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HISTORY TEST SERIES

TEST - 05 Mock - 1 Paper - I

116
250

310

36 min/question

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Name Nausheen

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Nausheen

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

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 in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below serially.

(2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Mesolithic Site
- (ii) Paleolithic Site
- (iii) Ash mound Site
- (iv) BRW Site
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) Trade centre
- (vii) Late Harappan Site
- (viii) A cultural Site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware Site
- (x) Chalcolithic Site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Late Harappan Site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional Site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) A NBPW Site

(i) Langhnaj

— Mehsana dist, GUJARAT

— Mesolithic Culture in 2 phase:-

I phase : axes; arrow; stone tools

II phase : bone tools; points, borers of agate, chert and jasper.

— terracotta figurine

— trade relations with other sites.

Remarks

(ii) Rojdi

- In Patan dist, Gujarat
- ~~Stone tools~~: handaxe; arrow; pounders
- ~~circular~~ ~~hut~~ structure made up of stone
- early Harappan site: had trade relations with other Harappan sites.

(iii) Brahmagiri

- In Chitradurg district, Karnataka
- first ~~evidence~~ of iron working site in South India
- Megalithic and Neolithic site
- circular huts.

(iv) Hastinapur

- In Hastinapur dist, UP
- early capital of Purus.
- one of the oldest city in India.
- mentioned in Hindu mythological texts
- an ancient trade centre - presence of Kushana coins.

(v) Anuradhapura

- In Anuradhapura district, SL
- capital earlier of Sri Lanka kingdom which was later shifted to Sigiriya

Remarks

→ established around a cutting of ^{Tree of Enlightenment} ~~tree~~ brought there by Saraghamitta a Buddhist monk.

→ Ashoka send his son Milinda to spread Buddhism here.

(vi) Allahdino

→ In Pakistan → on bank of river Sindh.
→ Harappan trade site having trade relations with Mesopotamia and other Harappan sites.

→ presence of BRW pottery;
→ citadel and lower town is present.

(vii) Chahumdar

→ Harappan site and late Harappan site
→ a bead making centre → beads of agate, chert and ^{chalcodony}
→ had trade relations with Mohenjodaro, Harappa
→ BRW pottery also present.

(viii) Sanchi

→ In Raisen district, Madhya Pradesh

→ presence of Ashokan pillar and a Stupa constructed during the period of Ashoka and

Remarks

part of it renovated during Pungas.

- Gumbi Stupa :

- with Pradakshinapatha, toranas
- brick structure which gives an impression of wooden structure.
- Toranas have Buddha represented as symbols, Buddhizattas from Jataka tales.

(ix) Atranjikheda / Kheda

- presence of iron tools ⇒ are especially
- important site from Marxist historians which suggests 6th c. BCE transition to kingdom due to iron technology.

(x) Noh

(xi)

Remarks

(XII)

(XIII) Somnath Temple.

- In Gujarat
- Destroyed and plundered by Muhammad Ghori, Alauddin Khilji, Mahmud Begarha
- One of the 12 Jyotirlinga sites
- evidence of gold coins, jewellery etc.

(XIV) Badami

- In Bagalkot dist, KARNATAKA
- Badami caves
 - Both chaitya and vihara
 - Buddhist paintings in fresco
 - Avalokiteshwara Buddha
- Narsimharavarman destroyed it and called himself Vatapikonda.
- capital of eastern Chalukyas.

(XV) Muziris

- In Cannanore district, Kerala.
- capital of early Cheras.

Remarks

- Periplus of Erythraean Sea and Ptolemy mentions it
- presence of Roman amorphae, coins suggests trade with Rome and Greece.

(Xvi) Kapilavastu:

- In Kapilavastu district, Nepal
- capital of Sakya kingdom.
- King Jashovarman and Queen Maya of Sakya kingdom gave birth to Buddha (young Siddhartha)
- It was a republic or Upinder Singh calls it oligarchy.

(Xvii) Udaigiri and Khandgir

Khavela Inscription

- recording his military exploit.
- leaning towards Jainism.
- first evidence of image worship in Jainism.
- Jaina music & dance also mentioned.
- Ashkan inscription at Shauli also faces it.

