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The **chapter names** will be same in all versions, even if **chapter number** differs

**Below is the index of the Class 6<sup>th</sup> NCERT version, we are using.**

**Chapter 2 will be missing in some editions. But it's important.**

***So in case your edition do not have it, you will have total of 11 chapters.***

***The other chapter numbers will just shift up by 1. No other changes.***

**Its ok, if you don't read the missing chapter. Our mcqs will suffice.**

**Free video lectures on the same, are also available on Vysh IAS.**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ1

Which of the following are true about life of people around several 100 thousand years ago in certain locations in India?

1. Narmada valley : Skilled gatherers and animal hunting
2. Sulaiman-Kirthar : Barley, wheat, animal rearing
3. South India : Rice was first grown here

## Options

- A. 3 only      B. 1 and 3 only      **C. 1 and 2 only**      D. 1,2,3

**Answer – C**      **Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 1 WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?**

Rice was first grown in regions north of Vindhya. Earliest Agriculture – Vindhya, Garo hills

**Rough timeline of places in which humans way of life originated in Indian subcontinent –**

2 million years ago – Hunter gatherers scattered here and there

Several 100 thousand years ago – Villages along Narmada valley, Vindhya

8000 years ago - Sulaiman-Kirthar

4700 years ago – Urban life along Indus and its tributaries.

2500 years ago – Cities along Ganga and its tributaries (Magadha – the first big kingdom)

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ2

Which of the following are true?

1. Rig Veda is the earliest composition in Sanskrit
2. The term Bharath is derived from Bharata tribe, about whom is mentioned in Rig Veda
3. Earliest manuscripts were written on Lotus leaves or birch barks found in Vindhya
4. Manuscripts contained letters as well as symbols

## Options

- A. 1 only      B. 1 and 2 only      **C. 1,2,4 only**      D. 1,2,3,4 only

**Answer – C**      **Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 1 WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?**

- Manuscripts were hand written on **palm leaves** or birch barks found in **Himalayas**
- Example of early Manuscript – 2250 years ago – Kandahar – Afghanistan – Asoka inscription in Greek, Aramaic languages. Other older languages – Sanskrit, Pali, Tamil etc
- Most inscriptions lost as its vulnerable. Some preserved in temples, monasteries etc
- Inscriptions dealt with war victories, way of life, teachings of sages etc

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ3

Which of the following is true?

1. Silver coins were found about 2500 years ago in India
2. Pots were found about 4700 years ago in India

## Options

- A. 1 only      B. 2 only      **C. Both 1 and 2**      D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer – C**      **Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 1 WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?**

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Left : A pot from an old city.  
Pots like these were used about 4700 years ago.

Right : An old silver coin.  
Coins such as this one were in use from about 2500 years ago.

In what ways is the coin different from the ones we use today?



#### #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ4

Which of the following sites are matched correctly?

1. Paleolithic : Hunsgi, Kurnool caves,
2. Neolithic : Hallur, Paiyampally, Chirand, Merhgarh, Koldihwa, Daojali Hading
3. Megalithic : Brahmagiri, Adichamallur

Options

- A. 1 only      B. 1,2 only      **C. 1,2,3**      D. 3 only

**Answer – C**      **Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 . ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE**

1. **Paleolithic** :Hunsgi, Kurnool caves(were ash was found. Indicates knowledge on Fire)  
Around 2 million to 12000 years ago
2. **Neolithic** :Hallur, Paiyampally, Chirand, Merhgarh, Koldihwa, Daojali Hading, Burzahom  
Around 10,000 years ago. Note (Mesolithic is in between Paleo and Neo – 12k to 10k years ago)
3. **Megalithic** :Brahmagiri, Adichamallur
4. **Early village** : Inamgaon

#### #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ5

Where in ancient India can we find, natural rock shelters?

1. Bhimbetka
2. Narmada and Vindhyan valley
3. Deccan plateau

Options

- A. 1 only      B. 1,3 only      C. 1,2 only      **D. 1,2,3**

**Answer – D**      **Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 . ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE**

- It was preferred because it protected people from rain, wind, sun etc
- Hunter gatherers moved from one place to another based on seasons, availability of animals, water source, and in search of plants. They preferred not to stay in one place for long fearing that they will run out of food or plants.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ6

Which of the following are true?

1. Ostriches were known to ancient Indians
2. Limestone was used to make tools in certain ancient Indian sites
3. Ancient Indians did not face climate change related issues

Options

- A. 1,2 only      B. 2,3 only      C. 2 only      D. 1 only

Answer – A

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 . ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE

- Ostrich egg shells were found during Paleolithic age around Patna in Maharashtra
- Hunsgi site was known for tools made of limestone
- 12000 years ago, there were major climate change issues leading to development of grasslands

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ7

Which of the following are true?

1. The first animal to be tamed in India is a wild ancestor of the dog
2. Some of the earliest food plants to be grown were wheat and barley

Options

- A. 1 only      B. 2 only      C. Both 1 and 2      D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – C

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

Vysh IAS Revision chart - Historical sites of Grains and Bones in India	
Grain and Bones	Sites
Wheat, barley, sheep, goat, cattle	Mehrgarh (in present day-Pakistan)
Rice, fragmentary animal bones	Koldihwa (in present-day Uttar Pradesh)
Rice, cattle , (hoof marks on clay surface)	Mahagara (in present-day Uttar Pradesh)
Wheat and lentil	Gufkral (in present-day Kashmir)
Wheat and lentil, dog, cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo	Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir)
Wheat, green gram, barley, buffalo, ox	Chirand (in present-day Bihar)
Millet, cattle, sheep, goat, pig	Hallur (in present-day Andhra Pradesh)
Black gram, millet, cattle, sheep, pig	Paiyampalli (in present-day Andhra Pradesh)

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ8

Which of the following are true about ancient Indian sites?

1. Burzahom was known for pit dwellings, but steps were absent, to enter into it.
2. Cooking hearths were present outside the huts, but absent in the inside

Options

- A. 1 only      B. 2 only      C. Both 1 and 2      D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – D

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

1. Burzahom was known for pit dwellings, with steps leading to the bottom
2. Cooking hearths were present both inside and outside of the huts
3. Burial with dogs were found here

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ9

Which of the following are false about Neolithic tools?

1. They were polished to give a fine cutting edge
2. Mortars and pestles were absent, and appear for the first time in Indus valley sites

Options

- A. 1 only                      **B. 2 only**                      C. Both 1 and 2                      D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer – B

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

1. They were polished to give a fine cutting edge
2. Mortars and pestles were present for grinding grains and plant produce

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ10

Which of the following are true about Mehrgarh site?

1. It was a fertile land near the Bara lacha pass
2. Probably the earliest village which learnt to grow wheat, barley, rearing of sheep, goats etc
3. Remains of circular and oval houses are found here
4. Houses were compartmentalized, with one portion probably for storage
5. Burials with goat were found here, which was meant to serve as food in the next life

Options

- A. 1,2 only                      **B. 2,4,5 only**                      C. 2,3,4 only                      D. 1,3,4 only

Answer – B

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

1. It was a fertile land near the **Bolan pass** near Pak-Afghan border
2. Earliest village where men and women learnt to grow wheat, barley, rearing of sheep, goats etc
3. Remains of **rectangular and square** houses are found here
4. Houses were compartmentalized, with one portion probably for storage
5. Burials with goat were found here, which was meant to serve as food in the next life

**Note** – Beginning of settlement – 8000 years ago. Beginning of domestication – 12000 years ago

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ11

“Jadeite” in ancient Indian history refers to?

Options

- A. A compass                      **B. A stone that may have been brought from China**  
C. A form of pottery design                      D. An ore that may have been extracted from Afghanistan

Answer – B

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

Daojali Hading site in the north east near Brahmaputra Valley

- Stone tools, including mortars and pestles, have been found.
- People were probably growing grain and preparing food from it.
- Other finds include **jadeite, a stone that may have been brought from China.**
- Also common are finds of tools made of fossil wood (ancient wood that has hardened into stone), and pottery.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ12

Which of the following were discovered at Harappan sites?

1. Stone blades
2. Red pottery painted with black designs
3. Special beads
4. Copper tools

## Options

- A. 2 and 3 only      B. 3 only      **C. 1,2,3,4**      D. 2 and 4 only

Answer – C

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

Archaeologists have found a set of unique objects in almost all these cities: red pottery painted with designs in black, stone weights, seals, special beads, copper tools, and paralleled sided long stone blades.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ13

Which of the following are true about Harappan civilization?

1. The citadel was the western part of the city and was generally higher and larger
2. The town was the eastern part of the city and was generally lower and smaller
3. High quality baked bricks were used in interlocking pattern
4. The “Great bath” was lined with bricks, coated with plaster, and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar.

## Options

- A. 1,2 only      B. 1,2,4 only      C. 4 only      **D. 3 and 4 only**

Answer – D

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts.

- Usually, the part to the **west was smaller but higher**. Archaeologists describe this as the **citadel**. Generally, the part to the **east was larger but lower**. This is called the **lower town**.
- Very often **walls of baked brick** were built around each part. The bricks were so well baked that they have lasted for thousands of years. The **bricks were laid in an interlocking pattern** and that made the walls strong.
- Generally, houses were either **one or two storeys high**, with rooms built around a **courtyard**.
- Most houses had a **separate bathing area**, and some had **wells** to supply water.
- Many of these cities had **covered drains**. Drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led into bigger ones. As the drains were covered, inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them. All three — houses, drains and streets — were probably planned and built at the same time.

In Mohenjo-daro, a very special tank, which archaeologists call the Great Bath, was built.

- Lined with **bricks, coated with plaster, and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar**.
- There were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides.
- Water was probably brought in from a well, and drained out after use. Perhaps important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ14

Which of the following are true about Harappan life?

1. Scribes were people who knew to write, and helped in seal preparation
2. Rulers planned construction of special buildings, and also sent people to distant lands to get metal, precious stones, and other things that they wanted
3. Both men and women who ever engaged in crafts, used to work at homes, as well as in special workshops

## Options

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1,2,3

C. 2 only

D. 1 only

Answer – B

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4

IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

A Harappan city was a very busy place. There were **people who planned the construction of special buildings in the city. These were probably the rulers.** It is likely that the rulers **sent people to distant lands** to get metal, precious stones, and other things that they wanted. They may have kept the most valuable objects, such as ornaments of gold and silver, or beautiful beads, for themselves. And there were **scribes, people who knew how to write, who helped prepare the seals,** and perhaps wrote on other materials that have not survived. Besides, there were **men and women,** crafts persons, making all kinds of things — either in their **own homes, or in special workshops.**

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ15

“Cherts” in context of Harappan civilization refers to?

