



ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ
ಮತ್ತು
ಪದವಿಪೂರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಸುಲಲಿತ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಿಯುಸಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ
ಸರಳ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ

HISTORY

ಸಹಕಾರ:

ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪದವಿಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಸಂಘ.

INDIAN HISTORY
CHAPTER -1
INTRODUCTION
IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON INDIAN HISTORY

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.

- 1) From which language is the word 'India' derived?
Ans From Greek Language.
- 2) Name the work that mentions the extent of ancient Karnataka.
Ans Kavirajamarga of Sirivijaya.
- 3) What is Numismatics?
Ans The scientific study of coins is known as Numismatics.
- 4) What is Excavation?
Ans The scientific digging of earth for unearthing sources.
- 5) Whose conquests does the Ihole inscription describe ?
Ans Pulikeshi II.
- 6) Who wrote 'Buddacharita'?
Ans Ashwagosha.
- 7) Which is the famous work of pliny?
Ans Natural Historia.

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences.

- 1) Name any two passes that connect India with the west.
Ans Khyber, Bolan, Gomal, Tochi, Kurram etc.(Any two)
- 2) What was the extent of India according to Vishnupurana?
Ans The country that lies from north of the oceans and south of the Himalayas.
- 3) Mention any two names of India.
Ans Bharatha, Bharatha Khanda, Bharatha varsha, Hindustan, Jambudweepa etc.(Any two)
- 4) Name any two physical features of India.
Ans Himalayas, Northern plains, deserts, mountains Deccan plateau, coastline etc.
(Any two)
- 5) Name any two mountains of India.
Ans The Aravali mountains, the Vindhya, the Sahyadries etc.(Any two)
- 6) Mention any two dominant religions of Indian origin.
Ans Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism .(Any two)
- 7) Name any two world heritage sites of India.
Ans Hampi, Ihole, Pattadakallu, Gaya, Sanchi, Tajmahal, Jantar-Mantar etc.(Any two)
- 8) Name any two universities of ancient India.
Ans Nalanda, Taxila, Kashi, Kanchi, Vikramashila etc.(Any two)
- 9) Name any two dynasties of ancient India,
Ans Mauryas, The Guptas, Kushanas, Vardhanas.(Any two)

10) Name any two dynasties of Medieval India.

Ans Delhi Sultanate, Mughals, Marathas, Vijayanagara empire, Bahamani Sultans , Rajputs.(Any two)

11) What is the extent of Karnataka according to Kavirajamarga?

Ans According to Kavirajamarga the extent of Karnataka was from river Godavari in the North to river Kaveri in south.

12) Name any two important dynasties that ruled Karnataka.

Ans Kadambas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Vijayanagar, Hoysalas etc.(Any two)

13) Write any two physical features of Karnataka .

Ans The Coastal line, the Western Ghats, The Malanad, Northern and Southern plains. (Any two)

14) 'No sources , No History' why?

Ans The Historical events are cannot be reproduced. But Historians try to reconstruct the past based on the available sources . Hence 'No sources , no History'.

15) What is the difference between pre-historic and Historic age?

Ans The period where the written records are not available is known as pre-historic period. The period about which we have written records is known as historic period.

16) Mention any two uses of coins in the construction of history.

Ans Coins help us to understand, name and titles of the king, extent of the empire, economic condition, religion , script, languages etc.(Any two)

17) Why are the inscriptions the most reliable sources in the construction of history?

Ans Inscriptions are authentic , direct, generally contemporary and related to the events. So the inscriptions are most reliable sources.

18) What are Archeological sources?

Ans The remains of past human life and activities are called Archeological sources.

19) Mention two kinds of literary sources.

Ans Indigenous Literature, Foreign accounts.

20) Name the epics of India.

Ans Ramayana, Mahabharata.

21) Mention the works of Aryabhata.

Ans Surya, Siddhartha, Romakashiddanta.

22) Name any two Chinese pilgrims who visited India.

Ans Fahian, Huiyen Tsang, I-tsing.(Any two)

23) Name any two foreigners who visited Vijayanagar empire.

Ans Abul Razzak, Nikolo Conti, Barbosa, Domingo paes, Niketin etc.(Any two)

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences. (each carries 5 marks)

1) Explain briefly the impact of geography on Indian History.

Ans The following are important geographical features and their impact on Indian History

1) The Himalayas, 2) The Northern Plains, 3) The Deserts 4) The Mountains (The Vindhyas, the Aravalis, The Sahyadries etc) 5) The Deccan Plateau 6) The Coastline

1) The Himalayas- The Himalayas protects India from the foreign invasions and cold winds from the North. They have given birth to ever flowing rivers. The passes such as Khyber, Bolan, Gilgit etc. helped Indians to have commercial and cultural relations with the west and posed India to repeated western attacks.

2) The Northern Plains- These plains were the cradles of civilization and empires.

These plains have given birth to many religions like Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism etc. The famous universities like Taxila, Nalanda, Varanasi, Ujjain, Kashi etc. were established here. The wealth and richness of this region attracted many foreigners.

3) The Deserts - The desert and dense forests are very difficult to cross for the foreigners. It made people of this region hard workers and war like people.

4) The Mountains (The Vindhyas, Aravalis, Sahyadri or Western Ghats)-

These mountain ranges are rich in mineral and natural resources helped to development of the country.

5) The Deccan Plateau- The Deccan remained aloof from the political changes of the North India. In different times it gave a shelter to Hindu religion and culture.

6) The Coastline - It once stood as barriers of foreign invasions. Later it served as means of connecting the rest of the world and it helped to develop the commercial and cultural relations with the west.

India is rich in minerals, rocks, stones, marbles, Granite etc. are helped to the development of architecture and sculpture. Due to the geographical diversities of India, the people of various races are lived in India and developed different languages and culture.

2) Describe the special features of Indian History.

Ans The important features are as follows

1) Continuity of civilization and Culture- India has 4000 years of continuous history and continuity of civilization and culture like China.

2) Evolution in phases- Indian culture and civilization has developed in various stages and phases with necessary improvement.

3) Foreign Invasions- India had to face number of foreign invasions. The invaders like Greek, Persians, Arabs etc. invaded India and left deep impact and contributed much to Indian culture.

4) Dominant and Tolerant of Hindu faith- India is a homeland of many faiths and practices. Hindus are majority in the country, but they develop tolerance towards others. Because they believed in the concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

5) Contributions to the world- India contributed a much to the world in the fields of literature, philosophy, dance, architecture, Sculpture, science, Maths, Astronomy, Education, Yoga and Ayurveda.

6) India as a country of attraction for foreigners- The fertile land and the huge wealth of India attracted the foreign invaders, places of scenic beauty, hill stations, the Himalayas, Kashmir valley, beaches, historical monuments etc are attracting the tourists from all over the world.

7) Unity in Diversities- India not only has geographical diversities but also diversity in every sphere of human activity.

3) Unity in diversity is the unique feature of Indian History. Explain.

Ans It is most peculiar feature of India. It describes as follows.

1) Physical Diversity- India has a diversity in physical features like coldest stachin, the hot desert of Rajasthan, the snowy mountains of Himalayas and ever green forests etc are helped to growth of variety of flora and Fauna.

2) Racial and Linguistic diversity- There is racial diversity in India. The people of different race like Dravidians, Negros, Mongoloids, Alphones etc are living in India. The linguistic diversity is also in India.

3) Social and religious diversity- India is regarded as museum of different religions, castes, cultures, faiths, customs and social systems. But all types of people lived in India with great harmony.

4) Economic Diversity- The natural resources are not equal distributed in India, on one hand we find very rich people, on other hand very poor. Some regions are highly developed and some others are underdeveloped.

In spite of all these diversities there are many uniting forces that have kept India united. Important are

a) *Geographical Unity*- Himalayas in the North and Ocean in the south have isolated India from other parts of the world and formed a separate geographical unity.

b) *Administrative unity*- From the ancient period several dynasties, rules and administrators tried to bring political and administrative unity. Today India has unity in administration.

c) *Uniformity in Education and Literature*- There was uniformity in education and literature in ancient India. Because Sanskrit language and vedic literature develops the feelings of oneness. Now Hindi occupies that place.

d) *Religions and social ceremonies*- Though India is a land of different religions, castes, creeds and sects. But the people participated in the religious and social ceremonies of each other and often inter-dine. This has inculcated a feeling of oneness.

e) *Recent changes*- The policies of government, constitution, the present economic and social conditions, effects of globalization etc. are reduced the different among the Indians and inject the feelings of oneness.

4) Write a note on contributions of Foreign writerns in reconstructing history of India.

Ans From the ancient period number of foreigners like traders ,students, piligrims , pilosophers, ambassadors, travellers, invaders etc. cvisited to india and they had left their own accounts on India. They most usefull in reconstruct the history.

Greek and Roman accounts - The writings like 'Indica of Megasthanes'. 'Geography of ptolemy', 'The periplus of Erithrean sea ' of unknown Greek author'. natural Historia' of pliny etc are gives valuable information about Indo-Greek and Indo-Roman relations.

Chinese accounts- The writings like GHO-KO-KI of Fahian, SI-YU-Ki of Huien tsang and writings of Itsing gives very good information on political , social and religious conditions of the Maurya , Gupta and Chalukyan empire.

Muslim and Arab writings-Shahanama of of Firdousi, Babaranama of Babar, Jahangirnama of Jahangir, Akbaranama of Abdul Fazal and Writings of Sulaiman. Iban batuta have gives information on medieval Indian history

Writings of Abdul Razzak, Barbosa , Domingo paes, Nikola conti etc visited Vijayanagar Empire and given information about Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.

5. Write a note on the importance of Archaeological sources in reconstructing the history of India.

Ans The remains of the past human life and activities are called Archaeological sources. They are divided in excavation, epigraphy, numismatics , manuments, paintings etc.

1) Excavations-The scientific digging of earth for unearthing sources are called as excavations. The Excavations conducted at Chandragiri, Tirunelveli, Archemedu etc etc gave information about stone age. Other excavation at Ankorvat, Burobudur, Taxila etc. have gave information about social , cultural and religious life of people .

2) Epigraphy or Inscriptions- The study of Inscriptions is called Epigraphy.

Inscriptions are most important sources, because they are relaible direct, authentic, generally contemporary and related to the events. Inscriptions are written in various languages like Sanskrit , pali, Prakrity, Kannada etc, They gives information about the king, kings name , events, victories of the king etc. Ashokan edicts , Hatigumpha edict of Karavela, Alahabad edict of Samudragupta, Ihole inscriptions of Pulikeshi II, Halmidi inscriptions are important.

3) Monuments- The structures or sites of historical importance are Monuments . Temples, places , caves, Forts etc. are examples of monuments. The caves of Ajantha, Ellora temples of Beluru, Hampi, Halebeedu etc etc helps us to understand of cultural herititage of India.

4) Coins- The study of coins known as 'Numismatics '. The coins gives a valuable information about name , titles of the king, date , extent of empire etc. The coins of Guptas, Shatavahanas, Vijayanagar etc are important.

5) Paintings - The paintings of various periods gives us most vivid pictures of cultural, social and religious aspects .



CHAPTER - 4.1
ANCIENT PERIOD
VEDIC PICTURE

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.

- 1) What do you mean by the term Arya?
Ans Nobel or master or a person living on agriculture.
- 2) From which word is the term veda derived?
Ans VID.
- 3) What is meant by Veda ?
Ans Knowledge .
- 4) Name the first Veda.
Ans Rigveda
- 5) Who was the head of the family during vedic period ?
Ans Kulapathi or Grihapathi.
- 6) What was the main occupation of the Aryans?
Ans Agriculture.
- 7) What was Kshetra?
Ans The Cultivated land was called Kshetra.
- 8) What was considered as wealth by the Aryans?
Ans Cattle.
- 9) What was the ceremony performed to send the child to school?
Ans Upanayanam.

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences.

- 1) Name any two Vedas.
Ans Rigveda, Yajurveda, samveda and Atharvana veda. (Any Two)
- 2) Which two political institutions assisted the king in the administration during the vedic period.
Ans Sabha and Samithi.
- 3) Name any two Varnas.
Ans Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishyas, Shudra.(Any Two)
- 4) Name any two ashramas of Aryans
Ans Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sanyasa.(Any Two)
- 5) Mention any two amusements of vedic people.
Ans Gambling , Music, Dancing , chariot racing, horse racing etc.(Any Two)
- 6) Name any two learned women of vedic period .
Ans Gargi, Maitreyi, Shashwati, Lopamudra etc.(Any Two)

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences. (each carries 5 marks)

1) Give an account of political conditions of Aryans .

Ans The Aryans tribes gradually settled in India. The head of Janas was called 'Rajan'. He was assisted by the Purohita, Sangrahati, Senapati, Gramini etc. in the administration. The village headed by Gramini was a primary unit of the administration.

There were two political institutions known as Sabha and Samithi assisted the king in the administration.

During the later vedic period Janas turned into kingdom.

The king or rajan became powerful and established large kingdoms and assumed many titles, They celebrated many sacrifices.

The king power and duties were increased. He was assisted by council of ministers and officers.

The kingdom was divided into Janapada, vis and Grama.

They had well organised military ,which consisted of infantry , cavatry elephantry and navy.The weapons like swords, axes, bows and arrows were used.

Helmets and armours were used for protection.

2) Explain the social condition of Aryans during the vedic period.

Ans Family- Vedic people lived in well organised society. The society was based on the principle of Monogamy. The joint family and patriarchal family systems were in practice. The father or eldest male person was head of the family. Who called as ' Grihapathi' or ' Kulpathi'.

Marriage System- The society was based on the principle of monogamy. Poligamy was practice only among the royal families. But they encraged to widow remarriages and inter caste marriages.

The Position of women- The status of women was high and she enjoyed equal status with men. She received higher education. Child marriages and Sati systems were not known them .

The Social divisions - Chaturvarnas were based on professions. They were Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. The life of an individual was divided into four stages called Ashramas. They were Brahmachariya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa.

Food- Wheat, barley, rice, milk, meat, fish, fruits and vegetables were main food articles of the Aryans. Soma and Sura were their important intoxicated drinks.

Dress- Aryans used cotton and woolen cloths , Nivi vastra and Adivastra were their important dress.

Amaments -They found of different kinds of arnaments like Bangles , earrings , finger rings , Necklaces, bracelets etc made out of gold, silver etc.

Amusements- Gambling, dancing , music , horse racing, chariot, racing etc. are their important amusements.

Nagari, Dhundhubhi , veena and fluts were important musical instruments of the Aryans.

During later vedic period many change took place in the life of Aryans. The position of women was came to decline . Child marriage , sati system, polygamy and polyan dry were came into practice . The varnashrama system became rigid.

3) Enumerate the religious condition of Aryans.

Ans The religion of Rigvedic period was very simple . It was known as Sanathana Dharma, Aryadharna, Bramhana dharna etc.

The Aryan were worshippers of nature and worshipped many gods like Indra, Vayu, Varna, Surya, Agni, Prithvi etc.

The method of worshipping of God was very simple. They offered prayers and simple sacrifices.

The worship of idol was not known to them. But they considered cow is sacred animal In the later vedic period the religious life of the Aryans became complex. The worship of idol was came into practice .

New Gods like Brahma , Vishnu, Maheshwara, Ganesha, Karthikeya , Kali, Durga, Lakshmi, Parvathi etc. were came into practice .

They also believed in evil spirits, magic and witch craft.

The Purusharthas, Varnas and Ashramas are an integral part of life of te Aryans.

The entire life of Aryans was guided by Samskaras.

The Aryans believed in the theories of rebirth, Transmigration of soul, karma and moksha .The main objectives of the soul is to attain salvation or Moksha.

The vedic philosophy prescribes Jnana marga , Karma , Bhakti and yoga marga to obtaining moksha.

Ramayana , Mahabharatha , BhagvathGeetha, Vedas, Upanishadh etc are considered as holy books of Aryadharna.

4) Write a short note on education and science during vedic period.

Ans Education- Aryans developde a systamatical 'Gurukula system' of education.

The position of Guru was high. The Gurukulas, temples , pathashalas , Agraharas and Ghatikas were important education centres. Sanskrit was medium of instruction.

Education commenced with a ceremony called 'Upanayanam'. Higher education was imparted in Universities.Thakshashila and Kanchi were famous universities

of vedic period. Both men and women received education, Gargi Maitreyi,

Shashwathi, Ahalya, Lopamudra were important learned women scholars of vedic

period. The vedas , Upnishadhas, Dharmashastras, phylosophy, Mathematics, Medicine , logic etc were thought.

Science - Aryans made much progress in Mathematics , Geography, Medicine and Metallurgy.They calculated distance between sun and moon, earth and moon , earth and sun. they well known about the occurance of solar and lunar eclips. They made much progress in medicine . Aryans used different herbs , roots , leaves , oils, salt, mud and other to cure diseases.



CHAPTER - 4.1 THE RISE OF NEW RELIGION

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

- 1) Who was the founder of Jainism?
Ans Rishabhanatha.
- 2) Who was the 23rd Thirthankara?
Ans Parshvanatha.
- 3) Where was Vardhamana born?
Ans Kundagrama.
- 4) Where did Vardhamana attain enlightenment?
Ans Jrimbhika grama.
- 5) Where did Mahavira attain Nirvana?
Ans At Pava.
- 6) Who founded Buddhism?
Ans Gowthama Buddha.
- 7) Where was Buddha born?
Ans Lumbini Garden.
- 8) What was the original name of Buddha?
Ans Siddartha Gowthama.
- 9) What is the meaning of the term Buddha?
Ans Enlightened one .
- 10) In which place did Siddartha attain enlightenment?
Ans At Gaya.
- 11) Where did Buddha deliver his first speech?
Ans At Saranath.
- 12) Where did Buddha attain Nirvana?
Ans At Kushinagara.

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences.