(12)

(19) Ahwanan Begala

- has statue of Gomateshwara
- it is largest ~~and~~ standing pillar statue.
- the statue is in schist color sandstone.

(20) KASHI | VARANASI

- capital of Kashi Mahajanapada.
- ~~Before~~ ~~it~~ it was later occupied by Magadha.
- an ancient trade route.
- presence of Kashi Vishwanath temple.

Remarks

2. (a) Ramayana and Mahabharata can be considered as a good source of Ancient Indian History with respect to transitions in various aspects of society. (15 Marks)
- (b) Mesolithic cave paintings present a larger picture of life ways of contemporary people. Explain. (15 Marks)
- (c) All the prerequisites were present in Harappan civilisation for the presence of a state, but archaeological sources do not allow us to know the real nature of it. Discuss. (20 Marks)

(a)

Remarks

3. (a) To what extent you subscribe the view that throughout the Vedic period patriarchy was gradually consolidating? (15 Marks)
- (b) Varna was not irrelevant as a basis of social identity, but was now competing with another social institution-jati (caste) in Mahajanpada period. Discuss the given statement with respect to the evolution of Jati (caste) system in India. (20 Marks)
- (c) On the basis of contemporary literary sources discuss the important features and changes in the condition of trade and traders during the post Mauryan period. (15 Marks)

(a) The Vedic period which is usually divided into early and late Vedic periods is studied using both archaeological and literary sources. Literary sources include Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas.

During the early Vedic Age, women enjoyed position of equality with men in terms of performance of sacrifices; can hear Vedas and participated in Sabha and Samiti.

However the position of women underwent gradual changes in later Vedic Age. They were not allowed to participate in Vedic sacrifices, Sabha

Remarks

or samiti. Their position was almost reduced to that of sudras. The marriageable age was reduced in order to control their choices. Thus, we can see the patriarchy was gradually consolidating.

However, the Vedas depict only the condition of elite women, designed by Brahmans to suit to the requirement of time. The fact that marriage was divided into anuloma and pratiloma marriage is an evidence that pratiloma marriages were taking place which is between women of higher varna and man of lower varna. Similar is the case with ganikas (courtesans), Uma Chakrabarti points out that the courtesans were well versed in singing, dancing and more fee than elite women.

good understanding
of the
topic

Remarks

Require more
Substantive
facts and
analysis

Also, the later Vedic Age mentions women pages like Gargi is an evidence they were well versed in Vedic studies and enjoyed power equal to men.

good fact and analysis

(b) Varna system which saw its beginning in Vedic Age - Parusha Sukta hymn gradually was shifted to varna-jati system by the time of Mahajanapadas.

During Mahajanapada period, the kingdom was being established in hitherto unknown areas with the Brahmins trying to inculcate those people in Hindu social structure.

This was done in order to make farming / peasant communities member of Indra varna and compel them to the duty of submitting taxes to the kings.

In addition this, the proliferation of castes through their inculcation into system

Remarks

led to the establishment of jati system that was based on the occupation of the members.

Needly
discuss the
factor

In addition to this, with the growth of monetary economy and trade, even some of the Brahmans like bhatta started taking up trading functions. This blurred up the line between brahman - vaisyas.

Similarly, the Sastric texts advised kings and brahmans to take up agricultural occupations during recession. This blurred up the distinction between vaisyas sudras - kshatriyas and kshatriyas and sudra - brahman. Moreover, belonging to Kshatriya varna was no longer a pre-condition for becoming king.

Further
good -

Requires more
clarity
in way of
presentation

Remarks

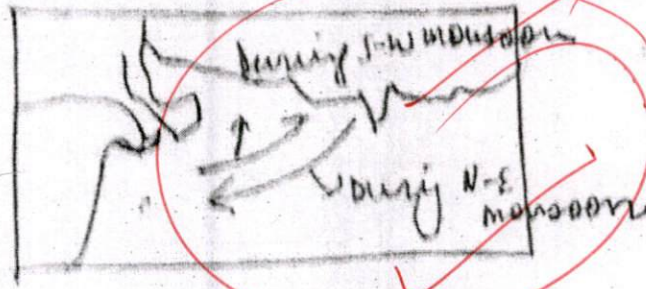
However, this does not mean that jati system overtook varna system because marriage relations and position of untouchables were still governed by varna hierarchy.

