

1. Q. What is history?

Introduction

- History is the systematic study of past events, societies, cultures, political systems, economies, and human activities

Meaning

- The word “History” is derived from the Greek word Historia, meaning “inquiry” or “knowledge acquired by investigation.”

Definitions of History

- Herodotus called history “the study of human actions and achievements.”

Nature of History

- History as a Study of the Past
- History is Interdisciplinary
- History is Both Science and Art

Sources of History

Archaeological Sources

- Inscriptions
- Coins
- Monuments
- Pottery
- Sculptures

Literary Sources

- Religious texts
- Chronicles
- Biographies
- Foreign travelers’ accounts

2.Q. Write about evolution of man and human being?

Stages of Human Evolution

Dryopithecus

- Earliest known ancestor of apes and humans.
- They found in some parts of Africa, Asia and Europe.

Australopithecus

- Known as “Southern Ape.”
- Walked upright on two legs.
- Used simple tools.

Homo Habilis

- Meaning “Handy Man.”
- First maker of stone tools.
- Larger brain capacity than earlier species.

Homo Erectus

- Meaning “Upright Man.”
- Used fire and advanced tools.
- Migrated from Africa to Asia and Europe.

Neanderthal Man

- Strong body and large brain.
- Buried dead bodies, showing cultural practices.
- Used sophisticated tools.

Homo Sapiens

- Meaning “Wise Man.”
- Modern human species.
- Developed language, art, religion, and social institutions.

3.Q.Explain about science and technology development in harappan civilisation?

Introduction

- The Indus Valley Civilization or Harappan Civilization (c. 2500–1900 BCE) was one of the world’s earliest urban civilizations

Science and Technology in Harappan Civilization

1. Urban Planning and Engineering

- Cities built on grid pattern.
- Roads intersected at right angles.
- Separate citadel and lower town.
- Planned residential areas.

2. Drainage System

Covered underground drains.

House drains connected to main drains.

Use of inspection holes and soak pits.

3. Architecture and Construction Technology

- Standardized burnt bricks.
- Multi-room houses with courtyards.
- Granaries and public buildings.

Great Bath

- The Great Bath is an excellent example of water engineering and waterproof construction.

4. Water Management System

- Dholavira
- Dholavira had:
 - Reservoirs
 - Water channels
 - Rainwater harvesting systems
 - **Wells**
- Large number of wells for domestic use.
- Indicates advanced hydrological knowledge.

5. Metallurgy

- Metals Used
 - Copper
 - Bronze
 - Gold
 - Silver
- Bronze statue of the “Dancing Girl” from Mohenjo-daro.

6. Mathematics and Measurement

- Standardized weights and measures.
- Decimal system likely used.
- Accurate measurement in construction.

7. Agriculture Technology

- Use of plough agriculture.
- Irrigation knowledge.
- Cultivation of wheat, barley, cotton, and pulses.

8. Trade and Transport Technology

- Internal and External Trade
 - Trade with:
 - Mesopotamia
 - Persia

- Central Asia

Transport

- Bullock carts
- Boats and ships

4.Q. Write about vedic literature?

Introduction

- Vedic Literature is the oldest literary heritage of India and forms the foundation of Indian culture, religion, philosophy, and social traditions
- Vedic literature is divided into early vedic and later vedic

1.The early vedic literature

Vedas

- Rig Veda
- Sama Veda
- Yajur Veda
- Atharva Veda

Brahmanas

- Describe duties of priests.

Aranyakas

- Known as “Forest Books.”
- Upanishads

Upanishads

- Soul (Atman)
- Ultimate Reality (Brahman)
- Karma and Moksha

2.The later vedic literature

- Sutras
- Vedangas and upavedas
- Darshanas
- Purnas
- Dharma shastras

6.Q. Write about Differences Between Jainism and Buddhism?

Jain Philosophy

1. Triratnas (Three Jewels)

- Right Faith
- Right Knowledge
- Right Conduct

2. Ahimsa

- Supreme principle.
- Avoidance of harm to all living beings.

3. Anekantavada

- Truth has multiple aspects.

4. Aparigraha

- Non-possession and detachment.