## Options

A. Special board signs showing directions

B. Royal inscriptions

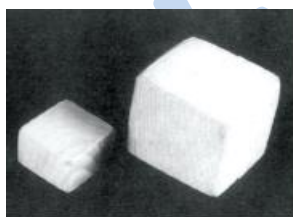
C. Accounts on agriculture

D. Stones used to make special weights

Answer – D

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4

IN THE EARLIEST CITIES



Top : Stone weights. Notice how carefully and precisely these weights are shaped. These were made of **chert**, a kind of stone. These were probably used to weigh precious stones or metals.

Right : **Beads.**

Many of these were made out of **carnelian**, a beautiful **red stone.** The stone was cut, shaped, polished and finally a hole was bored through the centre so that a string could be passed through it.



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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ16

Which of the following are true about resources in the Harappan age?

1. Tin may have been brought from present day Afghanistan and Iran
2. Gold may have been brought from present day Myanmar
3. Copper may have been brought from present day Oman

Options

- A. 1 and 3 only      B. 1 and 2 only      C. 2 and 3 only      D. 1,2,3

Answer – A

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4      IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

While some of the raw materials that the Harappans used were available locally, many items such as copper, tin, gold, silver and precious stones had to be brought from distant places. The Harappans probably got **copper from present-day Rajasthan, and even from Oman** in West Asia. **Tin, which was mixed with copper to produce bronze, may have been brought from present-day Afghanistan and Iran.** Gold could have come all the way from present-day Karnataka, and precious stones from present-day Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan.

**Cotton was probably grown at Mehrgarh from about 7000 years ago.** Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the **lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro.** Archaeologists have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and **faience**. These were used to spin thread. Unlike stone or shell, that are found naturally, faience is a material that is **artificially produced**. A gum was used to shape sand or powdered quartz into an object. The objects were then glazed, resulting in a shiny, glassy surface. The colours of the glaze were usually blue or sea green. **Faience was used to make beads, bangles, earrings, and tiny vessels.**

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ17

Which of the following are true about Harappan Agriculture and sustenance?

1. They may have, had some form of irrigation system in place
2. Only men used the plough; and not women
3. Antelopes were considered holy, and thus was not hunted

Options

- A. 1,2,3      B. 2,3 only      C. 1 only      D. 3 only

Answer – C

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4      IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

- The **plough**, was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds. While **real** ploughs, which were probably **made of wood, have not survived, toy models have been found.**
- **Though modern day, only men use plough, there is no proof of the same in Harappan days.**
- As this region does not receive heavy rainfall, **some form of irrigation may have been used.**
- The Harappans reared **cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo.** Water and pastures were available around settlements. However, in the dry summer months large herds of animals were probably taken to greater distances in search of grass and water. They also **collected fruits like ber,** caught fish and **hunted wild animals like the antelope.**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ18

Which of the following are true about Harappan sites?

1. Dholavira was located on Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kutch
2. Dholavira lacked fresh water and fertile soil
3. Chahnodharo city was divided into 3 parts unlike others which had only 2 parts
4. The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of Sabarmati, in Gujarat, near Gulf of Khambat.

Options

- A. 1,2,3,4      B. 1,2,3 only      **C. 1,4 only**      D. 2,3 only

Answer – C      Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4      IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

- **The city of Dholavira** was located on Khadir Beyt/Bet in the Rann of Kutch, where there was fresh water and fertile soil. Unlike some of the other Harappan cities, which were divided into two parts, **Dholavira was divided into three parts**, and each part was surrounded with massive stone walls, with entrances through gateways. There was also a large open area in the settlement, where public ceremonies could be held. Other finds include large letters of the Harappan script that were carved out of white stone and perhaps inlaid in wood. This is a unique find as generally Harappan writing has been found on small objects such as seals.
- **The city of Lothal** stood beside a tributary of the Sabarmati, in Gujarat, close to the Gulf of Khambat. It was situated near areas where raw materials such as semi-precious stones were easily available. This was an important centre for making objects/beads out of stone, shell and metal. There was also a store house in the city. Many seals and sealings (the impression of seals on clay) were found in this storehouse. It had a dockyard for goods to be loaded/unloaded

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ19

Which of the following fall under the category of Indo-European languages?

1. Sanskrit
2. Sindhi
3. Hindi
4. Assamese

Options

- A. 1 only      B. 1 and 4 only      C. 2 and 3 only      **D. 1,2,3,4**

Answer – D      Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5      WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US

- Sanskrit is part of a family of languages known as Indo-European. Some Indian languages such as Assamese, Gujarati, Hindi, Kashmiri and Sindhi; Asian languages such as Persian and many European languages such as English, French, German, Greek, Italian and Spanish belong to this family. They originally had words in common. 'matr' (Sanskrit), 'ma' (Hindi) 'mother' (English).
- Other languages used in the subcontinent belong to different families. For instance, those used in the north-east belong to the Tibeto-Burman family; Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam belong to the Dravidian family; and the languages spoken in Jharkhand and parts of central India belong to the Austro-Asiatic family.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ20

“O rivers, come down from the mountains like two swift horses, like two shining cows that lick their calves”. This is a conversation from the Vedas, between Vishwamitra and which 2 rivers?

## Options

- A. Ganga and Saraswati  
B. Indus and Jhelum  
C. Ghaggar and Sabarmati  
**D. Beas and Sutlej**

Answer – D Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5 WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US

Historians point out that this hymn was composed in the area where these rivers flow. They also suggest that the sage lived in a society where **horses and cows were valued animals**. That is why the rivers are compared to horses and cows. Other rivers, especially the Indus and its tributaries, and the Sarasvati, are also named in the hymns. The **Ganga and Yamuna are named only once**.

**The oldest Veda is the Rigveda**, composed about 3500 years ago. The Rigveda includes more than a thousand **hymns, called sukta or “well-said”**. These hymns are in praise of various gods and goddesses. Three gods are especially important: **Agni, the god of fire; Indra, a warrior god; and Soma, a plant from which a special drink was prepared**. These hymns were composed by sages (*rishis*). Priests taught students to recite and memorise each syllable, word, and sentence, bit by bit, with great care. Most of the hymns were composed, taught and learnt by men. **A few were composed by women**. Rigveda was recited and *heard* rather than read. It was written down several centuries after it was first composed, and printed less than 200 years ago. This manuscript of the Rigveda, on **birch bark, was found in Kashmir**. About 150 years ago, it was used to prepare one of the earliest printed texts of the Rigveda, as well as an English translation. It is **now preserved in a library in Pune, Maharashtra**.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ21

In Rig Vedic times, battles were fought?

## Options

- A. for capturing land  
B. for water  
C. for cattle  
**D. All the above**

Answer – D Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5 WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US

There are many prayers in the Rigveda for cattle, children (especially sons), and horses. Horses were yoked to chariots that were used in battles, which were **fought to capture cattle**. Battles were also **fought for land, which was important for pasture**, and for growing hardy crops that ripened quickly, such as barley. Some battles were **fought for water**, and to capture people. Some of the wealth that was obtained was kept by the leaders, some was given to the priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people. Some wealth was used for the performance of **yajnas or sacrifices** in which offerings were made into the fire. These were meant for gods and goddesses. Offerings could include **ghee, grain, and in some cases, animals**. Most men took part in these wars. There was **no regular army**, but there were **assemblies where people met** and discussed matters of war and peace. They also chose **leaders, who were often brave and skilful warriors**.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ22

Which of the following are true with respect to Megaliths and Burials during early Vedic times?

1. "Cists" refers to completely locked Megaliths with no entrance
2. Megaliths can be found on surface as well as underground burials
3. Generally, the dead were buried with distinctive pots, which are called Black and Red Ware
4. Iron tools, Gold ornaments, Skeletons of horses can be found in Rig vedic times

## Options

A. 1,2,3,4

B. 1 and 2 only

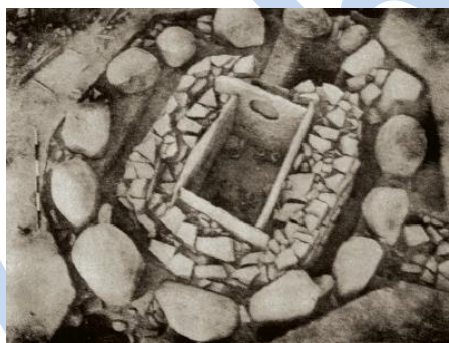
C. 3 and 4 only

D. 2,3,4 only

Answer – D

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5 WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US

While some megaliths can be seen on the **surface**, other megalithic burials are often **underground**. Sometimes, archaeologists find a circle of stone boulders or a single large stone standing on the ground. These are the only indications that there are burials beneath. Generally, the dead were buried with distinctive **pots**, which are called **Black & Red Ware**. Also found are tools and weapons of **iron** and sometimes, **skeletons of horses**, horse equipment and ornaments of stone and **gold**. Sometimes, megaliths contain more than one skeleton. These indicate that people, perhaps belonging to the **same family**, were buried in the same place though not at the same time. The bodies of those who died later were brought into the grave **through the portholes**. Stone circles or boulders placed on the surface probably served as signposts to find the burial site, so that people could return to the same place whenever they wanted to.



Top : This type of megalith is known as a **cist**. Some cists, like the one shown here, have **port-holes** which could be used as an **entrance**.

**Brahmagiri** - one skeleton was buried with **33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles, and one conch shell**. Other skeletons have only a **few pots**. These finds suggest that there was some **difference in status** amongst the people who were buried. Some were rich, others poor, some chiefs, others followers.

**Inamgaon** - site on the river **Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima**. It was occupied between 3600 and 2700 years ago. Here, adults were generally buried in the ground, laid out straight, with the **head towards the north**. Sometimes **burials were within the houses**. Vessels that probably contained **food and water were placed with the dead**. One man was found buried in a large, four legged clay jar in the courtyard of a **five-roomed house** (one of the largest houses at the site), in the centre of the settlement. This **house also had a granary**. The body was placed in a **crosslegged position**.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ23

Which of the following are false?

