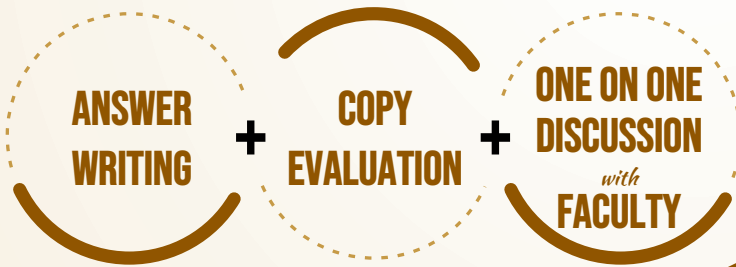


HISTORY

MAINS TEST SERIES 2024

TEST SERIES *cum* MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME



23 DECEMBER
2023

HISTORY TEST SERIES

PROGRAMME FEE ₹ 10,000 + GST



Total 12 Tests: 8 Sectional & 4 Mock Tests



Elaborate Discussion after each test



Detailed Model Answer Hints



Copy Evaluation & Discussion

- After submission of Copy, Evaluation will be done within a week.
- After Copy Evaluation One to One Discussion with Faculty will be conducted

Mentor:
SHIVLAL GUPTA

TEST SCHEDULE

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
ANCIENT INDIA	
TEST-1 <hr/> 23 DECEMBER, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sources ◦ Archaeological Sources : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments. ▢ Literary sources: Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature. ▢ Foreign account: Greek, Chinese & Arab writers. ◦ Pre-history and Proto-history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic). ◦ Indus Valley Civilization : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture. ◦ Megalithic Cultures : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry. ◦ Aryans and Vedic Period : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▢ Expansions of Aryans in India :

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system.○ Period of Mahajanapadas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ Formation of States (Mahajanapada): Republics and monarchies; Rise of urban centres; Trade routes; Economic growth; Introduction of coinage; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Rise of Magadha and Nandas.▣ Iranian & Mecedonian invasions and their impact.
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-2</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">31 DECEMBER, 2023</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Mauryan Empire :<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration, Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature.▣ Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.○ Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatras) :<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.○ Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age; Administration, Economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres; Buddhist centres; Sangam literature and culture; Art and architecture.○ Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ Polity and administration, Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, Caste

system, Position of women, Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.

◉ **Regional States during Gupta Era:**

- ▣ The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti movement, Shankaracharya;
- ▣ Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration; Cultural aspects. Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; Local Government; Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society.

◉ **Themes in Early Indian Cultural History:**

- ▣ Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.

MEDIEVAL INDIA

TEST-3

07 JANUARY, 2024

◉ **Early Medieval India, 750-1200:**

- ▣ **Polity:** Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs.
- ▣ **The Cholas:** administration, village economy and society "Indian Feudalism".
- ▣ Agrarian economy and urban settlements.
- ▣ Trade and commerce.
- ▣ Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order.
- ▣ Condition of women.
- ▣ Indian science and technology.

○ **Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200:**

- ▣ Philosophy: Skankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimansa.
- ▣ Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism.
- ▣ Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Alberuni's India.
- ▣ Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting.

○ **The Thirteenth Century:**

- ▣ Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions - factors behind Ghurian success.
- ▣ Economic, Social and cultural consequences.
- ▣ Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans.
- ▣ Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban.

○ **The Fourteenth Century:**

- ▣ "The Khalji Revolution".
- ▣ Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure.
- ▣ Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq.
- ▣ Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account.

○ **Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:**

- ▣ **Society:** composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Culture: Persian literature, literature in the regional languages of North India, literature in the languages of South India, Sultanate architecture and new structural forms, painting, evolution of a composite culture. ▣ Economy: Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce. ○ The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat. ▣ Malwa, Bahmanids. ▣ The Vijayanagara Empire. ▣ Lodis. ▣ Mughal Empire, first phase : Babur, Humayun. ▣ The Sur Empire : Sher Shah's administration. ▣ Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti and Sufi Movements. ○ The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Society and culture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Regional cultures specificities. ▣ Literary traditions. ▣ Provincial architectural. ▣ Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-4</p> <hr style="width: 25%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">14 JANUARY, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Akbar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Conquests and consolidation of empire. ▣ Establishment of jagir and mansab systems. ▣ Rajput policy. ▣ Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy. ▣ Court patronage of art and technology.

- ◉ **Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:**
 - ▣ Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
 - ▣ The Empire and the Zamindars.
 - ▣ Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
 - ▣ Nature of the Mughal State.
 - ▣ Late Seventeenth Century crisis and the revolts.
 - ▣ The Ahom kingdom.
 - ▣ Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.
- ◉ **Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:**
 - ▣ Population Agricultural and craft production.
 - ▣ Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution.
 - ▣ Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.
 - ▣ Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.
 - ▣ Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.
- ◉ **Culture during Mughal Empire:**
 - ▣ Persian histories and other literature.
 - ▣ Hindi and religious literatures.
 - ▣ Mughal architecture.
 - ▣ Mughal painting.
 - ▣ Provincial architecture and painting.
 - ▣ Classical music.
 - ▣ Science and technology.
- ◉ **The Eighteenth Century:**
 - ▣ Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire.
 - ▣ The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh.

- ▣ Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas.
- ▣ The Maratha fiscal and financial system.
- ▣ Emergence of Afghan power Battle of Panipat, 1761.
- ▣ State of, political, cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.

