

 NAME	 Mobile No.	 Email ID
--	--	--

Start Time:

End Time:

ANSWER SHEET

FULL TEST- V

(ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL INDIA)

Copyright © by SELFSTUDYHISTORY.COM

Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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 choosing at least ONE question from each section.

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

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

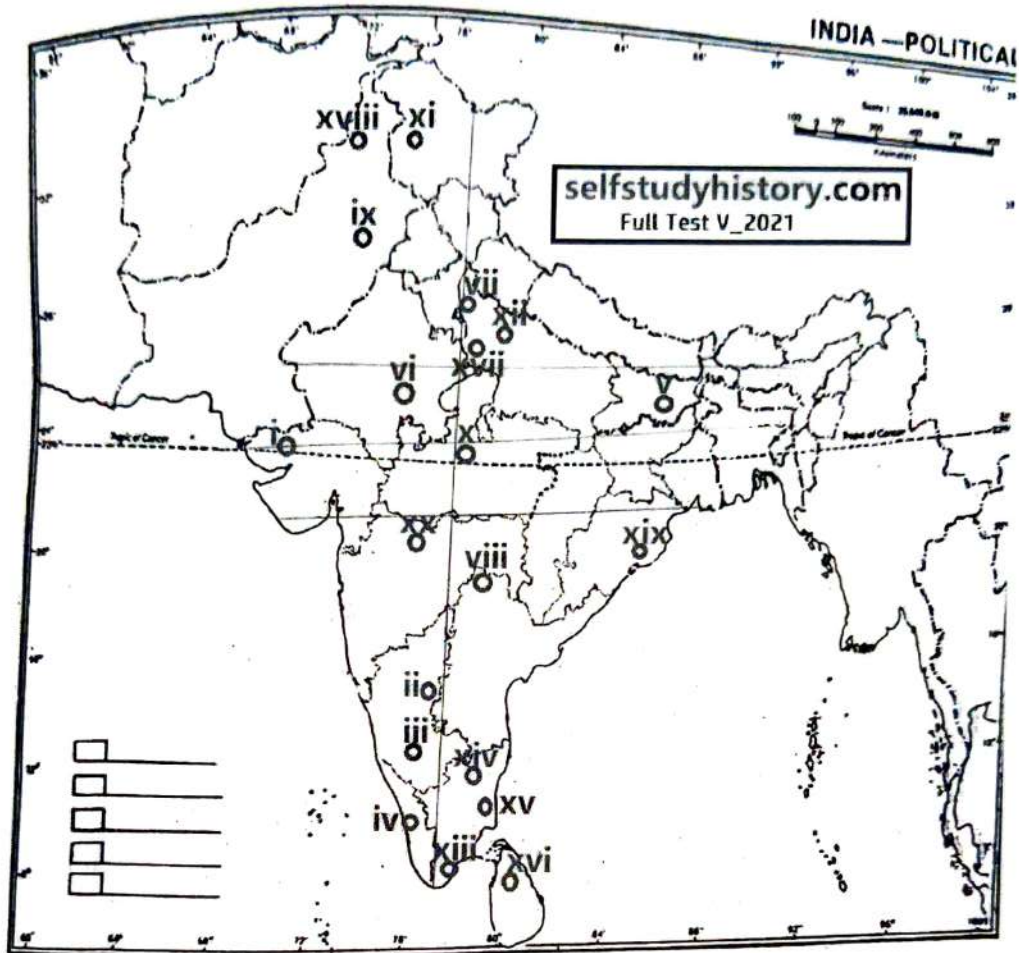
Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Selfstudyhistory.com
Contact: 9717510106, 8210076034 9718593510
Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

Comments after evaluation

SECTION A

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. [20x2.5= 50 Marks]



(i) World Heritage site

- Oholarisa
- Harappan civilization site
- water conservation system of 16 reservoirs
- houses of burnt bricks

(ii) Petroglyph site

(iii) Jain site

- Shrawanabelagola
- tall statue of Gomatawara built by Ganga rulers
- site of Chandragupta Maurya committing 'Sallekhara' Chandragiri hills nearby

