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Start Time: 7:00 p.m End Time: 10:00 p.m

ANSWER SHEET

FULL TEST- I

(ANCIENT INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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There are EIGHT questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

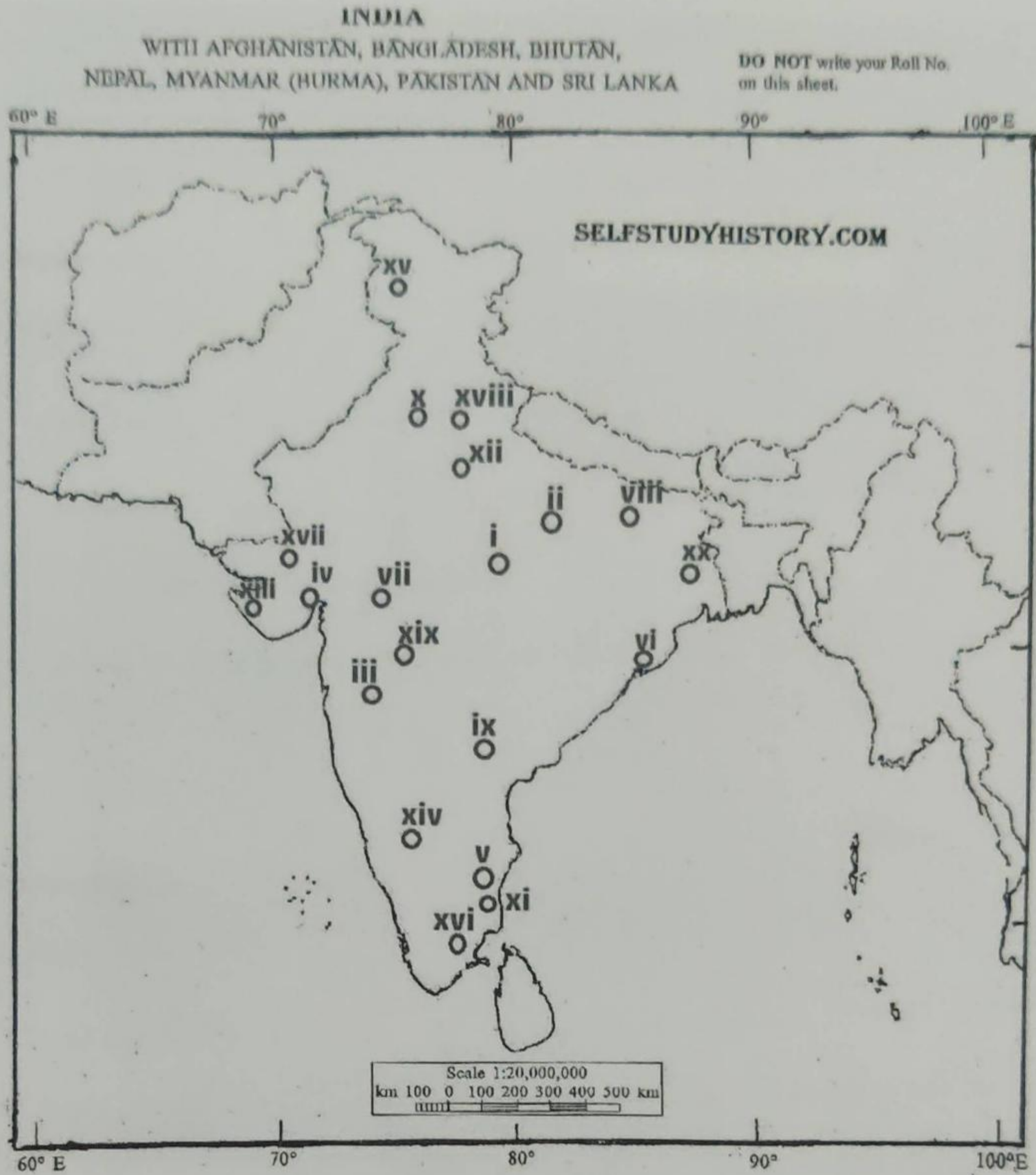
Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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Comments after evaluation

Q.1 Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. [15x2.5= 30 Marks]



(i) Palaeolithic site

(ii) Mesolithic site

Chopani Mando

- earliest discovery of pottery in India
- houses made of wattle and daub technique found
- domestication of animals like sheep, goat and buffalo

(iii) Chalcolithic site

Daimabad

- Chalcolithic site of Jouwe culture and south-
emroot site of Indus valley civilisation
- bronze artefacts found - cart pulled by two oxen, bull etc.
- black and red ware pottery with paintings in black colour found

(iv) Harappan harbour site

Lothal

- dockyard found
- evidence of cultivation of rice, wheat, cotton, pea, barley etc.
- bead making industry found
- large roof seals and sealings found
- lower town also fortified