(c) The sources for post Mauryan period are Pali and Prakrit texts such as Vinaya Pitaka, Suttantam Pitaka, Mahabharata, Greek and Roman accounts.
Important features of post-Mauryan of trade and trading are :-

- (i) Growth of trading relations in terms of both volume & intensity with Persian Gulf and Arabian states.
This had been made possible due to Hippalus wind / Monsoon features of Indian subcontinent.

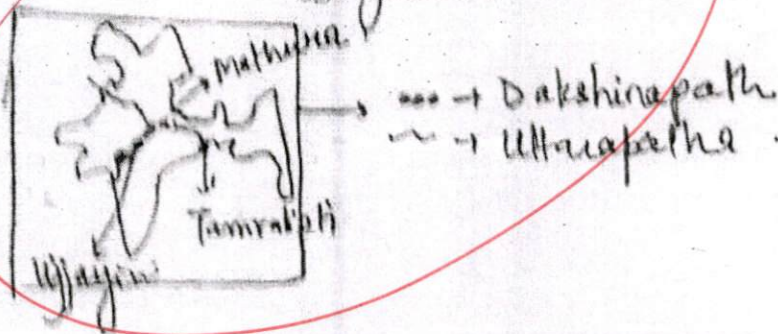
Remarks

(iii)



good day 7
Bengal

(ii) Use of Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha that met at Ujjayini



(iii) growth of monetary economy

(iv) Traders (varisyas) continued to be considered in lower hierarchy in Brahmanical setup.
Look to Buddhism and Jainism

(v) The vihasas were increasingly financing the trade due to Mahayana Buddhism that focussed on donation.

Remarks

(VI) Also, the development of guild system
with a head was taking place.

Wood forest

Remarks

- (a) Development of Sangam society was result of both the gradual evolution and Aryan influence. Critically explain. (15 Marks)
- (b) Soteriocracy which became a common feature of Indian society during the Gupta period which had diverse impacts on Indian society. Examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) What factors have contributed for the growth of Bhakti Movement in South India? (15 Marks)

Remarks

Section - B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- (a) Immobility of the Hindu society became the most important reason for the Rajput defeat by the Turks. Examine.
- (b) Evaluate Rajtarangini, as a source of history of Kashmir.
- (c) Discuss the contributions of Iltutmish for consolidation of Indian economy under his rule.
- (d) Write about the contributions of Sufis in Indian literature.
- (e) Nurjahan has been mostly wrongly interpreted in medieval Indian history. Examine.

(a) The Rajput defeat by the Turks led to establishment of Delhi Sultanate in India by Muhammad Ghori. Several factors like economic, political have been attributed to this defeat but most important cause lies in the Hindu social structure.

The fight between Rajputs and Turks was not a tussle of strength of armies but their respective organization superiority.

The Turks mostly had egalitarian society and the army was moulded with the ghazi spirit.

Remarks

good effort
you should
you for
Refer
Al Broomi

On the other hand, Rajput - Brahman relation/nexus in Rajput society failed to create an egalitarian spirit among the members of lower sections of their army. However, that was not the only factor for Turkish army was governed through caste system, was or offensive and had horses as opposed to Rajput elephants. This led to their victory over Rajputs.

(b) Rajatarangini (Story of Kings) was a literary source written by Kalhana.

It presents an account of kings and society but is different from charities which usually presents panegyric account of the kings and his administrative and political decisions. It, therefore, presents a critical account of kings of Kashmir kingdom.

However, the Rajtarangini had its own limitation. For e.g. It does not present positive evidences in favour of his account.

Also chronology from Book 1-3 is disturbed.

2 of the knigs have been given rule of 700 years and 300 years respectively. From

book 4 the chronology is correct.

(c) Iltutmish has been considered as the real founder of Delhi Sultanate because after he consolidated the kingdom after its establishment by Qutub-ud-din Aibak. This was done through various socio economic and political measures.