(iv) Ancient Church site

Muziris

- temple of Augustus found
- ancient Roman settlements
- important port for Roman trade

(v) Paleolithic site

Chirand

- stone tools found
- people practised hunting and gathering

(vi) Mesolithic site

Bagon

- microliths found
- emergence of chert, jaspers, flint etc. materials started to be used

(vii) Late Harappan site

Dankhigiri

- joint lamellae found
- Harappan wheel made pottery found
- evidences of trade with nearby areas

(viii) Neolithic site

(ix) Proto-historic site

Harappa

- 1st identified site of Harappan civilisation
- terracotta images of mother Goddess
- planned city divided into two parts
- male image of ~~red~~ torso in red sandstone

(x) Buddhist monument

Sanchi

- stupas of Mauryan times
- built by Queen Devi of Ashoka
- damaged by Pushyamitra Shunga, rebuilt by Agnimitra Shunga
- wooden 'torii' replaced by stone by Shungas

(xi) Megalithic site

Uttar Pradesh

- megalithic burials have been found
- use of iron artefacts
- presence of some goods in burials

(xii) Painted Grey Ware site

Atranjikheda

- 135 Copper objects have been found
- continued to be inhabited in later times
- factory site

(xiii) Ancient capital site

Korkai

- capital of the early Pandyas
- ancient sea port
- mentioned in Sangam literature

(xiv) Neolithic site

Paiyampalli

- practised agriculture - wheat, rice, barley
- domesticated animals
- houses made of sun-dried bricks found
- later, also Megalithic phase found

(xv) Lost port

Arikamedu Kaveripattinam / Puhar

- ~~present day Pondicherry~~
- bustling city during Sangam Age
- famous for Roman trade and also trade with

South East Asia

- mentioned in detail in Silapaddakam

(xvi) Ancient political and religious centre

Sigiriya

- Buddhist site of ancient Sri Lanka
- a UNESCO World Heritage site
- large statue of Buddha found
- under Chola control during reign of Rajaraja and Rajendra I

(xvii) Art centre

Mathura

- centre of Mathura art
- flourishing art centre during Post Mauryan and Gupta Age
- Hindu pilgrimage centre → birthplace of Vishnu heroes - Sri Krishna, Balaram

(xviii) Ancient capital city

Purushapura

- near present day Peshawar

- Capital of the Kushanas under Kanishka
- 'Buddhist stupai' relics found
- garrison city during Mughal period

(xix) Temple site

Bhubaneswar

- famous for Lingaraj temple → built by ^{Jajati} Keshin
- important centre under the Somavanshi and the Eastern Ganga dynasty
- Rajarani temple located

(xx) Ancient Cave site

Ellora

- built mostly during 5th - 8th century AD
- 34 caves belonging to Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism
- UNESCO World Heritage site
- famous 'Kailasa temple' built by Krishna I

Q.2 (a) "Harshvardhan was himself great, but he has been made greater by Ban and Yuan Chiang."
Critically examine. [20 Marks]

Harshvardhan occupied the throne of the Pushyabhuti dynasty around 606 AD and ruled till 647 AD with the capital at Kanauj.

Greatness of Harsha

Political conquests

- occupied almost whole of North India
 - ↳ Bengal by defeating Gaudes
 - ↳ merging Kanauj with Pushyabhuti dynasty
 - ↳ subduing feudal lords

Socio-cultural

- Philanthropic activities
 - organised an event every five years and donated all his earnings
 - donations to Brahmanas, monasteries etc.
 - gave 200 villages for the upkeep of Nalanda University

Accounts of Hiuen Tsang

- tells that his army consisted of ^{many} 8 lakh footsoldiers, large number of elephants
 - clearly overexaggerated
- doesn't talk about defeat in the hands of Pulakesin II
- tells that all minor and major events were recorded
 - but no such archive found
- tells that he divided his time into ^{three} four parts
 - 1 part for administration
 - 2 parts for religious activities
 - nobody else mentioned
- mentioned he made large no of monasteries
 - no archaeological evidence found