(v) Neolithic site

Athirampakkam

- evidence of cultivation of rice, wheat
- ash mounds have been found
- houses made of sun dried bricks and stones
- presence of stone tools made of quartz, chert and igneous rocks

(vi) Neolithic and Chalcolithic site

Golbai Sasan

- domestication of animals like sheep, goat etc
- stone tools made of chert, quartz discovered
- houses made of sun dried bricks
- black and red ware pottery found

(vii) Ancient cave site

Bagh caves

- 9 Buddhist caves which are all viharas
- built during Gupta age
- Rang Mahal most prominent cave
- belong to Mahayana phase

(viii) Ancient education centre

Nalanda

- Buddhist education centre built by Kumar Gupta I who provided 100 villages for its upkeep
- Harshavardhana provided 100 villages for maintenance

- Fa Hien Tsang, It sing received education
- destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khilji, revived again in 2010

(ix) Buddhist site

Nagarjunikonda

- birthplace of Madhyamika scholar Nagarjuna
- centre of Amravati school of art, also Amravati stupa
- capital of the Ishvakes in 4th-5th century AD
- also a megalithic site

(x) Early and mature Harappan site

Kalibangan

- five altars, evidence of double burials found
- evidence of multiple cropping found
- bronze bull image found
- destroyed due to flood as per Raihes
- evidence of malaria found by KAR Kennedy

(xi) Ancient lost port

Poompuhar / Kaveripattinam

- capital of the Cholas established by Kerikala
- important centre of trade with the Romans during Sangam Age
- bustling city described in Silappadikaram

(xii) Ancient political and commercial centre

Mathura

- capital of Shaurasena Mahajanapada
- Uttarpatha route used to pass
- birthplace of Sri Krishna as per Hindu mythology
- school of art, many temples present

(xiii) Ashokan rock edict

Girnar

- major rock edict that contains all 13 edicts of Ashoka
- another two edicts - of Rudradaman

describing construction of Sudarshan lake
under Chandragupta Maurya and repair
under Ashoka; Skandagupta describing
Huna threat

(xiv) Megalithic site

Hallur

- megalithic shallow pits burials found
- urn and cist burials
- one of the earliest finds of iron in
the subcontinent
- evidences of domestication of animals

(xv) Sun temple

Martand Sun Temple

- built by Calitaditya Merkapida of
the Karkota dynasty
- built on top of a plateau from where
whole Kashmir can be seen
- in a ruined condition now

(xvi) Ancient political and cultural centre

Madurai

- capital of the Pandyas from Sangam Age
- captured by Malik Kafur in 13th century
- Meenakshi Temple built by Kulasekara
Nayaka is an example of Pravidya style

(xvii) Mesolithic site

Loteswar/Ratanpura

- stone tools made of chert, jasper found
- houses made of bamboo and grass
- domestication of animals like sheep, goat etc.

(xviii) Painted Grey Ware site

Hastinapur

- capital of the Kuru kingdom
- Copper bangles have been found

- houses made of stones and sun dried bricks
- evidence of use of iron found

(xix) Hindu, Buddhist and Jain centre

Ellora Caves

- carved mostly during 500-800 AD
- by Kalachuris, Rashtrakutas
- Indra Sabha, Kailash Cavi built by Krishna I most prominent
- a UNESCO World Heritage site

(xx) Neolithic site

Pandua Rajar Dhibi

- evidences of cultivation of rice, wheat etc.
- houses made of bricks, stones found
- domestication of animals like sheep, goat etc.
- stone tools made of celt technology found.

Q.4 (a) Mention various sources showing the presence of the Indian Republics and factors responsible for their rise in the sixth-fifth centuries B.C. What factors led to their decline? [15 Marks]

Indian republics have coexisted along with monarchical form of government since the beginning of state formations in Vedic age

Sources

- Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical religious sources
- Patanjali's Mahabhasya
- Panini's Asthadyayi talk about republics like Vrijji, Malla, Licchavis etc.
- Kautilya's Arthashastra
- Digha Nikaya