(i) He was the first sultan to define the responsibilities of a Iqtadar and thus Iqta system was firmly established.

Responsibilities were → maintenance of troops, personal homage (tribute); contribution of farazi to central treasury.

Remarks

① He consolidated the rule by suppressing rebellions in Delore, Gwalior, Ranthambore and Bayana.

you should
also discuss
limited

He also defeated Jalaur, Gabucha and Khalji and occupied Multan, Delore and Dargal respectively.

② Formed a body of personal bodyguards for the Sultan.

(d) Sufi Movement along with Shakti Movement challenged the established authority and privileges of the ~~the~~ upper classes and caste of society. This was done by opening the doors of - Khanaqah (order) to everyone irrespective of their caste, creed, gender etc. They took to vernacular languages in order to connect with common masses and thus made contribution

Remarks

to the Indian literature.

✓ Contribution to Persian: The Malfuzat text which is the letters of sufi saints forms a means to study their teachings.

✓ Contribution to Urdu: the 'ghazals' and 'ghazalis' story in Khurshid.

✓ Contribution to Hindi: Malik Muhammad Jayasi (Padmavat) and Mulla Daud (Chandayan) is a contribution to Hindi corpus of literature.

✓ Punjabi: Waris Shah and Baba Farid contributed to Punjabi literature. Baba Farid's teachings are also included in Guru Granth Sahib.

✓ Nur Jahan along with her father Itmad-ud-Daula and brother Asaf Jahan is said to have formed 'Nur Jahan Junta' that controlled major administrative decisions of the ^{Jahangir} Shah Jahan. This differed relations between Khurram (Shah Jahan)

Remarks

and Jahangir and rebellion by the former. However, ~~this~~ does not seem to be true as Jatish Chandra points out :-

(i) Most of the relations and persons that were ~~not~~ favoured by Murad Jahan continued to have position of importance in the court.

(ii) ~~Shah Jahan~~ Jahangir took most of the decisions himself before going to the death-bed.

(iii) The rising up in rebellion by Khurram was due to his personal ambitions and not Murad Jahan's Janta.

Remarks

6. (a) What are the modern views on the nature of state under Delhi Sultanate? (20 Marks)
- (b) To what extent you believe that widening the social base by Khiljis and Tughlugs became the most important reason for the decline of the Sultanate in India. (15 Marks)
- (c) Architecture under various Sultans not only gradually improved but also diversity was noticed in it. Discuss. (15 Marks)

(a) Delhi Sultanate and its nature is a matter of conjecture among historians. They differ in their views about it being a bureaucratic, war, muslim or despotic state.

Historians like Irfan Habib have termed it as a "war state" for the presence of Iqta system that showed their readiness for war.

However, this view has been refuted on account of the fact that most of the medieval states have to be ready for the war always and this cannot be taken to mean 'war' state.

Remarks

Historians such as R.C. Majumdar have termed it as a 'Muslim state' because the wars taken against neighbouring kingdoms were usually termed as 'ejihad' and 'jaziya' was imposed upon the non-Muslim population. Moreover, the ulama dominated the state and its decisions and most of them deriving their authority from Caliph. Temples were also being destroyed.

This view has been refuted by Jatish Chandra and Mohammad Habib. Wars against ^{neighbouring} ~~Muslim~~ states were termed as 'jihad' to garner the force in their armies. Ulama did not dominate during the rule of Ala-ud-din Khalji who tried to build a 'secular' secular state separating state from religion. Moreover, deriving authority from ulama was to

good
fact
analysis

and
Source -
Historiography

Remarks

present a legitimate authority of their rule especially during a weak ruling king like Feroz. In addition to this, the destruction of temples cannot be taken as general policy, according to Chandrar.

Max Weber defines the state of Delhi Sultanate as "patrimonial bureaucratic" state because nobles through 19th system was made bureaucratic members that controlled all the aspects of common people.

This view has been refuted by historians on the fact that the development of communication of the time, it is not possible to control for large village societies.

Some historians term it as a 'despotic' state which gathered huge surplus from peasantry for the nobles and elites.