Buddhist Philosophy

1. Four Noble Truths

- Life is suffering.
- Cause of suffering is desire.
- Suffering can end.
- Eightfold Path leads to liberation.

2. Eightfold Path

- Right View
- Right Thought
- Right Speech
- Right Action
- Right Livelihood
- Right Effort
- Right Mindfulness
- Right Concentration

3. Middle Path

- Avoids extreme luxury and severe asceticism.

4. Anatma Theory

- No eternal soul exists.

7.Q. Write about Ashoka's Dhamma Policy?

Introduction

- Ashoka was one of the greatest rulers of the Mauryan Empire. After the devastating Kalinga War (261 BCE), Ashoka adopted Buddhism and introduced the policy of Dhamma to promote moral values, social harmony, and welfare of the people.

Principles of Ashoka's Dhamma

1. Ahimsa (Non-violence)

- Condemned unnecessary killing and violence.
- Reduced animal sacrifices.

2. Respect for Elders

- Obedience to parents, teachers, and elders.

3. Religious Tolerance

- Respect for all religions and sects.
- Encouraged interfaith harmony.

4. Compassion and Kindness

- Humane treatment toward servants, slaves, and animals.

5. Truthfulness and Purity

- Encouraged honesty and moral discipline.

6. Welfare Measures

- Construction of roads, wells, hospitals, and rest houses.

8.Q. Write about science and technology in guptha period?

Introduction

- The Gupta Empire (4th–6th century CE) is often called the “Golden Age of Ancient India” because of remarkable progress in science, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, metallurgy, literature, and technology

Science and Technology in Gupta Period

Development of Mathematics

- Development of decimal system.
- Concept of zero.
- Use of algebra and geometry.
- Advancement in arithmetic calculations.
- Aryabhata Aryabhata wrote: Aryabhatiya

Astronomy

- Aryabhata’s Contributions
- Earth rotates on its axis.
- Lunar and solar eclipses explained scientifically.
- Calculated length of the solar year.

Contributions

- Astronomy
- Astrology
- Geography
- Weather science

Medicine and Surgery

- Ayurveda
- Improvement in:
- Herbal medicine

- Surgery
- Diagnosis

Metallurgy

- The Gupta period achieved excellence in metal technology.
- Iron Pillar of Delhi

Education and Universities

- Centers of Learning
- Nalanda University
- Takshashila
- Ujjain

Architecture and Engineering

- Temple Architecture
- Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh.

Agriculture and Technology

- Improvements
- Irrigation systems
- Agricultural tools
- Water management

9.Q. Write about delhi sultanate rulers?

Introduction

- The Delhi Sultanate was a medieval Islamic kingdom that ruled large parts of India from 1206 CE to 1526 CE. It was established after the invasions of Muhammad Ghori and the foundation laid by his slave-general Qutb ud-Din Aibak.

The Delhi Sultanate consisted of five dynasties:

1. Slave Dynasty
2. Khalji Dynasty
3. Tughlaq Dynasty
4. Sayyid Dynasty
5. Lodi Dynasty

1.Slave Dynasty (1206–1290 CE)

- Qutb ud-Din Aibak (1206–1210)
- Iltutmish (1211–1236)
- Razia Sultan (1236–1240)
- Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266–1287)
- Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266–1287)

2.Khalji Dynasty (1290–1320 CE)

- Jalaluddin Khalji
- Alauddin Khalji (1296–1316)

3.Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414 CE)

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325–1351)
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388)

4.Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451 CE)

- Khizr Khan

5.Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526 CE)

- Bahlul Lodi
- Sikandar Lodi
- Ibrahim Lodi

10.Q. Write about Alla -ud-din -khilji reforms? ?

Market Reforms

1. Price Control System

- Regulated Items
- Food grains
- Cloth
- Horses

Separate Markets

- Grain market
- Cloth market
- Horse and cattle market

Shahna-i-Mandi

- Special market officer appointed to supervise markets.

. Control on Hoarding

- Merchants forbidden from hoarding goods.

