c) Meluha
 - d) Crete
- Q.8** What was the most distinctive artefact of the Harappan civilisation?
- a) copper mirror
 - b) seal
 - c) terracotta models
 - d) drills
- Q.9** What was the most unique feature of the Harappan civilisation?
- a) Urban centres
 - b) Foreign trade
 - c) Great Bath
 - d) Priest king
- Q.10** What was the most distinctive feature of the Harappan cities?
- a) Houses
 - b) Wells
 - c) Drains
 - d) Absence of temples

True / False

- Q.1** Harappan seal was not made of a stone steatite.
- Q.2** Cholistan belongs to Mature Harappan site.
- Q.3** Harappan Civilisation can be classified in three parts.
- Q.4** Archaeologists have found the evidence of a ploughed field at Lothar.
- Q.5** Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan sites of Punjab and Sind.

- Q.6** Bricks found in Harappan sites were sun dried.
- Q.7** To make the tank of the great bath, water tight cement was used to set bricks on the edges.
- Q.8** Artefacts made up of faience were considered luxurious by archaeologists.
- Q.9** Dholavira was a centre exclusively devoted to craft production.
- Q.10** Nageshwar and Balakot were specialised centres for bead making.

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.1** Harappan seal was made up of a stone called _____.
- Q.2** The time period of _____ is considered as Mature Harappa.
- Q.3** Archaeologists have found evidence of ploughed field at _____ in Rajasthan
- Q.4** Upper part of settlement was known as _____.
- Q.5** Lothal was the Harappan site in Gujarat used as _____.
- Q.6** Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate _____ pattern, intersecting at right angles.
- Q.7** The Great Bath was meant for some kind of a special _____ bath.
- Q.8** The massive pyramids of _____ were contemporary with the Harappan civilisation.
- Q.9** Gujarat is the state having largest Harappan sites in _____.
- Q.10** The Harappan script has not been _____.

Very short answer type questions:

- Q.1** State the main sources of Information for the study of Harappan civilization.
- Q.2** What do you know about the commercial links of the Harappans?
- Q.3** Mention those two principles use by the archaeologists to classify their finds.
- Q.4.** Which Harappan sites have shown evidence of ploughing?
- Q.5** Name a Harappan site in Afghanistan.
- Q.6.** What is grid pattern?
- Q.7** Name the variety of materials used for making beads.
- Q.8** What is a seal?
- Q.9** Who was A. Cunningham?
- Q.10** Write the names of crafts of the people of Chanhudaro.
- Q.11** Explain the terms, 'Saddle querns'.
- Q.12** Name the places from where the various materials were procured:
 - i. Carnelian
 - ii. Lapis Lazuli
 - iii. Steatite
 - iv. Metal (Copper)
 - v. Gold

Short answer type questions :

- i. Streets in Mohenjodaro
- ii. Drainage System
- iii. Houses
- Q.1** "Terracotta figurines and seals throw a light on the religious practices followed by the Harappa people." Discuss.
- Q.2** What were the information do we get from seals which are excavated from the sites of Harappan culture?
- Q.3** List the items of food available to people in Harappan cities.

- Q.4** How do archaeologists trace socio-economic differences in Harappan society? What are the differences that they notice?
- Q.5** Would you agree that the drainage system in harappan cities indicates town planning? Give reasons for your answer.

Section B

Long answer type questions :

- Q.1** How did the Harappan Civilisation come to an end? Discuss.
- Q.2** Describe the main occupations of the Harappan.
- Q.3** What do you know about the different types of food available to the people? What different technology was used for their production? What are the various sources from which we get this information?
- Q.4** What do we know about the government found at various sites of Indus civilization?
- Q.5** Explain the main features of town planning of Indus civilization.
- Q.6** How can you say that Harappan people had a great sense of cleanliness and personal hygiene?
- Q.7** How can you say that the people of Indus civilization believed in Life after Death?
- Q.8** Explain the weights and measures found in Indus civilization? What system was used for large distance exchange what of goods and is the present system?
- Q.9** Write a note on the Indus seals. What do we know about the script? Has it been deciphered or not?
- Q.10** What information do we get about the various kinds of crafts production and their centers, about the different materials used for crafts? What information have we gathered from them?
- Q.11** Explain the sources that tell us that the people of Indus valley maintained relations inter other countries.

Map Work / Project work / Activity :

- Q.1** On an outline map of Indian sub-continent show the following:
Mohenjodero, Harappa, Lothal, Kalibanga, Banawali, Amri

Section C

Source based questions :

Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site : Saddle querns ... are found in considerable numbers ... and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found : those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed "curry stones" by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

- What are the two types of querns?
- What materials were these querns made of?
- Why are they described as 'curry stones'?
- Explain any two ways in which the archaeologists classify finds and one way they determine the function.



History Assignment, Session 2020-2021

CLASS - XII, Humanities

Topic : Kings, Farmers and Towns

Section A

MCQ's

Q.1 Devanampiya means

- a) Son of God c) Pleasant to behold
b) Beloved of the Gods d) Incarnation of God

Q.2 Which of the following statements is true with reference to Mahajanapadas?

- a) They were 18 in number
- b) They had capital cities which were often fortified.
- c) They were monarchies only.
- d) They were located in the Deccan Plateau.

Q.3 Which of the following statements with reference to 'dhamma' is false?

- a) respect towards elder b) treating slaves & servant kindly
c) sacrificing animals in name of religion d) religious tolerance

Q.4 Which of the following statements with reference to Magadha is incorrect?