* Factors responsible for rise

- As reaction against prevailing socio-religious conditions

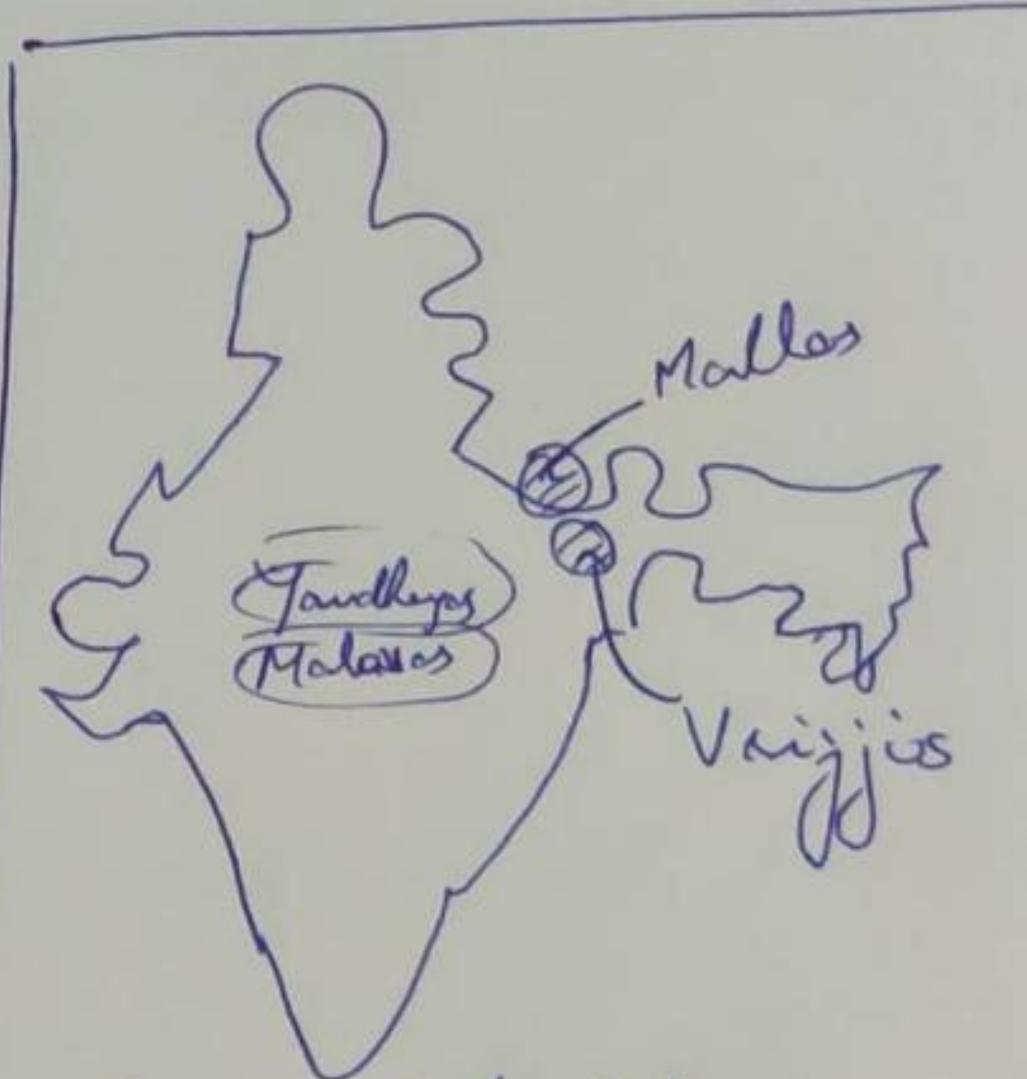


Fig:- Republics of ancient India

- reaction against rise of hereditary monarchy
aided by the Brahmanas

- reaction against growing caste rigidities
and gender discriminations

→ Breaking away from monarchies

(a) Shakyas breaking from Kosala Maha-
janapade

(a) similar case with Videha

→ Opposition by tribal chiefs

- as all the resources were occupied
by the king

- resented for control over land revenue,
army, resources etc.

* Factors for decline

1) Geographical location - located at foothills
of Himalayas or interior forests
having less resources (a) Shakyas

- 2) loss of virtues - hereditary officials, kings etc. came up which hampered growth
- 3) Political ambitions of powerful rulers
- (xx) - Agastya had defeated Vajjis, Saranadigupta completely wiped off
- 4) Internal dissensions. (xx) defeat of Vajjis
- 5) No standing army - made them weak
- 6) Conservative attitude - proper weaponry not developed

Although republics had democratic values like large assembly (Vajjis - 7707 members) however, their democratic elements were limited as power was not exercised by all which points Upinder Singh to consider them as digarchies.

Q.4 (b) Critically examine the various views regarding the role of iron technology in ushering Second Urbanisation in Ancient India. [15 Marks]

The late Vedic Age in North India from around 1000 BC and Megalithic Age in peninsular India from about 1100 BC can be said to be the beginning of iron technology in India.

* Iron technology as very important in bringing 2nd urbanisation

1) RS Sharma

- use of iron plough made deeper cultivation easier which led to rapid growth of agriculture ushering in urbanisation
- iron sickle for harvesting
- iron socketed axe for forest clearing also used extensively

2) DD Kosambi

- the search for iron led to Indo-Aryans moving into the Eastern India
- iron technology made Magadhans stronger

* Iron technology is not so important

1) Nihar Ranjan Ray and Chakravarty

- refutes RS Sharma's claim

Evidences

- only one iron plough found at Jakhura
 - very few iron axes and sickles
 - the soil of northern plains was softer and wooden plough was enough
 - agriculture productivity increased due to wet paddy cultivation (not use of iron)
 - forests were cleared using fire
- (or) Khandav Vana in Mahabharata