1. Charaka predicted accurately that human body had 206 bones
2. Skeletons with ornaments helped to clearly identify if the body was of a man or woman

Options

- A. 1 only                      B. 2 only                      **C. Both 1 and 2**                      D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer – C , Both are false      Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5      WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US**

About 2000 years ago, there was a famous physician named **Charaka** who wrote a book on medicine known as the Charaka Samhita. There he **states that the human body has 360 bones**. This is a much larger number than the 200 bones that are recognized in modern anatomy. Charaka arrived at this figure by **counting the teeth, joints and cartilage**.

Sometimes, people decide on the basis of what is found with the skeleton. For instance, if a skeleton is found with **jewellery**, it is sometimes thought to be that of a woman. However, there are **problems with this. Often, men also wore ornaments**. A **better way** of figuring out the sex of a skeleton is to look at the bone structure. The **hip or the pelvic area of women is generally larger** to enable child bearing.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ24

Which of the following are false about Later Vedic period?

1. While early Vedic Rajas might have been chosen by jana, the later Vedic Rajas were recognized based on large sacrifices performed by them.
2. The wives and sons of rajas were supposed to involve in minor rituals

Options

- A. 1 only                      B. 2 only                      C. Both 1 and 2                      **D. Neither 1 nor 2**

**Answer – D , Both are true      Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Ch 6      KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC**

Some men now became **recognized as rajas by performing very big sacrifices**. The **ashvamedha or horse sacrifice** was one such ritual. A horse was let loose to wander freely and it was guarded by the **raja's** men. If the horse wandered into the kingdoms of other **rajas** and they stopped it, they had to fight. If **they allowed the horse to pass, it meant that they accepted that the raja** who wanted to perform the sacrifice was stronger than them. These **rajas** were then invited to the sacrifice, which was performed by **specialty trained priests**, who were rewarded with **gifts**. All those who came **brought gifts for him**. The **raja** was a central figure and often had a special seat, a throne or a tiger skin. His charioteer, his companion in the battle field and witnessed his exploits, chanted tales of his glory. His relatives, especially **his wives and sons, had to perform a variety of minor rituals**. The **other rajas were simply spectators** who had to sit and watch the performance of the sacrifice. **Priests performed the rituals including the sprinkling of sacred water** on the king. Vish/Vaishya could attend, but **Shudras cannot**.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ25

Which of the following are true about later vedic period?

1. Samveda, Atharvaveda, Yajurveda were compiled during this time by priests ; and it contained not only rituals to be performed, but also certain rules of the society
2. Some Kings thought that, they were superior to the priests
3. While Brahmins were expected to study and teach the Vedas; the shudras and women were not allowed to study them
4. In the north east, the role of Brahmins were limited, and there was little socio-economic differences there
5. Untouchability which began during the Rig vedic days, rose to its peak in the later vedic times

## Options

A. 1,2,3,4,5

B. 3 only

C. All except 5

D. 2,4,5 only

Answer C Class 6<sup>th</sup> -Ch 6 (Box – Varnas) KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC  
Statement 5 is incorrect. Untouchability began in the later Vedic days.

- **Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda** are often called later Vedic, because they were composed after the Rigveda. These were composed by priests, and described how **rituals** were to be performed. They also **contained rules about society**.
- The priests divided people into four groups, called **varnas**, on the basis of **birth**.
- **Brahmins** were expected to study (and teach) the Vedas, perform **sacrifices** and receive gifts.
- **Kshatriyas** were expected to fight battles and protect people.
- **Vish or the Vaishyas** expected to be farmers, herders, and traders.
- Both the kshatriyas and the vaishyas could perform **sacrifices**.
- **Shudras**, who had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any rituals. Often, women were also grouped with the shudras. Both women and shudras were not allowed to study the Vedas.
- Later, Brahmins classified some people as **untouchable**. These included some crafts persons, hunters and gatherers, as well as people who helped perform burials and cremations. The priests said that contact with these groups was **polluting**.
- **In the North-east**, the social and economic differences were **not very sharp**, and where the influence of the priests was limited.
- The **rajas** who performed these big sacrifices were now recognised as being **rajas** of **janapadas** rather than **janas**. The word **janapada** literally means the land where the **jana** set its foot, and settled down. Eg - Purana Qila in Delhi, Hastinapura near Meerut, and Atranjikhhera, near Etah
- **Some kings thought they were superior to the priests**
- **People** lived in **huts**, kept **cattle** & other animals. They grew **crops** like rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, sesame and mustard. **Note** – Sugarcane was absent in earlier days.
- **Painted Grey Ware vessels** were common. These had a nice, smooth surface. Perhaps these were used on special occasions, for important people, and to serve special food. Earthen pots(grey/red) were also present with simple designs of geometric lines.
- **Later greater fortified Mahajanapadas came up**. Forts(stones/bricks) were built for protection, show the richness of the kingdom, and to have greater control over areas outside the fort. It would have involved enormous labour of men/women/children to built them.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ26

Which of the following are true?

1. While rajas of janapadas depended on occasional gifts; the rajas of mahajanapadas collected regular taxes
2. Salaried Army was maintained throughout the year, by the rajas of mahajanapadas ; and some of them were paid using punch marked coins
3. Kamakkaras were responsible not only for toll collection; but also handle revenue records

Options

A. 1,2,3

B. 1,3 only

C. 2 only

D. 1,2 only

Answer D Class 6<sup>th</sup> -Chapter 6 KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC

As the rulers of the *mahajanapadas* were (a) building huge forts (b) maintaining big armies, they needed more resources. And they needed officials to collect these. So, instead of depending on occasional gifts brought by people, as in the case of the *raja* of the *janapadas*, they started collecting regular *taxes*. **Taxes on crops** were the most important. This was because most people were farmers. **Usually, the tax was fixed at 1/6th of what was produced; known as *bhaga*/share.**

- There were taxes on **crafts persons** as well. These could have been in the form of **labour**. For example, a **weaver or a smith** may have had to work for a day every month for the king.
- **Herders** were also expected to pay taxes in the form of **animals** and animal produce
- There were also taxes on goods that were **bought and sold, through trade.**
- And **hunters and gatherers** also had to provide forest produce to the *raja*.

Agriculture

- **Iron ploughshares** were largely used in later vedic days.
- **Transplanting of paddy** began – Instead of scattering seeds, the grown sapling was planted
- Generally, slave men and women, (***dasas and dasis***) and **landless agricultural labourers (*kammakaras*)** had to do this work.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ27

Which of the following are true?

1. Ajatasattu was a contemporary of Buddha
2. Vasakkara was the court poet of Mahapadma Nanda

Options

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer A Class 6<sup>th</sup> -Chapter 6 KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC

- **Vasakkara was the court poet of Ajatasattu**
- **Ajatasattu, Bimbisara, Mahapadma Nanda** were all rulers at Magadha.
- **Magadha** was one of the most important mahajanapadas, with capital initially at Rajgir and later at pataliputra. **Ganga, Son** rivers passed through it. Fertile lands, closeness to iron mines, easy transport and water supplies all added up to its flourishing. Elephants were captured and wood was extracted from near forests for use in war.

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- **Mahapadma Nanda** extended empire till north west. Even Alexander's army who came till Beas, was scared to attack India after hearing about Indian ruler's huge army, chariots, elephants etc.
- While Magadha was a powerful kingdom, **Vajji, with its capital at Vaishali (Bihar), was under a different form of government, known as *gana* or *sangha***. 1000s of rulers ruled together, performed rituals together, met, discussed, debated for policies and in times of war on even one ruler. However, women, *dasas* and *kammakaras* could not participate in these assemblies.
- **Buddha & Mahavira were from *ganas*(member groups) or *sanghas*(association/organization).**
- **Digha Nikaya, a famous Buddhist book** contains Buddha speeches and mentions on Vajjis

**Ajatasattu wanted to attack the Vajjis. He sent his minister named Vassakara to Buddha to get his advice on the matter.** Buddha asked whether the Vajjis met frequently, in full assemblies. When he heard that they did, he replied that the Vajjis would continue to prosper as long as:

- They held full and frequent public assemblies.
- They met and acted together.
- They followed established rules.
- They respected, supported and listened to elders.
- Vajji women were not held by force or captured.
- *Chaityas* (local shrines) were maintained in both towns and villages.
- Wise saints who followed different beliefs were respected and allowed to enter and leave the country freely.

Rajas of powerful kingdoms tried to conquer sanghas. But, they lasted for a very long time, till about 1500 years ago, when the last of the *ganas* or *sanghas* were conquered by the **Gupta rulers**

#### #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ28

Which of the following are true regarding the Buddha age?

1. Most Upanishadic thinkers were men, especially *brahmins* and *rajas*
2. Gargi, who was famous for her learning, had participated in debates held in royal courts
3. Satyakama Jabala was the first female saint to attain salvation

Options

A. 1,2,3

B. 2,3 only

C. 1, 3 only

**D. 1,2 only**

**Answer D**      **Class 6<sup>th</sup> -Chapter 7**      **NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS**

**Most Upanishadic thinkers were men, especially *brahmins* and *rajas*.** Occasionally, there is mention of **women thinkers, such as Gargi**, who was famous for her learning, and participated in debates held in royal courts. **Poor** people rarely took part in these discussions. One famous exception was **Satyakama Jabala, who was named after his mother, the slave woman Jabali**. He had a deep desire to learn about reality, was **accepted as a student by a *brahmin* teacher named Gautama**, and became one of the best-known thinkers of the time. Many of the ideas of the Upanishads were **later developed by the famous thinker Shankaracharya**

**Upanishads** were part of the later Vedic texts. It literally means '**approaching and sitting near**' and the texts contain conversations between teachers and students. Often, ideas were presented through simple dialogues. It said, **Atman** (soul) , **Brahman** (universal soul) were one.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ29

Which of the following are true?