(Each question carries 2 marks)

1) Who were the parents of Vardhamana?

Ans Siddhartha and Trishaladevi.

2) Mention any two among the Trirathnas of Vardhamana.

Ans Right knowledge, Right Faith, Right conduct.

3) Where were Jain councils held?

Ans At Pataliputra and Vallabhi.

4) Which are the sects of Jainism?

Ans The Shwetambaras and The Digambaras.

5) Who were the parents of Buddha?

Ans Shuddhodana and Mayadevi.

6) Mention any two of the noble truths preached by Buddha.

Ans The world is full of sorrow. Desire is the root cause for sorrow.

7) Name any two kings who patronised Buddhism.

Ans Ashoka, Kanishka, Harshavardhana etc.

8) Mention any two of the Tripitakas.

Ans Vinaya pitaka, Sutta pitaka, Abhidamma pitaka.

9) Name the sects of Buddhism.

Ans Hinayana and Mahayana.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences. (each carries 5 marks)

1) What were the factors responsible for the rise of new religions?

Ans Factors responsible for the rise of new religions are as follows.

1) Complication in vedic religion- Due to the influence of priests a number of rigidities crept into vedic religion. The people got dissatisfied and they wanted to change.

2) Supremacy of the priestly class - The Brahmins created such a situation that, it was not possible for the people to perform sacrifices without the priest. The Brahmins enjoyed special privileges and they regarded themselves as superiors to all.

3) Animal sacrifices - Animal sacrifices a part of rituals were very costly to practice. So people lost their faith in existing religion.

4) Chanting of Mantras- The vedic literature was in Sanskrit language, so it was not possible for common people to understand them.

5) Caste system- There was discrimination among the different castes. The Brahmin get top priority in the society and treated commons as a inferior.

6) Birth of great personalities - When the people were unhappy and discontented. Mahaveera and Buddha were born and they preached simple principles to attain Moksha.

2) Discuss the life and teachings of Mahaveera.

Ans Mahaveera was born in 599 BCF at Kundagrama , His father Siddhartha was king of Vaishali and mother was Trishaladevi. At the age of 18 he married Yashodha and daughter was Anojja or Priyadarshini. Due to sudden death of his parents Vardhamana renounced wordly life. Vardhaman attained Enlightenment or Kaivalya at Irimbhikagrama and he became known as Mahaveera . He attained Nirvana at Pava.

Teachings of Mahaveera - Mahaveera preached five vows and three jems for attainment of salvation.

Five vows oor Panchasheela are - 1) Sathya, 2)Ahimsa , 3)Astheya
4) Aparigraha 5) Brahmacharya.

Three jems or Trirathnas are- 1) Right knowledge 2) Right Faith 3) Right conduct
Mahaveera not believed in existence of God, but believed in existence of soul. Who criticized evils and drawbacks of Hindus. But Mahaveera preached to practice Ahimsa.

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences (each question carries 10 marks) .

1) Sketch the life and teachings of Buddha.

Ans Gowthama Buddha was founder of Buddhism . He was born as a son of king Shuddhodhana and Mayadevi at Lumbini garden in 583 BCE. His early name was Siddhartha. After seven days of his birth, his mother was died. So he was brought by his aunt Mahaprajapathi Gowthami. At the age of 16 he married Yashodhara. A son was born to him named Rahul. One day he saw an old man, a sickman, a funeral procession and a sage. These four sights caused to renounced the wordly life. Siddhartha left his wife, child , parents , kingdom etc called 'Great Renonciation' or ' Mahaparithyaga'.

Siddhartha attained enlightenment at Gaya, after that he came to be known as Buddha, Gaya came to be known as Buddhagaya. He delivered his first speech at Saranatha . He was died at Kushinagara.

Teachings of Buddha- Buddha preached simple principles . They are

1) Four basic principles - Satya, Ahimsa, Astheya and Chastity.

2) Four noble truths-1) World is full of sorrow

2) Desire is the root of sorrow.

3)When desire ceases, rebirth ceases.

4) Desire can be over come by following 'Astangamarga'.

3) Asthanga Marga- 1) Right faith, 2) Right thought 3) Right speech

4) Right conduct, 5) Right effort 6) Right meditation

7) Right livelihood 8) Right mindfulness

Buddha gave importance to conduct and he preached that all are equal.



CHAPTER - 4.3
THE MAURYAS [320-180 BCE]

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

- 1) Who founded the Mauryan dynasty?
Ans Chandragupta Maurya.
- 2) Name the capital of Maurya.
Ans Pataliputra.
- 3) Which was the royal emblem of Mauryas?
Ans Dharmachakra.
- 4) Who wrote Mudrarakshasa?
Ans Visakadatta.
- 5) Who wrote Arthashastra?
Ans Kautilya?
- 6) Who wrote Indica?
Ans Megasthenes.
- 7) Who helped Chandragupta to establish the Mauryan empire?
Ans Kautilya.
- 8) Who was the Nanda ruler defeated by Chandragupta Maurya?
Ans Dhananandana.
- 9) Who sent Megasthenes as ambassador to the court of Chandragupta?
Ans Seleucus.
- 10) Name the Greek ruler defeated by Chandragupta?
Ans Seleucus.
- 11) Name the Mauryan ruler who followed Jainism?
Ans Chandragupta Maurya.
- 12) Where did Chandragupta Maurya spend his last days?
Ans Shravanabelagola.
- 13) Who was the greatest ruler of Mauryan dynasty?
Ans Ashoka.
- 14) Which Ashokan edict speaks about Kalinga war?
Ans XIII Rock Edict.
- 15) Name the Mauryan ruler who accepted Buddhism?
Ans Ashoka.
- 16) Where was the third Buddhist council held?
Ans Pataliputra.
- 17) Which is the biggest stupa built by Ashoka?
Ans Sanchi Stupa.
- 18) Which is the National emblem of India?
Ans The capital of Saranath Pillar.
- 19) Who was the founder of Shatavahana dynasty?
Ans Simukha.

20) Which was the capital of Shatavahanas?

Ans Prathisthana.

21) Who wrote 'Gathasapthasati'?

Ans Hala

22) Which was the inscription issued by Gautami Balashri?

Ans Nasik cave inscription.

III Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each. (each carries 2 marks)

1) Name any two important sources which help to know about Mauryan dynasty.

Ans Arthashastra of Kautilya, Mudrarakshasa of Vishakadatta, Indica of Megasthenes, Ashokan edicts etc.

2) Name any two places where Ashokan inscriptions have been found in Karnataka.

Ans Maski, Gavimatha, Palkigonda, Brahmagiri, Siddapura, Jatingameshwara etc.

3) Which were the two types of courts that existed in the Mauryan period?

Ans Dharmastheyas 2) Kantakashodana

4) What is the importance of Maski edict?

Ans The Maski edict refers to the king as 'Devanampriya Ashokasa'. This confirmed that Devanampriya and Priyadarshini Raja was Ashoka.

5) Who was Megasthenes? Name his work.

Ans Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador- 'Indica' was his work.

6) Who was Kautilya? Which was his famous work?

Ans Kautilya was a famous statesman of ancient India. Arthashastra.

7) Which ruler appointed Dharmamahanthras? What was their duty?

Ans Ashoka. Their duty was to spread dharma among the people.

8) Name any two important rulers of Shatavahanas.

Ans Gautamiputra Satakarni, Hala, Vashistiputra Pulamayi, Yajnasri etc. (Any Two)

9) Name any two architectural centres of Shatavahanas.

Ans Amaravathi, Narajuna Konda, Karle, Nasik, Kanneri etc. (Any Two)

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5 marks)

1) Write about the achievements of Chandragupta Maurya.

Ans Achievements of Chandra Gupta Maurya are as follows

Conquest of Punjab-Under the guidance of Chanakya, Chandragupta Maurya defeated the rulers of Punjab and captured it.

Conquest of Magadha- After Punjab, Chandragupta marched against Magadha. He defeated the rulers of Punjab and captured it.

War with representatives of Alexander- Alexander captured the north, western parts of India and had nominated representatives to rule over there. Chandragupta defeated all of them and annexed the territories into his empire.

War with Seleucus-After death of Alexander Seleucus became the master of Greek empire and he tried to reestablish the Greek rule over India. Therefore in 305 BCF a war fought between them. A treaty was signed between them. Accordingly Chandra

Gupta Maurya got large territories.

Chandra Gupta Maurya in his last days embraces Jainism and came to Shravanabelagola along with Bhadrabahu. Where he died by performing Sallekhana.

2) Explain the contributions of Mauryas to Art and Architecture.

Ans Important contributions of Mauryas in the field of Art and Architecture are as follows

Stupas- The Stupas were dome like mounds of bricks or stones, built in honour of Buddha. Among them the Sarchi Stupa is survived.

Palaces- Chandragupta Maurya's palace at Pataliputra was famous . The Chinese pilgrim Fahien claimed that it was created by God.

Caves-Ashoka and his grandson Dasharatha built caves for meditation of the Buddhist monks.

Pillars- Ashoka built more than 30 pillars. Among them the pillar at Saranatha is most important. The capital of Saranatha pillar is adopted as ' National Emblem of India.'

3) Describe the administration of Mauryas .

Ans King- King was the head of state, state legislative , exclusive judicial and military . He was bound by Dharma .

Mantri Parishad- It was the council of ministers. Who assisted the king in the administration.

Secretarial -Administrative matters of the central government were divided into 30 departments, each under a superintendent.

Administration of Justice - The king was chief justice of the state. There were two types of courts called Dharmasthaya(civil courts) and Kantakashodhana(criminal courts). The punishments were severe .

Revenue administration- Taxes were levied on professions, houses, cattle , forest products, sales etc. land revenue was the main source of Income.

Provincial Government- The empire was divided in five provinces. Each province had governor. The provinces were divided into districts Janapada and village. They were headed by Sthanika, Gopa and Gramini respectively.

City Administration-The cities had a local self government. it was administrative by a municipal commission of six boards consisting of five member each.

Military administration- The Mauryans had well organised army. The war office was administered by six boards, each consisting of five members . They were Navy, Transport, Infantry, Cavatry, Chariots and Elephantry.

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Explain the life and achievements of Ashoka.

Ans Early life of Ashoka -We know very little about early life of Ashoka. He was a second son of Bindusara, Subhadrangi was his mother. Before he became king, he received political training as a governor of Taxila and Ujjain. he came to power in 273 BCE. But coronation was celebrated in 269 BCE. There was a struggle for succession between Ashoka and his hundred brothers.

The Kalinga War- The Kalinga war was the first and last battle of Ashoka. This battle was fought between Ashoka and Kalinga. 13th Rock edicts tells that about this battle. Ashoka was so filled with sorrow at the sight of bloodshed, that it became turning point of his life. Ashoka changed his foreign policy. Instead of Digvijaya he adopted Dharma Vijaya. After this was he embraced Buddhism under the influence of Upagupta.

Edicts of Ashoka- Ashoka was the first king to issue edicts in India. Ashokan inscriptions have gives a valuable information about Mauryan empire. Inscriptions are written in pali, prakrit and greek languages. Brahmi and Kharoshti script. They are classified into major rock edicts, minor rock edicts, pillar edicts and cave inscriptions. Ashokan edicts discovered at Maski, Gavimata, Palkigonda, Brahmagiri, Siddapura, Sannathi etc in karnataka.

Religion- According to Ashoka law of piety consisted of following virtues.

The children obey the parents , teachers and elders.

Service to the poor. No injury should be caused to men and animals. Everyone should speak the truth. One must suppress anger cruelty and extravagance.

Measures adopted for the spread of Buddhism[Answer to question no 2) (5 marks)

Ashoka himself went tours to preach Buddhism to the people. He visited holy places of Buddhism and arranged discourses on religion. Ashoka built of monasteries and spent large sum of money in endowing them. He appointed Dharmamahamantras for spread Buddhism. He engraved doctrines of Buddha on rocks , pillars , walls of the caves. He called third Buddhist council at Pataliputra . He sent number of missionaries to spread of Buddhism in various parts of the world. He dug wells , built rest houses established schools, constructed hospitals for men and animals. His motto was ' Service and Sacrifice".



CHAPTER - 4.3
GUPTAS [300-600 CE]

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.

- 1) Who was the founder of Gupta dynasty?
Ans Shri Gupta.
- 2) When did the Gupta era commenced?
Ans 320 CE.
- 3) Who composed the Allahabad pillar inscription?
Ans Harisena.
- 4) Which inscription of Samudragupta reveals his expedition?
Ans Allahabad pillar inscription.
- 5) Who is the author of Kavyamimamse?
Ans Rajashekhara.
- 6) Who was the greatest king of the Gupta dynasty?
Ans Samudragupta.
- 7) Which Gupta ruler performed Ashwamedha sacrifice?
Ans Samudragupta.
- 8) Who had the title Kaviraja?
Ans Samudragupta.
- 9) Who wrote Shakuntala?
Ans Kalidasa.
- 10) Who wrote Aryabhatia?
Ans Aryabhata.
- 11) Who had the title Vikramaditya?
Ans Chandragupta II.
- 12) Who wrote Amarakosha?
Ans Amarasimha.
- 13) Who wrote Brihatsamhite?
Ans Varaha Mihira.
- 14) Who wrote "Gho-Ko-ki"?
Ans Fahien.
- 15) Name the author of Kiratarjuniyam.
Ans Bharavi
- 16) Who is called "The Father of Indian Medicine"?
Ans Dhanvantri.
- 17) In which place is the Iron pillar of Gupta age found?
Ans Meharauli.

II Answer the following questions in 2 words or sentences each

- 1) Which were the two capitals of the Guptas?
Ans Pataliputra and Ujjain.

2) Which inscription describes the conquest of Samudragupta? Who composed it?

Ans Allahabad pillar inscription-Harisena.

3) Name any two poets of the Gupta period.

Ans Kalidasa, Vishakadatta, Shudraka, Bharavi, Dandi (any two)

4) Mention any two works of Kalidasa.

Ans Shakuntala, Meghadoota, Raghuvamsha.(any two)

5) Who was Fa-hien? Why did he come to India?

Ans Chinese traveller , to study Buddhism.

6) Name any two sources which help us to know about Gupta history.

Ans Allahabad pillar inscription, works of Kalidasa, Mudrarakshasa, Kavyamimansa.

7) Name any two North Indian rulers defeated by Samudra Gupta.

Ans Nandin, Nagadatta, Nagasena, Ganapathinaga(any two)

8) Name any two South Indian kingdoms defeated by Samudra Gupta.

Ans Kosala, Kanchi, Kottura, Vengi etc.

9) Name any two well known universities of the Gupta period.

Ans Nalanda , Thakshashila, Ajantha, Saranatha.(any two)

10) Name any two works of Varadhamihira.

Ans Panchasiddhantika, Brihat jataka, Laghujataka, Brihatsamhita.

11) Name any two architectural centres of Gupta period.

Ans Mathura, Banaras, Patna, Udayagiri and Devaghar.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences.

1) Explain the conquest of Samudra Gupta.

Ans Samudragupta was the greatest king of Gupta dynasty, who ruled for 40 years. He fought many wars to expand his empire. Allahabad pillar inscription of Harisena gives information about his conquests. His conquests may be classified in to 4 groups.

1) North Indian Campaign- In this he defeated 9 kings like Nandin , Nagadatta, Ganapathi naga, Nagasena etc.

2) Conquest of Forest kingdom - He conquered kingdoms of Jabalapura, Nagapura, Reva in Vindhya region.

3) South Indian Campaign- In this he defeated 12 kings like Mahindra of Kosala, Vishnugupta of Kanchi, Swamidatta etc.

4) Conquest on Border States- Here he conquered the border states named Kamarupa in Assam, Samatata in Bengal. After he performed Ashwamedhyaga and took the title "Ashwamedha Parakrama". He issued 8 gold coins. He himself was a musician , poet, scholar and a patron of literature had the title 'Kaviraja'

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences (each question carries 10 marks) .

1) Why is Gupta age called "The Golden Age", in Indian History?

Ans Gupta's established vast, stable empire with efficient administration. Due to the all round developments in the field of religion, literature, art and architecture. The Guptan empire was compared with other great empires of the world. It is called as Golden Age in the history of India.

1)Revival of Hinduism- Guptas followed Hinduism and they followed religious tolerance . They performed various vedic sacrifices. They assumed title "Paramabhogavata" which indicates their devotion to Lord Vishnu.

2)Education- Gupta kings themselves were great scholars and educationalists. Nalanda , Takshashila, Ajantha and Sarnatha were well known universities of their times. They attracted not only Indians but also foreign students . Puranas, Literature, philosophy, Arithmetic, Astrology and science were the important subject taught.

3)Literature- Gupta age is called " The Golden age of Sanskrit Literature.

Samudragupta was a great scholar and musician. There were nine sanskrit scholars called 'Navarathnas' in the court of Chandragupta II . Kalidasa was the great poet and dramatist of ancient India. Raghuvamsha, Vikramorvasiya, Kumarasambhava are the works of Kalidasa, Mrichechakatika of Shudraka, Kiratharjunneeyam of Bharavi, Charakasamhita of Charaka etc are the other works.

4)Science - Guptas made great progress in Mathematics , Astronomy, Medicines and Metallurgy. Aryabhata, Brahmagupta and Varahamihira were the great mathematician Dhanvanthari is regarded as the father of Indian medicine. Meharauli Iron pillar is the finest example of their Metallurgy.

5) Art and Architecture- Indian Temple architecture were developed during the Gupta period. Mathura, Banaras, Patna, Udayagiri, Devgarh were the main centres of their art. Dashavatara temple of Devagarh was the first temple . They erected many status of Buddha. Most of the paintings reflect the life of Buddha are found on the walls of Ajantha and Bagh.