. State Granaries

- Government stored grains during emergencies

Administrative Reforms

- Control over Nobles
- Spy System

Military Reforms

- Large Standing Army

- Dagh System
- Chehra System

Revenue Reforms

- Land measurement for taxation.
- Increased land revenue up to 50% of produce

11.Q. Write about Muhammed-bin -tuglaq reforms?

I. Transfer of Capital (1327 CE)

- Shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (Devagiri) in Deccan.

2.Token Currency Experiment

- Introduced copper and brass coins equal in value to silver coins.

3.Taxation in Doab Region

- Increased taxes in the fertile Ganga-Yamuna Doab region.

4.Agricultural Reforms

- Diwan-i-Kohi
- Separate agricultural department established.

5.Military Reforms

- Khurasan Expedition
- Planned invasion of Khurasan.
- Maintained huge army for campaign.

12.Q. Write about greater mughals and mughal administration?

Babur (1526–1530)

- Founder of Mughal Empire in India.
- First Battle of Panipat (1526)
- Battle of Khanwa (1527)

Humayun (1530–1540, 1555–1556)

- Humayun babur son
- He faced several challenges during his rule

Akbar (1556–1605)

- Akbar is regarded as the greatest Mughal ruler.
- He abolished the jizya tax

Jahangir (1605–1627)

- Jahangir was known for justice and art patronage.
- Installed “Zanjir-i-Adl” for justice.

Aurangzeb (1658–1707)

- Aurangzeb was the last major Mughal ruler.

Mughal administration

Central Administration

- The Mughal Emperor was the supreme authority.
- The emperor was assisted by ministers and officials.
- Wakil-Prime Minister-like position
- Diwan or Wazir -Finance and revenue administration
- Mir Bakshi -Military administration
- Sadr-us-Sudur -Religious affairs and charity
- Qazi-ul-Quzat -Chief judicial officer
- Khan-i-Saman -Royal household management
- Muhtasib -Maintained public morality

Provincial Administration

Suba (Province)

- Subedar

Sarkar (District)

- Faujdar

Pargana

- Shiqdar and Amil

Village

- Muqaddam and Patwari

Revenue Administration

Zabti System

- Land measured scientifically.
- Revenue fixed based on productivity.

Military Administration

Mir Bakshi

- Head of military department.

Dagh System

- Branding of horses.

Chehra System

- Descriptive roll of soldiers.

Judicial Administration

- Judicial Officers

- Qazi
- Mufti

13.Q. Write about Akbar's Religious Policy?

Introduction

- Akbar (1556–1605 CE), the greatest ruler of the Mughal Empire, followed a policy of religious tolerance and harmony.
- His religious policy aimed at maintaining peace and unity in a diverse empire consisting of Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Christians, Zoroastrians, and other communities.

Sulh-i-Kul (Universal Peace)

- “Sulh-i-Kul” means universal tolerance and peace.
- Equal respect for all religions.

Abolition of Discriminatory Taxes

- Pilgrimage Tax Abolished (1563)
- Jizya Tax Abolished (1564)

Rajput Policy

- Matrimonial alliances with Rajputs.
- Appointment of Rajputs to high positions.

Ibadat Khana (House of Worship)

- Religious discussions and debates.

Din-i-Ilahi (1582)

- Ethical and spiritual order introduced by Akbar.
- Combined ideas from different religions.

. Mahzar (1579)

- Declaration giving Akbar authority in religious matters.

14.Q. Write about Bhakti Saint?

Introduction

- The Bhakti Movement was a religious reform movement that emphasized:
- Devotion to God
- Equality
- Simplicity
- Rejection of caste discrimination and rituals

Important Bhakti Saints

1. Ramanuja
2. Ramananda

3. Kabir
4. Guru Nanak
5. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
6. Mirabai
7. Tulsidas

15.Q. Write about Causes of the Revolt of 1857 ?

Introduction

- The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was the first major revolt against British rule in India
- The revolt was caused by political, economic, military, social, and religious factors

Political Causes

- Annexation of states without natural heirs.