- a) It had high agricultural produce
- b) Elephants were found in forests in this region
- c) Tungbhadra & its tributaries provided a means of cheap communication
- d) It had rich deposits of iron ore

Q.5 Arthashastra was written by

- a) Harishena b) Megasthenese
c) Kautilya d) Ashoka

Q.6 Study of Inscription is called

- a) Numismatics b) Epigraphy
c) Archaeology d) Palaeography

Q.7 Brahmi & Kharosthi were deciphered by

- a) Cunningham b) James Princep
c) R E M Wheeler d) John Marshall

Q.8 One of the sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan is

- a) Manusmriti b) Rigveda
c) Mahabharata d) Arthashastra

Q.9 The first gold coins in India were issued by

- a) Indo-Greeks b) Guptas
c) Kushanas d) Yaudheyas

Q.10 Which of the following statements with reference to limitations of inscriptions is incorrect?

- a) Sometimes letters are faintly engraved,
- b) not all inscriptions have survived,
- c) all inscriptions have been deciphered,
- d) joys & sorrow of daily existence do not find a mention

True / False

- Q.1 James Prinsep deciphered the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts.
- Q.2 There were all together eighteen Mahajanapadas
- Q.3 Some of the Mahajanapadas were oligarchies.
- Q.4 Bimbisara and Ajatashatru belonged to the Gupta dynasty.
- Q.5 Patna is the modern name of Rajgriha, ancient capital of Mauryan Empire.
- Q.6 Megasthenes was the ambassador in the court of Ashoka.
- Q.7 The first coins to bear the name and images of rulers were issued by the Indo Greeks
- Q.8 The First gold coins were issued by the Satavahanas.
- Q.9 The Lion capital taken from the Sarnath Ashoka Pillar, is the national emblem of India.
- Q.10 Many Kushana rulers adopted the title 'Devputra' or 'son of God'.

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.1 Prayag Prashasti was composed by _____ in the 4th c. CE.
- Q.2 The Jatakas were written in _____ language.
- Q.3 Initially _____ was the capital of Magadh. Later in the 4th c. BCE it was shifted to _____.
- Q.4 Special officers appointed to spread the message of Dhamma were _____.
- Q.5 The mine important for tapping gold in Karnataka was the golden mountain, _____
- Q.6 Colossal statues of _____ rulers have been found in Mathura.
- Q.7 Ashoka Brahmi was deciphered in 1838 by _____.
- Q.8 Inscriptions/literature composed in praise of kings were known as _____.
- Q.9 Prabhavati Gupta was married into the ruling family of _____.
- Q.10 Earliest coins to be minted and used from 6th c. BCE were the _____ coins

Very short answer type questions :

- Q.1 Mention a major development that took place from, sixth century BCE in the sub-continent.
- Q.2 Why do you think rulers would have made arrangements for irrigation?
- Q.3 Write names of any six states of the Mahajanapadas.
- Q.4 Briefly explain the meaning of the term 'Janapada'.
- Q.5 Mention one of the most valuable sources for reconstructing histories of longed distance exchange.
- Q.6 Define Epigraphy.
- Q.7 Who was James Prinsep? Why his name is famous in Indian history as a source person?
- Q.8 Why is six century BCE often considered as a major turning point in Indian history?
- Q.9 Mention one major political difference between Mahajanapadas and Ganas or Sanghas.
- Q.10 Explain the meaning of the concept of Vellalas.
- Q.11 How did the war of Kalinga affect Ashoka?
- Q.12 Who was Megasthenes?
- Q.13 Which dynasties ruled in southern part of India?

Short Answer type questions :

- Q.1 What are the sources from which we get information about Ashoka?
- Q.2 What were the teachings of Ashoka?
- Q.3 Why did Maurya rulers maintain a vast bureaucracy?
- Q.4 Describe the economic measure adopted by the Maurya rulers.
- Q.5 What do you know about the trade guilds?
- Q.6 Describe the economic changes that took place during the period of the Gupta rule.
- Q.7 Describe the salient features of Mahajanapadas.

- Q.8** Discuss in short the history of Pataliputra.
- Q.9** Discuss factors or causes of rise of Magadha as the most powerful kingdom in Mahajanapadas

Section B

Long answer type Questions :

- Q.1** Discuss in about 500 words development of New technologies in agriculture in sub-Indian continent from 6th century BCE to 400 A.D.
- Q.2** Discuss the notions of kingship that developed in the past-Mauryan period.
- Q.3** To what extent were agricultural practices transferred in the period under consideration?
- Q.4** Describe the administrative system of Mauryan Empire.
- Q.5** Explain how the growth and development of crafts and commerce promoted the prosperity of towns in post Maurya times.

Section C

Source based questions :

Life in a small village

The Harshacharita is a biography of Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kanauj (see Map 3), composed in Sanskrit by his court poet, Banabhatta (c. seventh century CE). This is an excerpt from the text, an extremely rare representation of life in a settlement on the outskirts of a forest in the Vindhyas. The outskirts being for the most part forest, many parcels of rice-land, threshing ground and arable land were being apportioned by small farmers it was mainly spade culture .. owing to the difficulty of ploughing the sparsely scattered fields covered with grass, with their few clear spaces, their black soil stiff as black iron ...

There were people moving along with bundles of bark.... countless sacks of plucked flowers,.... loads of flax and hemp bundles, quantities of honey, peacocks' tail features, wreaths of wax, logs, and grass. Village wives hastened en route for neighbouring villages, all intent on thoughts of sale and bearing on their heads baskets filled with various gathered forest fruits.

Questions :

- i. Who wrote Harshacharita?
- ii. Where did Harshavardhana rule?
- iii. Which occupations are mentioned in the biography?