V Match the following / Chronology

- 1) Fahein - Gho-ko-ki
- 2) Visit of Fahein -399BCE
- 3) Dhanvanthari- father of Indian Medicine
- 4) Biginning of Gupta Era-320 CE



CHAPTER - 4.8
RASHTRAKUTAS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.

- 1) What was the royal emblem of the RastraKutas?
Ans Garuda
- 2) Which was the capital of the Rastrakutas?
Ans Manyakheta
- 3) Who was the first king of the Rastrakutas?
Ans Dantidurga.
- 4) Who was the greatest ruler of the Rastrakutas?
Ans Amoghavarsha.
- 5) Who was the foreign traveller who visited the court of Amoghavarsha?
Ans Sulaiman.
- 6) Which was the first literary work in Kannada?
Ans Kavirajamarga.
- 7) Who was called Ubhaya Kavichakravarthi?
Ans Ponna.
- 8) Who patronized Ponna?
Ans Krishna III
- 9) Who is called Adikavi of Kannada?
Ans Pampa.
- 10) Who patronized Pampa?
Ans Arikesari.

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.

- 1) Who built the Kailasanatha temple? Where was it built?
Ans Krishna I-Ellora.
- 2) Name any two titles of Dhruva .
Ans Dharavarsha, Narendradeva, Kalivallabha, Srivallabha.(any 2)
- 3) Write any two titles of Govinda III.
Ans Srivallabha, Jagattunga, Prabhuthavarsha, Tribhuvanadhavala.(any 2)
- 4) Write any two titles of Amoghavarsh.
Ans Nrupatunga, Athishaya Dhavala, Veerananarayana, Rattamarthanda. (any 2)
- 5) Name any two works of Ponna.
Ans Shanthinathpurana and Bhuvanaikya, Ramabhyudaya.
- 6) Name any two works of Pampa.
Ans Vikramarjunavijaya(Pampabharatha) and Adipurana.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each.

1) Describe the achievements of Govinda III.

Ans -Govinda III son of Dhruva ascended the throne in 793 CE. He defeated Gangas and Pavallas who supported his brother Sthamba.

-In North he defeated Nagadhata of Pratihara, Dharmapala of Bengal and Chakrayudha of Kanauj.

-Inscriptions say that he marched up to Himalayas and his horses drank the water and his elephants bathed in the river Ganga. He defeated Gangas, Pandyas and Kerala rulers. He defeated Pallava ruler Dantivarman. He extended his empire from Kanyakumari in the south up to Himalaya in the north, Bengal in the east to Saurashtra in the west. He had several titles like Jagattunga, Prabhuvardhana, Srivallabha and Tribhuvanaditya.

2) Describe the achievements of Amoghavarsha.

Ans Amoghavarsha son of Govinda III came to power in 814 CE. He was the greatest among the Rashtrakutas. He defeated Ganga Vijayaditya III, the king of Vengi Chalukya in 830CE.

His commander Bankesha defeated Gangas and conquered many places.

-Amoghavarsha was defeated by Nithimarga, Ereyanga in 856 CE. Then he gave up the conflicts with Gangas, Pallavas and Vengi Chalukyas and developed matrimonial alliances with them.

-Neelagunda and Shirur inscriptions tell us that Amoghavarsha was respected by the rulers of Anga, Vanga, Magadha, Malwa and Vengi.

-He checked the rebellion of his son Krishna by the help of Bankesha. In his memory he built Bankapura and made him as governor of Banavasi.

-Sanjan inscriptions say that he cut off his thumb as a sacrifice to Kollapur Mahalakshmi to protect his subjects from Famine.

-As a scholar he wrote Prashnottara, Rathanamala. He patronised Jinasenacharya, Mahaveeracharya. Kavirajamarga of Shrivijaya the Kannada literary work belongs to this period.

-Sulaiman, the Arab traveller visited his capital in 851 CE. He said that Rashtrakuta Empire is one among the four great empires of the world.

-He had the titles like Athishayaditya, Nrupathunga, Veeranarayana, Srivallabha, Rattamantada etc.

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (10 Marks)

1) Describe the culture contributions of Rashtrakutas.

Ans Religion- Rashtrakutas had religious tolerance . Though they were the followers of vedic religion, they patronized Jaina and Buddhism. Brahmanas performed yagas and yagnas and honoured by giving donations. Amoghavarsha I was the staunch devotee of Kollapura Mahalakshmi.

2) Literature- Rastrakutas were the patrons of literature. They composed many Kannada inscriptions , Kannada and Sanskrit work were also composed. Srivijaya , Kavirajamarga, Ponna (Ubhayakavi, Chakravarthi), Shanthinatha Purana and Bhuvanaikya Ramabhyudaya. Pampa(Adi kavi) Vikramarjuna Vijaya (Pampa Bharatha) and Adipurana, Shivakotyacharya-Vaddaradhame Amoghavarsha - Prashnottara mala, Jinasenacharya - Parishvabhyudaya, Mahaveeracharya- Ganitha Sarasangraha.

3) Art and Architecture- Ellora- Krishna I built Kailasanatha temple. Here Ravana holding the Kailasa mountain is attractive. Dr. V.A. Smith has called this temple as one of the greatest artistic works of the world. The other temples are Ravana's cave , Dashavathara , Rameshwara, Dhumarlena cave .

Elephanta - Its ancient name was Goravapuri, Portuguese called it as Elephanta. The thrimurthy sculpture related to 3 incarnations . They also patronised Paintings .

V Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Krishna I | Kailasanatha Temple |
| 2) Pampa | Adi Kavi |
| 3) Ponna | Ubhaya Kavi Chakravarthi |
| 4) Amoghvarsha - | Prashnothara Rathnamala |



CHAPTER - 4.9
LATER CHALUKYAS AND HOYSALAS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.

- 1) Who was the founder of Chalukyas of Kalyana?
Ans Tailapa II
- 2) Which was the first capital of Chalukyas of kalyana?
Ans Manyaketa.
- 3) Who was the patron of Ranna?
Ans Satyashraya.
- 4) Who had the title 'Kavichakravarthi'?
Ans Ranna.
- 5) Which work is considered as " The First Encyclopaedia of Sanskrit"?
Ans Manasollasa or Abhilashithirtha, Chintamani.
- 6) Who was the founder of Hoysala Kingdom?
Ans Sala
- 7) What was the royal emblem of Hoysalas?
Ans Sala Killing a tiger

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.

- 1) Who started Vikrama Era and when ?
Ans Vikramaditya VI-1076 CE.
- 2) Mention any two titles of Vikramaditya VI.
Ans Permadideva and Thribhuvanamalla.
- 3) Name any two works of Ranna .
Ans Ajithnatah purana and ShesaBhima Vijaya.
- 4) Who was the court poet of Vikramaditya ? Name his work.
Ans Bilhana -Vikramankadeva Charitham
- 5) Name any two capitals of Hoysalas.
Ans Dwarsamudra (Halebeedu) Belur, Shashakapuran or Sasevuru.
- 6) Mention any two titles of Vishnuvardhana.
Ans Talakadugonda, Kanchigonda, Maleperolgonda , Mahamandaleshwara.
- 7) Name any two famous temples of Hoyasalas.
Ans Channakeshava at Belur, Hoysaleshwara at Halebeedu, Keshava at Somanathapura

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences. (each carries 5 marks)

- 1) Explain the cultural contributions of Chalukyas of Kalyana.
Ans Literature -Both Kannada and Sanskrit literature developed during this period.
Jain writers wrote scholarly literature in Kannada.
the important writers's works of this period are
Ranna- Sahasabhimavijaya (Gadhayuddha) and Ajithnatha purana,
Someshwara III -Manasollasa (Abhilashithirtha ,Chintamani)

Sridharacharya- Jatakatilaka- Chavundaraya II- Lokopakara-
Durgasimha- Panchatantra, Vignaneshwara-Mitakashara-Samhita ,
Kirthivarma , Govaidya etc .

Art- Architecture- Kalyana Chalukyas were great patrons of Art and architecture.
Important temples of this period are.

Kukkanur- Kalleshwara , Kuruvathi, Mallikarjuna
Dambala - Doddabasaveshwara, Hangala-Tharakeshwara,
Balligavi-Kedareshwara, Itagi-Mahadeva temples etc.

Chandralekha who had the title 'Nrutyia Vidyadari' and 'Abhinaya Saraswathi ' was an expert in dance music and other fine arts.

2) Describe the achievements of Vishnuvardhana.

Ans Vishnuvardhana the greatest among the Hoysalas, defeated Cholas in the battle of Talakadu in 1114CE and attained the title Talakadugonda. To commemorate this victory he built Channakeshava temple at Belur and Kirthinarayana temple at Talakadu, Later he conquered Kongu , Nangili, Nolambavadi and Honagallu.

Again he uprooted and drove the cholas from Kanchi and earned the title " Kanchigonda". He also defeated Pandyas of Uchchangi and marched upto Rameshwaram. In all there compaigns his commander Gangaraja played an prominent role. In 1118CE he was defeated by Vikramaditya VI in the battle of Kannegala. In 1140 Ce he won Hanagal, Uchchangi, Bankapura and Banavasi. In 1142 CE he won Lakkaundi. He gave shelter to Sri Ramanujacharya. Vishnu had titles like Mahamandaleshwara, Talakadugonda, Kanchigonda Maleparolgonda etc.

3) Illustrate Hoysala contributions to religion and literature.

Ans Hoysalas made rich contributions to the field of religion , literature, art and architecture. Their period is known as " The Golden Age of Temple Architecture" in Indian History.

1) Religion -Hoysalas patronised Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Jainism. Many kings followed Jainism. Bittideva was a jain , was influenced by Ramanuja and became Shri vaishnava.

2) Literature- Kannada and Sanskrit literature developed important works were
Kannada-Nagachandra-Mallinathapurana, Pampa, Ramayana
Nayasena- Dharmamrutha

Raghavanka- Harishchandra Kavya, Siddaramapurana

Harihara- GirijaKalyana

Janna- Yashodhara Charitha

Keshiraja- Shabdamanidarpana.

Sanskrit- Thrivikramapanditha-Ushaharana

Narayana Panditha-Madhava Vijaya- Manimanjari

Salaka Vidyachakravarthi III- Rukminikalyana

3) Art and Architecture- Hoysala developed a new style of architecture called "Hoysala Style".

4) Explain the main features of Hoysala and Architecture.

Ans Hoysala combined Vesara and Dravida styles and developed a new style called 'Hoysala style' of architecture, Beluru, Halebeedu and Somanathapura are important centres of Hoysala architecture. The main features of their architecture are

- 1) Star shaped base
- 2) Jagati or star shaped platform of about 4 feet high.
- 3) Outer Pradakshinapatha
- 4) Polished pillars with variety of designs.
- 5) Elaborate carvings and beautifully carved Madanikas
- 6) Spacious Navarange
- 7) The Bhuvaneshwari
- 8) The Vimana in a pyramidal shape.
- 9) Kutas or Garbhagruhas ranging from 1 to 5. They also renovated many Jain Basadis and built new ones.

V Matched Answers

- 1) Ranna - Kavichakravarthi
- 2) Vikramaditya VI- Vikramashaka

Chronology

Chalukya Vikrama Era- 1076 CE.



MEDIVAL PERIOD
CHAPTER - 5.1
DELHI SULTANATE-(1206 C.E.-1526C.E.)

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.

1) Who were the first among the Muslims to invade India?

Ans Arabs

2) Name the famous book of Alberuni.

Ans Kitab-ul-Hind

3) Who was the founder of the slave dynasty?

Ans Qutub-ud-din-Aibak.

4) Who was the founder of the Khilji dynasty?

Ans Jalaluddin Khilji.

5) Who was the commander of Alla-ud-din-Khilji who led the southern expedition?

Ans Malik Kafur

6) Who was called 'The Parrot of India'?

Ans Amir Khusrau.

7) Who was the founder of the Tughaluk dynasty?

Ans Ghiyasuddin Tughaluk.

8) Who was the famous Sultan of Tughaluk dynasty?

Ans Mohammad-bin-Tughaluk.

9) Who shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri?

Ans Mohammad-bin-Tughlak.

10) Who introduced token currency?

Ans Mohammad -bin -Tughaluk

11) Who commenced the construction of Qutub Minar at Delhi?

Ans Qutub-ud-din-Aibak.

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) In which year did the second battle of Train take place? Between whom was it fought?

Ans The second battle of Train was fought in the year 1192C.E. between Prithviraj Chouhan and Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghori.

2) Name any two dynasties of Delhi Sultan.

Ans Delhi Sultane ruled five dynasties in Delhi. They were

1) The Slave dynasty 2) The Khilji dynasty 3) The Tughaluk dynasty

4) The Sayyid Dynasty 5) The Lodhi dynasty.

3) Name any two important monuments constructed by All-ud-din Khilji.

Ans Palace of Hazarsitum, Fort of Siri, Jamait Khan Masjid and Alai Darwaza.

4) Why did Allauddin Khilji called himself as 'Sikandar -II'?

Ans Allauddin ambition was to conquer the whole world , but had to be satisfied with conquering only India and he was called with the title Sikandar(Alexander -II)

5) Name any two famous generals of Allauddin Khilji.

Ans Ulugh Khan, Nzarath Khan and Malik Kafur were Allauddin Khilji's famous generals.

6) Name any two reasons for the transfer of capital by Mohammad -bin-Tughalak.

Ans 1) Devagiri occupied a central location in India and it was nearly equidistant from Delhi and other important cities in his empire.

2) He wanted his capital to be secure from the Mongol invasions.

7) Name two historians from the Tughalak period.

Ans Ziauddin Barani and Ibn Batute were the great historians of Tughalak. period.

8) Who started the writing of Tarik-i-Firozshani? Who completed it?

Ans Barani started writing Tarik-i-Firozahani and shams -i-Si raj Afif completed the work.

9) Name the books of Amir Khusrau.

Ans Two books of Amir Khusrau are Tughalak Namah, Khazyran-ul-Fatuh and Takrish -i-Alai.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) Write a note on the south Indian expedition of Allauddin Khilji.

Ans Allauddin Khilji was the first muslim ruler to attempt to the conquest of south India. He deputed his able general Malik Kafur to conquer south India.

1) Expediion to Devagiri(1306-1307)C.E.)Ramachandradeva was deafeated captured and collected immense booty.

2) Conquest of Warangal (1309C.E.) Pratap Rudradeva, the ruler of Warangal was defeated and surrendered a lot of wealth.

3) Expedition Dwarasamudra(1310 C.E.) Malik Kafur attacked and occupied Dwarasamudra (Halebeedu) and plundered the rich temples in the surroundings areas and looted gold, silver, pearls, diamonds and jewels

4) Conquest of Madhurai(1311 C.E.) Malik Kafur attacked the capital of the Pandya kings (Madhurai) and plundered the city. All the wealth looted in south India.

5) Second Expedition to Devagiri(1312C.E.) Shankara Deva was defeated and killed by Malik Kafur.

2) Explain the reforms (political and economic) of Allauddin Khilji.

Ans 1. Administration reforms

a] He was a strong and efficient ruler. He set up a strong central administration.

b] He was the supreme authority in the state and combined civil and military.

c] He once said " I issue orders as I conceive to be, for the good of the state and benefit of the people".

2. Military reforms-

- a) Allauddin maintained a large standing army for maintaining internal order and prevent the invasion of the Mongols.
- b) He personally supervised the activities of the soldiers and paid them salaries regularly.
- c) He also introduced the branding of horse or Dagh system

3. Revenue reforms-

- a) Allauddin introduced scientific methods of measurement of land, for the assessment of land revenue.
- b) He imposed heavy taxes on the sardars, jagirdars and Ulemas.
- c) He imposed Jazia, pilgrim, octroid and other taxes on non-muslims.
- d) He appointed a special officer called " Mustakhraj" to collect land revenue from the peasants.

4) Economic reforms (Market regulation)

- a) He attempt to control the market by determining the cost of most of the essential commodities .
- b) Prices of all articles of common use were fixed.
- c) Separate department and officers were appointed to regulate the market prices of commodities on daily basis.

3) Why is Mohammad -bin-Tughalak called as a 'Mixture of opposites"?

Ans "Administrative experiments of Mohammad -bin-Tughalak'

1) Tax increase in Doab area-

- a) Mb. Tughalak decided and enforced increased taxes between the Ganga and Yamuna (Daab) rivers being a very fertile land .
- b) Revenue collection was also strict, which the farmers were unable to pay.
- c) This measure made him extremely unpopular.

2) Transfer of capital in 1327C.E.

- a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlak decided to transfer his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad)
- b) Devagiri occupied a central position in India and it was equidistant to Delhi and the other important cities of his kingdom.
- c) The entire population of Delhi was made to march to Daulatabad.
- d) While passing through the dense forest, heavy rains, diseases, attacks by dacoits hunger, mental agony this resulted in death and sufferings of many
- e) This scheme also failed on account of the Sultan's unplanned method of forcing it on his people .

3) Circulation of token currency in 1329C.E.

- a) Mohammad -bin- Tughalak carried out experiments on coin age and currency.
- b) This caused much loss to the treasury.

c] Sultan issued token coins of copper and brass. Tanka was the token currency and its value was made equivalent to gold and silver coins.

d] Hornes described him as the 'Prince of Moneycrs" and a currency expert.

Mohammad-bin- Tughalak was an extraordinary personality and it is difficult to understand his character and determine his place in history. According to scholars, he was a 'mixture of opposites' Dr Eshwari Prasad remarks that "Mohammad appears to be an amazing compound of contradictions ."

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Describe the achievements of Allauddin Khilji.

Ans Allauddin Khilji (1296-1316 C.E.) Allauddin Khilji's early name was Aligurshap. He was appointed as the governor of Khara province .