2) Makkhan Lal

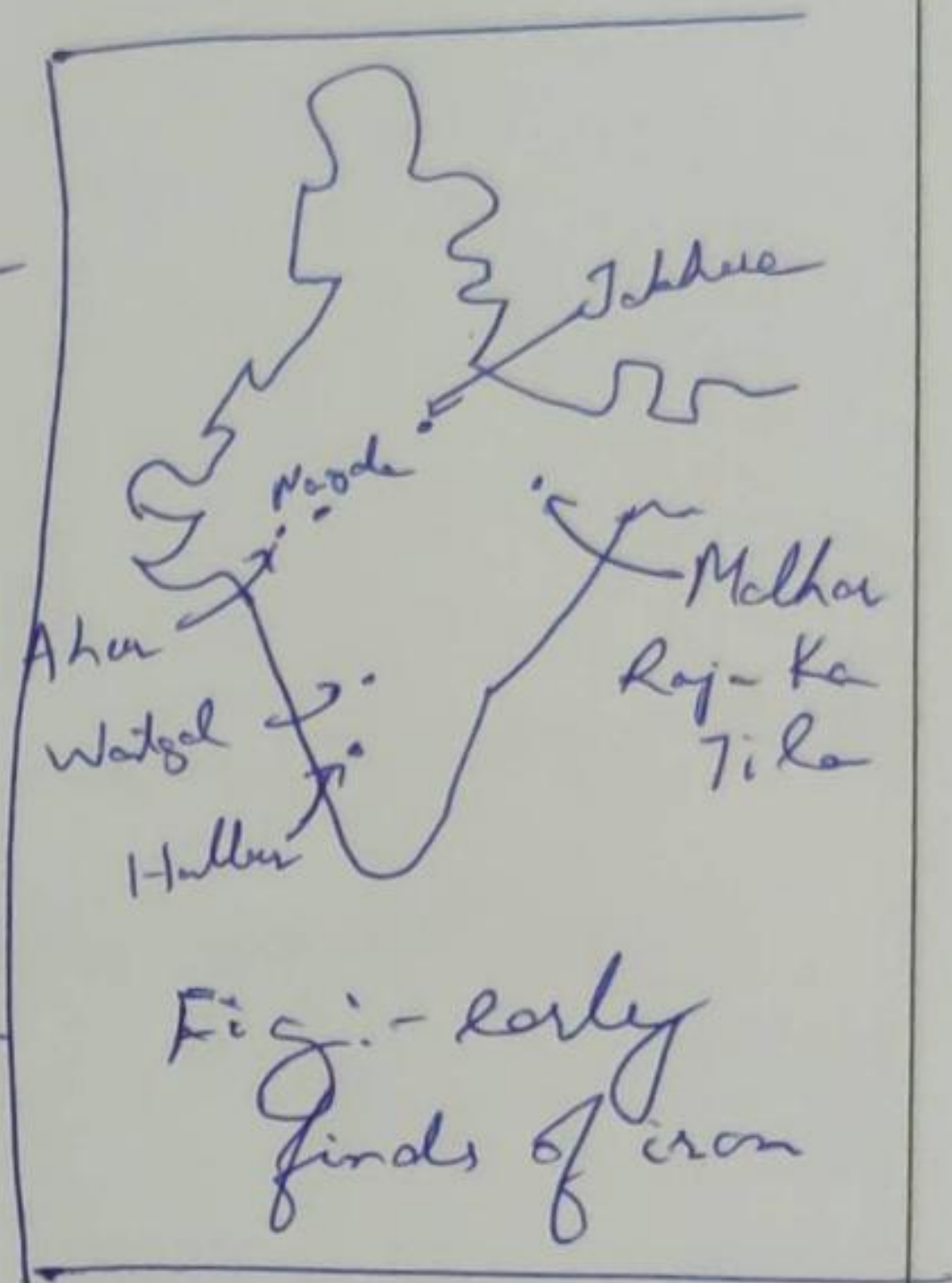
- opines use of iron for urbanisation

is a myth

- iron plough not necessary for cultivation
- large parts of eastern India were fostered upto 16th - 17th century AD

3) Counter to Kishorebi

- movement in quest of iron seems improbable → many places iron has been found
- Atranjikkere iron points to location between Gujarat and Agra and not eastern Bihar



- ### 4) Regional variations - in South India, early iron finds did not lead to socio-economic progress.

The impact of urbanisation due to iron technology is complex and has to be studied at regional and sub-regional levels

Q.4 (c) Indian Philosophy and tradition played a significant role in conceiving and shaping the monuments and their art in India. Discuss. [20 Marks]

Indian monuments and art ~~was~~ right from Harappan times have been shaped largely by philosophy and tradition

* Role of philosophy and tradition

1) Architecture

- shaped by religious beliefs

(ex) Great Bath in Mohenjodara associated with some kind of water worship.