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History Assignment, Session 2020-2021

CLASS - XII, Humanities

Topic : Kingship, Caste and Class

Section A

MCQ's

- Q.1** Mahabharata is a story about a feud between two groups of cousins-
- a) It reinforced the idea of matriliney
 - b) It reinforced the idea of patriliney
 - c) It reinforced the idea of humanism
 - d) It reinforced the idea of Ashokan Dhamma
- Q.2** According to the gotra rules followed by Brahmanas in ancient India-
- a) Two people of the same gotra could not marry
 - b) Two people of the same gotra could marry
 - c) Men were expected to give up their gotra after marriage
 - d) Men were expected to take up their wife's gotra after marriage
- Q.3** The ideal occupation prescribed by the Dharmashastras for the Brahmanas was to-
- a) Study and teach the Vedas
 - b) Engage in warfare
 - c) Servitude
 - d) Engage in pastoralism
- Q.4** Varnas and jatis were determined by-
- a) Marriage
 - b) Assigned by kings
 - c) Birth
 - d) Occupation
- Q.5** According to Manusmriti the 'Chandalas' were given the duty of-
- a) Reciting Vedas
 - b) handling corpses and dead bodies
 - c) Fighting wars
 - d) perform yajnas
- Q.6** Chinese Buddhist monks Fa-Xian and Xuan Zang have written about-
- a) 'Untouchability' being present in ancient India.
 - b) 'Sati' being followed in ancient India.
 - c) Female slaves being present in India.
 - d) Christianity being practised in India.
- Q.7** According to Manusmriti, paternal estate was to divided:-
- a) Equally amongst sons after the death of the parents,
 - b) Equally amongst daughters after the death of the parents,
 - c) Equally amongst the servants after the death of the parents,
 - d) to be given to a trust
- Q.8** Social differences between men and women sharpened in ancient India because of:
- a) Gendered access to property
 - b) Equal access to property
 - c) Biological differences between men and women
 - d) Religious differences between men and women
- Q.9** The original story of Mahabharata was probably composed by :
- a) Sage Valmiki
 - b) Kautilya
 - c) Charioteer bards or sutas
 - d) Megasthenese

Q.10 Excavations at Hastinapur were conducted by:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a) R.D.Banerjee | b) D.R.Sahni |
| c) John Marshall | d) B.B.Lal |

True / False

- Q.1** Kanyadan or the gift if a daughter in marriage was an important religious duty of the father.
- Q.2** The critical edition of Mahabharata was prepared under the leadership of V.S. Sukhtanka.
- Q.3** The Mahabharata describes the feud between the Kauravas and the Pandya dynasty.
- Q.4** Under patriliney, daughters could claim the resources of their fathers.
- Q.5** According to the Brahmanic practice members of the same gotra could not marry.
- Q.6** According to the Brahmanical practice sons were expected to give up their fathers gotra after marriage.
- Q.7** According to the Dharamashastras only kshatriyas could be the kings.
- Q.8** While the number of varnas was fixed at four, there were no restriction on the number of jatis.
- Q.9** Megasthenes Indica laid down the duties of the Chandals.
- Q.10** The author of Kunti O Nishadi is Mahasweta Devi.

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.1** The system of marrying outside the family is called _____.
- Q.2** Sons could claim resources/throne of their father under the system of _____.
- Q.3** The gift of a daughter in marriage is _____.
- Q.4** According to Brahmanical practice two people of the same _____ could not marry.
- Q.5** Dharmashastra recognised as many as _____ forms of marriage.
- Q.6** The title 'Eka Brahama' and destroyer of the pride of kshatriyas was claimed by _____.
- Q.7** The immediate successors of the Mauryan dynasty were _____ and _____.
- Q.8** Eklavya, a forest dweller belonged to the _____ social category.
- Q.9** The Brahmanical theory of jati, like varna, was based on _____.
- Q.10** The _____ (name of the book) warned women against hoarding family property, or even their own valuables, without the husband's permission.

Very short answer type questions :

- Q.1** How many verses does Mahabharata contain?
- Q.2** Who lead the critical edition team of Mahabharata?
- Q.3** What is the difference between Patriliney & Matriliney?
- Q.4** What is Kanyadana?
- Q.5** What is gotra?
- Q.6** Between what time period was Manusmriti compiled?
- Q.7** Who were Mlechchhas?
- Q.8** What is the period of Mahabharata?
- Q.9** Discuss the importance of Mahabharata.
- Q.10** Names some of the cities which became famous during the Mahabharata period.

Short answer type questions :

- Q.1** Discuss briefly the Mahabharata as a source of social history of the sub-continent from 600 BCE to 600 CE.
- Q.2** Discuss in brief the caste mechanism of ancient Indian society.
- Q.3** How could man and women acquire wealth on the basis of Manusmriti. Briefly mention the means of acquiring wealth.
- Q.4** Discuss whether kings in early states were invariably Kshatriyas.
- Q.5** Explain why patriliney may have been particularly important among elite families.

Q.6 Discuss in a short note the condition of women during the period of Mahabharata.

Long answer type questions :

- Q.1** Explain rules and practices related with Kingship in ancient India, specially from 600 BCE to 600 CE.
- Q.2** Explain rules and practices related with marriage system in ancient India 600 BCE to 600 CE.
- Q.3** Discuss whether the Mahabharata could have been the work of a single author.
- Q.4** How important were gender differences in early societies? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q.5** Discuss the evidence that suggests, that Brahmanical prescriptions about kinship and marriage were not universally followed.
- Q.6** Enumerate the merits and demerits of caste system.
- Q.7** Critically discuss the opinion of the different historians about Mahabharata as a historical source.

Section C

Source based questions :

Why kinfolk quarrelled

This is an excerpt from the Adi Parvan (literally, the first section) of the Sanskrit Mahabharata, describing why conflicts arose amongst the Kauravas and Pandavas.⁶

The Kauravas were the sons of Dhritarashtra, and the Pandavas... were their cousins. Since Dhritarashtra was blind, his younger brother Pandu ascended the throne of Hastinapura However, after the premature death of Pandu, Dhritarashtra became king, as the royal princes were still very young. As the princes grew up together, the citizens of Hastinapura began to express their preference for the Pandavas, for they were more capable and virtuous than the Kauravas. This made Duryodhana, the eldest of the Kauravas, jealous. He approached his father and said, "You yourself did not receive the throne, although it fell to you, because of your defect. If the Pandava receives the patrimony from Pandu, his son will surely inherit it in turn, and so will his son, and his. We ourselves with our sons shall be excluded from the royal succession and become of slight regard in the eyes of the world, lord of the earth!" Passages such as these may not have been literally true, but they give us an idea about what those who wrote the text thought. Sometimes, as in this case, they contain conflicting ideas.