MODERN INDIA

TEST-5

21 JANUARY, 2024

- **European Penetration into India:**
 - ▣ The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; Bengal-The conflict
 - ▣ between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey.
- **British Expansion in India:**
 - ▣ Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.
- **Early Structure of the British Raj:**
 - ▣ The Early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct control; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833); The Voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; The English utilitarian and India.
- **Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:**
 - ▣ Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.○ Social and Cultural Developments:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of Science; Christian missionary activities in India.○ Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahma Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism—the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-6</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">28 JANUARY, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Indian Response to British Rule:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▣ Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the▣ Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900); The Great Revolt of 1857 —Origin, character, causes of failure, the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.▣ Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism; Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress;

- ▣ Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; the Moderates and Extremists; The Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.
- ▣ Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.
- **Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.**
- **Other strands in the National Movement.**
 - ▣ **The Revolutionaries:** Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India.
 - ▣ **The Left;** The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.
 - ▣ **Politics of Separatism;** the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.
 - ▣ **Consolidation as a Nation;** Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language.

- ❑ **Caste and Ethnicity after 1947;** Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.
- ❑ **Economic development and political change;** Land reforms; the politics of planning and rural reconstruction; Ecology and environmental policy in post-colonial India; Progress of Science.

MODERN WORLD

TEST-7
04 FEBRUARY,
2024

- **Enlightenment and Modern ideas:**
 - ❑ Major Ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau.
 - ❑ Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.
 - ❑ Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.
- **Origins of Modern Politics :**
 - ❑ European States System.
 - ❑ American Revolution and the Constitution.
 - ❑ French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.
 - ❑ American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.
 - ❑ British Democratic politics, 1815-1850 : Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.
- **Industrialization :**
 - ❑ English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society.
 - ❑ Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.
 - ❑ Industrialization and Globalization.
- **Nation-State System :**
 - ❑ Rise of Nationalism in 19th century.
 - ❑ Nationalism : State-building in Germany and Italy.
 - ❑ Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World.

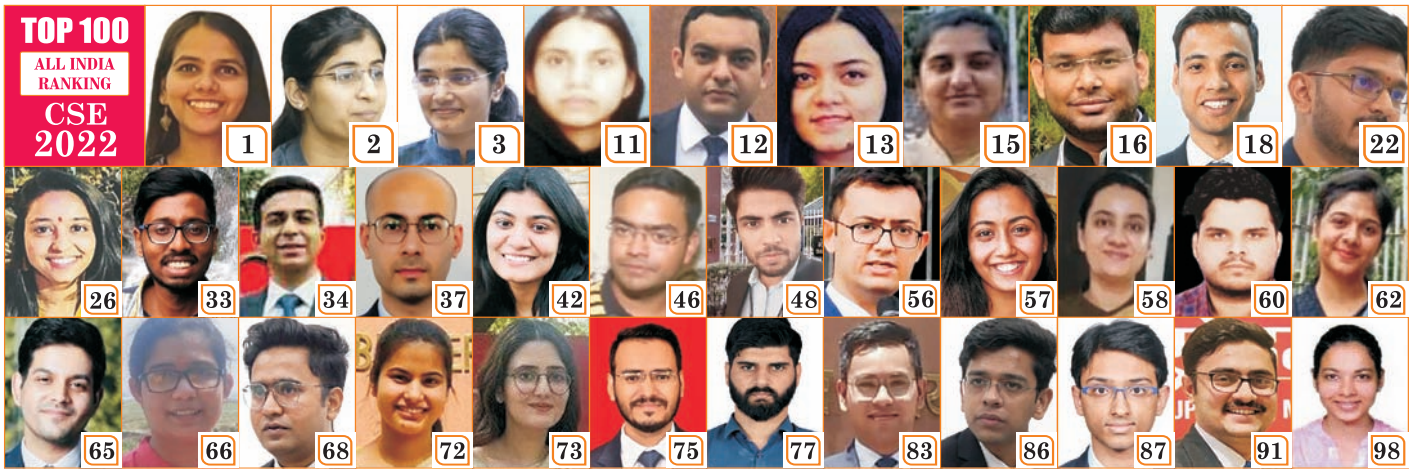
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ Imperialism and Colonialism : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ South and South-East Asia. ▣ Latin America and South Africa. ▣ Australia. ▣ Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism. ◉ Revolution and Counter-Revolution : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ 19th Century European revolutions. ▣ The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921. ▣ Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany. ▣ The Chinese Revolution of 1949.
<p style="text-align: center;">TEST-8</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">11 FEBRUARY, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ World Wars : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications. ▣ World War I : Causes and Consequences. ▣ World War II : Causes and Consequences. ◉ The World after World War II: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Emergence of Two power blocs. ▣ Emergence of Third World and non-alignment. ▣ UNO and the global disputes. ◉ Liberation from Colonial Rule : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Latin America-Bolivar. ▣ Arab World-Egypt. ▣ Africa-Apartheid to Democracy. ▣ South-East Asia-Vietnam. ◉ Decolonization and Underdevelopment : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Factors constraining Development; Latin America, Africa. ▣ Unification of Europe : ▣ Post War Foundations; NATO and European Community.

- ▣ Consolidation and Expansion of European Community
- ▣ European Union.
- **Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World :**
 - ▣ Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991.
 - ▣ Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001.
 - ▣ End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.

AFTER PRLEIMS

TEST-9	MOCK - 1 (PAPER - 1)
TEST-10	MOCK - 2 (PAPER - 2)
TEST-11	MOCK - 3 (PAPER - 1)
TEST-12	MOCK - 4 (PAPER - 2)





SUCCESS IS A PRACTICE WE DO!