Military Achievements -

1) The Conquests of North India-

a] Conquest of Gujarat in 1297 C.E.)-Raja Kamadeva . It was defeated. Delhu troops plundered the rich ports of Gujarat.

b] Conquest of Ranathambore, in 1301C.E.- Hamira Deva the ruler of Ranathambore, defeated by Ulugh Khan and Nazarath Khan. Hamiradeva lost life in the battle .

Allaudin invaded and took over Ranathambore

c] Expedition on Mewar(Chiltor) in 1303C.E. Rana Ratan Singh of Chittoor (Mewar)was captured and Khizer Khan (son of Allauddin) was made the governor of Chittor .

d] Other Conquests - Malwa, Ujjain , Mandu, Dhara, Chanderi and Jolur were conquered and by 1305C.E. Allauddin completed northern.

e] The Mongol Raids 1299 C.E.- Malik Kafur successfully drove back the Mongols.

2. South Indian Campaign - Allauddin Deputed his able general Malik Kafur for the South India campaign.

a] Expedition to Devagiri(1306 -1307C.E.) Malik Kafur raided Devagiri and defeated Ramachandradeva and collected a lot of booty.

b] Conquest of Warangal(1309C.E.) Pratap Rudradeva king of warangal defeated and he had to surrender a lot of wealth.

c]Expedition to Hoysalas in 1310C.E.- Malik Kafur attacked and occupied Dwarasamudra Ballaia-III was forced to plead for peace and he also accepted the sovereignty of Allauddin.

d]Conquest of Madhurai in 1311C.E. - Malik Kafur attacked the capital of Pandyas (Madhurai) and plundered the city.

Administrative achievements of Allauddin-

1) Administration reforms -

a] He was a strong and efficient ruler. He set up a strong central administration.

b] He was the supreme authority in the state and combined civil and military.

c] He once said " I issue orders as I conceive to be , for the good of the state and benefit of the people " .

2) Military reforms -

a]Allaudin maintained a large standing army for maintaining internal order and prevent the invasion of the Mongols.

b]He personally supervised the activities of the soldiers and paid them salaries regularly.

c]He also introduced the branding of horses or Dagh system .

3)Revenue reforms -

a] Allauddin introduced scientific methods of measurement of land , for the assessment of land revenue.

b]He imposed heavy taxes on the Sardars, Jagirdars and Ulemas.

c]He imposed Jazia, pilgrim , octroi and other taxes on non- muslims .

d]He appointed a special officer called " Mustakhraj to collect land revenue from the peasants.

4) Economic Reforms (Market regulation)

a] He attempt to control the market , by determining the cost of most of the essential commodities .

b] Prices of all articles of common use were fixed.

c] Separate department and officers were appointed to regulate the market prices of commodities on daily basis.

2) Critically examine the administrative experiments of Mohammad-bin-Tughalak.

Ans Adminstrative reforms (experiments) of Mohammad-bin- Tughalak. He was an outstanding ruler of the Tughalak dynasty. He is known for his military economic and administrative experiments.

1) Register of the land revenue-

a]Main objective of this experiment was to introduce the universal land taxation through the empire.

b]He created an agricultural department to regularise the land revenue registers.

2) Tax Increase in Doab area-

a] Mb. Tughlak decided and enforced increased taxes between the Ganga and Yamuna(Doab) rivers being a very fertile land.

b]Revenue collection was also strict, which the farmers were unable to pay.

c] This measure made him extremely unpopular.

3) Transfer of Capital 1327C.E.

a]Mohammad -bin-Tughalak decided to transfer his capital from Delhi to Devagiri. (Daulatabad)

b]Devagiri occupied a central position in India and it was equidistant to Delhi and the other important cities of his kingdom .

- c] The entire population of Delhi was made to march to Daulatabad.
- d] While passing through the dense forest, heavy rains, diseases, attacks by Dacoits, hunger, mental agony this resulted in death and suffering of many.
- e] This scheme also failed on account of the Sultan's unplanned method of forcing it on his people.

4) Circulation of token currency in 1329 C.E.

- a] Mohammad-bin-Tughalak carried out experiments on coinage and currency.
- b] This caused much loss to the treasury.
- c] Sultan issued token coins of copper and brass. Tanka was the token currency and its value was made equivalent to gold and silver coins.
- d] Hornes described him as the 'Prince of Moneycrs' and a currency expert.

Mohammad -bin -Tughalak was an extraordinary personality and it is difficult to understand his character and determine his place in history. He lacked practical judgement and common sense. He evolved an idealistic approach by trying to put his theoretical experiments into practice without any forethought about the consequences

3) Give an account of the contributions of the Sultanates of Delhi.

Ans Contributions of the Delhi Sultanates.

1) Administration- The kingdom of Delhi Sultanate was a theocratic state, (religion was Islam)'Shariat (Islamic law) were the rules of the state.

The 'Ulema (Islamic scholars) controlled the state and administration. The Sultans called themselves 'Naib' (deputy) of Kalifa.

2) Central Government- Sultan was the head of administration.

He was guided by the Ulemas, Allauddin kept the Ulemas away from the state affairs.

The Sultan earned the administration with the help of a number of ministers.

3) Revenue- Land revenue was the main source of the state.

The war booty, tribute, house, water, religion and jazia taxes etc were the other sources of income to the state.

Land tax could be paid either in cash or kind.

4) Judicial- The sultans administered justice with the help of Kazi-ul-Qazar.

(The chief justice)

The chief Kazi was helped by a Mufti (interpreter of Islamic law).

The towns and cities had courts headed by Kazis and assisted by Muftis.

Kotwal was the police office in charge of law and order.

5) Army- The Sultan maintained a strong army. It consisted a cavalry, infantry and elephant forces.

The Sultanate was primarily a military state.

The Sultan was the supreme commander.

6) Literature- This period witnessed the growth of Persian and regional language literature.

Persian poets of central Asia took shelter in the courts of the Sultans of Delhi.

Amir Khusru was the most outstanding writer and he was called the 'Parrot of India'.

He wrote Khazyan-ul-Futuh and Tarkish-i-Alai.

Amir Hassan Dehalvi wrote sonnets.

Zlauddin Barani-Tarik-i-Firoz Shani, Chand Bardai wrote Prithviraja Raso and Malik

Mohammad Jayasi wrote Padmavati.

7) Art and Architecture- The Sultanate of Delhi introduced the Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

The important features of the Indo-Islamic movements are minarates, arches, domes, hazaras, large gateways.

Quwat-ul-Islam, Mosque at Delhi and Adai-Dinka-Jhampara Mosque at Ajmer were the earlist creations. The Qutub minar, Hauz-i-Shamsi, Jami Masjid and shamsi Idgah, Hazar situm (Palace of 1000 pillars) the fort of siri, Jamait Khan Masjid , Alai Darwaza at Delhi etc.



CHAPTER - 5.3

RISE OF MARATHAS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom?

Ans Shivaji

2) Name the treaty signed between Shivaji and Jai Singh.

Ans Treaty of Purandhar in 1665 C.E.

3) What was the title of Shivaji?

Ans Chatrapati.

4) In which year did the coronation ceremony of Shivaji take place?

Ans In June 1674 C.E.

5) What is meant by 'Chauth'?

Ans The neighboring areas of Shivaji's kingdom which were not under the direct rule of Shivaji were to give 1/4 of their Land Revenue collection to him. This was known as Chauth.

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each. (each carries 2 marks)

1) Where and when was Shivaji born?

Ans Shivaji was born at the hill fort of Shivaneri durga in 1627 C.E.

2) Who were the parents of shivaji?

Ans Shahaji Bhonsle and Jijabai were the parents of Shivaji.

3) Name two persons who influenced Shivaji.

Ans Dadaji Kondadeva and Jijabai were the two personalities who inspired Shivaji.

4) Name some important Forts of Shivaji.

Ans Shivaneridurga, Raigadh, Purandhar, Chakana Kondana etc.

5) Which were the two important taxes collected by Shivaji?

Ans Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were the two taxes collected by Shivaji.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each.

1) Describe the life and conquest of Shivaji.

Ans The decline of Mughals led to the rise of independent states in different parts of India. Among them, The Marathas were prominent. The main objective was protecting the Hindu religion and culture.

Early life of Shivaji-

Shivaji was born at Shivaneridurga in 1627 C.E. His parents were Shahaji Bhonsle and Jijabai. Shahaji was serving under the Sultan of Bijapur and he had left Shivaji and Jijabai at Poona. He was greatly influenced by his mother. She narrated stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. His tutor and guide Dadaji Kondadeva who shaped his personality. Dadaji trained Shivaji in the art of administration, state craft and military activities. Shivaji was also influenced by Guru Ramdas and Tukaram, By their teachings he developed love towards his motherland.

Achievements of Shivaji-

Shivaji entered military career even before attaining age of 20. Captured the fort of Torana with the help of Mavalis. He constructed a new fort at Raigadh. He gained control over his father's Jahagir. he occupied the forts of Kondana, Simhagad, Purandara.

Shivaji and Afzal Khan(Bijapur) 1659-1663C.E.-

Shivaji very tactfully (with the help of Tiger Claws) killed Afzal Khan in 1659 C.E. near Pratapagada and looted his camp.

Shivaji and Aurangzeb(1663C.E.)-

Shivaji had occupied many territories and forts belonging to Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb appointed Shaista Khan. He succeeded in occupying a vast Maratha territory including Poona. Shivaji attacked Shaista Khan at midnight. In the confusion, Khan lost his fingers but escaped with his life.

Attack on Surat (1664C.E.)

In 1664 C.E. Shivaji attacked and plundered Surat. He collected 1 crore rupees.

Shivaji and the Raja Jai Singh 1666 C.E.

Jai Singh captured army of Shivaji's forts like Purandara, Raigadh. The treaty of Purandar was signed in 1665 C.E. between Shivaji and Jai Singh. Shivaji surrendered

23 forts to the Mughals and retained 12 forts. Due to the compulsion of Jai Singh Shivaji visited the Mughal court at Agra in 1666 C.E. But Aurangzeb insulted and imprisoned. Shivaji using his usual tact and intelligence he escaped.

Shivaji's coronation in June 1674 C.E

Shivaji was crowned as the Maratha king in 1674 C.E. and he took the title 'Chatrapati.

2) Give an account of the administrative system of Shivaji

Ans Shivaji was not only a conqueror and founder of a kingdom but also organized efficient administration.

Central Government-

He formed a council of ministers. The council had 8 ministers called Asthapradas. The eight ministers. They were (Peshwa, Amatya, Mantri, Sumant, Sachiva, Pandit Rao, Senapati Nyayadhisha)

Provincial Government-

Shivaji divided his kingdom into four provinces which were called Swarajya. Each province was controlled by a viceroy called Sardeshmukh. Each Swarajya was divided into Deshas whose head was Deshmukh. Deshas were further divided into Paraganas. Desai was the head of a Paragana village was the last unit of administration.

Revenue System-

Shivaji established an excellent revenue system. The demand was fixed at 30% of the total produce. The revenue was to be paid either in cash or kind. He collected two types of taxes called 'Chauth and Sardeshmukhi'.

Military Administration-

Shivaji's kingdom was a military state. The army consisted of infantry, cavalry and elephants. King was the head of the military and under him there was Senapathi. The soldiers were specially trained in guerilla and mountain warfare.

Judicial System-

The king was the highest court of appeal. The civil causes were decided by the village Panchayat and criminal cases were decided by Governors. The judgements of the village court had royal recognition. Nyayadhisha was responsible for civil and military justices.



THE MUGHALS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) When did the first battle of Panipat take place?

Ans 1526 C.E.

2) Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty?

Ans Babar

3) Who was the queen of Gondwana?

Ans Rani Durgavati

4) When did the battle of Haldi Ghat take place?

Ans 1576 C.E.

5) What was the new religion introduced by Akbar?

Ans Din-i-Ilahi.

6) Who was the famous revenue minister of Akbar?

Ans Raja Todarmal.

7) Who wrote the book "Humayun Nama"?

Ans Gulbadan Begum.

8) Who wrote the book Akbarnama?

Ans Abdul Fazal.

9) Who wrote the book Ain-i-Akbari?

Ans Abul-Fazal.

10) Who was the famous musician in the court of Akbar?

Ans Tansen.

11) Who was the master architect of the Taj Mahal?

Ans Ustad Isa.

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.

1) Between whom was the second battle of Panipat fought?

Ans Akbar and Hemu.

2) Where and when was Akbar born?

Ans Amarkot 1542 C.E.

3) Name any two famous historians of Akbar's period.

Ans Abul Fazal and Badauni.

4) Which were the capitals of Akbar?

Ans Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.

5) Name any two types of lands classified by Todarmal.

Ans Polaj Parauti, Chachar and Banjar.

6) Name the two works of Abul Fazal.

Ans The two works of Abul Fazal.

7) Who built Taj mahal? Where is it?

Ans Shahjahan , Agra.

8) Name any two famous musicians of Mughal period.

Ans Tansen and Surdas.

9) Mention any two famous Mughal manuments at Delhi.

Ans Jama Masjid and Red Fort.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) Describe the religious and Rajput policy of Akbar.

Ans Various factors were responsible for his religion Ideas. like Sufi saints, his marriage with Rajput women. His tutor Abdul Lafit. He abolished piligrimage tax and also the Jazia. He founded a new religion Din-i-Ithai'(Divine faith). His new religion was based on the principal of peace for all.

Rajput Policy-

Akbar adopted the two types of policies recorded to Rajputs.

1) Matrimonial aquiances- Akbar married Jodha Bai, the daughter of Biharimal of Ambar. The rulers of Ranathambore, Kalinjar, Jodhpur and Bikaner accepted the sovereignty of Akbar.

2) Military Policy-

In the battle of Haldighat, Rana Pratap Singh was severely defeated by Mughal army in 1576. Mewar was completely occupied by Akbar.

2) Briefly write about the administration of Akbar.

Ans Akbar implemented the strong centralized administration. The Mughal emperor was caused 'Padishah or Bad shah' Emperor had a cabinet of ministers like Vakil (chief minister) Diwan-i-Ali(Finance Minister) Sadar (religion) Qazi(chief justice etc) who helped him in the matters of administration.

Provincial Administration- Mughal emperors divided into

Subas-Subedar, Sarkar-Fauzadan Pargana-Siqdan, Gram-Mucaddam
Gram was the lowest unit of administration.

3) Describe the contributions of Mughals to Literature and Art and Architecture.

Ans Literature-

Some of the important literary works in Turkish , Persian , Sanskrit and Hindi languages are

1) Babar-Babarnama, 2) Gulbadan Begam- Humayun nama

3) Abul Fazl - Akbar Nama and Ain-i-Akbari

4) Jahangir- Tuzuk-i- Jahangiri

5) Malik Mohammad's -Padmavathi.

6)Tulsidas-Ramcharithamanas

7) Surdas- Sursagar

Art and Architecture-

The Mughals were built the features , domes, tau pillars , gateways with dones, arches, minars etc.

Important Monuments-

- 1) Babar- Jumma Masjid- Sambhal
- 2) Akbar- Buland Darwaza- Fatepur Sikhri, Jamna-i-Masjid-Fatepur Sikhri, Palace of Jodhabai- Fatepur Sikhri
- 3) Shah Jahan- Taj Mahal- Agra, Juma Masjid- Delhi, Red Fort- Delhi.

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Describe the achievements of Akbar.

Ans Akbar was one of the greatest monarchs of India, The Akbar achievements were divided into military, Administrative and cultural achievements

Military Achievements-

- 1) II nd Battle of Panipat(1556 C.E.) Akbar with the help of Bairm Khan defeated Memu in the battle and occupied Delhi and Agra.
- 2) He defeated Rani Durgavati and conquered Gondwana.
- 3) He conquered Gujarat, Bengal, Orissa, , Kabul, Kashmir. Later he conquered Deccan states like Khandesh, Bidar and Ahmednagar
- 4) Battle of Haldighat(1576 C.E.) Akbar defeated the Mewar king Rana Pratap Singh and conquered Mewar.

Administrative Achievements-

Akbar implemented the strong centralised administration. Emperor had a cabinet of ministers like Vakil, Sardar, Qazi, Diwan etc. Who helped him in the matters of administration. Mughal emine was divided into Bubas(Subedar), Sarkar(fauzadan), Paragana(Siqdan) and Grama(Muqaddam)

Mansabdari System- The mansbdari system consisted of zat(number of soldiers) and Sawar(actual number of horsemen maintained)

Akbar setup an excellent land revenue sustem. Like Todarmal's Bandobst system.

Cultural achievements-

Akbar founded a new religion Din-i-Ilahi (divine faith) many historical works were written during Akbar period. They include Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama authered by Abdul Fazal. Muntakhab-ul-Tawarik of Badauni etc.

The translation of Mahabharatha and Ramayana , Atharava Veda and Leelavati into the Persian language. Akbar built many palaces at Akbar , Bikaneri and Jodhpur.

Akbar built the Buland Darwaza, Jomb of Salim Chisti, Panchamaharal Jodhabai palace etc in Fatepur Sikhri.

He had acquired knowledge of philosophy ,literature, history and other science. he was a great conqueror and Statesman. Hence Akbar is called" Akbar The Great".



CHAPTER - 5.4
THE VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.

- 1) Which was the capital of Vijayanagara Empire?
Ans Hampi.
- 2) Who was the first ruler of the Vijayanagara?
Ans Harihara-I
- 3) To Which dynasty did Krishnadevaraya belong?
Ans Tuluva dynasty.
- 4) Who was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagara Empire?
Ans Krishnadevaraya.
- 5) Who had the title 'Yavanarajya paratishthapanacharya'?
Ans Krishnadevaraya.
- 6) Name the Persian ambassador who visited the Vijayanagara Empire
Ans Abdul Razzak.
- 7) Who wrote 'Madhura Vijayam'?
Ans Gangadevi.
- 8) Which battle led to the downfall of Vijayanagara empire?
Ans Battle of Talikote or Rakkasasa tangadi.
- 9) Who was the founder of Bengaluru?
Ans Kempegowda.
- 10) Who is called 'Navakoti Narayana'?
Ans Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar.
- 11) What is Shivappa Nayaka's Shistu/?
Ans Revenue settlement policy of Shivappa nayaka.
- 12) Who built Chitradurga.
Ans Madakari Nayaka.
- 13) Name the lady who defended the Chitradurga fort?
Ans Onake Obavva.
- 14) Name the ruler who started the Mysore dasara?
Ans Raja Wodeyar

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.