- belief in afterlife

(ex) grave goods found in Megalithic burials

- social beliefs

(ex) double burials in Harappan age
evidence of sati - Rakhiyashi etc

2) sculptures

- absolute power of the king

(a) portrayed in Konishki's image, Mathura

- social practices

(a) Bimbisara's pilgrimage in Sanchi stupa

- religious significance

(a) seated Buddha from Saranath, images of tirthankaras from Mathura

- folk deities

(a) Pavhan Yaksha, Didargang Yakshi

3) Monumental pillars

- Upanishadic ideas and Ashoka's dharma reflected in Ashoka's rock edicts

- Buddhist symbols (a) Dharmachakra

4) Temple architecture

- social beliefs

(a) Temple facing the sun - the Mother
Sun Temple of Solonhis

- power and prestige of the king

(ex) with increasing power of Cholas, the height of the Vimanas went on increasing

- extent of empire

→ with increasing conquests, the horizontal spread of the Chola temples went on increasing

5) Paintings

- influenced by Buddhist themes

(ex) in Ajanta - Shibi Jataka etc.

- monastic practices

(ex) begging for alms → Buddha's paintings

- worship of the kings

(ex) Chola temples depicting Rajaraja, Rajendra I

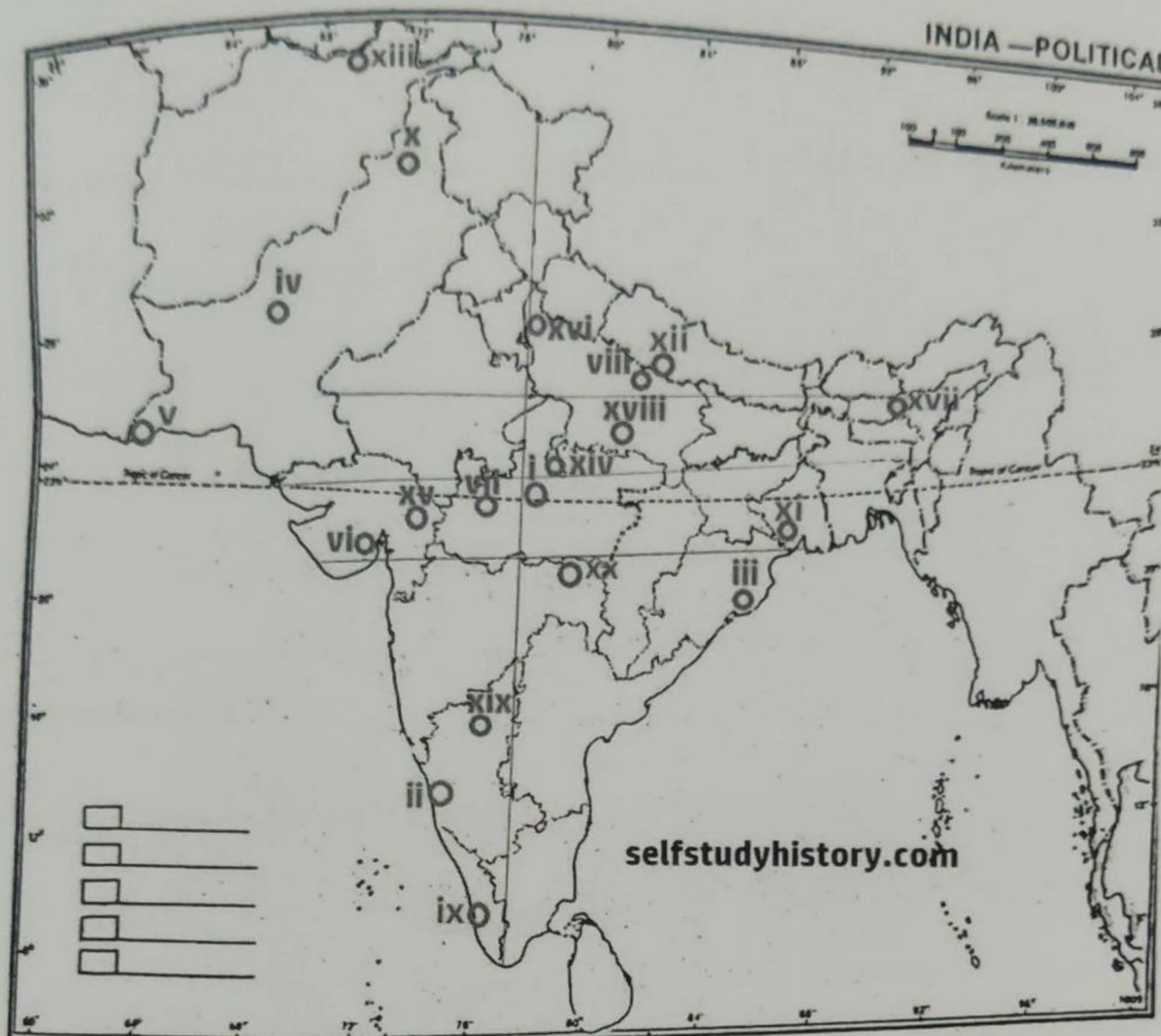
6) Motifs used in architecture

- Kalash in temples used to capture cosmic rays
- erotic sculptures show evence of sexual practices and need of population.

