

Chapter: 2

Q.1 Write detailed answers to the following questions.

6

1 What is Marxist History?

Ans Marxist history originates from the works of 19th century German philosopher Karl Marx.

- The concern for the means of productions modes of production and the industrial relations were at the centre in the writings of Marxist historians.
- Accordingly to analyse the impact of every social event of significance has remained the basic theme of Marxist historiography.
- Marxist historians in India studied the transition within the caste system.
- Among the notable Indian historians who adopted Marxist ideological framework like Damodar Dharmanand Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Amrut Dange, Ram Sharan Sharama, Comrade Sharad Patil have contributed notably Marxist history.
- Comrade Dange was one of the founder members of the Indian Communist Party. His book 'Primitive Communism to Slavery' represents Marxist historiography.

2 What is the contribution of Itihasacharya V.K. Rajwade to historiography ?

- Ans**
- Rajwade is well – known for his writings in Marathi on varied subjected like history, linguistic, etymology, grammar etc.
 - He was of the firm opinion that we should write our own history.
 - He compiled and edited volumes of Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane.
 - He wrote very scholarly prefaces to each of the 22 volumes.
 - He stated History is the all – inclusive image of the past societies.
 - It does not include only the stories of political images conspiracies and wars for seizing power.
 - He insisted that history should be written only using the authentic documentary source.
 - V.K. Rajawade founded "Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal" in Pune on 7th July, 1910 to facilitate historical research.

Q.2 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences.

2

1 translated the Sanskrit text of 'Hitopadesh' in German language.

- James Mill
- Friedrich max Muller
- Mountstuart Elphinstone
- Sir John Marshall

Ans Friedrich Max Muller translated the Sanskrit text of 'Hitopadesh' in German language.

2 was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.

- Sir Alexander Cunningham
- Sir William Jones
- Sir John Marshal
- Friedrich Max Muller

Ans Sir Alexander Cunningham was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Q.3 Identify and write the wrong pair.

1

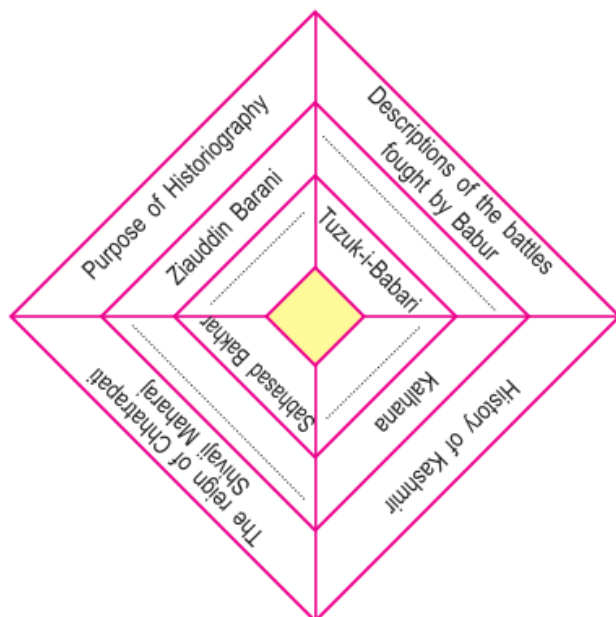
1	i.	Who were the Shudras - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
	ii.	'Stri-Purush Tulana' - Feminist writing
	iii.	'The Indian War of Independence 1857' - Marxist History
	iv.	Grant Duff - Colonial History