Questions :

- i. What does Adi Parvan mean?
- ii. What criteria are suggested for becoming a ruler?
- iii. Why were people in favour of Pandavas as rulers of Hastinapura?
- iv. Who was Duryodhana? What was his concern?

Q.11 Ananda was the disciple of Buddha who persuaded him to include women in Sanghas.

Q.12 Yajurveda-is the collection of hymns in praise of deities like Agni, Indra and Soma

Q.13 Buddha was born at Bodh Gaya.

Q.14 The Begums of Bhopal were responsible for the preservation of Amravati stupa.

- Q.5 Stupas contained bodily remains or objects used by Buddha.
- Q.6 A balcony like structure built over a stupa is known as yasti.
- Q.7 Buddha declared that the world is transient and continuously changing
- Q.8 Buddha asked his followers to follow the Middle Path to attain Nirvana.
- Q.9 The two sects of Buddhism were Hinayana and Mahayana.
- Q.10 The last words of Buddha to his followers were "Be lamp unto yourselves".

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.1 Begums of ----- provided money for the preservation of Sanchi Stupa.
- Q.2 John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on----- to Sultan Jehan.
- Q.3 Between c. 500 and 1000 BCE first written book-----was compiled.
- Q.4 From 1000-500 BCE kings performed two elaborate sacrifices-----&-----
- Q.5 A hut with a pointed roof where travelling mendicants halted and debates conducted was known as -----
- Q.6 Siddhartha was the birth name of ----- .
- Q.7 The first sermon was given by Buddha at -----.
- Q.8 The stupa originated as a simple semi-circular mound of earth called -----.
- Q.9 A story about a generous prince who gave everything to Brahmins and went to live in the forest with his wife and children is written in-----
- Q.10 Buddha attained Nirvana at -----.

Very short answer type questions :

- Q.1 Mention the historical sources related with 600 BC - 600 CE. Give one example also.
- Q.2 Mention name of any four places where we find stupas in the sub-continent.
- Q.3 State the name of regions and countries where message of Buddha spread.
- Q.4 Write the meaning of Ahimsa.
- Q.5 Write the meaning of term Dhamma.
- Q.6 Mention two teachings of Buddha.
- Q.7 Mention two teachings of Mahavira.
- Q.8 State two similarities between Buddhism and Hinduism.
- Q.9 State two differences between Buddhism and Jainism.

Short Answer type questions :

- Q.1 Write a short note on sacrifices performed by the ancient Indian. Why were these rituals considered important?
- Q.2 Write the main characteristics of literary works recorded and produced by the Jain scholars.
- Q.3 Discuss how and why stupas were built?
- Q.4 How do we know about Buddha's teachings?
- Q.5 How did Sanchi survive but not Amaravati?
- Q.6 How was the caste system responsible for the rise of new religions?
- Q.7 Why did the people readily accept Buddhism and Jainism?
- Q.8 Do you think the ideas of the fatalists and meteoricists were different from those of Upanishadic thinkers? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q.9 What were the central teachings of Jainism.
- Q.10 Why do you think the Buddha advised his followers to be lamps unto yourself?

Long Answer type questions :

- Q.1 To what extent does knowledge of Buddhist literature help in understanding the sculpture at Sanchi?
Why did the people begin to oppose the Brahmanical religion.

- Q.3** Buddhism had originated in India but it had not spread as like Jainism has spread in India. Why?
- Q.4** Describe the contribution of Jainism and Buddhims to Indian literature and art.

Section C

Source based questions :

Fatalists and Materialists?

Here is an excerpt from the Sutta Pitaka, describing a conversation between king Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha :

On one occasion King Ajatasattu visited the Buddha and described what another teacher, named Makkhali Gosala, had told him : "Though the wise should hope, by this virtue ... by this penance I will gain karma.... and the fool should by the same means hope to gradually rid himself of his karma, neither of them can do it. Pleasure and pain, measured out as it were, cannot be altered in the course of samsara (transmigration). It can neither be lessened or increased..... just as a ball of string will when thrown unwind to its full length, so fool and wise alike will take their course and make an end of sorrow." And this is what a philosopher named Ajita Kesakambalin taught : "There is no such thing, O king, as alms or sacrifice, or offerings ... there is no such thing as this world or the next

A human being is made up of the four elements. When he dies the earthy in him returns to the earth, the fluid to water, the heat to fire, the windy to air, and his senses pass into space.... The talk of gifts is a doctrine of fools, an empty lie..... fools and wise alike are cut off and perish. They do not survive after death." The first teacher belonged to the tradition of the Ajivikas. They have often been described as fatalists : those who believe that everything is predetermined. The second teacher belonged to the tradition of the Lokayatas, usually described as materialists. Texts from these traditions have not survived, so we know about them only from the works of other traditions.

Questions :

- i. Who was Ajatasattu?
- ii. What did Makkhali Gosala believe in?
- iii. What were the views of Ajita Kesakambalin?
- iv. Who were fatalists? How were they different from Materialists?

**History Assignment, Session 2020-2021**

CLASS - XII, Humanities

Themes in India History (II)

Chapter 5 : Though the Eyes of Travellers

Section A

MCQ's

- Q.1** Which of the following traveller was appointed as the Qazi of Delhi by the Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq?

 - Abdur Razzaq
 - Ibn Battuta
 - Al Biruni
 - Barbosa

Q.2 Which of the following traveller was a physician to Prince Dara Shikoh?

 - Abdur Razzaq
 - Ibn Battuta
 - Al Biruni
 - Bernier

Q.3 Who was the author of 'Kitab ul Hind'?

 - Abdur Razzaq
 - Ibn Battuta
 - Al Biruni
 - Bernier

Q.4 Name the French traveller who visited India 6 times & was fascinated with the trading conditions in India.