- 1) Who were the founders of Vijayanagara Empire?
Ans Harihara and Bukkaraya.
- 2) Mention any two literary works of Krishnadevaraya.
Ans Jambavathi Kalyanam, Usha Parinayam , Amukta Malyada. (any 2)
- 3) Mention any two titles of Krishnadevaraya?
Ans Kannadarajya Ramaramana, Kavi Pungava, Karnatakandhra Bhoja, Yavanarajya, Prathishtapanacharya. (any 2)
- 4) Who wrote Manucharitamau and what is his title?
Ans Allasani peddanna, Andhra Kavitha Pitamaha.

5) Mention any two titles of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar.

Ans Aprathima Veera, Thenkana Raja, Navakoti Narayana, Maharashtra Bhooplajalaripu(any 2)

6) Which is the first Kannada drama and who was its author?

Ans Mitravinda Govinda Singaraya.

7) Who wrote Hadibadeya Dharma and which king encouraged her?

Ans Sanchi Honnanmma, Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar.

8) Who was Shivappanayaka and why is he famous for?

Ans Shivappa Nayaka was an able administrator of Keladi(ruler of Keladi).He is famous for Revenue settlement called Shistu.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) What were the causes and results of the battle of Talikote?

Ans Causes-

- 1) To gain power on fertile Doab region between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers.
- 2) Religious and cultural differences between Vijayanagara and Shahi Sultanate.
- 3)The policy of Aliya Ramaraya. He used the divided and rule policy against Bijapur and Ahmadnagar. Later Shahi sultanate forgot their enmity and united against Vijayanagara.
- 4) Immediate cause that Ali Adil Shah demanded Ramaraya to return Raichur.

Result-

- 1) Vijayanagara Empire lost its glory. ShahiArmy looted Vijayanagara.
- 2) Portuguese lost the support of Vijatanagara and restricted to Goa.
- 3) Religious Endowments(support) to Sringeri, Tirupati, Srishaila stopped.
- 4)Feudatories of Vijayanagara like Palegars and Nayakas became independent. Vijayanagara Empire disintegrated.

2) Explain the administration of Vijayanagara Empire.

Ans The Vijayanagara rulers introduced a strong central government.

Central Administration-

King was the head of the state. He was the chief law maker and highest court of appeal. Kingship was hereditary. Yuvaraja was associated with the administration . The ministers like Prime Minister, Army Commander in chief are played an important role in the administration.

Provincial Administration-

There were two types of provinces. The first kind was directly ruled by the king's representatives. The provinces ruled by feudatories was called 'Nayankara System' The king was considered as the owner of the land. He distributed the lands to his 'Nayakas'. These Nayakas were to pay annual tributes to the king and had to supply military troops for war.

Village Administration-

Village was the smallest unit of administration. There were village assemblies to look after the progress of the villages. Construction of tanks, temples and maintenance of the supply of water for drinking and irrigation were the important

duties. The head of the village administration was 'Gouda' collection of revenue was his duty. Karanika and Talavara were assisted the Gouda.

Revenue system-

Land revenue was the main source of income of the state and it was 1/6 of gross production.

3) Explain the Foreign accounts .

- Ans 1) Nicolo Conti- He visited Vijayanagara during the rule of Devaraya II. He says "Vijayanagara is surrounded by mountains and the king was powerful".
- 2) Abdul Razzak- He visited during the rule of Devaraya II . He describes ' The city of Vijayanagara is such that the eyes have not seen, nor heard of any place like that on earth. Brahmans were respected. The Quran and Puranas have been placed in a high respectable place in the court of the king."
- 3) Durate Barbosa- He says " The markets of Hampi are trade centres where pearls, diamonds , silk are sold.
- 4) Domingo Paes- He visited the court of Krishnadevaraya. He says "Mahanavami Dibba was decorated during the festive times.
- 5) Fernando Nuniz- Portugal traveler visited during the rule of Achutharaya. He says that Vijayanagara was a city with the best basic facilities in the world.
- 6) Ceasar Frederick- Italian traveller visited Vijayanagara after battle of Talikote. According to him Vijayanagara was ruined and no one is find and only Wild Animals were living.

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Write a note on the achievements of Krishnadevaraya.

Ans Krishnadevaraya was one of the greatest emperors of South India.

Military Achievements-

The war of 1510- Sultan Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur and Sultan Mohammad Shah of Bidar attacked Vijayanagara. Yusuf Adil Shah lost his life in the war.

Krishnadevaraya then occupied the fort of Raichur along with Krishna , Tungabhadra Doab.

Siege of Ummatturu-

Gangaraha the Nayaka of Ummatturu revolted against Krishnadevaraya.

Krishnadevaraya suppressed the rebellion and occupied Shivanasamudra and Srirangapattana.

Kalinga Expedition- This conducted in five stages-

- 1) Udayagiri for was captured and Idol of Balakrishna brought from Udayagiri and a temple was built.
- 2) Krishnadevaraya defeated the reddyies and seiged Kondavidu.

- 3) In third stage Krishnadevaraya captured the forts of Vijayawada and Kondapalli.
- 4) He captured the forts of Anantagiri, Kanakagiri, Devarakonda in Telangana region.
- 5) Finally he sieged to cut off the capital of Prataparudra. Prataparudra completely defeated by Krishnadevaraya and married his daughter Jaganmohini.

Battle of Raichur-1520- When Krishnadevaraya was fighting against Kalinga, Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur recaptured the fort of Raichur. Krishnadevaraya defeated him and recaptured the fort. Later on Krishnadevaraya went up to Bidar and released the Bahamani sultan from the prison and placed him on the throne. Hence he assumed the title 'Yavanarajya Pratishtapanacharya'.

Peace in Ceylon- There were revolts against king Vijayabahu. Krishnadevaraya intervened in Ceylon politics and established peace and brought Bhuvanaikyabahu into power.

Krishnadevaraya was the great king of Vijayanagara empire. He himself a poet and wrote Amuktamalyada, Jambavati Kalyana and Ushaparinayam. There were eight poets in his court called 'Ashtadiggajas'. He abolished the marriage tax. In the memory of his mother he built Nagalapura (Hospete). He built Purandara Mantapa in Hampi. He had many titles like 'Kannadarajya Ramaramana', 'Kavipungava', 'Yavanrajya Pratishtapanacharya'.

- 2) Explain the religion, Literature and Art and Architecture during Vijayanagara period.

Ans Religion- The Vijayanagara Empire protected Hindu religion and culture from invaders. There was religious tolerance among the Hindus, Jains and Muslims. Muslims entered the Vijayanagara army from the days of Devaraya II. Sangam rulers encouraged Shaivism and later rulers gave importance to Vaishnavism.

Bhimadevi the Queen of Devaraya I was a Jain. Devaraya built a Jain basadi. Shraavanabelagola inscription of Bukka I refers to the peace treaty between Hindus and Jains. These instances show the religious harmony in Vijayanagara empire. Vachana movement, Varkari movement of Lord Vittala of Pandarapura, Dasakuta tradition were greatly contributed to Hindu religion. Important religious centres of the time were Hampi, Sringeri, Shraavanabelagola, Shrishaila Srirangam etc.

Mathas and Temples were two notable religious institutions of this period. Sringeri, Kanchi, Udipi, Dharmapuram, Kodimatha were notable Mathas. The important religious festivals of that time were Mahanavami, Deepavali, Holi etc.

Literature- Vijayanagara kings encouraged literary activities. Many kings and queens were themselves scholars. Important literary works of the period are

<u>Sanskrit-</u> Poets /Scholars	Literary works
Gangadevi	Veerakamparayararitham (Madhuravijayam)
Tirumalamba	Varadambikaparinayam
Guru Vidyanaya	Raja Kalanirnaya

	Krishnadevaraya	Jambavati Kalyanam, Usha Parinayam
Kannada-	Kumaravyasa	Karnataka Kathamanjari (Gadugina Bharata)
	Nanjunda Kavi	Kumara Ramanakathe
	Ratnakaravarni	Bharatesha Vaibhava
	Bhimakavi	Basava Puran
	Chamarasa	Prabhulingaleele
	Kanakadasa	Mohana Tarangini, Nala Charita, Ramadhanya Charita
	Purandaradasa	Keerthanas
Telugu	Krishnadevaraya	Amuktamalyada
	Allasani Peddanna	(Andhra Kavita Pitamaha) Manucharitamu
	Vemana	Poems

Art and architecture- The capital city hampi was a great centre of art and architecture.

Architecture: They changed Dravidian style of architecture into 'Vijayanagara style' with added unique features. Some of the important features of the Vijayanagara style are

- 1) The temples consists Garbhagriha, Sukhanasi and Mahamantapa
- 2) Granite was used in construction
- 3) Pillars and piers are multi angled.
- 4) Sangeeta Mantapas were constructed in the temple for music , dance and drama.
- 5) Kalyana Mantapas were constructed in the temple for divine weddings .
- 6) Huge 'Raya Gopuras' were built on the gateways of the temples.

The important manuments of Hampi are Virupaksha temple, Vittala swami temple, the stone chariot, Hajara Ramaswamy temple and Mahanavami Dibba, Lotus Mahal etc. The Vidyashankara temple at Shringeri, Veerabhadra at Lepakshi, Ekambaranatha at Kanchi, Shiva at Chidambaram, Ranganatha at Srirangam, Meenakshi Sundaram at Madurai are other important temples of this period.

Sculpture- Kadalekalu Ganesha, Sasivekalu Ganesh and Laxmi Narasimhastatues at Hampi are notable. The copper images of Krishnadevaraya and his two queens at Tirupati- Tirumala are notable.



CHAPTER - 5.5
BAHAMANI AND ADIL SHAHI SULTANS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.

- 1) Name the author of Bahamani dynasty.
Ans All-ud-din-Hassan Gangu.
- 2) Who was the founder of Adil Shahi dynasty?
Ans Yusuf Adil Khan.
- 3) Who built the Ibrahim Roza?
Ans Ibrahim Adil Shah II.
- 4) Who built Madrass at Bidar?
Ans Mohammad Gawan.
- 5) Which is the biggest Mosque in South India?
Ans Jamia Masjid at Gulbarga.
- 6) Who is called 'Jagadguru Badshah'?
Ans Ibrahim Adil Shah II.
- 7) Who wrote 'Kitab-i-Navaras'?
Ans Ibrahim Adil Shah II

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.

- 1) Mention the capitals of Bahamani dynasty.
Ans Gulbarga and Bidar
- 2) Who was Mohammad Gawan and where did he build the Madarasa?
Ans Mohammad Gawan was chief minister of Bahamani Sultan at Bidar.
- 3) Who was Hazarat Khwaja Bande Nawaj and where is his Darga?
Ans Sufi saint at Gulbarga.
- 4) Where is Gol Gumbaz and who built it?
Ans Bijapur, Mohammad Adil Shah.
- 5) Mention any two monuments of Adil Shahis of Bijapura.
Ans Gol Gumbaz, Ibrahim Roza, Barakaman, Badekaman, Chand Bawadi, Taj Bawdi
(any 2)
- 6) Name two historians of Adil Shahi period.
Ans Mulla Nusrat and Ferishtha.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

- 1) Explain the achievements of Mohammad Gawan.
Ans
 - 1) He conquered Hubli, belagvi and Goa from the Vijayanagara.
 - 2) Gawan made treaty with the Sultan and Malwa and established Political stability
 - 3) Gawan conquered Rajamehendri and Kondaveedu of Orissa.
 - 4) The number of provinces(Tarafs) increased from four to eight.
 - 5) He built a Madarasa at Bidar. He also built a library where he collected 3000 manu scripts.

2) Discuss the progress of literature and architecture of Adil Shahi period.

Ans Literature Arabic , persian and Deccani Urdu languages developed.

Abdulla and Habibulla were famous scholars. Mulla Nusrathi and Feristha were famous historians who wrote Ali Nama and Tarikh-i-Feristha respectively.

Architecture- The manuments built by Adil Shahis are in Indo-Islamic style.

The important manuments of Bijapur are

Ibrahim Roza built by Ibrahim Adil Shah is famous building. It is the only Roza in India.. It is called Taj Mahal of South India.

Gol Gumbaz is a wonderful manument. This huge dome was built by Mohammad Adil Shah. Whispering gallery and sound in this dome echoes seven times is made it world famous.

Jamia Masjid, Barakaman, Badekaman, Asar Mahal, Anand Mahal, Chand Bawdi, taj Bawdi are another architectural examples.



CHAPTER -6

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENT IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Which is the birth place of Shankaracharya?

Ans Kaladi (Kerala)

2) Name the philosophy of Shankaracharya.

Ans Advaita

3) Name the philosophy of Ramanujacharya.

Ans Vishistadvaita.

4) Who was the Hoyasala king who gave patronage to Ramanujacharyas?

Ans Vishnuvardhana

5) Which was the birth place of Madhvacharya

Ans Pajaka (Near Udupi)

6) Which was the earlier name of Madhvacharya?

Ans Vasudeva, Ananda Theertha, Poornapragna (any two)

7) Name the philosophy of Madhvacharya?

Ans Dvaita

8) Which was the birth place of Basaveshwara?

Ans Bagewadi.

9) Who was the Kalachuri king who gave royal patronage to Basaveshwara?

Ans Bijjala.

10) Who preside over the religious discourses at Anubhavamantapa?

Ans Allamaprabhu.

11) Where was Ramananda born?

Ans Prayag.

12) Who was the founder of Sikhism?

Ans Gurunanak.

13) Which is the holy book of Sikhs?

Ans Gurugranth Sahib.

14) Who was the devotee of Krishna who popularized her philosophy in Rajasthan?

Ans Mirabai.

15) From which word is Sufi derived?

Ans Saf(wool)

16) Who was the founder of Chisti order?

Ans Sheik Shahabuddin Suharwardi.

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.

1) Who were the parents of Shankaracharya?

Ans Shivaguru and Aryambha.

2) Why is Shankaracharya called 'Shanmatha Stapanacharya'?

Ans He attempted to unify different cults by giving importance to the worship of six gods. Lord Shiva, Vishnu, Surya, Ganesha, Kumara and Shakti.

3) Name any two important mathas established by Shankaracharya.

Ans Kalikamatha and Jyothirmatha.

4) Name any two works of Shankaracharya.

Ans Shivananda Lahari, Soundarya Lahari, Viveka Choodamani, Bhaja Govindam(any 2)

5) When and where was Ramanujacharya born?

Ans 1017 CE. In Sri Perambadur.

6) Who were the parents of Ramanujacharya?

Ans Keshava Somayaji and Kantimati

7) Name any two works of Ramanujacharya.

Ans Vedantasara and Vedantasangraha.

8) When and where was Madhwacharya born?

Ans Pajaka 1238 CE.

9) Who were the parents of Madhwacharya?

Ans Madhyageha Narayana Bhatta and Vedavathi

10) Name any two mathas established by Madhwacharya.

Ans Sirur matha, Puthur Matha, Palimaru matha, Adhamaru Matha(any 2)

11) Name any two works of Madhwacharya.

Ans Geetha Bhashya and Brahmasutra Bhashya.

12) When and where was Basaveshwara born?

Ans 1132CE At Bagewadi.

13) Who were the parents of Basaveshwara?

Ans Madarasa and Madalambike.

14) Who founded Anubhava Mantapa and where?

Ans Basaveshwara at Kalyana.

15) Name any two important orders among Sufis.

Ans Chisti order and Suharwadi order.

16) Name any two important saints of Chisti order.

Ans Moinuddin Chisti, Shaik Saleem Chisti and Fariduddin Shaker (any 2)

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (5 marks)

1) Explain the life and teachings of Shankaracharya.

Ans Shankaracharya propounded Advaita philosophy was born at Kaladi. His parents were Shivaguru and Aryambha. He became sanyasi with permission of his mother. Govinda Bharavathpada was his teacher. He toured all over India thrice visited Kashmir, Nepal, Banaras, Dwaraka, Puri, Kanchi, Tirupati etc. He established four mutts in Kalikamatha at Dwaraka, Jyothirmatha at Badrinath, Sharada Peetha at Shringeri and Govardhana Peetha at Puri. He attempted to unify different cults by giving importance to the worship of Shiva, Vishnu, Surya, Ganesh, Kumara and Shakti. Hence he is called 'Shanmatha Sthapanacharya'. He composed Shivananda Lahari, Ananda Lahari, Soundarya Lahari.

Advaita Philosophy- Advaita means monoism or non-duality. According to him Brahman is ultimate truth. He did not give importance to the physical world. Hence his world as Maya. The individual soul and the supreme soul are one and same. Shankara says, "Aham Brahmasi". Jnana is essential to recognise this truth.

2) Describe the life teachings of Ramanujacharya.

Ans Ramanujacharya was born in Sri Perambdur. His parents were Keshava Somayaji and Kantimati. He educated in Kanchi by his Guru Yadhava Prakash. He married Tangamma. Later as he discontented with family life he became sanyasi. As the wish of Yamunacharya later he became the head of Srirangam Mutta. and popularised Vishnavism. Kulottunga Chola a Shiva ruler not liked this. Hence Ramanujacharya came to Karnataka and took the shelter to Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana. He stayed for 20 years at Melukote in Karnataka. After the death of Kulottunga he returned to Tamilnadu and died at the age of 120 years. Vedanta Saara, Vedanta Sutra, Geetha Bhashya and Sree Bhashya were his important works.