The monuments and the art in India are heavily indebted to Indian philosophy as also pointed out by JC Harle while talking about Gupta age.

SECTION B

Q.5 Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. [20x2.5= 50 Marks]



(i) Famous Stupa site

Sanchi

- built during Mauryan age under supervision of Ashoka's queen Devi
- damaged by Pushyamitra Shunga but later rebuilt by Agnimitra Shunga

- contains numerous stupas
- nearby Vidisha and Udaygiri caves found

(ii) Petroglyph site

Usgalimal

- more than 100 pictures carved on stones have ^{been} found
- most common are pictures of cattle and human beings
- birds, bison etc. also depicted

(iii) Ancient Jain caves

Udaigiri-Khandagiri

- carved by Kharavela of Chedi dynasty during 2nd century BC
- Hathigumpha, Ranigumpha, Tintuli gumpha famous
- Hathigumpha inscription - details of Kharavela's conquests in Magadha, welfare measures

(iv) Early farming site

Mehargarh

- Neolithic site and ~~early~~ ^{pre} Harappan site
- 2 varieties of wheat, 3 varieties of barley found
- first evidence of cultivation of cotton
- evidences of dentistry from neolithic age

(v) IVC site

Suktagendor

- Westernmost site of IVC on the banks of Dasik river
- Road route connecting to Tepe Yahya and to Nippur
- sea route to Persian Gulf

(vi) Political and educational centre

Vallabhi

- capital of the Maitraka dynasty
- ancient Jain education centre, numerous student from outside came
- 2nd Jain council held which was

presided over by Devardhi Kshemashramana

(vii) Cultural and political centre

Ujjain

- provincial capital of Mauryas and capital of Avanti Mahajanpada
- famous for Kumbha Mela, Mahakaleswar Jyotirling and numerous temples
- on ancient Dakshinapatha connecting Ujjain to Patnam

(viii) NBPW site

Shravasti

- capital of the Koshala Mahajanpada
- Buddha spend most of his life and famous for Shravasti miracle
- stupa built by Ashoka
- birthplace of 2 Jain tirthankaras

(ix) Ancient port site

Muziris

- famous centre of Indo-Roman trade
- 2 Roman settlements and a temple dedicated to Augustus found
- part of the Chera
- revival under Kerala Govt's Muziris Heritage Project

(x) Major Ashokan rock edict

Shahbazgarhi

- located in North West Frontier Province, Pakistan
- written in Greek and Aramaic script, Prakit language
- non-literal translation of edicts within (core Mauryan region points to provincial autonomy) (Fussler)

(xi) Neolithic site

Bisbhanpur

- evidence of cultivation of rice, wheat etc.
- ^{celt} stone tools have been found
- houses made of sun dried bricks.

- domestication of animals like sheep, goat etc.

(xii) Ancient political centre

Kapilvastu

- capital of the Shakyas under Vajji confederacy
- stupa built by the Shakyas
- many sealings and a pot lid having Kapilvastu monastery written was found
- a UNESCO World Heritage site

(xiii) Ancient trading post

Shortughai

- trade post during Harappan civilisation
- Harappan pottery and seals found
- on land route to Altyn Dipe in present day Turkmenistan

(xiv) Gupta temple site

Dashavata temple, Deogarh

- stone temple of 6th century AD
- the earliest evidence of shikhara in Nagara style; panchayatana form
- Deogarh hills contain many Hindu, Jain and Buddhist temples

(xv) World Heritage site

Champaner - Pavagadh

- Pavagadh hills contain numerous sites like Saati Kaman built by Chandera dynasty
- later under Mahmud Begarha who built many mosques like Champaner, Kewda etc

(xvi) Mature and Late Harappan site

Alamgirpur

- westernmost site of IVC on the banks of Hindan river
- Harappan red ware pottery, seals found

- ~~found~~ houses made of burnt bricks and stones have been found

(xvii) Ancient capital city

Pragjyotishpur

- capital of the Varmans, Shalastambhas of Kamrup
- known as 'city of Eastern Astrology'
- present day Guwahati with many monuments like Konarkhya temple, Umananda etc.

(xviii) Famous Prashasti site

Prayag Prashasti, Prayagraj

- Prashasti dedicated to Samudragupta composed by his court poet Harishena
- contains his conquests over Angavante, 12 Peninsular kings, frontier tribes etc.
- later inscriptions by Ashoka and Jahangir
- Hindu holy pilgrimage site

(xix) Ancient capital city

Badami

- capital of the Western Chalukyas (7th-5th century AD)
- captured by Narasimhavarman I of Pallovas
- temples include Mahakuta and Bhutanath group of temples
- caves belonging to Shaiva, Vaishnavism and Jainism found

(xx) Megalithic site

Jaurapasi

- cist and urn burials have been found
- discovery of many iron artefacts
- houses made of wattle and daub technique

Q.7 (a) Describe the contribution of the Pallavas in the field of literature, art and architecture. [15 Marks]

The Pallavas ruled from about 300 AD - 850 AD from their capitals of Mahabalipuram and Konchipuram.