1. The stupa at Sarnath was built to mark the death of Buddha at Kushinara
2. Tanha refers to salvation in Jainism scriptures

Options

- A. 1 only                      B. 2 only                      C. Both 1 and 2                      **D. Neither 1 nor 2**

Answer D                      Class 6<sup>th</sup> -Chapter 7                      NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS

The stupa at Sarnath, was built to mark the place where the Buddha first taught his message. The Buddha taught that life is full of suffering and unhappiness. This is caused because we have cravings and desires (which often cannot be fulfilled). **Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied, and want even more (or want other things).** The Buddha described this as **thirst or tanha**. He taught that this constant craving could be removed by following moderation in everything. He also taught people to be kind, and to **respect the lives of others, including animals**. He believed that the results of our **actions (called karma)**, whether good or bad, affect us both in this life and the next. The Buddha taught in the language of the ordinary people, **Prakrit**, so that everybody could understand his message. He also encouraged people to **think for themselves** rather than to simply accept what he said.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ30

Which of the following are true?

1. Both Mahavira and Buddha felt that only those who left homes could gain true knowledge.
2. Around the time when Jainism and Buddhism were becoming popular, Brahmins developed the system of ashramas.
3. Both Jaina & Buddhist monks went from place to place throughout the year, teaching people.

Options

- A. 1,2,3**                      B. 1,2 only                      C. 2,3 only                      D. 1,3 only

Answer A                      Class 6<sup>th</sup> -Chapter 7                      NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS

The Buddha belonged to a small **gana** known as the **Sakya gana**, and was a **Kshatriya**. When he was a young man, he **left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge**. He wandered for several years, meeting and holding discussions with other thinkers. He finally decided to find his own path to realization, and meditated for days on end under a **peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar**, where he attained enlightenment. After that, he was known as the **Buddha or the Wise One**. He then went to **Sarnath, near Varanasi, where he taught for the first time**. He spent the rest of his life travelling on foot, going from place to place, teaching people, till he **passed away at Kushinara**.

The last and **24th tirthankara of the Jainas, Vardhamana Mahavira**, also spread his message around this time, i.e. 2500 years ago. He was a **kshatriya prince of the Lichchhavis**, a group that was part of the **Vajji sangha**. At the age of thirty, he left home and went to live in a forest. For twelve years he led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment. The word Jaina comes from the term **Jina, meaning conqueror**. Jainism was **supported mainly by traders**.

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Farmers, who had to kill insects to protect their crops, found it more difficult to follow the rules. Men had to give up everything, including their clothes. Over hundreds of years, Jainism spread to different parts of **north India, and to Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka**. The teachings of Mahavira and his followers were **transmitted orally** for several centuries. They were **written down** in the form in which they are presently available at a place called **Valabhi, in Gujarat**, about 1500 years ago. **Ordinary people could understand the teachings of Mahavira and his followers, because they used Prakrit**. There were several forms of Prakrit, used in different parts of the country, and named after the regions in which they were used. For example, **the Prakrit spoken in Magadha was known as Magadhi**.

**Both the Mahavira and the Buddha felt that only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge.** They arranged for them to stay together in the **sangha, an association of those who left their homes**. The rules made for the Buddhist *sangha* were written down in a book called the **Vinaya Pitaka**. From this we know that there were **separate branches for men and women**. All men could join the *sangha*. However, **children had to take the permission of their parents and slaves that of their masters**. Those who worked for the king had to take his permission and debtors that of **creditors**. Women had to take their **husbands' permission**.

**Both Jaina and Buddhist monks went from place to place throughout the year, teaching people.** The only time they stayed in one place was during the rainy season, when it was very difficult to travel. Then, their supporters built temporary shelters for them in gardens, or they lived in natural caves in hilly areas. Men and women who joined the *sangha* led simple lives. They meditated for most of the time, and went to cities and villages to **beg for food during fixed hours**. That is why they were known as **bhikkhus (the Prakrit word for renouncer — beggar) and bhikkhunis**. They taught others, and helped one another. They also held meetings to settle any quarrels that took place within the *sangha*. Those who joined the *sangha* included **brahmins, kshatriyas, merchants, labourers, barbers, courtesans and slaves**. Many of them wrote down the teachings of the Buddha. Some of them also composed beautiful poems, describing their life in the *sangha*.

**Permanent shelters called viharas were built later** - *viharas* were made of wood, and then of brick. Some were even in caves that were dug out in hills, especially in western India. **Eg – Karle caves, Maharashtra**. Very often, the land on which the *vihara* was built was donated by a rich merchant or a landowner, or the king. The local people came with gifts of food, clothing and medicines for the monks and nuns. In return, they taught the people.

**Around the time when Jainism and Buddhism were becoming popular, brahmins developed the system of ashramas (stage of life) - brahmacharya, grihastha, vanaprastha and samnyasa.**

- Brahmin, kshatriya and vaishya men were expected to lead simple lives and study the Vedas during the early years of their life (**brahmacharya**).
- Then they had to marry and live as householders (**grihastha**).
- Then they had to live in the forest and meditate (**vanaprastha**).
- Finally, they had to give up everything and become **samnyasins**.

System of ashramas allowed men to spend some part of their lives in meditation. Generally, women were not allowed to study the Vedas, and had to follow the ashramas chosen by their husbands.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ31

“Good thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds” summarizes the basic teachings of?

## Options

A. Bhagavad Gita of the Hindus  
C. Quran of the Muslims

B. Digga Nikkaya of the Buddhists  
**D. Zend Avesta of the Zoroastrians**

**Answer D**      **Class 6<sup>th</sup> -Chapter 7(Final box)**

**NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS**

**Zoroaster** was an Iranian prophet. His teachings are contained in a book called the Avesta. Its language and practices described in it are very similar to those of the Vedas. **The basic teachings of Zoroaster are contained in the maxim “Good thoughts, Good Words Good Deeds.”** Zoroastrianism was a major religion in Iran. Later, some Zoroastrians migrated from Iran and settled down in the coastal towns of Gujarat and Maharashtra. They were the ancestors of today’s Parsis

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ32

Which of the following is NOT a site where Asokan inscription was found?

## Options

A. Lampaka

**B. Baruch**

C. Kandahar

D. Mansehra

**Answer B**      **Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 8 (Map: 5)**      **ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR**

Sites of Inscriptions – See map in NCERT for exact locations

**Lampaka, Kandahar** – In present day Afghanistan

**Mansehra, Shahbazgarhi** – In present day Pakistan

**Lumbini, Rampurwa** – India- Nepal border. Rampurwa(Bihar) is famous for Mauryan **polished bull**

**Kalsi, Topra, Meerut, Bahapur (Delhi), Lauriya Araraj, Sarnath, Kaushambi, Allahabad, Gujjara,**

**Rupnath, Sanchi, Panguraria** – Central and Eastern India    **Jauguda, Dhauli** – Odisha

**Girnar, Sopara, Sannathi, Maski, Yerragudi, Brahmgi** – South and West India

**Modeled on 2019 prelims question, which asked for NON HARAPPAN SITE.**

**Other important cities** – Pataliputra (capital), Taxila (gateway to north west), Ujjain (trade route from North to South) . Merchants and traders lived majorly in these cities. Other areas - villages

**The area around Pataliputra was under the direct control of the emperor.** This meant that officials were appointed to collect taxes from farmers, herders, crafts persons and traders, who lived in villages and towns in the area. **Officials also punished those who disobeyed the ruler’s orders.**

Many of these officials were **given salaries**. Messengers went to and fro, and **spies kept a watch** on the officials. And of course the **emperor supervised** them all, with the help of members of the royal family, and senior ministers. There were other areas or provinces. Each of these was ruled from a **provincial capital such as Taxila or Ujjain**. Although there was some amount of control from Pataliputra, and **royal princes were often sent as governors**, local customs and rules were probably followed. Mauryas tried to **control roads and rivers**, and to collect whatever resources were available as **tax and tribute**. Arthashastra tells us that the **north-west was important for blankets, and south India for its gold and precious stones**. These resources were **collected as tribute**.

**Taxes** – always collected regularly    **Tribute** – As and when possible and more or less willingly

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ33

Which of the following are true about the Mauryan empire?

1. Women were not supposed to handle arms or participate in war
2. People from forested regions were more or less independent, but had to pay tribute in the form of elephants, honey, wax, timber etc
3. Asoka was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions
4. Asoka is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.

## Options

- A. 1 only                      **B. 2,3,4 only**                      C. 3 only                      D. 1,2,3 only

Answer B                      Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 8 (Box)                      **ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR**

**Megasthenese, ambassador of Greek Seleucus Nicator to Chandragupta Maurya's court wrote -**

The occasions on which the emperor appears in public are celebrated with grand royal processions. He is carried in a golden palanquin. His guards ride elephants decorated with gold and silver. Some of the guards carry trees on which live birds, including a flock of trained parrots, circle about the head of the emperor. The **king is normally surrounded by armed women**. He is afraid that someone may try to kill him. He has special servants to taste the food before he eats. He never sleeps in the same bedroom for two nights."

**And about Pataliputra (modern Patna) he wrote:**

"This is a large and beautiful city. It is surrounded by a massive wall. It has 570 towers and 64 gates. The houses, of two and three storeys, are built of wood and mud brick. The king's palace is also of wood, and decorated with stone carvings. It is surrounded with gardens and enclosures for keeping birds."

**Asoka was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions.** Most of Asoka's inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in the Brahmi script. Most of the modern languages are derived from Brahmi script. Ashoka fought a war to conquer **Kalinga** (ancient coastal Odisha). However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars. **He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.** Asoka's **dhamma** did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice. He felt that just as a father tries to teach his children, he had a duty to instruct his subjects. He was also inspired by the teachings of the Buddha. Ashoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about **dhamma** to other lands, such as **Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka**. He built roads, dug wells, and built rest houses. Besides, he arranged for medical treatment for both human beings and animals. **(Read more in box in NCERT - given about Asoka's inscription on Kalinga war)**

**Asoka's message –**

Being gentle with slaves and servants, Respecting one's elders, Treating all creatures with compassion, Giving gifts to brahmins and monks, It is both wrong to praise one's own religion or criticise another's. If one praises one's own religion while criticizing another's, one is actually doing greater harm to one's own religion. Rituals are not useful

**Jawaharlal Nehru about Asokan edicts** - "His edicts (instructions) still speak to us in a language we can understand and we can still learn much from them."