Ans Incorrect -'The Indian War of Independence 1857'- Marxist history

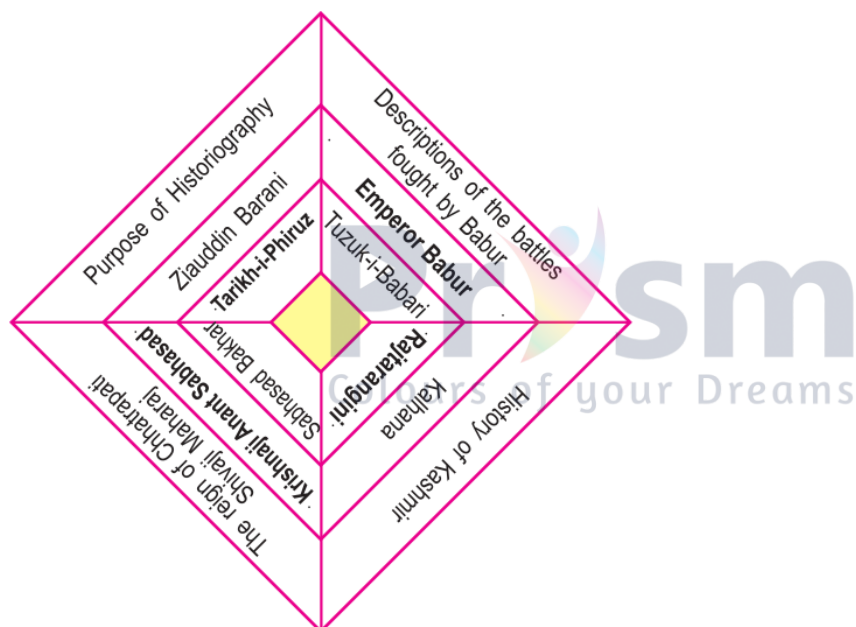
Q.4 Complete the given concept map

4

1



Ans



2

i.	James Mill	'The History of British India'
ii.	James Grant Duff
iii.	'The history of India'
iv.	S.A. Darge
v.	Who were the Shudras

Ans

i.	James Mill	'The History of British India'
ii.	James Grant Duff	A history of Mahrattas
iii.	Mountstuart Elphinstone	'The History of India'
iv.	S.A. Dange	Primitive Communism to Slavery
v.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Who were the Shudras

Q.5 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.

4

1 Orientalist historiography.

- Ans**
- i. Orientalists were European scholars who had a curiosity and admiration for civilizations and countries of the East.
 - ii. They studied the similarities between Sanskrit and some of the European languages, formulating the notion of an ancient language that could be the mother of all Indo-European languages.
 - iii. They focused more on vedic tradition and Sanskrit literature.
 - iv. Edward Said, a scholar who has re-evaluated the orientalist writings, has thrown light on the imperialistic interests of orientalist scholars.

2 Nationalistic historiography.

- Ans**
- i. The writings of Indian historians who were trained in the British educational system show an inclination to restore the pride in the ancient glory of India and the self esteem of the Indian readers.
 - ii. Their writings are known as Nationalistic Historiography.
 - iii. Nationalistic writings in Maharashtra were inspired by Vishnushastri Chiplunkar.
 - iv. He criticized the prejudiced history of ancient India written by British officers.
 - v. The nationalistic historians tried to seek the golden era of Indian history.
 - vi. They were blamed for ignoring the critical analysis of the historical truth.
 - vii. The nationalistic historiography helped in the triggering of the Independence movement of the Indian people against the British.
 - viii. It provided a momentum to the writing of regional histories too.

Q.6 Explain the statement stating reasons.

4

1 Writing of the regional history received a momentum.

- Ans**
- i. Nationalistic historiography began in 20th century.
 - ii. The main aim of nationalistic historiography was to restore the pride of India's ancient glory and the self-esteem of Indian readers.
 - iii. The nationalistic historiography helped in triggering the Independence movement of the Indians against the British.
 - iv. It provided a momentum to the writing of regional histories too.

2 Bakhar is an important type of historical documents.

- Ans**
- i. Bakhar contains eulogies of heroes and stories of historic events, battles, lives of great men, etc.
 - ii. Bakhars can be divided into various types such as biographies of kings, dynastic history, a king's state administration, descriptions of historical events, history of a sect, autobiographies, grievances of common people, and mythologies.
 - iii. Various bakhar are based on maratha rule such as Sabhasad Bakhar, Bhausahebanchi bakhar etc.
 - iv. It gives information of medieval times. Thus, Bakhar is an important type of historical document.

Q.7 Read the passage and answer the questions based on it.

4

- 1**
- Orientalist Historiography :** Many European scholars felt curious about civilisations and countries of the East. Some of those scholars felt admiration and respect for them. These scholars were known as 'Orientalists'. The orientalists studied the similarities between Sanskrit and some of the European languages. They focused more on Vedic tradition and Sanskrit literature. Their studies resulted into formulating the notion of an ancient language that could be the mother of all Indo-European languages. In 1784, Sir William Jones founded Asiatic society in Kolkata. It opened the doors for research in ancient Indian literature and history. Among the Orientalist scholars, Friedrich Max Muller deserves a special mention. In his opinion Sanskrit was the most ancient language of the Indo- European languages. He was deeply interested in Sanskrit literature. He first translated the Sanskrit text of 'Hitopadesh'.

- i. What orientalists studied?
- ii. Name one of the orientalist.
- iii. Give information about Asiatic Society in Kolkata.

- Ans**
- i. The orientalists studied the similarities between Sanskrit and some of the European languages.
 - ii. Friedrich Max Muller.
 - iii. The Asiatic Society was founded by Sir William Jones in 1784. First President was Isha Mohammad. This Society enhance further the cause of Oriental research. It also opened the doors for research in ancient Indian literature and history.