

IAS TOPPER'S TEST COPY

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AIR 91 CSE 2023

HISTORY OPTIONAL









HISTORY TEST SERIES

Mock 1 (Paper - 1) TEST - 05

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- · There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- · The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

1. Invigilator's Signature ______ Date
2. Invigilator's Signature _____ Signature ______

Name Nidhi Croyal

E

Section - A

- 1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below: $(2.5 \times 20 = 50 \text{ Marks})$
 - 1. A Neolithic site
 - 2. A Neolithic site
 - 3. A Harappan site
 - 4. A Megalithic site
 - 5. A Harappan site
 - 6. A painted-Grey-ware site
 - 7. An inscriptional site
 - 8. An important ancient city
 - 9. An ancient port
 - 10. A site of ancient cave-painting
 - 11. A Buddhist site
 - 12. An educational centre
 - 13. Brahmadeya Village
 - 14. An ancient capital
 - 15. An ancient capital
 - 16. A temple site
 - 17. An ancient capital
 - 18. An ancient sea-port
 - 19. An archaeological temple site
 - 20. A Harappan site

1.	UTNUR		
	- ne	Lithic site	
Cit.	J bre	sently in Telas	ngana
		ree handmade	- pottery found
	-s cat	le rearing -	main activity

2. MEHARGARH

2

- neolithic site
- Baluchistan region, Pakistan
- of wheat, rice in the subcontinent.
- handmade pottery and later wheel turned painted pottery

3- LOTHAL

- (2)
- Harappan site
- of the IVC phase
- huge wall (probably for the purpose of protection)
- Saurashtra region, Gujarat

- 4 VENTER
 - pregatithia wite
 - presently in Karnataka
 - also a inscriptional -site
 - found
- & KALIBANGAN
 - Harappan site
 - present state is Rajaethan.
 - from the site
 - → Terracotta figurine found
 - had trade relations with Indus Valley sites

1

6. MATHURA

(2)

- Painted Grey ware site
- also an ancient capital
- -s presently in UHar Pradesh
- Jod, krishna.
 - important centre of vaishnavism.

7. UTTARMERUR

(II)

- Inscriptional site
- Kanchipuram distt, Tamil Nadu
- region earlier controlled by cholas
- known for self government mentioning inscription

8.

9 KAVERIPATTINAM / PUHAR

(2)

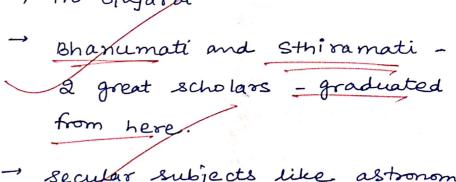
- ancient port
- Tamil Nado is the state
- South east asia mainly in ancient times
 - mentioned in 'Periplus of Erythrean sea!

10. BAGH CAVES

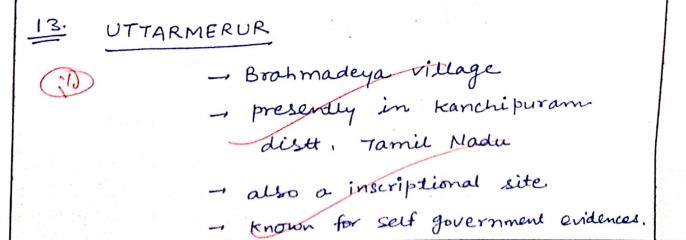
2

- ancient cave paintings
- presently in manarashtra
- north of Ajanta caves
- foesco painting, tampera technique
- related to Buddhism and Hinduism

Buddhist site - located in southern Nepal - associated with Buddhism 12. VALABHI - an educational centre - in Gujarat



\rightarrow	Secular	subjects	s like	astronomy
		taught		



14

15.

16. HAMPI

- temple site.
 presently in karnatalia.
- ancient capital of vijoyanagana kingdom

18. QUILON

Sea port (ancient)

- presently in kerala

- malabar coast

osia and south east asia

19.

20. HARAPPA

2

- IVC site

- presently in Pakistan

- 1st site to be found from

Ivc phase

- Showing early harappan and mature harappan phase

G BCORE

- eat tivite a short note on the social structures of early food producing flarming and herding) societies in India.
 - (b) To what extent do the sources help us to reconstruct the society in the past. Explain it with special reference to Ancient India. (20 Marka)
 - (c) "Kautilya's thought, which we come to know through Arthaushta, does not have a progratic approachs. In the light of given statement, critically evaluate Arthoughta. (15 Marks)

Sla

Early food producing societies are be belonging to neolithic to was the phase where changes observed in the sense that hunters were turning into farmers sedentary. too

Because of the sedentary farmers, agriculturists of wild, following structure social

tens relations with one another

Remarks

used tried to

may have become more propounced. Thus, mutual relationship bloomed.

- 2) Sedentary nature would have given thrust to local traditions. local culture was the marked feature.
- social tensions also sproved as a result of social structures.
- (9) Exchange of knowledge, innovations were there because of the emerging social structures of the phase. As a result, urbanism was the marked feature.