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ34

Which of the following are true during and post the Mauryan age?

1. There is evidence for the declining use of iron tools.
2. Irrigation works included canals, wells, tanks, and artificial lakes.
3. Sangams were held in the city of Puducherry
4. Jatakas were composed by ordinary people, and then written down and preserved by Buddhist monks.
5. Ring wells were used as toilets, drainage or garbage dumps

Options

A. 2,4,5 only

B. 1,2 and 5 only

C. 3,4 only

D. 1,2,3,4,5

Answer A

Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 9

VITAL VILLAGES, THRIVING TOWNS

There is evidence for the growing use of iron tools. Sangams were held in the city of Madurai. Coins used were silver/copper punch marked.

Pottery - Northern Black Polished Ware found in northern regions and is shiny black.

Port city – Baruch ( Barygaza in Greek)

- Narrow gulf, hard to navigate in from outside.
- Items of import - wine, copper, tin, lead, coral, topaz, cloth, gold and silver coins.
- Items of export - plants from the Himalayas, ivory, agate, carnelian, cotton, silk and perfumes.
- Special gifts for King - vessels of silver, singing boys, beautiful women, fine wines and fine cloth

Important coastal town - Arikamedu (Between 2200 and 1900 years ago)

- **Ships** unloaded goods from distant lands. Massive brick structure **warehouse** found.
- **Pottery from Mediterranean, Amphorae** (tall double-handled jars that contained liquids such as wine or oil) and stamped red-glazed pottery, known as **Arretine Ware**, which was named after a city in **Italy**. This was made by pressing **wet clay into a stamped mould**. There was yet another kind of pottery which was made locally, though Roman designs were used **Roman lamps, glassware and gems** have also been found at the site.
- **Small tanks** have been found that were probably **dyeing vats**, used to **dye cloth**. There is plenty of evidence for the **making of beads from semi-precious stones and glass**.

Important city – Mathura (Settlement since 2500 years)

- **Religious Centre** for Buddhists, Jains, Hindus (especially Krishna)
- Located at the **cross roads of two major routes** of travel and trade — from the northwest to the east and from north to south
- **Farmers and herders** from adjoining areas provided food for people in the city
- Around 2000 years ago Mathura became the second capital of the **Kushanas**
- **Fortified** and have several shrines and fine sculptures, statues, **Inscriptions** on stone slabs.
- Generally, these are short **inscriptions**, recording gifts made by men (and sometimes women) to monasteries and shrines. These were made by kings and queens, officers, merchants, and crafts persons who lived in the city. **Inscriptions from Mathura** mention goldsmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, basket makers, garland makers, perfumers.

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**Terminologies- South India**

**Vellalar** (Large land owners), **Uzhavar** (ploughmen), **Kadaiyar** (landless labours), **Adimai** (slaves)

**Terminologies- North India**

**Grama bhojaka** (village headman/largest land owner), **Grihapatis** (Independent small land farmers)

Grama bhojaka often had slaves to cultivate his land. He also functioned as judge/policeman

**Dasa Karmakara** – did not own land, and had to work on others fields to earn a living

**Shrenis** – Merchant groups – Get raw material, distribute finished goods, craft training, act as banks (rich people invest and get returns. Part of the returns used to support religious institutions)

**Cloth centres** – Varanasi (North), Madurai (South) – Both men and women worked here.

**Rules of spinning and weaving taken from Kautilya/Chanakya's Arthashastra.**

- Spinning and weaving could be done in workshops under the **supervision of a special official**.
- Widows, young women who are differently abled, nuns, mothers of courtesans, retired women servants of the king, women who have retired from service in temples, may be used for **processing wool, bark, cotton, hemp and flax**.
- They should be **paid according to the quality and quantity of work**.
- Women who are not permitted to leave their homes **can send maidservants** to bring the raw material from the superintendent, and take the finished work back to him.
- Women who can visit the workshop **should go at dawn** to give their work and receive their wages. There should be enough light to examine the work.
- **In case the superintendent** looks at the woman or talks about anything other than the work, he should be punished.
- **If a woman does not complete her work**, she has to pay fine, and her thumbs can be cut off

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ35**

Arrange the following in chronology (older to newer)?

1. Discovery of silk
2. Kanishka became the ruler of Kushanas
3. Fa Xian comes to India
4. Muvendar chiefs rule south India

**Options**

A. 1-2-3-4

B. 2-1-3-4

C. 4-1-2-3

**D. 1-4-2-3**

**Answer D Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 10 TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS**

- **Discovery of silk** making (about 7000 years ago)
- **Muvendars** - The Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas (about 2300 years ago)
- **Growing demand for silk in the Roman Empire** (about 2000 years ago)
- **Kanishka, the Kushana ruler** (about 1900 years ago)
- **Fa Xian comes to India** (about 1600 years ago)
- **Xuan Zang comes to India, Appar composes devotional poems in praise of Shiva** (about 1400 years ago)

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- **Techniques of making silk were first invented in China around 7000 years ago.** While the methods remained a closely guarded secret for thousands of years, some people from China who went to distant lands on foot, horseback, and on camels, carried silk with them. The paths they followed came to be known as the **Silk Route**. Chinese rulers sent gifts of silk to rulers in Iran and west Asia. It was **very expensive**, as it had to be brought all the way from China, along dangerous roads, through mountains and deserts. People living along the route often **demand payments for allowing traders to pass through**.
- **Muvendar - three chiefs - Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas** who became powerful in south India around 2300 years ago. Each of the three chiefs had two centres of power: one inland, and one on the coast. Of these six cities, two were very important: **Puhar or Kaveripattinam, the port of the Cholas, and Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas.**
- **The most famous Kushana ruler was Kanishka, who ruled around 1900 years ago.** He organised a Buddhist council, where scholars met and discussed important matters. **Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha, the Buddhacharita,** lived in his court. Ashvaghosha and other Buddhist scholars now began writing in Sanskrit.

#### **Brief Notes from Class 6 - chapter 10 – Traders, Kings and Pilgrims**

- **Puhar**, an important port on the east coast which dealt with pearls and corals from southern and eastern seas, sandalwood from western hills, food stuffs from Sri Lanka, pottery from Myanmar, gems and gold from Himalayas, etc
- **The Muvendar chiefs did not collect regular taxes. Instead, they demanded and received gifts from the people.** They also went on military expeditions, and **collected tribute** from neighbouring areas. They kept some of the wealth and distributed the rest amongst their supporters, including members of their family, soldiers, and poets. Many poets whose compositions are found in the **Sangam collection composed poems in praise of chiefs who often rewarded them** with precious stones, gold, horses, elephants, chariots, and fine cloth.
- The most important ruler of the **Satavahanas was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni.** We know about him from an **inscription** composed on behalf of his **mother, Gautami Balashri.** He and other Satavahana rulers were known as **lords of the dakshinapatha**, literally the route leading to the south. He sent his army to the eastern, western and southern coasts.
- South India was famous for Roman gold coins, spices, **pepper (black gold)**, precious stones
- **Sailors took advantage of the monsoon winds** to cross the seas more quickly. If they wanted to reach the western coast of the subcontinent from East Africa or Arabia, they chose to sail with the south-west monsoon. And sturdy ships had to be built for these long journeys.
- Amongst the river valleys, that of the **Kaveri is the most fertile.** Chiefs and kings who controlled the river valleys and the coasts became rich and powerful.
- **Some kings tried to control large portions of the Silk route**, especially Kushanas to benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by traders travelling along the route. In return, they often protected the traders who passed through their kingdoms from attacks by robbers. **Kushanas, ruled over central Asia and north-west India around 2000 years ago. Their two major centres of power were Peshawar and Mathura. Taxila was also included in their kingdom.** During their rule, a branch of the Silk Route extended from Central Asia down to the seaports at the mouth of the river Indus, from where silk was shipped westwards to the Roman Empire. The Kushanas were amongst the earliest rulers of the subcontinent to issue gold coins

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ36

Which of the following are true?

1. Theravada Buddhism was more popular in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Southeast Asia
2. Bodhisattvas were more popular in Central Asia, China, and later Korea and Japan.
3. Xuan Zang had spent time studying in Nalanda

## Options

- A. 3 only                      B. 1,2 only                      **C. 1,2,3**                      D. none of these

**Answer C      Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 10      TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS**

- **Buddhism also spread to western and southern India**, where dozens of caves were hollowed out of hills for monks to live in. Some of these caves were made on the orders of kings and queens, others by merchants and farmers. These were often located near passes through the Western Ghats. Roads connecting prosperous ports on the coast with cities in the Deccan ran through these passes. Traders probably halted in these cave monasteries during their travels.
- A new form of Buddhism, known as **Mahayana Buddhism**, now developed. This had two distinct features. Earlier, the Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs. For instance, his attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the *peepal* tree. Now, statues of the Buddha were made. Many of these were made in Mathura, while others were made in Taxila. The second change was a belief in **Bodhisattvas**. These were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment. Once they attained enlightenment, they could live in complete isolation and meditate in peace. However, instead of doing that, they remained in the world to teach and help other people.
- **Fa Xian**, came to the subcontinent about 1600 years ago, **Xuan Zang** came around 1400 years ago) and **I-Qing**, came about 50 years after Xuan Zang.
- **Fa Xian began his journey back home from Bengal**. He boarded a ship belonging to some merchants. They had barely travelled for two days when they were caught in a storm. The merchants began throwing their merchandise overboard so as to lighten the load and save the ship from sinking. Fa Xian threw away his meagre personal belongings, but clung to his books and the statues of the Buddha that he had collected. Finally, the storm subsided after 13 days. It took him more than 90 days to reach Java, where he halted for five months, before boarding another merchant ship that took him to China.
- **Xuan Zang, who took the land route back to China** (through the north-west, and Central Asia) carried back with him statues of the Buddha made of gold, silver and sandalwood, and over 600 manuscripts loaded on the backs of 20 horses. Over 50 manuscripts were lost when the boat on which he was crossing the Indus capsized. He spent the rest of his life translating the remaining manuscripts from Sanskrit into Chinese.
- **Xuan Zang, and other pilgrims spent time studying in Nalanda, (Bihar) the most famous Buddhist monastery of the period**. The teachers are men of the highest ability and talent. They follow the teachings of the Buddha in all sincerity. The rules of the monastery are strict, and everyone has to follow them. Discussions are held throughout the day, and the old and the young mutually help one another. Learned men from different cities come here to settle their doubts. The gatekeeper asks new entrants difficult questions. They are allowed to enter only after answering them. Seven or eight out of every ten are not able to answer

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ37

Which of the following are true?