Vishishtadvaita Philosophy- Ramanujacharya propounder of Vishishtadvaita philosophy. His followers give importance to worship of Sri or Lakshmi. She is considered as the mediator between God and men. He condemned Mayavada of Shankara. According to him God exists and world is true. He considered Paramathma is real, independent and permanent. Soul is dependent. Ramanuja advocated Bhakti marga to attain Salvation. There are two elements 1) Prapatthi- surrender to God. 2) Acharyabhimana- surrender to Guru. He called untouchables as Tirukulottar and gave them opportunity to entry into temple.

3) Explain the life and teachings of Madhwacharya.

Ans Madhwacharya was born at Pajaka. His parents were Madhyagesha NarayanaBhatta and Vedavathi. Madhwacharyas early name was Vasudeva. He also known as Poorna Prajna and Ananda Teertha. His teacher Achuthapreksha. He toured North India visited Kashi, Badari, Kedar, Haridwara, Gaya etc. From North India he brought idols of Lord Krishna and installed in Udupi. He established Astha Mathas etc. He wrote the books Geetha Bhashya, Anu Bhashya, Brahma Sutra Bhashya etc.

Dwaitha Philosophy-

Madhwacharya's philosophy is known as Dwaitha or Dualism. He oppose Adwaitha Philosophy. According to him there are three entities Matter(Jada), Soul(Chetana) and God(Paramathma) . God is independent and the soul and matter are dependent on him. Individual soul and God are seperate hence his philosophy is called Dwaita. He recognize five differences between the soul, matter and God.

- 1) Soul does not merge with God (Soul & God)
- 2) A soul does not merge with another soul (Soul & Soul)
- 3) Matter does not merge with God (Matter & God)
- 4) Matter does not merge with another matter (Matter & Matter)
- 5) Matter does not merge with Soul (Matter & Soul)

4) Discuss the socio-religious reforms of Basaveshwara.

Ans Basaveshwara condemned caste system. He encouraged interdining . He gave Lingadeeksha to the untouchable Nagadeva and accepted his hospitality. He encouraging inter-caste marrage between Brahmin Madhuvaiah's daughter with Harijan Haraliah's son. He states all are equal in front of God. He claims that every one should work and depend on his own earning. He states work is worship. he condemns Idol worship, piligrimage and Animal slaughter. He established Anubhava mantapa for religious discources where all are welcomed irrespective of their caste and sex.

5) Give an account of Kabir and Gurunank.

Ans Kabir was bought up by Muslim weaver couple Niru and Neema in Varanasi. He was the most important disciples of Ramananda. He preached equality and unity among all castes, creeds and religions. He says Alla and Rama are names of the same God. He condemned Idol worship and piligrimage , holybath or loudly praying. He states that God only found in the hearts of his devotees. God could be attain with mere Bhakti or Devoution. His two line compositions are called 'Doha'.

Gurunanak- Gurunanak is the founder of Sikhism. he preached the brotherhood of mankind. He was against Idol worship, caste system , Sati system . He advised people should speak truth. He was also against the exploitation of the poor by rich and priestly class. He travelled around the world to gain spiritual experience . His followers called Sikhs. "Gurugranth Sahib" is the holy book of Sikhs.



CHAPTER -7.5
MYSORE-A MODEL STATE

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

- 1) Who transferred the capital from Mysore to Bengaluru?
Ans Mark Cubbon
- 2) Name the first railway line laid in Mysore state?
Ans Jolarpet
- 3) Where was Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah born?
Ans Muddenhalli.
- 4) In which year was Mysore University established?
Ans 1916
- 5) Who founded the Kannada Sahitya Parishat?
Ans Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah
- 6) Name the bank established by Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah .
Ans Mysore Bank.
- 7) What was the famous slogan of Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah?
Ans Industrialization or perish.
- 8) Who was the first Kannadiga who secured Bharatha Ratna award?
Ans Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah
- 9) Who built the Krishna Raja Sagar Dam?
Ans Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah
- 10) Name the founder of NIMHANS in Bengaluru.
Ans Sir Mirza Ismail.
- 11) Who built Brindavana Garden?
Ans Sir Mirza Ismail

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

- 1) Name the two important commissioners of Mysore.
Ans Mark Cubbon and L.B. Bowring.
- 2) Write any two administrative reforms of Mark Cubbon.
Ans Shifted the capital from Mysore to Bengaluru 2) Judiciary and the police departments were well organised.
- 3) Write any two administrative reforms of Bowring.
Ans Mysore State divided into three administrative units 2) Revenue , Judiciary and police departments were well organised.
- 4) Name any two important Dewans
Ans Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah.
- 5) Name the parents of Vishweshwaraiah.
Ans Srinivasa Shastri and Venkatalakshamma.
- 6) Mention any two books written by Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah
Ans Reconstructing of India, Planned Economy for India.

7) Name any two industries established by Mirza Ismail.

Ans HAL (Bangalore), Mandya sugar factory.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) Sketch the role of Mirza ismail in making Mysore 'A Model state'.

Ans Sir Mirza Ismail(1926-1941) who served as the Dewan of Mysore. He was one of the famous Dewans of Mysore

Establishment of Industries -

Bengaluru-HAL , the glass factory, Porcelain factory, Chemical factory at Belagola, Sugar factory at Mandya, Match factory at Shivamoga and Steel and Paper factory at Bhadravathi.

An Airport was constructed at Jakkur, Radio stations at Bengaluru and Mysore were started.

He encouraged village industries. He established Khadi production centre at Badanavala.

Irwin Canal was constructed at Mandya district.

Brindavan Garden at KRS(Mysore)

The NIMHANS at Bengaluru,, Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar Meggan Hospital at Shivamoga and Vanivillas Hospital at Mysore were started.

Government aid to private schools was provided to encourage education by passing the primary education Act Kannada medium education was introduced in high schools.

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (10 marks)

1) Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah is called the 'Maker of Modern Mysore'. Explain.

Ans Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah who is considered as the Architect and maker of modern Mysore. He was born in 1861 at Muddenhalli, Sheenivasa Shastri and Venkatalakshamma were his parents. He completed his primary education at Chikkaballapura, after he went to Bengaluru for further studies and he moved to Pune for engineering studies, then he started his service in Bombay government (1884 to 1909). He was appointed as a chief Engineer of Mysore in 1909. He was appointed as the Dewan of Mysore in 1912 by Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar.

Administrative Reforms -He increased the members of legislative assembly from 18 to 24. Village reforms committees were established for the progress of villages and Taluk boards were started by him.

Industrial Developments-

' Industrialized or perish'- was his famous slogan.

Industries Iron works -Bhadravati,

The Sandal oil factory Mysore, Soap factory - Bengaluru.

The Mysor Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established at Bengaluru to support trade and commerce, he encouraged the small scale industries.

Mysore Bank was established in 1913

Educational Reforms-

He introduced compulsory primary education.

He provided scholarships to encourage education among the socially and economically backward classes..

Female education and also gave importance to the technical education.

The engineering college at Bengaluru and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore were started.

He started an agricultural school at Hebbal.

He established Mysore University. -1916

The Kannada Sahitya Parishat was established in 1915.

Other achievements-

Constructions of KRS Dam- In 1913 the Mysore -Arasikere and Bowringpete- Kolar Railway Lines were laid.

Relief Work-

He took up relief works by opening of fair price shops. Stopping export of food grains and fixing the selling prices.

His works - memories of my working life, A vision of Prosperous Mysore,

Reconstructing India, Rapid Development of Industries, Planned Economy for India.

He was conferred the title Sir by the British Government and the Government of India

conferred 'Bharata Ratna' award in 1955. He was the first Kannadiga to get this

award. Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah was dedicated to work. He was also a man of spotless honesty and he was a fearless patriot. Sir M Vishweshwaraiah. was the maker of

modern Mysore he wanted education to spread. He wanted people to give up blind

beliefs. He wanted the fullest use of science and technology. But he also knew that

being modern did not mean giving up everything that was old and forgetting our

culture. His birthday is celebrated as Engineer's Day. He lived for 101 years and died in 1962.



CHAPTER -7.6
INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I Answer the following in a word or a sentence each.

- 1) Who presided over first session of the Indian National Congress?
Ans Womesh Chandra Banerjee.
- 2) Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905?
Ans To divide Hindus and Muslims.
- 3) Which Satyagraha of Gandhiji forced the British to abolish Theenkathiya system? Ans
Ans Champaran Satyagraha.
- 4) Which incident made Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-co-operation movement?
Ans Chauri-Chaura incident.
- 5) Which was the popular slogan during the visit of Simon Commission to India.
Ans Simon, Go back.
- 6) In which year was Poorna Swaraj declared by the Indian National Congress?
Ans 1929.
- 7) Which round table conference did Gandhiji attend?
Ans Second round table conference .
- 8) When was the 'Poona Pact' signed ?
Ans 1932
- 9) Who was famous as Netaji?
Ans Subhash Chandra Bose
- 10) Expand INA.
Ans Indian National Army.
- 11) Where were the INA trails held?
Ans Red Fort at Delhi.
- 12) Who gave the call for 'Direct Action Day'?
Ans Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
- 13) Who is popular as the " Iron Man of India"?
Ans Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel
- 14) Expand KPCC.
Ans Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee.
- 15) Who was famous as " Karnataka Kesari"?
Ans Gangadhara Rao Deshpande.
- 16) What was the popular slogan of Isur?
Ans "Esuru Kottaru, Isuru Kodevu."

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

- 1) When was the first session of the Indian National Congress held and where?
Ans 1885- Bombay
- 2) Mention any two objectives of Indian National Congress.
Ans Encourage the National unity, To remove prejudices of religion, caste , provice etc.

3) Name any two Moderate leaders.

Ans Dada Bhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Ghokale.

4) Name any two extremist leaders.

Ans Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajapat Roy.

5) Who partitioned Bengal and when?

Ans Lord Curzon -1905.

6) Who started the Home Rule League Movement?

Ans Lokamanya Tilak and Annie Besant.

7) Who was responsible for the Massacre at Jallianwalabagh? When did it occur?

Ans General Dyer-1919

8) Name any two leaders of Khilafat Movement.

Ans Hakim Hazmal Khan, Maulana Azad.

9) Who founded the Swaraj party?

Ans C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru.

10) Which Congress Session declared 'Poorna Swaraj' as its aim? When was it held?

Ans Lahore Congress -1929

11) From where did Gandhiji start the 'Salt March' and where did it culminate?

Ans Started from Sabarmathi and ended at Dandi.

12) Who signed the Poona Pact?

Ans Mahatma Gandhiji and B.R. Ambedkar.

13) Where was the first session of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee held and when?

Ans Dharwad 1920.

14) Where was the only Congress Session presided by Gandhiji held and when?

Ans Belagavi Congress Session- 1924.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (5marks)

1) What were the important factors that led to the growth of Indian Nationalism?

Ans Economic policy of British- British considered India to be only a colony which provided cheap raw materials and market to their finished goods. The Indian village industries agriculture and petty trade suffered severely.
Uniform system of administration and judicial system by establishing political unity.
Influence of western education-Western education introduced by the British broke the monopoly of the traditional educational system.
The British considered themselves to be racially superior to the Indians. The Indian culture and heritage were looked down upon by the British .
Influence of Unification of Italy and Germany.
British Policies- Subsidiary alliance and Doctrine of Lapse to establish political supremacy over India.
The influence of Indian Press and Literature- In the 19th and the beginning of 20th centuries inspired nationalism among the Indians. Many articles , poems and scholars inspiring the Nationalism. Scholar like R.G. Bhandarkar, R.L. Mitra, Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekananda, Maxmuller.

2) Discuss briefly the causes for the rise of Extremism.

Ans The moderates failed to achieve any results through their constitutional methods of - Prayers, Petitions, and Protests.

The Lethargic policy of the British government in handling the famines of 1886 to 1901. Bala Gangadhar Tilak was arrested for the death of Mr. Rand.

Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon was to create a Hindu, Muslim divide (divide and rule policy)

The efforts of leaders like Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee etc. instilled confidence and self respect among the Indians.

Bala Gangadhar Tilak started the public celebration of Ganesha festival and Shivaji Jayanti.

International Influence - The world events like the successful Independence and unification movements of Italy and Germany, the defeat of mighty Russia by a tiny Japan in 1905.

3) Explain the role of Karnataka in the Indian National Movement.

Ans Karnataka played an active role in the Indian National Movement the opposition to the British in Karnataka by Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan was started in the beginning of the 18th century.

Armed Revolts- Dhondia Wagh (1800) Rani Channamma of Kittur (1824) Sangoli Rayanna (1830) Halegal Bedas (1857) etc.

Establishment of INC (1885) Serious struggle started in Karnataka with the establishment of INC.

Tilak's Newspapers 'Kesari and Maratha' incited nationalistic feelings.

A branch of the Home Rule League was established at Dharwad.

The Ganeshotsava and Shivaji Jayanti celebrations were started by Tilak.

Role of Patriotic Leaders - Alur Venkatrao, Annacharya, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Hardikar Manjappa, Shreenivasarao Kaulgi etc.

Foundation of KPCC (1920 at Dharwad) - Gangadhar Rao Deshpande (Karnataka Kesari) was the president of the session.

N.S. Hardiker established the Hindustan Seva Dal at Hubli (1924).

Belagavi Congress Session 1924- It was the only session of Congress presided by Gandhiji.

Hardikar Manjappa- Gandhiji of Karnataka

Non-Cooperation Movement in Karnataka and civil disobedience movement was started. Mylara Mahadevappa of Karnataka participated in Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha at Ankola)

Shivapura Congress Session (1938) T. Siddalingaiah was president. The committee decided to undertake the Flag Satyagraha.

Incident of Vidhurashwatha of Karnataka- Tri colour Flag was hoisted. Then police

lathi charged and fired at the congregation , killing 32 people , ' Jalianwala Bagh of Karnataka'.

Isuru Tragedy(1942)-The first village declared Independence . Famous slogan of Isuru people was " Eсарu Kottaru, Isuru Kodevu".

Mysore Chalo Movement or Palace Styagraha - To pressurize the Maharaja of Mysore to provide a 'Responsible Government".

K.C. Reddy became the first Chief Minister and the Maharaja Jaya Chamarajendra Wodeyar became the first Raj pramukh of the Old Mysore state.

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Trace the Indian National Movement from 1885 to 1920.

Ans Establishment of the INC (1885) - A British Civil servant Allan Octavian Hume established INC. The first session of INC was held at Bombay(1885)
National Movement of this period can be classified into two parts. They are Moderates and Extremists.

First Stage (the period of the Moderates 1885-1905)

1885 to 1905 the INC was led by Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, Anandcharlu, Surendranath Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale. They intended to pressurize the British Government through Prayers, petitions , and protest. British called Congress as a ' Factory of Sedition' and leaders as 'Seditious Bramhins' and 'Disloyal Babus.'

DadaBhai Naoroji (Grand Old Man of India) established the East India Association in 1866.

Second stage (the period of Extremists-1905-1920)

The extremists were radical and militant in their approach. Hence they are called 'Extremists or 'Radical Nationalist'

Important leaders- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, Swadeshi and National education were their important means of struggle.

Important Events-

The partition of Bengal(1905)- The British followed the policy of ' Divide and Rule and partitioned of Bengal in 1905.

The Surat split(1907) - In this session the extremists and moderates differed over issues like election of the president.

Revolutionary Activities- The repressive measures of the British encouraged Revolutionary Acvtivities. The revolutionaries were radical Nationalist who did not believe in passive resistance.

Growth of Communalism - The All India Muslim League was established by Nawab Aga Khan, Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk and others in 1906. The League owed its allegiance to the British Raj and supported the partition of Bengal.

Morley-Minto Reforms 1909- The secretary of State was John Morley and the Viceroy was Minto. This act increased the number of elected members to the imperial and provincial councils.

Home Rule League - It was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mrs. Annie Besant in 1916. Tilak gave the popular slogan "Swaraj" (Home Rule) is my birth right and I shall have it".

Montague-Chelmsford reforms 1919- The reforms of 1919 introduced bi-cameral legislatures (Diarchy)

2) Discuss the role of Gandhiji in Indian National Movement.

Ans 1920-1947, this period is called as 'Gandhian Era' or 'Satyagraha' as a tool to fight against the British Empire. In the third stage of the National Movement. He included the farmers, workers and other common people.

Champaran Satyagraha(1917)- To abolish the Theenkathiya system, he fought for peasants, Gandhiji organised the Peasant Movement in Champaran (The first civil disobedience movement)

Ahmadabad Mill Strike (1918) This is the hunger strike by Gandhiji for the sake of labourers.

Kheda Satyagraha - Farmers of Gujarat faced severe drought in 1918. The British officers refused remission of revenue. Gandhiji took leadership of the peasants and asked them not to pay taxes. (First non-cooperation movement)

Jallianwalabagh Massacre(1919) -The British government introduced the Rowlatt Act in 1919. This was opposed by Indians through agitations. A protest was held at Jallianwala bagh. General Dyer the commander of Amritsar ordered to shoot at the unarmed protestors.

Khilafat Movement- The Muslims all over the world were angry with the British for the ill-treatment of the Caliph.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) Boycotted government schools, colleges, courts, officers and legislatures and foreign goods. Wearing Khadi became a symbol of national pride.

Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement on 5th Feb 1922 due to Chauri Chaura incident

Swaraj Party(1923) - C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru founded the 'Swaraj party'.

Simon Commission(1927)- The British appointed Simon commission to console the agitating Indians and offered Constitutional reforms. The Congress called for the Boycott of Simon Commission. 'Simon, Go Back' became a popular slogan.

Nehru Report- The British challenged the Indians to provide an alternative proposal acceptable to all parties. Congress took up the challenge and appointed a committee under Motilal Nehru. The committee submitted its draft in 1928, which is popular as 'Nehru Report'.