 - Tavernier
 - Ibn Battuta
 - Al Biruni
 - Bernier

Q.5 Whose account is often compared with that of Marco Polo?

 - Tavernier
 - Ibn Battuta
 - Al Biruni
 - Bernier

Q.6 Among the following which traveller described Mughal cities as 'camp towns'?

 - Tavernier
 - Ibn Battuta
 - Al Biruni
 - Bernier

Q.7 'Rihla' a book by Ibn Battuta describes--

 - The caste system by looking parallels in other societies.
 - A detailed account of trade and society in South India.
 - About the social & cultural life in the Indian subcontinent in the 14 century.
 - Comparison of Mughal India with European society.

Q.8 'Travels in the Mughal Empire' is an account of which foreign traveller?

 - Tavernier
 - Ibn Battuta
 - Al Biruni
 - Bernier

Q.9 Who dedicated his account to Louis XIV, the king of France?

 - Tavernier
 - Bernier
 - Al Biruni
 - Barbosa

Q.10 Which Sulatn invaded Khwarizm and captured several scholars including Al Biruni?

 - Sultan Mahmud
 - Mohammad Ghorī
 - Sultan Bahram
 - Muhammad bin Tughlaq

True / False

- Q.1** Kitab-ul-Hind was written in Persian.
- Q.2** Francois Bernier was a physician to Prince Dara Shikoh, eldest son of Shah Jahan.

- Q.3** The important work of Ibn Batuta was his book of travels called Kitab-ul-Hind.
- Q.4** Sultan Mahmud attacked Khwarizm and took Al-Biruni to his capital Ghazni
- Q.5** Ibn-Batuta was amazed by the efficiency of the postal system.
- Q.6** Bernier dedicated his major writings to Louis XIV, the king of France.
- Q.7** Dawa and Uluq were two types of postal system.
- Q.8** Al-Beruni spent years in the company of Brahmin priests and scholars learning Sanskrit and studying religion and philosophical texts.
- Q.9** Al-Beruni called Mughal cities as 'Camp towns' which were dependent upon imperial protection for their survival.
- Q.10** The two things that fascinated Ibn-Batuta were coconut and paan.

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.1** Al-Beruni called Mughal cities as _____, which were dependent upon imperial protection for their survival.
- Q.2** Ibn-Battuta reached Sindh, and purchased horses, camels and _____ as gifts for the Sultan
- Q.3** Al-Beruni was born in 973 in _____ in present day Uzbekistan.
- Q.4** Ibn-Battuta described _____ and paan, two kinds of plant produce that were completely unfamiliar to his audience.
- Q.5** The Sultan of Delhi, Muhammad Bin Tughluq appointed Ibn-Battuta as the _____ of Delhi.
- Q.6** The important work of Ibn Battuta was his book of travels, called -----written in Arabic.
- Q.7** Al Beruni's book, -----, written in Arabic is simple and lucid.
- Q.8** The Sultan of Delhi-----ordered Ibn Battuta to proceed to China in 1342 CE.
- Q.9** Francois Bernier in his book -----constantly compared Mughal India with contemporary Europe.
- Q.10** Ibn Battuta reached----- in 1333, travelling from Central Asia.

Very short answer type questions :

- Q.1** Who was Al-Biruni? Name the book written by him.
- Q.2** Who was Ibn Battuta? Name the book written by him.
- Q.3** Who was Francois Bernier? How many years did he spent in India?
- Q.4** What does the word antyaja mean?
- Q.5** Who was Montesquieu?
- Q.6** Name the different kinds of towns.
- Q.7** Who were included in professional classes?

Section B

II. Short answer type questions :

- Q.1** What information is contained in Kitat-ul-Hind?
- Q.2** In what ways were the writings of Bernier different from Ibn Battuta while discussing his travels in India?
- Q.3** What information does Ibn Battuta give about Indian cities? Discuss.
- Q.4** Discuss the system of landownership under the Mughals.
- Q.5** Write a note on slaves, state and labourers in the medieval period.
- Q.6** Discuss the caste-system as mentioned by Al-Biruni.

III. Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q.1.** What were the elements of the practice of sati that drew the attention of Bernier?
- Q.2.** Do you think Ibn Battuta's account is useful in arriving at an understanding of life in contemporary urban centres? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q.3.** Discuss the extent to which Bernier's account enables historians to reconstruct contemporary rural society.

IV. Read this excerpt from Bernier and answer the questions that follow:

Numerous are the instances of handsome pieces of workmanship made by persons destitute of tools, and who can scarcely be said to have received instruction from a master. Sometimes they imitate so perfectly articles of European manufacture that the difference between the original and copy can hardly be discerned. Among other things, the Indians make excellent muskets, and fowling pieces, and such beautiful gold ornaments that it may be doubted if the exquisite workmanship of those articles can be exceeded by any European goldsmith. I have often admired the beauty, softness, and delicacy of their paintings.

- i. Name the crafts mentioned in the passage.
- ii. What reference does he make for Indian crafts persons?
- iii. What does he admire in the Indian paintings?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