1. The idea of *Bhakti* is present in the Bhagavad Gita
2. Anybody, whether rich or poor, belonging to the so-called 'high' or 'low' castes, man or woman, could follow the path of Bhakti.

Options

A. Both 1 and 2

B. 1 only

C. 2 only

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer A Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 10

- **Bhakti comes from the Sanskrit term *bhaj*** meaning 'to divide or share.' This suggests an intimate, two-way relationship between the deity and the devotee.
- Bhakti is directed towards **Bhagavat**, which is often translated as god, but also means one who possesses and shares ***bhaga***, literally good fortune or bliss. The devotee, known as the *bhakta* or the *bhagavata*, shares his or her chosen deity's *bhaga*.
- Those who followed the system of Bhakti **emphasised devotion and individual worship** of a god or goddess, rather than the performance of elaborate sacrifices
- According to this system of belief, **if a devotee worships the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire**. So, the deity could be thought of as a human being, lion, tree or any other form. Once this idea gained acceptance artists made beautiful images of these deities.
- **Important sculpture - Vishnu as Varaha at Eran, Madhya Pradesh** - Vishnu took the shape of a boar in order to rescue the mother earth, which had sunk into water.
- **Appar**, a Tamil devotee of Shiva was a vellala
- **The word 'Hindu', like the term 'India' is derived from the river Indus**. It was used by Arabs and Iranians to refer to people who lived to the east of the river, and to their cultural practices, including religious beliefs.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ38

Which of the following are true?

1. Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni was one of the rulers for whom prashastis were written
2. Chandragupta, was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the grand title of maharaj-adhiraja,

Options

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer C Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 11 - New empires & kingdoms

- **Harishena poet and a minister at the court of Samudragupta**, composed a Kavya, as a prashasti( in praise of) for Samudragupta which was inscribed on Allahabad pillar. It described him as equal to gods, great warrior etc. He was called the "King who played the Veena", as seen in his coin inscriptions
- **Prashastis were earlier written for rulers like Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni**, but they became far more important from the time of the Guptas. The *prashasti* was composed in very long sentences. Later **Ravikirti, court poet of Pulikeshan 2** wrote prashastis about him as well.

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- Most prashastis also mention the ancestors of the ruler. Samudragupta's mother, Kumara devi, belonged to the Lichchhavi gana, while his father, **Chandragupta, was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the grand title of maharaj-adhiraja**, a title that **Samudragupta** also used. His great grandfather and grandfather are mentioned simply as maharajas. He was also mentioned in his son Chandragupta 2's inscriptions. **Chandragupta 2** led an expedition to western India, where he overcame the last of the Shakas. His court was full of learned people, including **Kalidasa** the poet, and **Aryabhata** the astronomer
- **Harishena describes 4 different kinds of rulers, and Samudragupta's policies towards them.**
  1. **The rulers of Aryavarta, the area around Kannauj, Pataliputra, Prayaga, Nalanda, Mathura etc.** Here there were **nine rulers** who were uprooted, and their kingdoms were made a part of Samudragupta's empire.
  2. **The rulers of Dakshinapatha.** Here there were **twelve rulers**, some of them spread across South east coast of India. They surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and he then allowed them to rule again.
  3. **The inner circle of neighbouring states, including Assam, coastal Bengal, Nepal, and a number of gana sanghas in the northwest, Thaneswar etc.** They brought tribute, followed his orders, and attended his court.
  4. **The rulers of the outlying areas, around West Pakistan, Afghanistan, perhaps the descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas, and the ruler of Sri Lanka, who submitted to hand offered daughters in marriage**

**Note – See MAP in NCERT Class 6<sup>th</sup> chapter 11(New empires & kingdoms) for more clarity**

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ39**

**Which of the following are true?**

1. Harsha was the first ruler to write his own biography, titled Harshacharita
2. Xuan Zang, spent a lot of time at Harsha's court and left a detailed account of his visit
3. Harsha had the greatest empire of his times extending from Kashmir to Mysore
4. The kingdom of Pallavas extended from Kanchipuram to Kaveri delta
5. Chalukyas was centered around the Raichur Doab, between Krishna and Tungabhadra

**Options**

A. 1,2,3,4,5

B. 3,4 only

C. 2,3,5 only

**D. 2,4,5 only**

**Answer D**

**Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 11 - New empires & kingdoms**

**Harsha's court poet Banabhatta, wrote his biography, the Harshacharita, in Sanskrit**

**Harsha** was not the eldest son of his father, but became king of Thanesar after both his father and elder brother died. His brother-in-law was the ruler of Kanauj and he was killed by the ruler of Bengal. Harsha took over the kingdom of Kanauj, and then led an army against the ruler of Bengal. Although he was **successful in the east, and conquered both Magadha and Bengal, he was not as successful elsewhere.** He **tried to cross the Narmada** to march into the Deccan, but was **stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II.**

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**The kingdom of the Pallavas** spread from the region around their capital, Kanchipuram, to the Kaveri delta, while that of the **Chalukyas was centred around** the Raichur Doab, between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. **Aihole, the capital of the Chalukyas**, was an important trading centre, and later a religious centre with lot of temples. The **Pallavas and Chalukyas frequently raided one another's lands**, especially attacking the capital cities, which were prosperous towns. The best-known Chalukya ruler was **Pulakeshin II** who got his kingdom from his uncle. He led expeditions along both the west and the east coasts. "**Harsha was no longer Harsha**", mentioned by Pulakeshin's poet in his prashasti. Pulakeshin also attacked the Pallava king, who took shelter behind the walls of Kanchipuram. But the Chalukya victory was short-lived. Ultimately, both the **Pallavas and the Chalukyas gave way to new rulers belonging to the Rashtrakutas & Cholas.**

#### #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ40

Which of the following are true regarding the times of Gupta and beyond?

1. Some Important administrative posts were hereditary.
2. One person could hold more than one office
3. Military leaders who provided the king with troops were given fixed regular salary
4. Kalidasa used Sanskrit as the medium of language for all his characters in the plays
5. Untouchability prevailed during the time of the Guptas

#### Options

A. 3,4,5 only

B. 1,2,3 only

C. 1,3,4,5 only

**D. 1,2,5 only**

**Answer D**      **Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 11 - New empires & kingdoms**

- **Some important administrative posts were now hereditary.** This means that sons succeeded fathers to these posts. For example, the poet **Harishena was a maha-danda-nayaka, or chief judicial officer**, like his father.
- **Sometimes, one person held many offices.** For instance, **besides being a maha-danda-nayaka, Harishena was a kumar-amatya, meaning an important minister, and a sandhi-vigrahika, meaning a minister of war and peace.**
- Like earlier rulers, some of these kings maintained a well-organised army, with elephants, chariots, cavalry and foot soldiers. Besides, there were **military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever he needed them. They were not paid regular salaries.** Instead, some of them received grants of land. They collected revenue from the land and used this to maintain soldiers and horses, and provide equipment for warfare. **These men were known as samantas.** Whenever the ruler was weak, *samantas* tried to become independent.
- Besides, **important men probably had a say in local administration.** These included the **nagarashreshthi or chief banker or merchant of the city, the sarthavaha or leader of the merchant caravans, the prathama-kulika or the chief craftsman, and the head of the kayasthas or scribes.**
- **Kalidasa** is known for his plays depicting life in the king's court. **The king and most brahmins are shown as speaking Sanskrit, while women and other men use Prakrit.** His most famous play, **Abhijnana Shakuntalam**, is the story of the love between a king named Dushyanta and a young woman named Shakuntala.
- **Fa Xian described conditions of untouchables**, who had to strike wood on ground while passing through an area, to let others know, not to touch him.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ41

Which of the following are true?

1. Both the Puranas and the Mahabharata are supposed to have been compiled by Vyasa.
2. The Puranas were written in simple Sanskrit verse, and were meant to be heard by everybody, including women and shudras, who were not allowed to study the Vedas

Options

- A. 1 only      **B. Both 1 and 2**      C. 2 only      D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer B      Class 6<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 12 – Buildings, paintings and books

Valmiki is recognized as the author of the Sanskrit Ramayana.

**Short notes on images and boxes given in this chapter. See the images also from the NCERT**

- **The iron pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi**, is made of iron, 7.2. m high, and weighs over 3 tonnes. It was made about 1500 years ago. We know the date because there is an **inscription** on the pillar mentioning a ruler named **Chandra**, who probably belonged to the Gupta dynasty
- **Sculpture from Amaravati** showing struggle between group of people and elephants
- **Amaravati was popular for a large stupa** with stone carvings, made around 2000 years ago
- **Usually temples and stupas being expensive to built, the king gave money from royal treasury.** People who visit temples, gifts lot of artifacts which would be used for its decoration
- **Stupa at Barhut had a sculpture** showing the tale of the Monkey king and special mango trees
- **Early temple at Bhitargaon, Uttar Pradesh** built 1500 years ago, made of baked brick and stone. It had a **shikhara**, which was built on top of the **garbhagriha**, to mark this out as a sacred place. Temples also had a space known as the **mandapa**. It was a hall where people could assemble.
- **Monolithic temples at Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu.** Each of these was carved out of a huge, single piece of stone (that is why they are known as **monoliths**). While brick structures are built up by adding layers of bricks from the bottom upwards, in this case the stone cutters had to work from top downwards. Finest stone temples found in Mahabalipuram, Aihole etc
- **The Durga temple at Aihole, Karnataka** built 1400 years ago. The most important part of the temple was the room known as the **garbhagriha**, where image of the chief deity was placed. It was here that priests performed religious rituals, and devotees offered worship to the deity.
- **A Jaina monastery from Orissa.** This **two storey** building was carved out of the rock surface. Jaina monks lived and meditated in these rooms.
- **Ajanta cave paintings, Maharashtra** – paints made of plants and minerals. Stories from the Jatakas, Buddhist monks were often shown on the railings of **stupas** and in paintings here.
- **Kalidasa's best-known poem the Meghaduta**, in which a monsoon cloud is imagined to be messenger between lovers who are separated from one another.
- **Aryabhata, a mathematician and astronomer, wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.** He stated that **day and night were caused by the rotation** of the earth on its axis, even though it seems as if the sun is rising and setting everyday. He developed a scientific explanation for **eclipses** as well. He also found a way of **calculating the circumference of a circle**, which is nearly as accurate as the formula we use today.
- While numerals had been used earlier, **mathematicians in India now invented a special symbol for zero.** This system of counting was adapted by the Arabs and then spread to Europe.