They had made immense contributions to Indian art and culture.

* Literature

→ Dharmashastras became popular

→ large no of books written

(ex) Mahendavarman I — Mattavilasa Prahasana
— Bhagavatiulkiyam

→ spread of Sanskrit literature

* Art

→ sculpture making propagated

(ex) at Mandagapattu caves

→ bas relief popularised

(ii) Ganges Descent artwork at Mahabalipuram
→ development in paintings

* Architecture → 4 phases identified by Percy Brown

1) Early architecture

- started by Mahendravarmam I

(i) Mandagapattu caves

2) Ratha temples (Narasimhavarman phase)

- built by Narasimhavarman II

- cut from rocks

(ii) Ajanta rathas, Draupadi ratha

3) Rajasingha phase

- free standing temples emerged

- beginning of Dravidian architecture
with Vimana

(iii) Shore temple

Kailashnathor temple at Kanchipuram

h) Nandivaraman phase

- many temples constructed

(a) Vaikunthapuram temple

* Influence on others

→ Rashtrakutas - temple building at
Ellora (ex) Kailash Keri

→ Temple architecture - furthered by Cholas
and Vijaynagara empire.

Pallavas left a long lasting impres-
sion of Indian culture.

Q.7 (b) Evaluate the account of Fa Hien as a source of history of Ancient India. How his account can be compared with the account of Hiuen Tsang? [15 Marks]

Fa Hien visited India from 399-412 AD during the reign of Chandragupta II

* Account of Fa Hien; Fu-Kyo-Ki

→ Social pt

→ Prevalence of untouchability

- Chandales had to live in outskirts of city
- had to stamp a stick to make others aware of their presence
- were involved in unclean activities

→ Administration - effective and efficient

- punishment system was very liberal
- capital punishment was absent - even on repeated rebellion, head was only caught

→ Cities - were flourishing (ca) Pataliputra

→ Buddhism

- was prevalent in Northern India
- talks about visit to Walanda

* Comparison with account of Hiuen Tsang

→ Buddhism

- Hiuen Tsang talks about declining Buddhism in Deccan
- Fa Hien doesn't talk about it

→ Time frame

- Hiuen Tsang → 7th century AD
- Fa Hien → 5th century AD

→ Buddhist stupas

- Hiuen Tsang talks about many built by Ashoka in Sarnath, Paudravasthane, Kashi etc.

→ Monarchy

- Fa-Hien doesn't mention Chandragupta 4

- Hieun Tsang exaggerates and gives detailed account of Harshavardhana

The tradition of travelling to India to learn about Buddhism was continued by many including Ztsing in late 7th century

Q.7 (c) Discuss Ashoka's Dhamma with its various interpretations by historians. What methods did Ashoka adopt for its propagation? [20 Marks]

Ashokan Dhamma was first interpreted after decipherment of the Brahmi script by James Prinsep in 1837 AD

* Features of Ashokan Dhamma

→ New religion - JF Fleet

→ Buddhism in comprehensive form

- Emily Smart

→ Crux of all religions - RS Tripathi

- contains best elements of various religions like honesty, compassion, tolerance etc.

- universal and timeless in its appeal

→ Represented lay Buddhism

- DR Bhandarkar

→ Upinder Singh - definite Buddhist core

Evidences

- Bhabru edict lists six tenets of Buddhism as books of Dharma

- excessive emphasis on ahimsa

- RE VIII states that he started tour after a pilgrimage to Bodhi Gaya

→ Other views

1) Upinder Singh - but definitely an innovator

2) Respect towards all religions

- donations to Ajivikas in Barber hills

- MRE XIII urges respect towards

Brahmanes and shramanes alike

* Methods used for propagation of Dharma

1) Pillars and rock edicts

- erected across length and breadth of the empire

(a) Shukla, Afy to Yuvaguddis Karnataka

·) Appointment of Dharmma Mahamattas
- from his 5th regnal year to spread
the message of Dharmma

·) Practice of 'Anusamyana'
- instructed his officers to visit areas
within their jurisdiction at least once
in 5 years

·) Dharmma yatra undertaken

19th year - Bodhgaya

21st year - Lumbini

31st year - Khotan

·) Policy of Dharmma Yatra (cultural
conquest not adopted)

·) Exhibitions were organised
- to spread message of Dharmma.