Accounts of Banalshakti

- from Hanshakarite and Kadambari

→ mentions empire was extensive and consisted of five Indies
↓
actually, only five parts of North India

→ mentions that Harsha made elaborate preparations to occupy Gauda
- doesn't mention outcome
- records suggest Shashanka ruled upto around 636 AD

→ doesn't mention about Harsha's defeat in hands of Pulakesin II
- known only from Aihole inscription of Ravikirti

It can be noticed that although Harsha was great but has been made greater by Barua and Yuen Ching (Hsien Tsang) which can be seen from few limitations

→ inability to wipe out feudal lords
↓
empire collapsed after his death

- couldn't check economic decline
- lost battle with Chalukya
- negligible developments in art and culture

Q.2 (b) Critically examine the various views regarding the role of iron technology in ushering Second Urbanisation in Ancient India. [15 Marks]

2nd urbanisation started in Ancient India around 6th century BC with the establishment of the Mahajanapadas

Views regarding role of iron technology

i) RS Shama

- stresses that iron technology played significant role in growth of 2nd urbanisation
- suggests use of iron plough for agriculture
 - ↳ deeper furrows could be made
 - ↳ helped in increasing agriculture productivity → wet paddy cultivation
- suggests use of iron sickle
 - ↳ for clearing forests
- suggests use of iron led to proliferation of various crafts

- a) Nihar Ranjan Ray and Utkalapati
- extensive research carried out and
gave various evidences

Iron plough

- ↳ only one has been found at Jakhra
↓
points to less use
↳ also, wet paddy cultivation was known
to people in Koldihwa region since ~6000 BC
↓
learnt by Vedic Aryans
- no impact of iron

Iron sickle

- ↳ found in very less numbers
↳ not used for clearing forests
Evidences → Mahabharata - fire used for
clearing Khandavan Vana
→ no mention of use of iron sickle
in literature

Thus, they point out minimal influence of iron technology in 2nd urbanisation

At some times, it played some role as

→ gave boost to irrigation ex: - Mogadha

∥
emergence of towns

→ boost to art and crafts

∥
increased industries

Q.2 (c) Why did the Arab invade Sindh? Discuss impact of Arab's conquest of Sindh. [15 Marks]

The Arabs invaded Sindh when Qasim occupied territories of Raja Dahir in 712 AD

Reasons for invasion

- To spread Islam
 - youthful religion was sought to be spread, so armies moved across the world
- To occupy more territories
 - to increase prestige of the crown
- Desire to move into interiors of India
 - later tried but were defeated in Battle of Rajasthan (738 AD) where many kings led by Nagabhatta I defeated Arabs
- Attracted by India's wealth

Impacts of invasion

Social

- discrimination against native people was meted out
- 'Jizya' imposed for 1st time in India
- social stress and strain increased

Political

- negligible impact
- failed to make inroads into interiors of India
- left Sindh after around 50 years of rule
 - difficult to survive under arid conditions

Cultural

- Islam for the first time entered into Indian subcontinent
- Islamic elements entered into Indian culture

Thus, although politically the conquest of Sindh was not of much significance, socially

culturally it left a lasting impact which was further extended by conquests of Mohammed of Ghazni in 1030s

Q.3 (a) "The Kalinga war proved a turning point in the career of Ashoka and produced results of far-reaching consequences in the history of India." Elucidate. [20 Marks]

The Kalinga war was fought in about 262 BC during the 3rd year of the reign of Ashoka.

Consequences of Kalinga war

- defeat of Kalinga and conquest by Ashoka
- more than a lakh people were killed

⇓
huge bloodshed

- about a lakh people were taken as prisoners of war

Changes after Kalinga War

Political

'Bhadracharya' to 'Dhammaghosh'

- cultural conquest was emphasised
- violence or war was given up
- consolidation of empire main focus rather than expansion

Religious

- Ashoka converted to Buddhism as per Balim minor rock edict (MRE)
- Through Ashokan Dhamma, urged people to
 - ↳ give up superstitions
 - ↳ preached virtues of tolerance and cooperation
- asked people to give up ^{complex} rituals
 - ↳ Rupnath MRE
- Spreading Buddhism - sent missionaries across the world - Sanghmitra, Mahinda to Sri Lanka

Socio-cultural

- killing of animals was banned
 - ↳ Ashokan Major Rock Edict 1 tells even in the royal kitchen, only 2 peacocks were allowed to be killed

Welfare activities

- Major Rock Edict 2 - roads were built, wells were constructed, medicinal plants were

planted.