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- **The Great Stupa at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh.** While the brick mound probably dates to the time of Ashoka, the railings and gateways were added during the time of later rulers. **The word *stupa* means a mound.** While there are **several kinds of *stupas*, round and tall, big and small,** these have certain common features. Generally, there is a small box placed at the centre or heart of the *stupa*. **This may contain bodily remains (such as teeth, bone or ashes) of the Buddha or his followers, or things they used, as well as precious stones, and coins.** This box, known as a **relic casket**, was covered with earth. Later, a layer of mud brick or baked brick was added on top. And then, the dome like structure was sometimes covered with **carved stone slabs**. Often, a path, known as the ***pradakshina patha***, was laid around the *stupa*. This was surrounded with railings. Entrance to the path was through **gateways**. Devotees walked around the *stupa*, in a **clockwise direction**, as a mark of devotion. Both railings and gateways were often decorated with **sculpture**.
- **Paper was invented in China about 1900 years ago**, by a man named Cai Lun
- **A famous Tamil epic, the Silappadikaram, was composed by a poet named Ilango**, around 1800 years ago. It is the story of a merchant named Kovalan, who lived in Puhar and fell in love with a courtesan named Madhavi, neglecting his wife Kannagi. Later, he and Kannagi left Puhar and went to Madurai, where he was wrongly accused of theft by the court jeweller of the Pandya king. The king sentenced Kovalan to death. Kannagi, who still loved him, was full of grief and anger at this injustice, and destroyed the entire city of Madurai.

### MCQs based on Class 7<sup>th</sup> NCERT – Medieval History

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ42

Which of the following are true?

1. Minhaj-i-Siraj, a chronicler who wrote in Persian, was a contemporary of Babur
2. Arab geographer Al-Idrisi was a contemporary of Mohammed Ghori

Options

- A. 1 only                      **B. 2 only**                      C. Both 1 and 2                      D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer B**                      Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 1 – Tracing changes through a 1000 years

When the term Hindustan was used in the **thirteenth century by Minhaj-i-Siraj, a chronicler who wrote in Persian**, he meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. He used the term in a political sense for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultan. The areas included in this term shifted with the extent of the Sultanate but the term never included south India. By contrast, in the early **sixteenth century Babur** used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent. As we will see later in the chapter, this was somewhat similar to the way **the fourteenth-century poet Amir Khusrau used the word "Hind"**.

One of the earliest map of India was made by **Arab geographer Al-Idrisi in 1154 AD**

**Mohammed Ghori time line is 1149 –1206 AD**

**Modeled on 2019 prelims question on contemporary personalities in medieval India**

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ43

Which of the following are true?

1. The Nastaliq style is cursive and easy to read, while the Shikaste is denser and difficult.
2. Printing press came to India in the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD

Options

- A. 1 only**                      B. 2 only                      C. Both 1 and 2                      D. Neither 1 nor 2

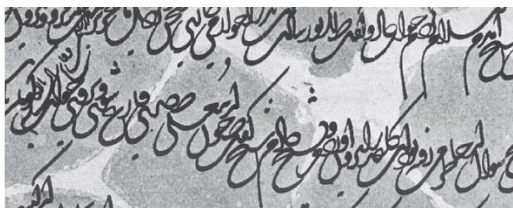
**Answer A**                      Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 1 – Tracing changes through a 1000 years

**In the 13th century**, if a scholar had to copy a book, he washed the manuscript he did not want, dried the paper & used it. **Paper was expensive & there was no printing press**. Scribes used to copy the works and thus, the slight changes happened over different versions. **The 14<sup>th</sup> century chronicler Ziyauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in 1356** and another version two years later. The two differ from each other but historians did not know about first version until the 1960s.

Nastaliq



Shikaste



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**Factsheet – Chapter 1**

- **Persian wheel** was used for irrigation
- **Jatis** framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members. These regulations were enforced by an assembly of elders, described in some areas as the **jati panchayat**. But **jatis** were also required to follow the rules of their villages. Several villages were governed by a chieftain. Together they were only one small unit of a state.
- “**Masalik al-Absar fi Mamalik al-Amsar**” of Shihabuddin Umari, refers Mohammed Tughlaq
- A Sanskrit **prashasti** praising the **Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-1287)** explained that he was the ruler of a vast empire that stretched from Bengal (Gauda) in the east to Ghazni (Gajjana) in Afghanistan in the west and included all of south India (Dravida). People of different regions – Gauda, Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat – apparently fled before his armies.
- In 1318 the poet **Amir Khusrau** noted that there was a different language in every region of this land. **Sanskrit** did not belong to any region. It was an old language and “common people do not know it, only the Brahmanas do”.

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ44**

Which of the following are true?

1. The functionaries for collecting revenue and to serve army, were generally recruited from influential families (or relatives of King), and the positions were often hereditary.
2. Land grants given to Brahmanas by the King were recorded in copper plates
3. Wells, canals, tanks etc were used for irrigation during the Chola times
4. Chahamanas ruled over the region around northern Karnataka
5. Nagabhatta was a Pratihara king, as mentioned in a prashasti written in Sanskrit

**Options**

A. 1 only

B. 2,3,4 only

**C. 1,2,3,5 only**

D. 1,4,5 only

**Answer C Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 – New Kings and Kingdoms**

- Kings often rewarded **Brahmanas by grants of land**. These were recorded on copper plates, which were given to those who received the land. The ring holding the plates together is secured with the royal seal, to indicate that this is an authentic document.
- **Chola** - This is what the land contains: fruit-bearing trees, water, land, gardens and orchards, trees, **wells**, open spaces, pastureland, a village, anthills, platforms, **canals**, ditches, rivers, silt-laden land, **tanks**, granaries, fish ponds, bee hives, and deep lakes.
- **Chahamanas, later known as the Chauhans**, ruled over the **region around Delhi and Ajmer**. They attempted to expand their control to the west and the east, where they were opposed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavalas of western Uttar Pradesh. The best-known Chahamana ruler was **Prithviraja III (1168-1192)**, who defeated an Afghan ruler name Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192.
- **Nagabhatta was a Pratihara king, as mentioned in a prashasti written in Sanskrit (found in Gwalior, MP). He defeated kings of Andhra, Saindhava (Sind), Vidarbha (Maharashtra), Kalinga (Orissa) Chakrayudha (the ruler of Kanauj), Vanga (Bengal), Anarta (Gujarat), Malava (MP), Kirata (forest peoples), Turushka (Turks), Vatsa, Matsya (north India)**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ45

Which of the following are true about Chola empire in the 9<sup>th</sup> century?

1. While most images were of deities, sometimes images were made of devotees as well.
2. Vijayalaya built the town of Thanjavur while Rajaraja built the temple at Thanjavur
3. As per Uttaramerur inscription, Only a person between 35 and 70 years of age could become a member of a Sabha

Options

A. 1,2,3

B. 1,2 only

C. 1 only

D. 2 only

Answer A Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 – New Kings and Kingdoms

- **Cholas rise to power** - A minor chiefly family known as the **Muttaraiyar** held power in the Kaveri delta. They were subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. **Vijayalaya**, who belonged to the ancient chiefly family of the **Cholas from Uraiyur**, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the **ninth century**. He **built the town of Thanjavur** and a **temple for goddess Nishumbhasudini** there. The successors of Vijayalaya conquered neighbouring regions and the kingdom grew in size and power. **The Pandyan and the Pallava territories to the south and north were made part of this kingdom.**
- **Rajaraja I**, considered the most powerful Chola ruler, became king in **985** and expanded control over most of these areas. He also reorganised the administration of the empire. **Rajaraja's son Rajendra I continued his policies** and even raided the Ganga valley, Sri Lanka and countries of Southeast Asia, developing a navy for these expeditions.
- **Chola bronze images** are considered amongst the finest in the world. **While most images were of deities, sometimes images were made of devotees as well.**
- **Chola temples** often became the **nuclei of settlements** which grew around them. These were centres of craft production. Temples were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others. The produce of this land went into maintaining all the specialists who worked at the temple and very often lived near it – priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc. In other words, temples were not only places of worship; they were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well. **The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra**, are architectural and sculptural marvels.
- **The Uttaramerur inscription(Chingleput district, Tamil Nadu)** provide details of the way in which the sabha was organised. The **sabha had separate committees** to look after irrigation works, gardens, temples, etc. Names of those eligible to be members of these committees were written on small tickets of **palm leaf**; these tickets were put into an **earthenware pot**, from which a **young boy** was asked to take out the tickets, one by one for each committee. **All those who wish to become members of the sabha should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected.** They should have their **own homes**; Should be **well-versed in administrative matters and honest**. They should be between **35 and 70 years of age**. They should have **knowledge of the Vedas**. If anyone has been a **member of any committee in the last three years, he cannot become a member of another committee**. Anyone who has not **submitted his accounts**, and those of his relatives, cannot contest the elections.