Economic Causes

- Heavy taxation
- Destruction of Traditional Industries

Social and Religious Causes

- Indians believed British were trying to convert them to Christianity.
- Social Reforms by British
- Western Education

Military Causes

- Discrimination Against Indian Soldiers
- Lower salaries.
- No promotions to high ranks.
- Cow fat
- Pig fat

Conclusion

- The Revolt of 1857 was the result of deep dissatisfaction against British political domination, economic exploitation, social interference, and military discrimination.

16.Q. Write about Vande Mataram Movement?

Introduction

- The Vande Mataram Movement was an important phase of the Indian National Movement. It gained momentum after the Partition of Bengal in 1905 and became a symbol of resistance against British rule.

Background

- The song “Vande Mataram” was composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in his novel Anandamath.

- During the anti-partition agitation in Bengal, “Vande Mataram” became the national slogan of the freedom movement.

Objectives

- To unite Indians against British rule.
- To promote nationalism and patriotism.
- To encourage the use of indigenous (Swadeshi) goods.
- To boycott foreign goods and institutions.

Main Features

- Public meetings and processions were organized.
- Students actively participated in the movement.
- The Swadeshi and Boycott movements were strengthened.
- “Vande Mataram” became a rallying cry for freedom fighters.

Impact

- It spread nationalist consciousness throughout India.
- It inspired people to participate in the freedom struggle.
- It strengthened the Swadeshi Movement.
- It laid the foundation for future mass movements against British rule.

Conclusion

- The Vande Mataram Movement played a significant role in awakening national consciousness and strengthening India’s struggle for independence. It remains an important chapter in the history of the Indian freedom movement.

17.Q write about Home Rule Movement (1916–1918)?

Introduction

- The Home Rule Movement was launched in 1916 to demand self-government (Home Rule) for India within the British Empire. It marked a new phase in the Indian national movement.

Leaders

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Annie Besant

Background

- The movement was inspired by the Home Rule movement in Ireland.
- Indian nationalists wanted greater participation in governance and self-rule.
- The decline of political activity after the Surat Split created the need for a new movement.

Objectives

- To achieve self-government for India.
- To create political awareness among Indians.
- To unite different sections of Indian society.
- To strengthen the national movement.
- Main Features
- Tilak started the Home Rule League in western India.
- Annie Besant started another Home Rule League covering most other parts of India.
- Public meetings, lectures, newspapers, and pamphlets were used to spread the movement.
- Students, professionals, and educated Indians actively participated.

Impact

- Revived the Indian national movement.
- Increased political consciousness among the people.
- Helped unite moderates and extremists.
- Prepared the ground for later mass movements led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Conclusion

- The Home Rule Movement was a significant step in India's struggle for self-government. Although it did not achieve immediate self-rule, it strengthened nationalism and paved the way for future freedom movements.

18.Q. Write about Gandhi's Role in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt Satyagraha, and Quit India Movement?

Introduction

- Mahatma Gandhi played a crucial role in transforming the Indian freedom struggle into a mass movement through the principles of non-violence (Ahimsa) and truth (Satyagraha).

1. Gandhi's Role in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922)

- Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920.
- He urged Indians to boycott British schools, colleges, courts, titles, and foreign goods.
- He promoted the use of khadi and encouraged self-reliance.
- The movement became the first nationwide mass movement against British rule.

- Gandhi suspended the movement after the Chauri Chaura Incident in 1922 due to violence.

2. Gandhi's Role in the Salt Satyagraha (1930)

- Gandhi launched the Salt March as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- He marched about 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.
- On 6 April 1930, he broke the British salt law by making salt from seawater.
- The movement attracted nationwide participation and international attention.
- It demonstrated the power of non-violent resistance.

3. Gandhi's Role in the Quit India Movement (1942)

- Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in August 1942.
- He gave the famous slogan "Do or Die."
- The movement demanded the immediate withdrawal of British rule from India.
- Gandhi and other leaders were arrested, but the movement spread throughout the country.
- It became one of the most significant movements leading to Indian independence.

Conclusion

- Mahatma Gandhi's leadership in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt Satyagraha, and Quit India Movement mobilized millions of Indians and strengthened the struggle for independence.
- His methods of non-violence and civil disobedience became powerful tools against British colonial rule.