

# HISTORY

## MAINS TEST SERIES 2023

TEST SERIES *cum* MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME



# 24

AUGUST, 2022



**TEST TIMINGS:**

9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON



**PROGRAMME FEE:**

12000 + GST



8448496262



[www.iasscore.in](http://www.iasscore.in)

Mentor: RASHID YASIN



Total 12 Tests:

- 8 Sectional
- 4 Mock Tests



Elaborate Discussion  
after each test



Detailed Model Answer  
Hints



Copy Evaluation &  
Discussion

# TEST SCHEDULE

TEST NO & DATE	SECTION & TOPICS
24 AUGUST, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Approach to History Optional</li> </ul>
<b>ANCIENT INDIA</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TEST-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>28 AUGUST, 2022</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Sources</li> <li>◦ Archaeological Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments.</li> <li>▫ Literary sources: Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.</li> <li>▫ Foreign account: Greek, Chinese &amp; Arab writers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ Pre-history and Proto-history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ Indus Valley Civilization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ Megalithic Cultures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <b>Aryans and Vedic Period:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ Expansions of Aryans in India :</li><li>▫ 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.</li></ul></li><li>◦ <b>Period of Mahajanapadas:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ 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.</li><li>▫ Iranian &amp; Mecedonian invasions and their impact.</li></ul></li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TEST-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>11 SEPTEMBER,</b> <b>2022</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <b>Mauryan Empire :</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ 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.</li><li>▫ Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.</li></ul></li><li>◦ <b>Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas) :</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.</li></ul></li><li>◦ <b>Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ 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.</li></ul></li></ul>

- **Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:**

- ▣ 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

**25 SEPTEMBER,  
2022**

- **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"> <li>▣ <b>Culture:</b> 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.</li> <li>▣ <b>Economy:</b> Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce.</li> <li>○ <b>The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣ Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat.</li> <li>▣ Malwa, Bahmanids.</li> <li>▣ The Vijayanagara Empire.</li> <li>▣ Lodis.</li> <li>▣ Mughal Empire, first phase : Babur, Humayun.</li> <li>▣ The Sur Empire : Sher Shah's administration.</li> <li>▣ Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti and Sufi Movements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ <b>The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Society and culture:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣ Regional cultures specificities.</li> <li>▣ Literary traditions.</li> <li>▣ Provincial architectural.</li> <li>▣ Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TEST-4</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>09 OCTOBER, 2022</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Akbar:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣ Conquests and consolidation of empire.</li> <li>▣ Establishment of jagir and mansab systems.</li> <li>▣ Rajput policy.</li> <li>▣ Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy.</li> <li>▣ Court patronage of art and technology.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- **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

30 OCTOBER,  
2022

#### ◉ **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"><li>▣ 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.</li><li>○ <b>Social and Cultural Developments:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▣ 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.</li></ul></li><li>○ <b>Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▣ 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</li></ul></li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TEST-6</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>13 NOVEMBER, 2022</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <b>Indian Response to British Rule:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▣ 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</li><li>▣ 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.</li><li>▣ 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;</li></ul></li></ul>

- ▣ 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

**27 NOVEMBER,  
2022**

- **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"> <li>◉ <b>Imperialism and Colonialism :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣ South and South-East Asia.</li> <li>▣ Latin America and South Africa.</li> <li>▣ Australia.</li> <li>▣ Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◉ <b>Revolution and Counter-Revolution :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣ 19th Century European revolutions.</li> <li>▣ The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921.</li> <li>▣ Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.</li> <li>▣ The Chinese Revolution of 1949.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TEST-8</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>11 DECEMBER, 2022</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◉ <b>World Wars :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣ 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications.</li> <li>▣ World War I : Causes and Consequences.</li> <li>▣ World War II : Causes and Consequences.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◉ <b>The World after World War II:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣ Emergence of Two power blocs.</li> <li>▣ Emergence of Third World and non-alignment.</li> <li>▣ UNO and the global disputes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◉ <b>Liberation from Colonial Rule :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣ Latin America-Bolivar.</li> <li>▣ Arab World-Egypt.</li> <li>▣ Africa-Apartheid to Democracy.</li> <li>▣ South-East Asia-Vietnam.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◉ <b>Decolonization and Underdevelopment :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▣ Factors constraining Development; Latin America, Africa.</li> <li>▣ Unification of Europe :</li> <li>▣ Post War Foundations; NATO and European Community.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▣ Consolidation and Expansion of European Community</li><li>▣ European Union.</li><li>○ <b>Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World :</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▣ Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991.</li><li>▣ Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001.</li><li>▣ End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.</li></ul></li></ul>
--	---

**AFTER PRELIMS**

<b>TEST - 09</b>	<b>MOCK - 1 (PAPER - 1)</b>
<b>TEST - 10</b>	<b>MOCK - 2 (PAPER - 2)</b>
<b>TEST - 11</b>	<b>MOCK - 3 (PAPER - 1)</b>
<b>TEST - 12</b>	<b>MOCK - 4 (PAPER - 2)</b>