History Assignment, Session 2020-2021

CLASS - XII, Humanities

Chapter 6 : Bhakti - Sufi Traditions

Section A

MCQ's

- Q.1** Lord Jagannath was a popular deity by the 12th century in --
a) Pune b) Ajmer
c) Puri d) Allahabad
- Q.2** Andal was associated with which community?
a) Nayanars b) Alvars
c) Jainism d) Buddhism
- Q.3** Which Chola ruler had consecrated the images of Appar, Sambandar & Sundarar in a Shiva temple?
a) Rajaraja Chola b) Rajendra Chola
c) Parantaka I d) Raja Chola
- Q.4** Identify the main belief of Lingayats-
a) The believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.
b) The believe that on death the devotee will be united with Vishnu and will not return to this world.
c) The believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will return to this world.
d) The believe that on death the devotee will be united with Vishnu and will return to this world.
- Q.5** Name the term used to describe the tomb-shrine of the Shaikh(sufi)-
a) Mosque b) Dargah
c) Khanqah d) Mausoleum
- Q.6** Which Chishti Sufi saint is known as 'Garib Nawaz'?
a) Nizammuddin Auliya b) Bakhtiyar kaki
c) Muiniddin Sijzi d) Ganj-i-shakkar
- Q.7** The theme of book 'Padmavat' is-
a) Religious verses b) Love story
c) Murder mystery d) Sayings of saints
- Q.8** According to biographies of Mira Bai, she belongs to-
a) Rajput family from Merta b) Alvar saints
c) Nayanar saints d) Lingayat saints
- Q.9** Which idea was challenged was Lingayats?
a) Idea of caste discrimination b) Idea of singing hymns
c) Idea of temple construction d) Idea of marriage
- Q.10** Which one of the following is a basic principle of Islam?
a) Practice Violence b) Worship Statues
c) Offer prayers five times a day d) Observe celibacy

True / False

- Q.1** Basavanna was a Kshatriya ruler.
- Q.2** The worship of an abstract form of God is known as nirguna bhakti.
- Q.3** Alvars were devotees of Lord Vishnu.

- Q.4 Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti is also known as Garib Nawaz.
 Q.5 Kabeerpanth is a sect of the followers of Kabeer.
 Q.6 Guru Gobind Singh was the founder of Sikhism.
 Q.7 Kabir Bijak contains the verses of Kabir.
 Q.8 Virshaiva was the founder of the Lingayat community.
 Q.9 Akbar was the first king to visit the dargah of Muin-ud-din Chisti.
 Q.10 Zimmi was a group of population following Islam under the Muslim rulers.

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.1 Karaikkal Ammaiyar was a devotee of _____
 Q.2 Lingayats, usually men used to wear a small _____ in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder
 Q.3 During the 16th century, Mughal rulers were to be guided by _____, who were expected to ensure that they ruled according to sharia law
 Q.4 Islamic community offer prayers five times a day, known as _____
 Q.5 Pilgrimage called _____, to tombs of sufi saints is prevalent all over the Muslim world
 Q.6 Kabir Granthavali is associated with the _____ in Rajasthan
 Q.7 Guru Nanak was born in a village called _____ in the predominantly Muslim Punjab
 Q.8 Guru Nanak's hymns called _____ are composed in various languages
 Q.9 Mirabai was married to a prince of the _____ clan of Mewar
 Q.10 Nirguna Bhakti is worship of an ---- form of God.

I. Very short answer type questions :

- Q.1 Name the major deities of the Brahmanical religion.
 Q.2 Who was the main deity of Orissa?
 Q.3 Name the principle duties of Vedic pantheon.
 Q.4 Define Saguna & Nirguna form of worship.
 Q.5 Who were Alvars?
 Q.6 Who were Nayanars?
 Q.7 Define Bhakti.
 Q.8 Name the major anthology composed by the Alvars.
 Q.9 Who started Lingayat tradition?
 Q.10 Define Zimni.
 Q.11 What is Jizya?
 Q.12 Define Zakat.
 Q.13 Define Sufism.
 Q.14 What was silsila?
 Q.15 What is Khangah?
 Q.16 Who was Mirabai?
 Q.17 What is Gurbani?

Section B

II. Short answer type questions :

- Q.1 Discuss the beliefs of the Alvars & Nayanars.
 Q.2 What were the teachings of the Chistis?
 Q.3 Discuss the major beliefs and practices of Sufism.
 Q.4 Discuss the main teachings of Kabir and Guru Nanak.
 Q.5 Discuss the teachings of Islam.

III. Long Answer Type questions

- Q.1 Discuss the ways in which the Alvars, Nayanars and Virashaivas expressed critiques of the caste system.

- Q.2** Describe the major teachings of either Kabir or Baba Guru Nanak, and the ways in which these have been transmitted.
- Q.3** Discuss the major beliefs and practices that characterised Sufism.
- Q.4** Examine how and why rulers tried to establish connections with the traditions of the Nayanars and the sufis.
- Q.4** Analyse, with illustrations, why bhakti and sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages in which to express their opinions.

IV. Source Based Questions:

Here is a composition attributed to Kabir:

Tell me, brother, how can there be No one lord of the world but two? Who led you so astray? God is called by many names: Names like Allah, Ram, Karim, Keshav, Hari, and Hazrat. Gold may be shaped into rings and bangles. Isn't it gold all the same? Distinctions are only words we invent ... Kabir says they are both mistaken. Neither can find the only Ram. One kills the goat, the other cows. They waste their lives in disputation.

- i. What is Kabir's argument against the distinction made between gods of different communities?
- ii. Which types of names does he refer for God?

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

History Assignment - 2020-2021, Semester I, Unit II

Class - XII

Chapter 7 : An Imperial Capital Vijayanagara

Section A

MCQ's

Q.1 The ruins of Hampi were discovered by:

- a) Alexander Greenlaw b) J.F.Fleet
c) Colin Mackenzie d) John Marshall

Q.2 Vijayanagara Empire was established in the year

- a) 1436 b) 1336
c) 1536 d) 1236

Q.3 The rulers of Vijayanagara were known as

- a) Rajas b) Mahanayakas
c) Nayakas d) Rayas

Q.4 Why were the agricultural tracts in Vijayanagara included within the fortified area?

- To ensure proper tax collection
- To avoid starvation during a siege
- To keep an eye on the farmers and labourers
- To reduce the wastge of grains

Q.5 The kudrai chettis were the

- a) Horse merchants b) Elephant merchants
c) Spice merchants d) Grain merchant

Q.6 Pick the correct order of the four dynasties that ruled Vijayanagara

- Sangama, Tuluva, Aravidu and Saluvas
- Saluvas, Sangama, Aravidu and Tuluva
- Saluvas, Tuluva, Aravidu and Sangama
- Sangama, Tuluva, Saluvas and Aravidu

Q.7 Who used to send annual tribute to the king of Vijayanagara?