- ~~Tried to strengthen~~

-) Steps to address grievances of people

 - ↳ Amrasyana - officers were asked to visit places under their control at least once in 5 years

-) Tried to strengthen ethical-moral foundations

 - ↳ Dhamma Mahamates appointed to spread ideas of Dhamma

 - ↳ Ashokan rock edicts

 - asks people to follow ideals of righteousness, mutual tolerance etc.

Foreign Policy

- steps to cultivate good relations with neighbours

ex: - Major Rock Edict 13 - send ambassadors to five kingdoms

At the same time, Ashoka has been criticised for the downfall of the Mauryas by:-

HC Raychaudhuri - Ashoka's pacifism → reliance on non-violence led to weakening of Mauryas

Kosambi - Ashoka's large expenditures led to economic decline.

Nevertheless, Ashoka was the first ruler to fundamentally change the theory of kingship from a ruthless, police state to one of cultural unity and welfare orientation.

Q.3 (b) Delineate the development of literature, science and technology during the Gupta Period.
[15 Marks]

The Gupta Age, ^(300-550 AD) has been termed as the Golden Age by the Nationalist historians.

Literature

→ Rapid growth in Sanskrit literature

↳ due to royal patronage by Gupta rulers like Chandragupta-II

→ Golden Age - due to works by ^{many} scholars

Examples:-

•) Kalidasa - dramas like Malavikagnimitra,
Vikramorviya
↳ poems like Raghuvansa, Ritusamhara

- people in books

↳ upper class spoke Sanskrit

↳ lower class spoke Prakrit

→ Glimpses into social conditions of people

↳ Presence of many Shudra officers in Ujjain
mentioned by Kalidasa

↳ Shudra people condition better comparatively

↳ Chandattar of Mishakpatibarn, was a famous trader despite being Brahmana

↓
Vaishnavism dharma not followed

↳ Kalidasa mentions about presence of large no of devadasis in Mahakal temple, Ujjain

Science and Technology

1) Medical science

↳ advancements in surgery → evidence in Sushruta-Saahita

↳ veterinary science → Ashwasthra-Nilasthra
→ Hastipurweda-Palkhyas

2) Chemical sciences

ex:- Mehrauli iron pillar of Chandragupta II
↳ still not rusted

3) Mathematics

↳ contributions of Myabhatta - discovery of zero,
use of linear algebra

↳ Brahmasphutarikha of Brahmagupta
↳ cyclic quadrilaterals

1) Astronomy

↳ Aryabhatte - first to explain eclipses,
distance between earth and sun

↳ advancements by Brahmagupta

2) Civil engineering

↳ advancements during reign of Chandragupta II

Thus, there were large scale developments in various fields during Gupta Age.

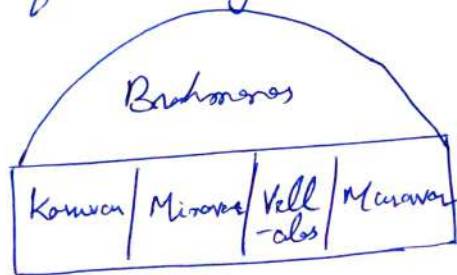
Q.3 (c) With the help of literary sources, discuss the development in religious field during Sangam period. [15 Marks]

The end of the Megalithic period is around 5th - 4th century BC in South India marked the beginning of Sangam Age (300 BC - 300 AD)

Developments in religious field

→ entry of Brahmanical religion into South India
↳ through the arrival of Agastya Muni
as per 1st Sangam