Thus, social strectures underwent major changes

Substantia

Subst

the lifetime because they are the major ways to read about the past.

apart from arch - Neverthless,

critical reading of sources become

firstly, archaeological sources tell
the historians about the phase from
which the article belongs. For instance,
Carbon dating method. Moreover.

for example, Megalithic burials depicts
the Socio-religious life of that those
people.

Secondly, literary sources like the writings of Hieum Tsang, For Fi Hieum, kalhana etc. give the historians their

Remarks

Substration.

Arbaka Palla

views of the conditions prevailing in those times. Kalhama's

Rajtaringini gives a clear outline of all the political heads of kalhmir till loth-11th centuries.

Third, foreign accounts of Hieun Tsang.

I. Tsing, Barni, and so on are

also important in constructing the

parts of history.

Thus, the importance of Sources in constructing the history cannot be ignored. They are important. However, critical reading should always be welcomed like royal patronage to the writer.

Remarks

Sources . Thorn form

ARTHSHASTRA is the treatise written on the political terms by the kautilya chandragupta maurya's courtiere.

The book is being criticised by the scholars on some of the grounds.

- The book does not present the actual picture rather what should be. The normative approach is being followed which is not of much use, according to scholars.
- Secondly, book presents manyan state.

 as centralised. But, some scholars

 negate the fact of manya rule being regate the fact of manya rule being centralised keeping into the extent

 (large) of the empire.

However, arthashastra is being considered as important source by some of the historians.

lade I facts Conteste accounts of the proposal. (69th analyses) groupat

- 1. (a) How far do you believe that Mahayana Buddhism changed the basic nature of Buddhism propounded by Buddha. (20 Marks)
 - (b) "The tiupla period could be called the golden age for the development in astronomy and mathematica". Examine. (15 Marks)
 - (c) Trace the shifting pattern in inter-regional trade in Tamilkam during early historical (15 Marks)

4.10

Mahayana Buddhism was the sect emerged from Buddhism in 3rd Buddhist council in the presidency of Mogaliputla 7155a.

Mahayana Buddhibm believes in the teneth like women can also attain nibbana, statue of Buddha, presence of Bodhisattavas, open to changes of Bodhisattavas, open to changes and improvements and so on.

These all tenets are someway the original the original

Buddhilm. These tenets differ Buddhilom. Buddhilman (original) as propounded by Buddha were Buddhum one original. major difference Neverthless, presence shudras Could themy showing

(b) Gupta age is being hailed as golden age since the developments in science, astronomy, mathematics etc. were remarkable.

It was contributed due to the the presence of well known scholards like charak, Anyabhatla and so on. They contributed in their respective fields. Thus, according to one set of historians gupta age is being synonimous with golden age. (

However, on the other hand, according to another set of historians. Gupta age is not refferred to be as golden age because or the prevailing They part should be produced they part of the produced they produced they are they produced they pro Social conditions.

Remarks

undel Andostone He mans points

satisfactory. Presence of sati system,

purdah system was there. Male

doma dominance was prevalent, caste

system was deepening. Therefore,

based on the above points, gupta

age is not described as golden age

according to this school.

Jack Jack

- Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: $(10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ Marks})$
 - (a) Evaluate the contribution of Hasan Nizami's Tajul-Maasir as a source of Medieval Indian History.
 - (b) Examine the importance of Abdur Razzak's account for writing the history of South
 - Critically examine the donation to the temples in South India during early medieval period with reference to the inscriptions.
 - (d) Evaluate the status of Balutedars in south Indian society in medieval period. (10 Marks)
 - (e) How far do you agree that the caste system was the main hindrance in the mobility of professions in India during the medieval age.

(c) 5.

35

Early medieval phase was the transitionary phase between ancient period medievals period. It sometimes as dark age because of the traces feudalism. Origin of this feudalism said to be the land grants made Indian subcontinent. During early medieval phase.

the typical as the grants they were given to be aliment (Bealined equal) were given to be aliment (Bealined equal) were given resulting the Samuela.

Donation to temples (perdano)
was also a prominent feature in
South India.

(Sold 16 methode of South and Jack)

(Sold of Role of Role of Anathory)

(Sold of Role of Role of Anathory)

- 7. (a) What are the various approaches to study the nature of the 'State' under the Delhi Sultanate? (20 Marks)
 - (b) Evaluate the role of provincial and local government in the Sultanate administration. (15 Marks)
 - (c) Evaluate Akbar as a social reformer and its importance for establishing the legitimacy of the Mughals in India.
 - AKBAR was mughal ruler of the AKBAR was mughal ruler of the Indian subcontinent in the tot. Second half of letter century. He is being half of letter century. He is being described as social reformer because of the following reasons:
 - Equality to Hindus and muslims

 was the marked feature. Muslims

 were not priviledged extra in

 under mughal rule. They were at

 under mughal rule. Moreover, Hindus

 par with Hindus. Moreover, Hindus

 were not exploited and persecuted.

- Secondly, Akbar's pollay of Sulh-i-ku i.e. of peace maintained law and order in the area.
- 3 Akbar removed many Hindu Centric taxes which helped him to legitimacy from the subjects.

All these factors helped him to label him as great reformer and gain legitimacy.

06

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Remarks

Kersey

of holor