- a) Mahanayaka b) Chola kings
c) Amara Nayaka d) Chera kings

Q.8 Who were Amaranayaka?

- a) Military Commanders b) Horse merchants
c) Traders d) Farmers

Q.9 Vijayanagara was located at the natural basin formed by the river:

- a) Krishna b) Kaveri
c) Tungbhadra d) Godavari

Q.10 One of the most prominent waterworks to be seen in the ruins of Vijanagara is:

- a) Sutlej canal b) Hiriya Canal
c) Narmada canal d) Ganga canal

True / False

Q.1 The Vijaynagar Empire was founded by Harihara and Bukka

Q.2 The rulers of Vijayanagara were also known as Gajapati rulers

Q.3 The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by Colonel Colin Mackenzie

- Q.4 Sangam Dynasty was the first ruling dynasty of Vijayanagara
- Q.5 Much of the information received about Vijayanagara were based on the memories of priests of Kailash temple
- Q.6 Kudurai Chettis were also known as 'Horse Merchants' in Vijayanagara
- Q.7 The land between Tungbhadra river and Krishna river was also known as Raichur doab
- Q.8 Harihara and Bukka were the greatest rulers of Vijayanagara Empire
- Q.9 Strains began to show within the imperial structure of Vijayanagara kingdom after the death of Krishnadeva Raya (1529)
- Q.10 The battle of Talikota (Rakshasi-Tangadi) was fought between Vijayanagara rulers and the Sultans of Deccan

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.1 Hampi is a name derived from that of the local mother goddess, _____
- Q.2 The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by two brothers, i.e. _____ and _____
- Q.3 The ruling elite of Vijayanagara extended their patronage to the elaborate _____ temple at Thanjavur
- Q.4 The local communities of horse merchants in Vijayanagara were known as _____
- Q.5 Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and _____
- Q.6 In the battle of Talikota, the forces of Rama Raya were routed by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and _____
- Q.7 The Amarnayaka system was a major political innovation of the _____ Empire
- Q.8 Vijayanagara is the natural basin formed by the river _____ which flows in a north-easterly direction
- Q.9 The most prominent waterworks to be seen among the ruins of Vijayanagara is the _____
- Q.10 In Vijayanagara, one of the most beautiful buildings in the royal centre is the _____

I. Very short answer type questions :

- Q.1 Who brought Hampi to light?
- Q.2 Who founded Vijayanagara Empire?
- Q.3 Which title was used by Vijayanagar rulers?
- Q.4 Name the local communities of merchants.
- Q.5 Who was Rama Raya?
- Q.6 Who were Amara - nayakas?
- Q.7 Which ambassador was sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut?
- Q.8 What is Mandapa?
- Q.9 Define Mahanavami dibba.
- Q.10 Define Gopuram.
- Q.11 Where was Virupaksha temple?

Section B

II. Short answer type questions :

- Q.1 Which ruins have been found at Hampi? How have they been studied?
- Q.2 Write a note on the rule of Vijayanagar king Krishnadeva Raya.
- Q.3 Discuss the architectural features of Vijayanagar Empire.
- Q.4 Write a note on Virupaksha temple.
- Q.5 What is "royal centre"? What was its role?

III. Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q.1. What do you think was the significance of the rituals associated with the mahanavami dibba?
- Q.2. What does the architecture of buildings like the Lotus Mahal and elephant stables tell us about

the rulers who commissioned them?

- Q.3.** What are the architectural traditions that inspired the architects of Vijayanagara? How did they transform these traditions?
- Q.4.** What impression of the lives of the ordinary people of Vijayanagara can you cull from the various descriptions in the chapter?

IV. Source based Questions

Paes gives a vivid description of the bazaar:

Going forward, you have a broad and beautiful street ... In this street live many merchants, and there you will find all sorts of rubies, and diamonds, and emeralds, and pearls, and seed-pearls, and cloths, and every other sort of thing there is on earth and that you may wish to buy. Then you have there every evening a fair where they sell many common horses and nags, and also many citrons, and limes, and oranges, and grapes, and every other kind of garden stuff, and wood; you have all in this street. More generally, he described the city as being "the bestprovided city in the world" with the markets "stocked with provisions such as rice, wheat, grains, India corn and a certain amount of barley and beans, moong, pulses and horse-gram" all of which were cheaply and abundantly available. According to Fernao Nuniz, the Vijayanagara markets were "overflowing with abundance of fruits, grapes and oranges, limes, pomegranates, jackfruit and mangoes and all very cheap". Meat too was sold in abundance in the marketplaces. Nuniz describes "mutton, pork, venison, partridges, hares, doves, quail and all kindsof birds, sparrows, rats and cats and lizards" as being sold in the market of Bisnaga(Vijayanagar)

- i. What description is given by Paes about Vijayanagar?
- ii. What does Nuniz say about Viajayanagar?

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

History Assignment - 2020-2021, Semester II, Unit III

Class - XII

Chapter 8 : Peasants, Zamindars and the State

Section A

MCQ's

Q.1 Who was the author of 'Akbar Nama'?

- a) Faizi b) Abul Fazl
c) Akbar d) Gulbadan Begum

Q.2 During the Mughal period, the term 'jangli' was used for-

- a) the people who were uncivilized
- b) the people who were depended on forest produce
- c) the people who took refuge in the forests
- d) the people who went for hunting in the forests

Q.3 What was the term used for the trouble-makers who usually took refuge in the forests during the Mughal period?

- a) Mawas b) Jangli
c) Miras d) ryot

Q.4 Who were sadgops?