→ division of society into two fold classification



→ existence of both Brahmanical and local deities

→ localised name of Brahmanical deities
ex: - Vandan (India)

→ syncretic culture

- through presence of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain elements; even Ajivikas

ex: 'Silapaddikaram' → different characters have different affiliations

→ theatre of conflict due to different religious denominations

ex:- Manimekalai contrasts love and affection of Buddhists to hard headedness of Jaina counterpart, criticises Brahmanical traditions

→ entry of evils associated with Brahmanical religion

- Accinakorai points that even staying at Pulaya is polluting

→ traces of Bhakti can be found as per Uppinder Singh

↳ in Akaram (love) and puram (war) poems of

Sangam age

↳ also, in Patrupattu

→ ethical base of religion is stressed in Thirukkural by Thiruvalluvar

At the same time, numerous developments have also been seen in

Political life → confluence of 'states' for 1st time
↳ ex: - Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas
↳ imperialism

Social life → institutions like marriage, family become consolidated
↳ Marsam played important role

Thus, rapid advancements were seen in South India during Sangam period

SECTION B

Q.5 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.5 (a) Trace out the mingling of Hindu elements in Mughal art and architecture. [10 Marks]

The Mughals were comparatively much liberal in their religious outlook which resulted in entry of Hindu elements in their art and architecture

Mughal art

→ Narrative paintings

Hindu books like Razmnama (Mahabharata), Tutinama etc. were painted

→ Indian elements like 3D effect were used extensively

→ Portrait painting

↳ anti-Islamic in nature

↳ started in Akbar's reign and popularised under Jahangir

Mughal architecture

→ Jali Rajput influence

↳ use of jali. ex:- Salim Chisti's tomb

↳ use of Akhaja (projections). ex: - in Salim
Christi's tomb

↳ use of Sharada (projections)
ex: - in Musamman Quri

↳ use of Khakhra (canopy)
- extensively used in Futehpur Sikri

→ use of 'Kalasha'
↳ inspired from temple architecture

→ Buddhist influence. ex: - in Panchmahal

→ Hindu influence. ex: - Birbal's palace.

Thus, by assimilation of various
cultures, Mughals created a syncretic,
highly evolved Indo-Islamic culture

Q.5 (b) Give a brief account of the Ahom-Mughal conflict under various Mughal Emperors. [10 Marks]

Ahom-Mughal conflicts were widespread during reign of Aurangzeb which ultimately led to Ahom victory at Saraighat, 1671

→ Babur, Akbar and Jahangir

- no major conflicts with Ahoms

→ Jahangir and Shah Jahan

- minor conflicts at borders as Ahoms and Mughals were both expanding

Aurangzeb

→ Governor of Mir Jumla, 1660s

- Mir Jumla defeated Ahoms under Jayachhwaj Singh and reached upto Ahom capital

Gauhati

- Treaty of Ghilajainhat imposed

→ Occupation of Kamrup by Ahoms

↳ under Chokachhwaj Singh

→ Ran Singh's invasion, 1669-71

Battle of Albani, 1670 → Mughal victory

↓

Battle of Saraighat, 1671

- decisive victory of Ahoms under Lachit Borphukan

→ Betrayal by ~~Ma~~ Lakhisula

- handed over Guwahati to Ahoms

- eventual, Ahom victory at

Battle of Itakhuli, 1682

Consequences →

- loss of prestige to Mughals
- loss of huge resources
- shattered Aurangzeb's dream of consolidating over Assam

Thus, Ahoms were largely successful in their fight against Mughals

Q.5 (c) "The influences of Sufi movement in medieval India were visible in all spheres of life."
Elaborate. [10 Marks]

Sufi movement had a huge impact on medieval Indian life along with the Chholti movement

Influences

→ Socio-cultural life

- spread ideas of $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{tolerance} \\ \rightarrow \text{mutual love and respect} \\ \searrow \text{non-violence} \end{matrix}$

- attracted large amount of people
↳ through liberal form of Islam
- reduced social evils like casteism etc.