Lahore Congress Session(1929)- The Congress session at Lahore in 1929 presided by Jawaharlal Nehru declared 'Poorna Swaraj'.

Civil Disobedience Movement(1930-31)- Gandhiji placed 11 demands before the British to accept or reject demands, with no positive response by the British he launched civil disobedience movement or salt march.

The Three round table conference (1930-32) Gandhi -Irvin Pact(1931), Poona Pact(1932)

Indian Act-1935- The Congress participated in the 1937 elections to mainly project the complete rejection of tyhe Act of 1935. It won majority seats in the Election.

Quit India Movement(1942)- The All India Congress Committee met on 8th August 1942 at Bombay and adopted this resolution and asked gandhiji to lead the Movement. The famous slogan ' Do or Die'.

Subhash Chandra Bhos- Popular as Netaji , The Indian National army was formed.

Independence and Partition-Cabinet Mission -Direct Action Day-Mount Batten Plan Independence to India Act 1947- The British Indian Possessions were divided into India and Pakistan.

Unification of India-Iron man of India' Sardar Vallababhai Patel became the Deputy Prime Minister. He was instrumental in reorganising the princely Indian states into the Indian Federation. The constitution was brought into effect on 26th January 1950 and India became a Republic.



CHAPTER -7.7

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAKA

I Answer the following in a word or a sentence each.

1) Who persuaded the princely states to join the Indian Union?

Ans Sardar Vallababhai patel

2) Which was the famous work of Alur Venkata Rao?

Ans Karnataka Gatha Vaibhava.

3) Who was the chairman of the States Recorganisation Committee?

Fazl Ali

4) Name the first chief minister of Mysore after the unification.

Ans S. Nijalingappa.

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.

1) Name any two important leaders of the unification of Karnataka.

Ans Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Siddappa Kambli etc.

2) Mention any two committees formed for reorganised of States

Ans Dhar Committee, JVP Committee

3) Name any two members of the JVP committee.

Ans Jawaharlal Nehru and Pattabi Sitharamaiah.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (5marks)

1) Trace the factors responsible for creating unity among Kannadigas during the unification of Karnataka.

Ans Role of Newspapers-Samyukta Karnataka, Vishala Karnataka, Karnataka Vrutha etc. Institutions like -Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, Kannada Sahitya Parishad etc.

Role of Poets-

Huilgol Narayana Rao-Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Nadu"

Shantakavi" Rakshisu Karnataka devi"

Kuvempu" Jaya Bharatha Jananiya Tanujathe:.

B.M. Shree" Yerisu Harisu Kannadada Bavuta"

Mangesh Pai" Taye Bare Mogava Thore Kannadigara matheye".

Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee, Karnataka Sabha took up the cause of Unification.

Belgaum Congress Session(1924)-Gandhiji accepted the formations of linguistic states in this session..

The Neharu Committee recommended the unification of Karnataka in 1928.

The efforts of leaders like - Alur Venkatarao, Siddappa Kambli, Iyengar , Srinivasarao, Mangalavede, Kengal Hanumantaia, S.Nijalingappa, Andanappa Doddameti etc.

2) Briefly explain the Unification of Karnataka.

Ans The main aim of the unification of Karnataka to unite the Kannada speaking people and provinces under one administration. Before the unification, many regions were under Madras and Bombay presidencies and the rest under the Princely States of Mysore, Hyderabad, Sangli, Miraj, Jamkhandi, Sandur, Savnur, Mudhol, Jatt, Ramdurga etc.

Role of Institutions- Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha , Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Karnataka Sabha etc.

Role of Leaders - Deputy Channabasappa , Andanappa Dottameti, Gangadhara Rao Deshpande, Alur Venkata rao, S. Nijalingappa.

Role of News papers-Mangalore Samachar(First Kannada News paper), Vishala Karnataka Vrutha etc.

Role of Poets- Huilgol Narayana Rao,Shanta Kavi,Kuvempu, B.M. Shree, Mangesh Pai

Belgaum Congress Session(1924)- Gandhiji accepted the formations of linguistic states in this session.

Role of Committees- Dhar Committee, JVP Committee and State Reorganisation Committee,

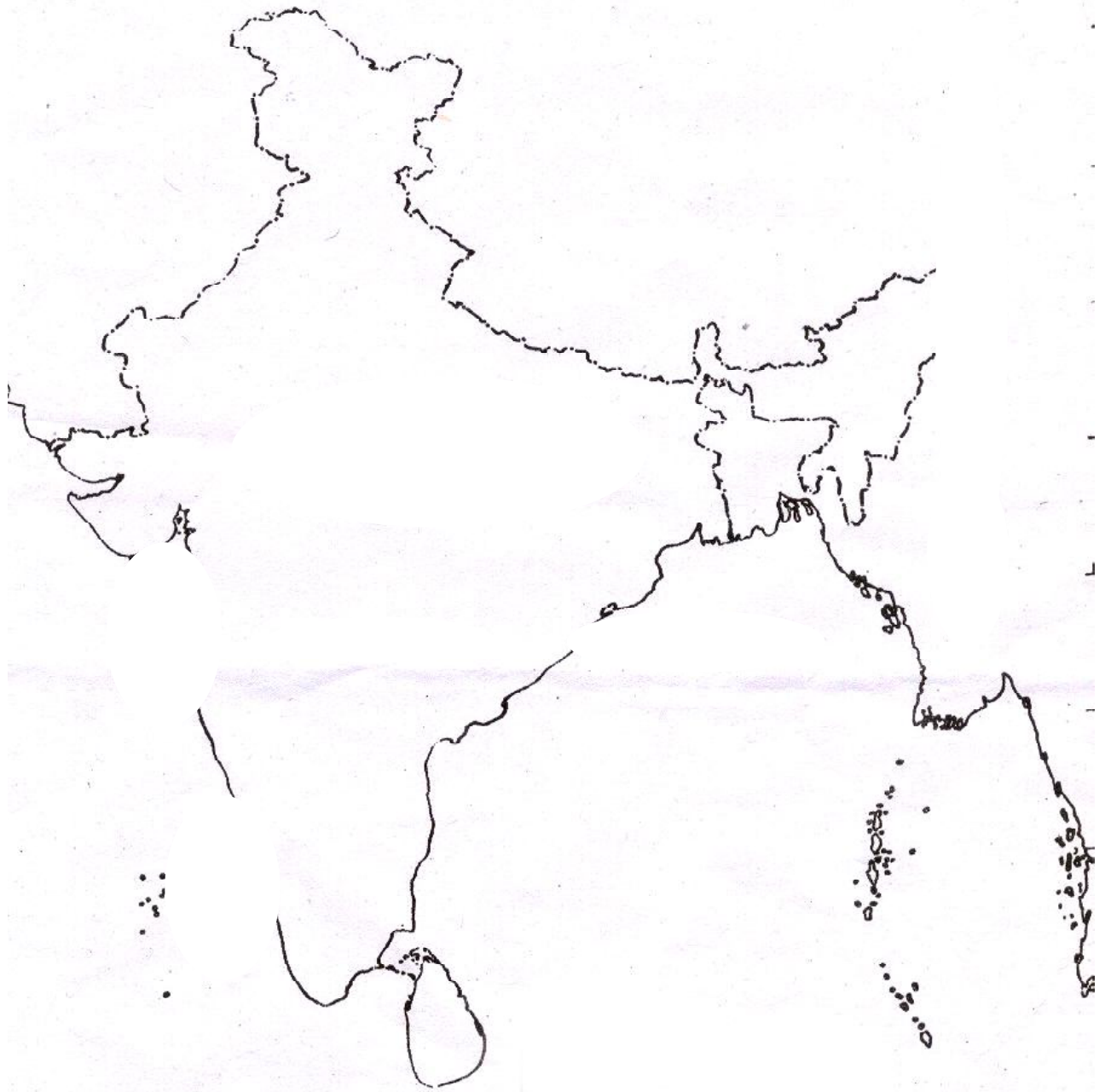
The Fazal Ali Committee of SRC committee- It submitted report in 1955. Based on this report Mysore united on 1st November 1956. S.Nijalingappawas the first Chief Minister. By that time, there were 19 districts. This was renamed as ' Karnataka' on 1st November 1973, Devaraja Urs was Chief Minister.

MAP WORK

- 1) Takshashila- It is in Pakistan, It was the capital of the Gandhara province. Takshashila University was an important educational centre in ancient India.
- 2) Pataliputra- It is the capital of Bihar. It was the capital of Magadha, Mauryas and Guptas.
- 3) Kanchi- It is near at Madras. It was the capital of Pallava.
- 4) Halebeedu- It is in Hassan district. It was the capital of Hoysalas.
- 5) Delhi- It was the capital of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals. Red Forts is here. Present, it is the capital of India.
- 6) Devagiri- It is in Maharashtra, Mohammed bin Tughalak transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
- 7) Panipat- It is in Hariyana district. Three historical wars were held here.
- 8) Agra- It is in Uttarapradesh. Taj Mahal is the most famous monument of Agra.
- 9) Hampi- It is in Bellary district. It was the capital of Vijayanagara empire.
- 10) Bidar- It was the capital of Bahamani dynasty. Mohammed Gawan built Madarasa.
- 11) Bombay- It is the capital of Maharashtra. The first session of Indian National Congress was held here.
- 12) Jalianwala Bagh- It is in Amritsar in Punjab. here General Dyer massacred in 1919.
- 13) Dandi- It is in Gujarat. Salt Satyagraha was held under the leadership of Gandhiji.
- 14) Bijapur- It was the capital of Adil Shahis. Gol Gumbas, Ibrahim Roja etc. famous monuments are here.



India



ಸುಲಲತ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಿಯುಸಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ
ಸರಳ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ

HISTORY

WORK BOOK

INDIAN HISTORY
CHAPTER -1
INTRODUCTION
IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON INDIAN HISTORY

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) From which language is the word 'India' derived?

Ans

2) Name the work that mentions the extent of ancient Karnataka.

Ans

3) What is Numismatics?

Ans

4) What is Excavation?

Ans

5) Whose conquests does the Ihole inscription describe ?

Ans

6) Who were 'Buddacharita'?

Ans

7) Which is the famous work of Pliny?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences.
(Each question carries 2 marks)**

1) Name any two passes that connect India with the west.

Ans

2) What was the extent of India according to Vishnupurana?

Ans

3) Mention any two names of India.

Ans

4) Name any two physical features of India.

Ans

5) Name any two mountains of India.

Ans

6) Mention any two dominant religions of Indian origin.

Ans

7) Name any two world heritage sites of India.

Ans

8) Name any two universities of ancient India.

Ans

9) Name any two dynasties of ancient India,

Ans

10) Name any two dynasties of Medieval India.

Ans

11) What is the extent of Karnataka according to Kavirajamarga?

Ans

12) Name any two important dynasties that ruled Karnataka.

Ans

13) Write any two physical features of Karnataka .

Ans

14) 'No sources , No History' why?

Ans

15) What is the difference between pre-historic and Historic age?

Ans

16) Mention any two uses of coins in the construction of history.

Ans

17) Why are the inscriptions the most reliable sources in the construction of history.

Ans

18) What are Archeological sources?

Ans

19) Mention two kinds of literary sources.

Ans

20) Name the epics of India.

Ans

21) Mention the works of Aryabhatta.

Ans

22) Name any two Chinese pilgrims who visited India.

Ans

23) Name any two foreigners who visited Vijayanagar empire.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences. (each carries 5 marks)

1) Explain briefly the impact of geography on Indian History.

Ans

2) Describe the special features of Indian History.

Ans

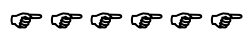
3) Unity in diversity is the unique feature of Indian History. Explain .
Ans

4) Write a note on contributions of Foreign writers in reconstructing history of India.

Ans

5. Write a note on the importance of Archaeological sources in reconstructing the history of India.

Ans



CHAPTER - 4.1
ANCIENT PERIOD
VEDIC PICTURE

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) What do you mean by the term Arya?

Ans

2) From which word is the term veda derived?

Ans

3) What is meant by Veda ?

Ans

4) Name the first Veda.

Ans

5) Who was the head of the family during vedic period ?

Ans

6) What was the main occupation of the Aryans?

Ans

7) What was Kshetra?

Ans

8) What was considered as wealth by the Aryans?

Ans

9) What was the ceremony performed to send the child to school?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences.
(Each question carries 2 marks)**

1) Name any two Vedas.

Ans

2) Which two political institutions assisted the king in the administration during the vedic period.

Ans

3) Name any two Varnas.

Ans

4) Name any two ashramas of Aryans

Ans

5) Mention any two amusements of vedic people.

Ans

6) Name any two learned women of vedic period .

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences. (each carries 5 marks)

1) Give an account of political conditions of Aryans .

Ans

2) Explain the social condition of Aryans during the vedic period.

Ans

3) Enumerate the religious condition of Aryans.

Ans

4) Write a short note on education and science during vedic period.

Ans



CHAPTER - 4.1
THE RISE OF NEW RELIGION

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who was the founder of Jainism?

Ans

2) Who was the 23rd Thirthankara?

Ans

3) Where was Vardhamana born?

Ans

4) Where did Vardhamana attain enlightenment?

Ans

5) Where did Mahavira attain Nirvana?

Ans

6) Who founded Buddhism?

Ans

7) Where was Buddha born?

Ans

8) What was the original name of Buddha?

Ans

9) What is the meaning of the term Buddha?

Ans

10) In which place did Siddartha attain enlightenment?

Ans

11) Where did Buddha deliver his first speech?

Ans

12) Where did Buddha attain Nirvana?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences.
(Each question carries 2 marks)**

1) Who were the parents of Vardhamana?

Ans

2) Mention any two among the Trirathnas of Vardhamana.

Ans

3) Where were Jain councils held?

Ans

4) Which are the sects of Jainism?

Ans

5) Who were the parents of Buddha?

Ans

6) Mention any two of the noble truths preached by Buddha.

Ans

7) Name any two kings who patronised Buddhism.

Ans

8) Mention any two of the Tripitakas.

Ans

9) Name the sects of Buddhism.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences. (each carries 5 marks)

1) What were the factors responsible for the rise of new religions?

Ans

2) Discuss the life and teachings of mahaveera.

Ans

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences (each question carries 10 marks) .

1) Sketch the life and teachings of Buddha.

Ans

CHAPTER - 4.3
THE MAURYAS [320-180 BCE]

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who founded the Mauryan dynasty?

Ans

2) Name the capital of Maurya.

Ans

3) Which was the royal emblem of Mauryas?

Ans

4) Who wrote Mudrarakshasa?

Ans

5) Who wrote Arthashastra?

Ans

6) Who wrote Indica?

Ans

7) Who helped Chandragupta to establish the Mauryan empire?

Ans

8) Who was the Nanda ruler defeated by Chandragupta Maurya?

Ans

9) Who sent Megasthenes or ambassador to the court of Chandragupta?

Ans

10) Name the Greek ruler defeated by Chandragupta?

Ans

11) Name the Mauryan ruler who followed Jainism?

Ans

12) Where did Chandragupta Maurya spend his last days?

Ans

13) Who was the greatest ruler of Mauryan dynasty?

Ans

14) Which Ashokan edict speaks about Kalinga war?

Ans

15) Name the Mauryan ruler who accepted Buddhism?

Ans

16) Where was the third Buddhist council held?

Ans

17) Which is the biggest stupa built by Ashoka?

Ans

18) Which is the National emblem of India?

Ans

19) Who was the founder of Shatavahana dynasty?

Ans

20) Which was the capital of Shatavahanas?

Ans

21) Who wrote 'Gathasapthasati'?

Ans

22) Which was the inscription issued by Gautami Balashri?

Ans

III Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each. (each carries 2 marks)

1) Name any two important sources which help to know about Mauryan dynasty.

Ans

2) Name any two places where Ashokan inscriptions have been found in Karnataka.

Ans

3) Which were the two types of courts that existed in the Mauryan period?

Ans

4) What is the importance of Maski edict?

Ans

5) Who was Megasthenes? Name his work.

Ans

6) Who was Kautilya? Which was his famous work?

Ans

7) Which ruler appointed Dharmamahamanthras? What was their duty?

Ans

8) Name any two important rulers of Shatavahanas.

Ans

9) Name any two architectural centres of Shatavahanas.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5 marks)

1) Write about the achievements of Chandragupta Maurya.

Ans

2) Explain the contributions of Mauryas to Art and Architecture.

Ans

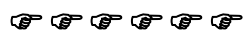
3) Describe the administration of Mauryas .

Ans

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Explain the life and achievements of Ashoka.

Ans



CHAPTER - 4.3
GUPTAS [300-600 CE]

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who was the founder of Gupta dynasty?

Ans

2) When did the Gupta era commenced?

Ans

3) Who composed the Allahabad pillar inscription?

Ans

4) Which inscription of Samudragupta reveals his expedition?

Ans

5) Who is the author of Kavyamimamse?

Ans

6) Who was the greatest king of the Gupta dynasty?

Ans

7) Which Gupta ruler performed Ashwamedha sacrifice?

Ans

8) Who had the title Kaviraja?

Ans

9) Who wrote Shakuntala?

Ans

10) Who wrote Aryabhatia?

Ans

11) Who had the title Vikramaditya?

Ans

12) Who wrote Amarakosha?

Ans

13) Who wrote Brihatsamhite?

Ans

14) Who wrote "Gho-Ko-ki"?

Ans

15) Name the author of Kiratarjuniyam.

Ans

16) Who is called "The Father of Indian Medicine"?

Ans

17) In which place is the Iron pillar of Gupta age found?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in 2 words or sentences each
(each carries 2marks)**

1) Which were the two capitals of the Guptas?

Ans

2) Which inscription describes the conquest of Samudragupta? Who composed it?

Ans

3) Name any two poets of the Gupta period.

Ans

4) Mention any two works of Kalidasa.