- a) cultivators b) artisans
c) labours d) peasant pastoralists

Q.5 Mention the meaning of the term 'sanad'--

- a) an imperial order b) azamindari order
c) assessed revenue d) collected revenue

Q.6 The term 'begar' was used in the Mughal period for--

- a) paid labour b) unpaid labour
c) slave labour d) beggar

Q.7 What does the term 'jajmani system' stands for in the Mughal period?

- Yearly allowance in Bengal for artisans
- small daily allowance & diet money in Bengal for artisans
- Monthly salary given to artisans
- contractual work during Mugha period for artisans

Q.8 Peshkash' was a -

- a) **tribute collected by the Mughal state**
- b) **tax collected by the Mughal state**
- c) **salary given by the Mughal state**
- d) **punishment given in the Mughal period**

Q.9 The land revenue arrangements consisted of two stages in the Mughal Empire. They were-

- a) Jama & Hasil b) Jama & Diwan
c) Hasil & Diwan d) Hasil & Amil Guzar

Q.10 Mention the meaning of the term suyurghal --

- a) salary given to mansabdars b) grants of revenue in charity
c) gifts given to Mughal queen d) tax collected from artisans

True / False

- Q.1 Abdul Hamid Lahori was the author of Ain-i-Akbari.
- Q.2 Shah-nahr', a canal, was situated in Haryana during Mughal time period.
- Q.3 There were three constituents of village community during the Mughal era- the cultivator, the panchayat and the village headman.
- Q.4 The panchayat derieved funds from the contribution made by individuals to a common financial pool.
- Q.5 A small daily allowance and diet money in Punjab was referred to as the Jajmani system.
- Q.6 Amongst the landed gentry, women did not have the right to inherit property during Mughal period.
- Q.7 Pargana' was a garrison town in a Mughal province.
- Q.8 Peshkash was a form of tribute collected by the Mughal state.
- Q.9 The tribal community, 'Lohanis' in Rajasthan were engaged in overland trade between India and Afghanistan.
- Q.10 The peasants held extensive personal lands termed 'milkiyat', meaning property during Mughal era.

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.1 Abul Fazl Allami, a court historian of _____ wrote the chronicle Akbar Nama during the Mughal era
- Q.2 The term _____ was used to denote two crops a year drung the Mughal period
- Q.3 The term _____ was used for perfect crop during Mughal time
- Q.4 During 17th century AD, _____ community was compared to slaves in Bihar
- Q.5 The panchayat was headed by a headman known as _____ or _____ during the Mughal period
- Q.6 In Assam, the _____ kings had their paiks, people who were obliged to render military service in exchange for land
- Q.7 The revenue collector during the Mughal era was known as _____
- Q.8 The third part of the Ain-i-Akbari _____ is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the Mughal Empire
- Q.9 The first part of the Ain-i-Akbari, _____, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance
- Q.10 The second part of the Ain-i-Akbari, _____, covers the military and civil administration of the Mughal era

I. Very short answer type questions :

- Q.1 Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari?
- Q.2 Who were Muzarian?
- Q.3 Who were Khud-Kashta?
- Q.4 Who were Pahi-Kashta?
- Q.5 Who were Asamis?
- Q.6 Name the main crops grown under the Mughals.
- Q.7 Who was muqaddan?
- Q.8 Define begar.
- Q.9 What are milkiyat rights?
- Q.10 Define haats.
- Q.11 Define Subah.
- Q.12 What were sarkars?
- Q.13 What were parganas?
- Q.14 What were mahals?
- Q.15 Who were Sawars?

Section B

II. Answer the following questions :

- Q.1 Discuss the significance of Ain-i-Akbari in reconstructing agrarian history.
- Q.2 What was the role of women in agrarian society?
- Q.3 Discuss the various categories of land used for agriculture under Mughals.
- Q.4 What was the role of Zamindars in agriculture of the Mughal times.
- Q.5 Discuss the administrative divisions as given by Ain-i-Akbari of Abul Fazal Allami.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

- Q.1 To what extent is it possible to characterise agricultural production in the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries as subsistence agriculture? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q.2 Describe the role played by women in agricultural production.
- Q.3 Discuss, with examples, the significance of monetary transactions during the period under consideration.
- Q.4 Examine the evidence that suggests that land revenue was important for the Mughal fiscal system.
- Q.5 To what extent do you think caste was a factor in influencing social and economic relations in agrarian society?
- Q.6 How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
- Q.7 Discuss the ways in which panchayats and village headmen regulated rural society.

IV. Source based Questions

This excerpt from Giovanni Careri's account (based on Bernier's account) gives an idea of the enormous amount of wealth that found its way into the Mughal Empire: That the Reader may form some idea of the Wealth of this (Mughal) Empire, he is to observe that all the Gold and Silver, which circulates throughout the World at last Centres here. It is well known that as much of it comes out of America, after running through several Kingdoms of Europe, goes partly into Turkey (Turkey), for several sorts of Commodities; and part into Persia, by the way of Smirna for Silk. Now the Turks not being able to abstain from Coffee, which comes from Hyeman (Oman), and Arabia ... nor Persia, Arabia, and the Turks themselves to go without the commodities of India, send vast quantities of Mony (money) to Moka (Mocha) on the Red Sea, near Babel Mandel; to Bassora (Basra) at the bottom of the Persian Gulgh (Gulf); ... which is afterwards sent over in Ships to Indostan (Hindustan). Besides the Indian, Dutch, English, and Portuguese Ships, that every Year carry the Commodities of Indostan, to Pegu, Tanasserri (parts of Myanmar), Siam (Thailand), Ceylon (Sri Lanka) ... the Maldiv Islands, Mozambique and other Places, must of necessity convey much Gold and Silver thither, from those Countries. All that the Dutch fetch from the Mines in Japan, sooner or later, goes to Indostan; and the goods carry'd hence into Europe, whether to France, England, or Portugal, are all purchas'd for ready Mony, which remains there

- i. What does Careri say about the Mughal economy?
- ii Which trading places are referred here?
- iii. What sort of external trade is mentioned here?