Religious life

- popularised pilgrimage culture
↳ 'Khankas' → large no of people came
- incorporated good elements of other religions led to 'reverence' by people of all religions
ex:- Christis-sarna, yogic practices
↳ Baba Faud's teachings in Adi Granth Sahib

Political life

- influenced political narratives at times
ex: - Batuta accuses Nizamuddin Auliya
in murder of Ghiyathuddin Tughlaq
- liberal policies of kings
ex: - Salim Chisti influenced Akbar's
policies
- Sukrawardi's closely associated with the
Delhi Sultans

The influence of Sufi movement was so much that some scholars like Jaschand opine that Bhakti movement in North India was born out of it

Q.5 (d) "Institutionalization of Slavery under Delhi Sultanate reached its culmination under Feroz Shah Tughlaq". Comment. [10 Marks]

Feroz Shah Tughlaq ^(FST) ruled over Delhi from 1351-1388 after the death of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq

The institution of slavery reach its culmination as :-

- creation of Diwan-i-Bandagan
 - department of slaves to take care of about 1,80,000 slaves of FST
- on-payment of revenues and dues
 - slaves could be given in lieu of money
- continuous expansion of no of slaves
 - ↳ Diwan-i-Bandagan became an important department
 - ↳ looked after needs of all the slaves
- slaves gradually became powerful
 - ↳ started influencing political decisions

Issues) → After death of FST, they started playing
role of kingmaker
↳ a separate power centre was created

Thus, the institutionalisation of slavery
done by FST had adverse consequences in the
future.

Q.5 (e) What does Ibn Battuta's account observe about Indian cities? Discuss. [10 Marks]

→ Ibn Battuta came from Morocco and was appointed as the Chief Qazi of Delhi by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

Observations about cities

- Very well guarded
 - with numerous layers of walls and fortifications
- Markets were the lifeline
 - all kinds of goods were found in the cities
- Talks about postal system
 - ↳ Uluq (horse post)
 - ↳ Dawa (foot post)
 - speaks about efficiency about postal system
- Transfer of capital
 - ↳ Delhi was completely emptied and new capital established at Daulatabad

→ Consumption of wine

- people used to consume in large quantities

Q.8 (a) "The monetary system of the Mughals was well-organized and sophisticated monetary." Elaborate with examples. [20 Marks]

The Mughals after establishing their hold over India through victory in 1st Battle of Panipat, 1526 established a proper monetary system in India.

Elements of Mughal monetary system

→ Tri-metallic system

Gold - Mohr

Silver - Rupiya

Copper - dam

→ Uniform weights throughout the ages

- fixed no of grains

- only no of grains in 'copper coin' was increased during reign of Aurangzeb

→ Centralised control over minting

- state had complete control

→ Decentralised minting

The coins were minted at many places to ensure continuous supply

ed: Delhi, Dhaka, Amalgabad etc.

→ Import dependent

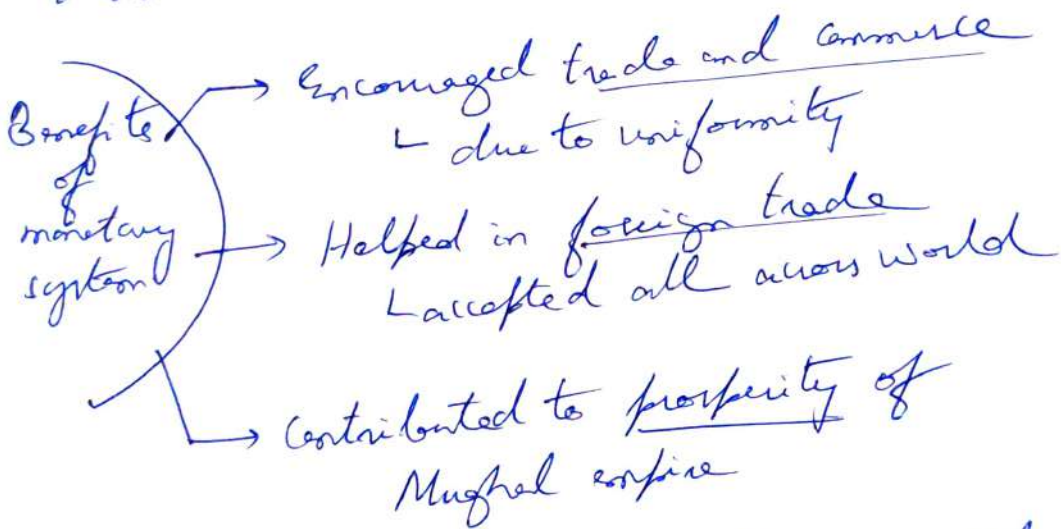
- as minting was mostly dependent on importing bullions from foreign trade.