Remarks

Thus,

There is no consensus among historians regarding the nature of Delhi Sultanate but it can be largely taken as it being a "centralized" state which is agreed by most of them.

- (b) The decline of Delhi Sultanate is a matter of dispute among the historians and they have present differing opinions regarding it.
- Historians such as Al. Sinuashore argue that the Khaljis and Tughlaqs started the policy of inculcating nobles other than Indians and Tajiks and this contributed to their decline. This is because the earlier 'loyalty' was taken over by personal ambitions of the nobles.
- This view has been refuted by historians like Satish Chandra on account

Remarks

of the fact the Khaljis and Tughlaqs were able to build a large centralised empire covering almost the entire subcontinent. Features of decline cannot be seen during their rule.

Historians such as Irfan Habib argue that Iqta system that became hereditary during the time of Firoz Tughlaq and it closed the entry of able nobles and army-men, also corruption got into imperial banding (da'ir) system of Ala-ud-din Khalji. This contributed to the decline of Delhi Sultanate.

In addition to this historians argue that Delhi Sultanate was a centralised state based on an able ruler and as soon as it ended during the time of Firoz, Delhi Sultanate declined.

Remarks

Needly discussed
how this widening
Beneficial
Burden
for
Sultanate

In this way, they put the blame on Firuz Tughlaq for the decline.

This cannot be taken to be true because the nobility were always against rulers even during the time of Alauddin Sultan. This was due to no clear policy of succession amongst rulers.

you analysed
is good

8

Thus, no single ruler or dynasty can be blamed for the decline of Delhi Sultanate.

(c) Delhi Sultanate marked a beginning of new phase of Indian architecture combining both features from Timurid Persian rule along with indigenous features of Indian subcontinent.

The beginning of architectural buildings can be seen during the rule of Khalji Mamluks that built Qutub Minar which was executed in red sandstone and

Remarks

exterior balconies also joined with the stories to give a "ribbed effect" to the building.

This was taken forward by Alau-ud-din Khalji who added 'Alai Darwaza' to the architectural traditions.

The Tughlaqs built Jughlaqabad tombs and Lodhis built Lodhi's tomb and Hauz Khas.

The improvement in architecture can be seen in following features :-

(i) Earlier buildings were marked by Persian features of Arch and domes.



domes

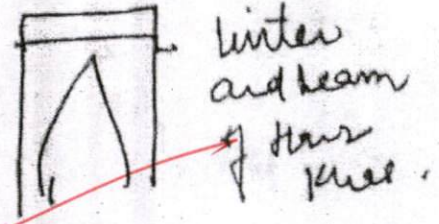
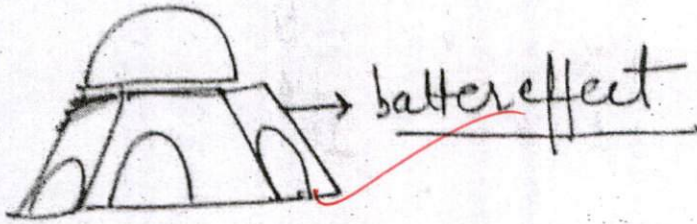


arch

good colour +
Presentation

(ii) In later buildings, there is a use of 'batter effect' and timber and beam method. This can be seen in Tughlaq buildings.

Remarks



(iii) Lodhis tomb and octagonal buildings were another diversity added.

Other forms of diversity

→ use of sandstone

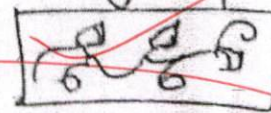
→ use of jali work

→ arbesque pattern

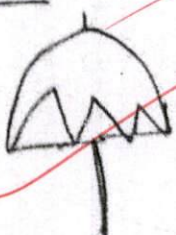


grey schist red

→ inlay work of "pichatura"



→ Gujarati canes and kiosks, chhatris.



good understanding of
topics
Nice way of presentation

- (a) How far you subscribe the view that Vijaynagara kingdom represent the Hindus whether the Bahmani kingdom represented the Muslims. (20 Marks)
- (b) Improvement in agriculture and its prosperity became the reason for the success of the Mughal empire. With respect to the above given statement discuss features of agriculture under Mughals. (15 Marks)
- (c) Mughals had fully realised the importance of long distance trade, especially through sea routes. Examine. (15 Marks)

(a) Vijaynagar kingdom, the nature of which is disputed among historians, has been termed as 'Hindu' kingdom by some and presented as against the 'Muslim' kingdom of Bahmanids.