Ans

5) Who was Fa-hien? Why did he come to India?

Ans

6) Name any two sources which help us to know about Gupta history.

Ans

7) Name any two North Indian rulers, defeated by Samudra Gupta.

Ans

8) Name any two South Indian kingdoms defeated by Samudra Gupta.

Ans

9) Name any two well known universities of the Gupta period.

Ans

10) Name any two works of Varahamihira.

Ans

11) Name any two architectural centres of Gupta period.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences. (each carries 5 marks)

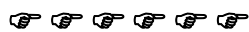
1) Explain the conquest of Samudra Gupta.

Ans

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences (each question carries 10 marks) .

1) Why is Gupta age called "The Golden Age", in Indian History?

Ans



CHAPTER - 4.8
RASHTRAKUTAS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) What was the royal emblem of the RastraKutas?

Ans

2) Which was the capital of the Rastrakutas?

Ans

3) Who was the first king of the Rastrakutas?

Ans

4) Who was the greatest ruler of the Rastrakutas?

Ans

5) Who was the foreign traveller who visited the court of Amoghavarsha?

Ans

6) Which was the first literary work in Kannada?

Ans

7) Who was called Ubhaya Kavichakravarthi?

Ans

8) Who patronized Ponna?

Ans

9) Who is called Adikavi of Kannada?

Ans

10) Who patronized Pampa?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) Who built the Kailasanatha temple? Where was it built?

Ans

2) Name any two titles of Dhruva .

Ans

3) Write any two titles of Govinda III.

Ans

4) Write any two titles of Amoghavarsh.

Ans

5) Name any two works of Ponna.

Ans

6) Name any two works of Pampa.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks

1) Describe the achievements of Govinda III.

Ans

2) Describe the achievements of Amoghavarsha.

Ans

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Describe the culture contributions of Rashtrakutas.

Ans



CHAPTER - 4.9
LATER CHALUKYAS AND HOYSALAS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who was the founder of Chalukyas of Kalyana?

Ans

2) Which was the first capital of Chalukyas of kalyana?

Ans

3) Who was the patron of Ranna?

Ans

4) Who had the title 'Kavichakravarthi'?

Ans

5) Which work is considered as " The First Encyclopaedia of Sanskrit"?

Ans

6) Who was the founder of Hoysala Kingdom?

Ans

7) What was the royal emblem of Hoysalas?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) Who started Vikrama Era and when ?

Ans

2) Mention any two titles of Vikramaditya VI.

Ans

3) Name any two works of Ranna .

Ans

4) Who was the court poet of Vikramaditya ? Name his work.

Ans

5) Name any two capitals of Hoysalas.

Ans

6) Mention any two titles of Vishnuvardhana.

Ans

7) Name any two famous temples of Hoyasalas.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences. (each carries 5 marks)

1) Explain the cultural contributions of Chalukyas of Kalyana.

Ans

2) Describe the achievements of Vishnuvardhana.

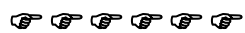
Ans

3) Illustrate Hoysala contributions to religion and literature.

Ans

4) Explain the main features of Hoysala and Architecture.

Ans



MEDIVAL PERIOD
CHAPTER - 5.1
DELHI SULTANATE-(1206 C.E.-1526C.E.)

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who were the first among the Muslims to invade India?

Ans

2) Name the famous book of Alberuni.

Ans

3) Who was the founder of the slave dynasty?

Ans

4) Who was the founder of the Khilji dynasty?

Ans

5) Who was the commander of Alla-ud-din-Khilji who led the southern expedition?

Ans

6) Who was called 'The Parrot of India'?

Ans

7) Who was the founder of the Tughalak dynasty?

Ans

8) Who was the famous Sultan of Tughalak dynasty?

Ans

9) Who shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri?

Ans

10) Who introduced token currency?

Ans

11) Who commenced the construction of Qutub Minar at Delhi?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) In which year did the second battle of Train take place? Between whom was it fought?

Ans

2) Name any two dynasties of Delhi Sultan.

Ans

3) Name any two important monuments constructed by All-ud-din Khilji.

Ans

4) Why did Allauddin Khilji called himself as 'Sikandar -II'?

Ans

5) Name any two famous generals of Allauddin Khilji.

Ans

6) Name any two reasons for the transfer of capital by Mohammad -bin-Tughalak.

Ans

7) Name two historians from the Tughalak period.

Ans

8) Who started the writing of Tarik-i-Firozshani? Who completed it?

Ans

9) Name the books of Amir Khusrau.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) Write a note on the south Indian expedition of Allauddin Khilji.

Ans

2) Explain the reforms (political and economic) of Allauddin Khilji.

Ans

3) Why is Mohammad -bin-Tbghalak called as a 'Mixture of opposites"?

Ans

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Describe the achievements of Allauddin Khilji.

Ans

2) Critically examine the administrative experiments of Mohammad-bin-Tughalak.

Ans

3) Give an account of the contributions of the Sultanates of Delhi.

Ans



CHAPTER - 5.3
RISE OF MARATHAS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom?

Ans

2) Name the treaty signed between Shivaji and Jai Singh.

Ans

3) What was the title of Shivaji?

Ans

4) In which year did the coronation ceremony of Shivaji take place?

Ans

5) What is meant by 'Chauth'?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) Where and when was Shivaji born?

Ans

2) Who were the parents of Shivaji?

Ans

3) Name two persons who influenced Shivaji.

Ans

4) Name some important Forts of Shivaji.

Ans

5) Which were the two important taxes collected by Shivaji?

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks

1) Describe the life and conquest of Shivaji.

Ans

2) Give an account of the administrative system of Shivaji

Ans



THE MUGHALS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) When did the first battle of Panipat take place?

Ans

2) Who was the founder of Mughal dynasty?

Ans

3) Who was the queen of Gondwana?

Ans

4) When did the battle of Haldi Ghat take place?

Ans

5) What was the new religion introduced by Akbar?

Ans

6) Who was the famous revenue minister of Akbar?

Ans

7) Who wrote the book "Humayun Nama"?

Ans

8) Who wrote the book Akbarnama?

Ans

9) Who wrote the book Ain-i-Akbari?

Ans

10) Who was the famous musician in the court of Akbar?

Ans

11) Who was the master architect of the Taj Mahal?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) Between whom was the second battle of Panipat fought?

Ans

2) Where and when was Akbar born?

Ans

3) Name any two famous historians of Akbar's period.

Ans

4) Which were the capitals of Akbar?

Ans

5) Name any two types of lands classified by Todarmal.

Ans

6) Name the two works of Abul Fazal.

Ans

7) Who built Taj mahal? Where is it?

Ans

8) Name any two famous musicians of Mughal period.

Ans

9) Mention any two famous Mughal manuments at Delhi.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) Describe the religious and Rajput policy of Akbar.

Ans

2) Briefly write about the administration of Akbar.

Ans

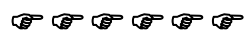
3) Describe the contributions of Mughals to Literature and Art and Architecture.

Ans

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Describe the achievements of Akbar.

Ans



CHAPTER - 5.4
THE VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Which was the capital of Vijayanagara Empire?

Ans

2) Who was the first ruler of the Vijayanagara?

Ans

3) To Which dynasty did Krishnadevaraja belong?

Ans

4) Who was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagara Empire?

Ans

5) Who had the title 'Yavanarajya paratishthapanacharya'?

Ans

6) Name the Persian ambassador who visited the Vijayanagara Empire

Ans

7) Who wrote 'Madhura Vijayam'?

Ans

8) Which battle led to the downfall of Vijayanagara empire?

Ans

9) Who was the founder of Bengaluru?

Ans

10) Who is called 'Navakoti Narayana'?

Ans

11) What is Shivappa Nayaka's Shistu/?

Ans

12) Who built Chitradurga?

Ans

13) Name the lady who defended the Chitradurga fort?

Ans

14) Name the ruler who started the Mysore dasara?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) Who were the founders of Vijayanagara Empire?

Ans

2) Mention any two literary works of Krishnadevaraya.

Ans

3) Mention any two titles of Krishnadevaraya?

Ans

4) Who wrote Manucharitamau and what is his title?

Ans

5) Mention any two titles of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar.

Ans

6) Which is the first Kannada drama and who was its author?

Ans

7) Who wrote Hadibadeya Dharma and which king encouraged her?

Ans

8) Who was Shivappanayaka and why is he famous?

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) What were the causes and results of the battle of Talikote?

Ans

2) Explain the administration of Vijayanagara Empire.

Ans

3) Explain the Foreign accounts regarding Vijayanagara.

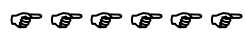
Ans

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Write a note on the achievements of Krishnadevaraya.

Ans

2) Explain the religion ,Literature and Art and Architecture during Vijayanagara period.
Ans



CHAPTER - 5.5
BAHAMANI AND ADIL SHAHI SULTANS

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Name the author of Bahamani dynasty.

Ans

2) Who was the founder of Adil Shahi dynasty?

Ans

3) Who built the Ibrahim Roza?

Ans

4) Who built Madrasa at Bidar?

Ans

5) Which is the biggest Mosque in South India?

Ans

6) Who is called 'Jagadguru Badshah'?

Ans

7) Who wrote 'Kitab-i-Navaras'?

Ans

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each. (each carries 2 marks)

1) Mention the capitals of Bahamani dynasty.

Ans

2) Who was Mohammad Gawan and where did he build the Madarasa?

Ans

3) Who was Hazarat Khwaja Bande Nawaj and where is his Darga?

Ans

4) Where is Gol Gumbaz and who built it?

Ans

5) Mention any two monuments of Adil Shahis of Bijapura.

Ans

6) Name two historians of Adil Shahi period.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) Explain the achievements of Mohammad Gawan.

Ans

2) Discuss the progress of literature and architecture of Adil Shahi period.

Ans



CHAPTER -6

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENT IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Which is the birth place of Shankaracharya?

Ans

2) Name the philosophy of Shankaracharya.

Ans

3) Name the philosophy of Ramanujacharya.

Ans

4) Who was the Hoyasala king who gave patronage to Ramanujacharyas?

Ans

5) Which was the birth place of Madhvacharya

Ans

6) Which was the earlier name of Madhvacharya?

Ans

7) Name the philosophy of Madhvacharya?

Ans

8) Which was the birth place of Basaveshwara?

Ans

9) Who was the Kalachuri king who gave royal patronage to Basaveshwara?

Ans

10) Who presided over the religious discourses at Anubhavamantapa?

Ans

11) Where was Ramananda born?

Ans

12) Who was the founder of Sikhism?

Ans

13) Which is the holy book of Sikhs?

Ans

14) Who was the devotee of Krishna who popularized her philosophy in Rajasthan?

Ans

15) From which word is Sufi derived?

Ans

16) Who was the founder of Chisti order?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) Who were the parents of Shankaracharya?

Ans

2) Why is Shankaracharya called 'Shanmatha Stapanacharya'?

Ans

3) Name any two important mathas established by Shankaracharya.

Ans

4) Name any two works of Shankaracharya.

Ans

5) When and where was Ramanujacharya born?

Ans

6) Who were the parents of Ramanujacharya?

Ans

7) Name any two works of Ramanujacharya.

Ans

8) When and where was Madhwacharya born?

Ans

9) Who were the parents of Madhwacharya?

Ans

10) Name any two mathas established by Madhwacharya.

Ans

11) Name any two works of Madhwacharya.

Ans

12) When and where was Basaveshwara born?

Ans

13) Who were the parents of Basaveshwara?

Ans

14) Who founded Anubhava Mantapa and where?

Ans

15) Name any two important orders among Sufis.

Ans

16) Name any two important saints of Chisti order.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) Explain the life and teachings of Shankaracharya.

Ans

2) Describe the life teachings of Ramanujacharya.

Ans

3) Explain the life and teachings of Madhwacharya.

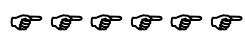
Ans

4) Discuss the socio-religious reforms of Basaveshwara.

Ans

5) Give an account of Kabir and Gurnank.

Ans



CHAPTER -7.5
MYSORE-A MODEL STATE

I Answer the following in a word a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who transferred the capital from Mysore to Bengaluru?

Ans

2) Name the first railway line laid in Mysore state?

Ans

3) Where was Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah born?

Ans

4) In which year was Mysore University established?

Ans

5) Who founded the Kannada Sahitya Parishat?

Ans

6) Name the bank established by Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah .

Ans

7) What was the famous slogan of Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah?

Ans

8) Who was the first Kannadiga who secured Bharatha Ratna award?

Ans

9) Who built the Krishna Raja Sagar Dam?

Ans

10) Name the founder of NIMHANS in Bengaluru.

Ans

11) Who built Brindavana Garden?

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) Name the two important commissioners of Mysore.

Ans

2) Write any two administrative reforms of Mark Cubbon.

Ans

3) Write any two administrative reforms of Bowring.

Ans

4) Name any two important Dewans of Mysore.

Ans

5) Name the parents of Vishweshwaraiah.

Ans

6) Mention any two books written by Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah

Ans

7) Name any two industries established by Mirza Ismail.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)
)

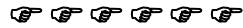
1) Sketch the role of Mirza ismail in making Mysore 'A Model state'.

Ans

IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah is called the 'Maker of Modern Mysore'. Explain.

Ans



CHAPTER -7.6

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I Answer the following in a word or a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who presided over first session of the Indian National Congress?

Ans

2) Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905?

Ans

3) Which Satyagraha of Gandhiji forced the British to abolish Theenkathiya system? Ans

Ans

4) Which incident made Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-co-operation movement?

Ans

5) Which was the popular slogan during the visit of Simon Commission to India.

Ans

6) In which year was Poorna Swaraj declared by the Indian National Congress?

Ans

7) Which round table conference did Gandhiji attend?

Ans

8) When was the 'Poona Pact' signed ?

Ans

9) Who was famous as Netaji?

Ans

10) Expand INA.

Ans

11) Where were the INA trails held?

Ans

12) Who gave the call for 'Direct Action Day'?

Ans

13) Who is popular as the " Iron Man of India"?

Ans

14) Expand KPCC.

Ans

15) Who was famous as " Karnataka Kesari"?

Ans

16) What was the popular slogan of Isur?

Ans

II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each. (each carries 2 marks)

1) When was the first session of the Indian National Congress held and where?

Ans

2) Mention any two objectives of Indian National Congress.

Ans

3) Name any two Moderate leaders.

Ans

4) Name any two extremist leaders.

Ans

5) Who partitioned Bengal and when?

Ans

6) Who started the Home Rule League Movement?

Ans

7) Who was responsible for the Massacre at Jallianwalabagh? When did it occur?

Ans

8) Name any two leaders of Khilafat Movement.

Ans

9) Who founded the Swaraj party?

Ans

10) Which Congress Session declared 'Poorna Swaraj' as its aim? When was it held?

Ans

11) From where did Gandhiji start the 'Salt March' and where did it culminate?

Ans

12) Who signed the Poona Pact?

Ans

13) Where was the first session of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee held and when?

Ans

14) Where was the only Congress Session presided by Gandhiji held and when?

Ans Belagavi Congress Session- 1924.

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks)

1) What were the important factors that led to the growth of Indian Nationalism?

Ans

2) Discuss briefly the causes for the rise of Extremism.

Ans

3) Explain the role of Karnataka in the Indian National Movement.

Ans

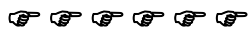
IV Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences. (each carries 10 marks)

1) Trace the Indian national Movement from 1885 to 1920.

Ans

2) Discuss the role of Gandhiji in Indian National Movement.

Ans



CHAPTER -7.7
UNIFICATION OF KARNATAKA

I Answer the following in a word or a sentence each.(Each question carry 1 mark)

1) Who persuaded the princely states to join the Indian Union?

Ans

2) Which was the famous work of Alur Venkata Rao?

Ans

3) Who was the chairman of the States Recorganisation Committee?

Ans

4) Name the first chief minister of Mysore after the unification.

Ans

**II Answer the following questions in two words or two sentences each.
(each carries 2 marks)**

1) Name any two important leaders of the unification of Karnataka.

Ans

2) Mention any two committees formed for reorganised of States

Ans

3) Name any two members of the JVP committee.

Ans

III Answer the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each. (each carries 5marks

1) Trace the factors responsible for creating unity among Kannadigas during the unification of Karnataka.

Ans

2) Briefly explain the Unification of Karnataka.

Ans

MAP WORK

- 1) Takshashila- It is in Pakistan, It was the capital of the Gandhara province. Takshashila University was an important educational centre in ancient India.
- 2) Pataliputra- It is the capital of Bihar. It was the capital of Magadha, Mauryas and Guptas.
- 3) Badami- It is in Bagalkot district. It was the capital of Chalukyas.
- 4) Kanchi- It is near at Madras. It was the capital of Pallava.
- 5) Halebeedu- It is in Hassan district. It was the capital of Hoysalas.
- 6) Delhi- It was the capital of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals. Red Forts is here. Present, it is the capital of India.
- 7) Devagiri- It is in Maharashtra, Mohammed bin Tughalak transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
- 8) Panipat- It is in Haryana district. Three historical wars were held here.
- 9) Agra- It is in Uttarpradesh. Taj Mahal is the most famous monument of Agra.
- 10) Hampi- It is in Bellary district. It was the capital of Vijayanagara empire.
- 11) Bidar- It was the capital of Bahamani dynasty. Mohammed Gawan built Madarasa.
- 12) Bombay- It is the capital of Maharashtra. The first session of Indian National Congress was held here.
- 13) Jalianwala Bagh- It is in Amritsar in Punjab. here General Dyer massacred in 1919.
- 14) Dandi- It is in Gujarat. Salt Satyagraha was held under the leadership of Gandhiji.
- 15) Bijapur- It was the capital of Adil Shahis. Gol Gumbas, Ibrahim Roja etc. famous monuments are here.