→ Exchangeable with metals

- metals were allowed to be given in the mints and ~~can~~ money was given in return

→ Not much alteration

- right from Babur to Aurangzeb, same denominations, weights etc. were used



At the same time, the well-organized monetary system collapsed to a large extent

during the age of later Mughals

↳ excessive printing of silver coins

⇓

resulted in inflation

⇓

- Shireen Moosvi points out that Mughals had large amount of silver and its value collapsed during 18th century

⇓

So, they issued large amount of silver coins

⇓

resulted in inflation and economic hardships of people

⇓

discontent among people

⇓

led to decline of Mughal empire

Thus, monetary system of Mughals paved way for their rise. At the same time, in later age, it became one factor for their decline.

Q.8 (b) "Firoz Tughlaq's policy and administrative measures contributed to a large extent to the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate." Justify this statement. [15 Marks]

Firoz Tughlaq^(FST) became the Sultan of Delhi after the death of Moham. Bin Tughlaq and ruled from 1351 to 1388 AD

Policy of FST

i) Religious policy

↳ orthodox

- separated Jizya from Kharaj
- imposed Jizya on the Brahmanas
- destroyed many temples

ii) Revenue policy

↳ increased rate of Khums to $\frac{4}{5}$

- ↳ large no of welfare measures → Diwari-Istikhar
- Diwari-Khairat
- ↳ free hospitals

Justification for decline

- alienated other section of society apart from the Hindus
- social base became narrow
- the influence of Ulema increased in political sphere
- resources of state reduced
- large amount of money spent
↳ state's resources dwindled

Administrative measures

- Made Zafra system hereditary
- ~~Increased~~ Encouraged corruption
 - one time gave a coin to one of his soldiers to bribe the officers
- Payment of salary to soldiers in kind in lieu of cash
- No efforts to expand territory
 - after failed expedition of Sindh and Bengal (twice)

Justification for decline

- Iqtadars became very powerful → central authority declined
- the moral base of Delhi sultanate was weakened
- Diversion of soldiers interests towards collection of money
- the efficiency of ^{military} ~~administration~~ reduced to a large extent

Thus, Firuz Shah Tughlaq's policy and administrative measures contributed to a large extent to downfall of Delhi sultanate although there were many other factors like

↳ Inherent nature of Sultanate
↳ despotic, over-centralised etc.

↳ Policies of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq

↳ Weak successors etc.

Q.8 (c) "The nature of the Maratha political system changed with time in medieval India." Elaborate. [15 Marks]

The Marathas were established a political force with the coronation of Shivaji at Raigad in 1674 AD

Changes in the nature of Maratha polity

→ Become a confederacy

↳ The Peshwa became more powerful than the king starting from Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath resulting in later abolition of kingship

⇓
became confederacy of different Maratha ^{sardars}

→ Amalgamation

→ Centralised authority to amalgamation of various
largely autonomous units



- Emergence of many power centres. ex: - Madhav was under
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Holkar
- Unity during time of Shivaji and Chhatrapati
to
eventual internecine clashes

ex: - Bajji Rao II killed Vithoji Rao Holkar
in 1802

↓
fight between 'Scindias and Peshwa'
against Yashwantrao Holkar

↓
Peshwa defeat

- ~~After~~ Became a subsidiary ally under English
- after Treaty of Bassein, 1802

Thus, ~~Maratha~~ Maratha political system
underwent many changes during medieval period
which led to its eventual decline.