This nature of Vijaynagar kingdom is of it being a Hindu kingdom is argued by Iyenger and Mahalingam on account of the fact that they used titles like 'Hinduvardhanaditya', similarly, Bahmanids have taken wars against neighbouring kingdoms in the name of 'Jihad'.

In addition to this, both Vijaynagar kingdom rulers and Bahmanids

Remarks

gave patronage to religious constructions such as Vithala temple, Vijayalakshmi temple by former and Bidar mosques by later. However, this view obscures the fact that both these kingdoms allowed sections of both Hindu and Muslims to get submitted to their respective armies.

Their titles of Hindwadharmarthakari and 'jihad' was just to get legitimacy to their actions which was the religious sanction during those times.

In addition to this, Bustan Stein has argued that there been such explicit nature of Hindu and Muslim of Vijaynagar and Bahmanids, then why have Vijaynagar rulers not given

Remarks

in arms against Delhi Sultanate.

According to Satish Chandra, Vijaynagar rulers allowed Muslim armymen to offer namaz and to fast. Thus, it was not a "Hindu kingdom", neither was Bahmanids a "Muslim kingdom".

(b) Mughal rule saw the improvement in agricultural economy of the Indian subcontinent that contributed to the prosperity of Mughal dynasty.

Broad features of Mughal agriculture can be identified as :-

- ① Use of new agricultural tools for sowing and dibbling the soil.
- ② New crops such as potatoes, chilies were introduced in Indian agricultural setup by Portuguese and Mughals.
- ③ The "cash crops" such as silk, cotton contributed to the growth of urban economy.

Remarks

and elite classes.

(iv) Jacavi and sandhar loans were extended by the rulers for enhancing agricultural productions.

(v) Large scale irrigation works were also undertaken under Ala-ud-din Khalji and Firoz Tughlaq.

(vi) Model farms were sanctioned by Muhammad bin Tughlaq to increase the productivity of agriculture. This, although, according to Barni, failed but contributed to overall agricultural innovation.

However, this prosperity was far behind the innovation taking place in Europe that resulted in agricultural revolution here.

Not cooperative studies

Remarks

No improvement in agricultural components and methods such as 'enclosures' were introduced.

Satish Chandra argues that this was due to 'fear of unemployment' among Indians.

BD Kishore argues that elite classes didn't relate with peasantry classes and thus agriculture could not develop fully.

(c) The volume and intensity of trade especially through sea increased during the Mughal rule to such a extent that Neill Stensgaard terms it as an "agricultural revolution".

Mughals realised the importance of trade through sea-routes can be seen in the following features / incentives during the period :-

Remarks

- ① Boost to ship-building industry
- ② According to Portuguese accounts, 1000-1500 tonnes of ships were built in India's western coast. This was used by Arabs due to shortage of timber in their areas.
- ③ The ships were held together by stitching it through holes and needles and screw and bolt was not used.
- ④ It was made waterproof through stitching the ship boards together leaving no space in between.
- ⑤ Cabins and Decks were also constructed in it.
- ② Monetary Economy : Gold, silver brought from Europe was re-minted to monetise Indian economy. This too gave boost to Indian trade.

Remarks

③ Well developed financial system through the use of hundi also contributed to the growth. Moreover traders such as Abdul Ghafor had plenty of ships and also financed trade.

All these features contributed to the trading economy especially sea-trade during Mughal rule.