Intention
of
spreading
Dharmas

→ Ashoka's paternal outlook

→ To strengthen empire - as
most parts were already
conquered (Ronila Thapar)

It however declined due to

→ non-understanding of importance by
successors

→ mistakes by Dharmaraj Mahasattvas -
spread Buddhism and alienated others

→ traditional outlook in society

Ashokan Dharmas was continuation
of Upanishadic thoughts which helped
in consolidation of the empire.

Q.8 (a) Give the political and economic outlook of the Kushanas and the Satavahanas based on the numismatic evidence of the period. [15 Marks]

The Kushanas ruled in north-west parts of India from their capital at Purusapura in early centuries AD while Satavahanas ruled in Deccan region from around 3rd century BC - 3rd century AD.

* Kushanas

→ Political outlook

- belief in divine origin of monarchy

(a) Devaputra term used in coins

- assimilatory or secular in nature

→ as large no of deities like Krishna, Shiva, Parvati, Buddha, Greek Gods like Apollo etc. depicted

- belief in power of king

(a) use of grandiloquent titles like Kaisar by Kanishka

→ Economic outlook

- prosperity of kingdom

↳ as purest gold coins, large number of copper coins were issued

- ~~control over large parts of central Asia~~

- flourishing external trade

↳ as coins have been discovered from many places

* Satrahones

→ Political outlook

- military conquests

(a) Gautamiputra Satkarani restricting
joins of Nahapana after his victory

- control over large parts of India

↳ wins in Eastern India like Kotalingla
and also West like Togathambi (Nabik)

→ Economic outlook

- prosperity of the empire can be gauged
- use of sea routes for external trade

(ii) double mint coins of Satkoeni I

- extent of internal trade

↳ from coins found

Numismatic evidence ^{gives} ~~to~~ only a partial

picture of Kushanas and Satrapias and other evidence need to be also considered

Inscriptions

- Rabatak - Kushanas
- Nasik - of Gautamiputra Satkoeni
- Nanaghat - talks about land grants (Satavshores)

Q.8 (b) What were various factors responsible for the decline of the Gupta Empire? Explain. [15 Marks]

The Gupta empire started declining from about 450 AD during the rule of Skandagupta and it decline completely by 550 AD and broke down into the later Guptas.

* Factors responsible for decline

1) → Huna invasions

- started during reign of Kumaragupta
- Gimara inscription of Skandagupta talks about threat posed by Hunas
- Iran inscription of 520 AD talks about death of Gupta commander Goparaja in the hands of Hunas

2) Rise of Pushyamitras

- in the Narmada valley
- repeatedly attacked Guptas which led to decline of their powers

3) Weak successors of Skandagupta

- could not stop disintegration
- inexperienced and weak to face multiple difficulties → Buddhagupta, Shongupta etc.

4) Role of economic decline

- since about 450 AD
- the purity of coins issued by the rulers declined (DD Koshoorbi)
- deurbanisation took place (RS Sharma)

5) Role of nature of Gupta polity

- despotic in nature → required a strong king to maintain control over entire territories
- feudal elements predominant → started declaring independence as soon as weak rulers came to the fore

- excessive centralisation → needed strong institutions which were lacking

The decline of the Gupta empire led to a power vacuum in Northern India which was again united by Harshavardhana in 7th century AD.

Q.8 (c) Delineate the rise of Feudalism during the period of later Guptas and discuss its main features. [20 Marks]

The beginning of feudalism in India can be traced to the Gupta period with the Bhitari inscription of Samudragupta

* Rise of feudalism

1) Feudalism from above - RS Sharma

- due to weakening of central authority,
deurbanisation

- agriculture became most important

2) Feudalism from above and below - DD Kosambi

- due to increase in significance of land

- weak central authority, deurbanisation etc.

3) Due to issue of land grants

- large number issued by Vakatakas - 35
in total

4) Due to subjugation of many kings

- by Samudragupta who became feudal lords during the time of later Guptas

5) Phases during later Gupta period

Phase I (upto 600 AD) - only administrative rights were granted

Phase II - (600-800 AD) - hierarchical rights, political rights emerged (e.g.) Ashraffan copper plates

* Features

→ decentralisation of authority
- in hands of small landlords variously known as Samakas, Kambhujas etc.

→ had own army
- maintained troops

→ many cases were subordinate to ^{larger} kings

(c) Mufas, Telugu Chodas etc. in Chohalyan kingdom

→ collected land revenue in own region

Opinions → Brahmin - peasant alliance - to oppose the kings (Burton Stein)

→ & allowed to be sovereign but not form alliances (AS Altekar)

* Differences from European feudalism

→ No manor system

→ Not complete absence of central authority

→ No evidence of serfdom

→ Peasant in India had sufficient autonomy

Feudalism theory not accepted

1) Chattopadhyay

- when economy cannot decline

so suddenly, so not materialisation

2) Harabans Mukhiya

- feudalism not there as

→ in India, most lands were always under peasants

→ they had sufficient control over production.

Feudalism debate is evolving over time and more evidences are yet to be explored.