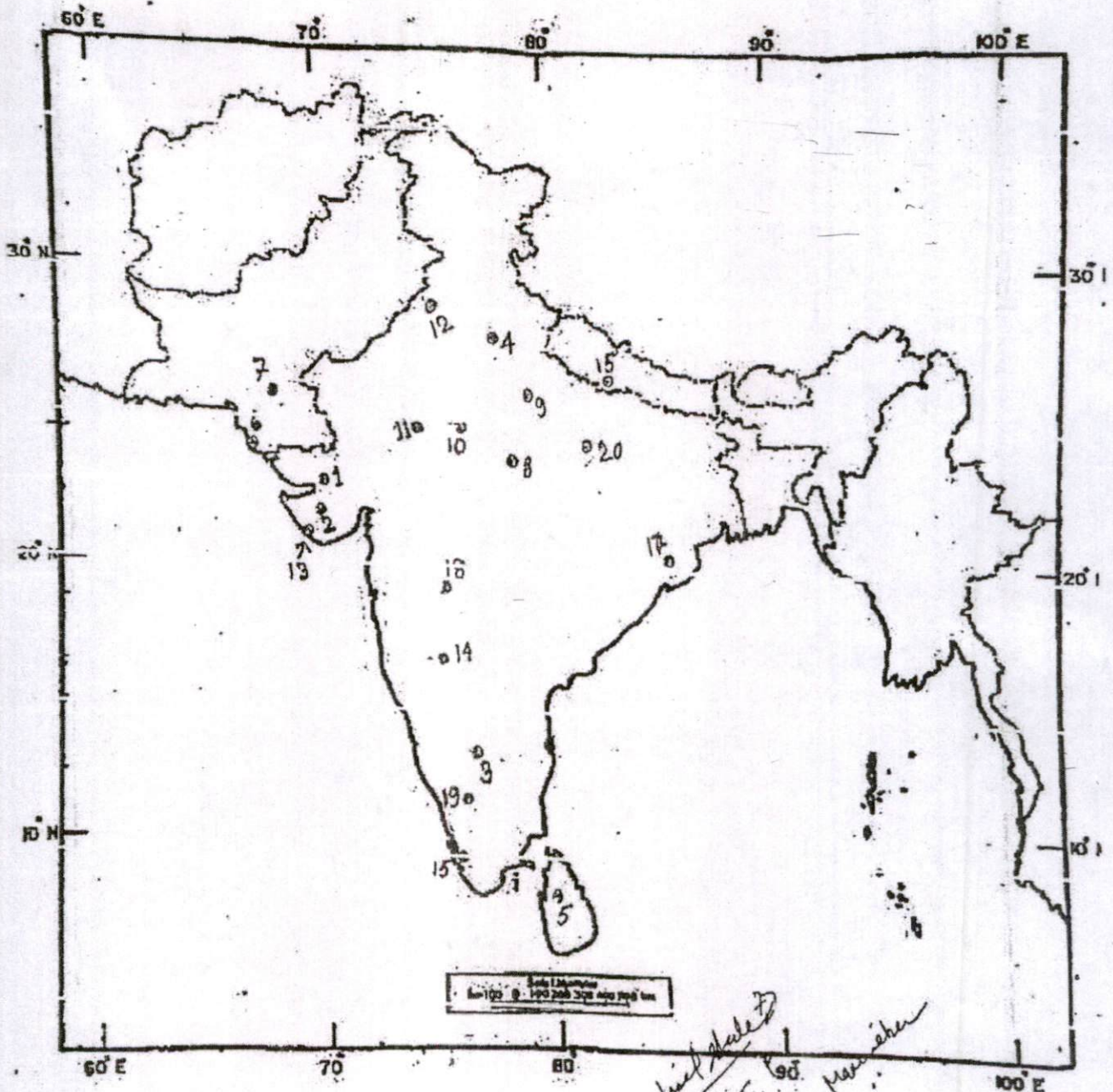
Compare prosperity
Europe Sea trade

Remarks

8. (a) Akbar's religious policy gradually evolved as per the requirement of the state, but din-i-illahi was a wrong decision by Akbar. Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Mansabdari system was rightly planned and perfectly executed". Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Was it the efficiency of nawabs of Bngal or weakness of Mughal emperors, which resulted in form of an independent state- Bengal". Examine. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Map-Test: 5



→ Central State
 → Jammu & Kashmir
 → Puducherry
 → Union Territory
 → National Capital Territory
 → Scheduled Area

HS-TS-2020-T5