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**Fact sheet – Chapter 2**

- **As samantas** gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be **maha-samanta, maha-mandaleshvara** (the great lord of a “circle” or region)
- **Titles adopted by kings - maharaja-adhiraja** (great king, overlord of kings), **tribhuvana chakravartin** (lord of the three worlds). But kings often shared power with their samantas as well as with associations of peasants, traders and Brahmanas.
- In the **mid-eighth century**, **Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord** and performed a **ritual called hiranya-garbha** (literally, the golden womb). When this ritual was performed with the help of Brahmanas, it was thought to lead to the “rebirth” of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth.
- **Wall relief from Cave 15, Ellora, shows Vishnu as Narasimha**, the man-lion. It is a work of the Rashtrakuta period.
- **Periappuranam, a 12th century Tamil work**, tells about lives of ordinary men and women.
- **Prashastis** composed by Brahmins (who even helped in administration) may contain details that need not be literally true. It just depicts, how the king wanted himself to be known.
- **Kadamba Mayurasharma** and the **Gurjara-Pratihara Harichandra** were **Brahmanas** who gave up their traditional professions and took to arms, successfully establishing kingdoms in **Karnataka** and **Rajasthan** respectively
- **The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes.** The most frequently mentioned tax is **vetti, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour**, and **kadamai, or land revenue**. There were also taxes on thatching the house, the use of a ladder to climb palm trees, a cess on succession to family property, etc.

**Terminologies**

**Pulaiyas** - a name used for a social group considered “outcastes” by Brahmanas and Vellalas

**Marudu trees** - Arjuna trees. Other popular tree - Kanji

**Ur** - Small village unit - Settlement of peasants

**Nadu** - Group of villages forming larger units which performed several administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes.

**Sluice gate** is traditionally a wood or metal barrier which is commonly used to control water levels and flow rates in rivers and canals. It was common during Cholas (9th century AD)

**Brahmanas often received land grants or brahmadeya.** As a result, a large number of Brahmana settlements emerged in the Kaveri valley as in other parts of south India. Each brahmadeya was looked after by an assembly or sabha of prominent Brahmana landholders. These assemblies worked very efficiently. Their decisions were recorded in detail in inscriptions, often on the stone walls of temples.

- **vellanvagai** - land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
- **brahmadeya** - land gifted to Brahmanas
- **shalabhoga** - land for the maintenance of a school
- **devadana, tirunamattukkani** - land gifted to temples
- **pallichchandam** - land donated to Jaina institutions

**The following titles** (and important offices) were given to some rich landowners by Chola kings  
**Muvendavelan** (a velan or peasant serving three kings) ; **Araiya** (chief)

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ46

Which of the following are true?

1. Delhi became an important city only in the twelfth century.
2. “Dehliwal” refers to the first basic administrative unit under the Tomars
3. Delhi-i-kuhna was the first city to be built in Delhi by the sultans
4. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq built Tughlaqabad; while Mohammed Bin Tughlaq built Siri
5. Raziya Sultana became Queen with the support of Minnaj-i-Sirraj
6. Didda was a Queen who ruled from Kashmir

Options

A. 2,4,5,6 only

B. 1,2,3 only

C. 5 only

**D. 1,3,6 only**

Answer D      Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 – The Delhi Sultans

- **Delhi** first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs, who were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans (also referred to as Chahamanas) of Ajmer. It was under the **Tomaras and Chauhans** that Delhi became an important commercial centre. Many rich Jaina merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples. **Coins minted here, called dehliwal**, had a wide circulation.
- **Quwwat al-Islam mosque and minaret, built during the last decade of the 12th century**, was the congregational mosque of the **first city built by the Delhi Sultans, described in the chronicles as Dehli-i- Kuhna (the old city)**. The **mosque was enlarged by Iltutmish and Alauddin Khalji**. The **minar was built** by two Sultans: **Qutbuddin Aybak and Iltutmish**.
- **Mohammed bin Tughlaq**, son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (who had built Tughlaqabad), constructed his **new city of Jahanpanah** between 1326 and 1327 by encircling the earlier cities of Siri and Lal Kot with 13 gates. **Begumpuri mosque**, built in the reign of Muhammad Tughluq, was the main mosque of Jahanpanah, the “Sanctuary of the World”,
- **Alauddin Khalji** extended his dominion to Southern India(1310-11) and established the second city of Delhi, **Siri** (1297-1307) to defend against Mongol invasions
- **Minhaj-i Siraj**, recognised that she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But he **was not comfortable at having a queen as ruler**. Nor were the nobles happy at her attempts to rule independently. She was **removed from the throne in 1240**. Minhaj-i Siraj thought that the queen’s rule went against the ideal social order created by God, in which women were supposed to be subordinate to men.
- On her inscriptions and coins Raziyya mentioned that she was the daughter of Sultan Iltutmish. This was in contrast to the **queen Rudramadevi (1262- 1289), of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal**, part of modern Andhra Pradesh. Rudramadevi changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended she was a man. Another **queen, Didda, ruled in Kashmir** (980-1003). Her title is interesting: it comes from “didi” or “elder sister”, an obviously affectionate term given to a loved ruler by her subjects.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ47

Which of the following are true regarding consolidation and expansion under the Delhi Sultans?

1. First major consolidation began under Balban
2. The habitats of Hunter gatherers and pastoralists were protected
3. Lands were given to peasants, and agriculture was encouraged
4. Military expeditions into southern India started during the reign of Alauddin Khalji
5. The Sultanate collected taxes from the peasantry and dispensed justice in its realm.
6. Under Alauddin Khalji the rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled

## Options

A. 2,4 and 6 only

B. 1,4,5 only

C. 1,3,4,5,6 only

D. 1,2,3,4,5

Answer C      Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 – The Delhi Sultans

- Consolidation occurred during the reign of Ghiyasuddin **Balban** and further expansion under Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq.
- The first set of campaigns along the “internal frontier” of the Sultanate aimed at consolidating the hinterlands of the garrison towns. During these campaigns forests were cleared in the Ganga-Yamuna doab and **hunter gatherers and pastoralists expelled from their habitat**. These lands were given to **peasants and agriculture was encouraged**. New fortresses, garrison towns and towns were established to protect trade routes and to promote regional trade.
- The second expansion occurred along the “external frontier” of the Sultanate. Military expeditions into **southern India started during the reign of Alauddin Khalji** and culminated with Muhammad Tughluq. In their campaigns, Sultanate armies captured elephants, horses and slaves and carried away precious metals. By the end of Muhammad Tughluq’s reign, 150 years after somewhat humble beginnings, the armies of the Delhi Sultanate had marched across a large part of the subcontinent. They had defeated rival armies and seized cities. **The Sultanate collected taxes from the peasantry and dispensed justice in its realm.**
- Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control. The rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled and they were **also forced to pay taxes**. The Sultan’s administrators measured the land and kept careful accounts. Some of the old chieftains and landlords served the Sultanate as revenue collectors and assessors. There were **three types of taxes**: (1) on cultivation called **kharaj** and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant’s produce, (2) on **cattle** and (3) on **houses**.
- **Large parts of the subcontinent remained outside the control of the Delhi Sultans**. It was difficult to control distant provinces like Bengal from Delhi and soon after annexing southern India, the entire region became independent. Even in the Gangetic plain there were forested areas that Sultanate forces could not penetrate. **Local chieftains established their rule in these regions**. Sometimes rulers like Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq could force their control in these areas but only for a short duration.

## Fact sheet – Chapter 3 – The Delhi Sultans

- **Moth ki Masjid**, built in the reign of Sikandar Lodi by his minister.
- **Mosque of Jamali Kamali**, built in the late 1520s.
- **Persian** was the language of administration of the Sultans

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- **Muhammad Tughluq** was the 1st Delhi Sultan who planned a campaign to capture Mongol territory.
- **Sher Shah Sur (1540-1545)** introduced an administration that borrowed elements from **Alauddin Khalji** and made them more efficient. Sher Shah's administration became the model later followed by the great emperor **Akbar (1556-1605)**

### Terminologies

- **Hinterland** - The lands adjacent to a city or port that supply it with goods and services. The Sultans seldom controlled the hinterland of the cities and were therefore dependent upon trade, tribute or plunder for supplies.
- **Garrison town** - A fortified settlement, with soldiers. Controlling garrison towns in distant Bengal and Sind from Delhi was extremely difficult. Rebellion, war, even bad weather could snap fragile communication routes. Delhi's authority was also challenged by Mongol invasions from Afghanistan and by governors who rebelled at any sign of the Sultan's weakness. The Sultanate barely survived these challenges.
- **Imam** (Muslim religious leader for prayer rituals)
- **Khutba** – Sermon during Friday prayers of Muslims
- **Qibla** – Muslims face Mecca during prayers. (In India, its to the west)
- **Iqta, Iqtadar, Muqti** - Like the earlier Sultans, the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. **These lands were called iqta and their holder was called iqtadar or muqti.** The duty of the *muqtis* was **to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order** in their *iqtas*. In exchange for their military services, the *muqtis* collected the **revenues of their assignments as salary**. They also **paid their soldiers** from these revenues. Control over *muqtis* was most effective if their office was **not inheritable and if they were assigned iqtas for a short period** of time before being shifted. These **harsh conditions** of service were rigorously imposed during the reigns of **Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq**. **Accountants were appointed** by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the *muqtis*. Care was taken that the *muqti* **collected only the taxes prescribed by the state** and that he kept the **required number of soldiers**.
- **Tarikh** (singular) **Tawarikh** (plural) – histories written in Persian.
- **The authors of tawarikh** were learned men: secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers, who both recounted events and advised rulers on governance, emphasising the importance of just rule. They lived in cities (mainly Delhi) and hardly ever in villages. They often wrote their histories for Sultans in the hope of rich rewards. These authors advised rulers on the need to preserve an “ideal” social order based on birthright and gender distinctions. Their ideas were not shared by everybody.

### #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ48

Which of the following are true?

1. Gengiz Khan adopted the method followed by Timur to invade India in the past
2. Mughal rulers were extremely proud to be part of the Timur lineage
3. Babur had captured Kabul, even before capturing Delhi and Agra

### Options

- A. 3 only      B. 1,2,3      C. 1,2 only      **D. 2,3 only**

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**Answer D** Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 – The Mughal empire

The Mughals were descendants of **two great lineages of rulers**.

- From their **mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan (died 1227)**, the Mongol ruler who ruled over parts of China and Central Asia.
- From their **father's side they were the successors of Timur (died 1404)**, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey.
- However, the **Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or Mongol**. This was because Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the **massacre of innumerable people**. It was also linked with the Uzbeks, their Mongol competitors. On the other hand, the Mughals were **proud of their Timurid ancestry, not least of all because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398**.

**Babur, the first Mughal emperor (1526- 1530)**, succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old. He was forced to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of another Mongol group, the Uzbeks. **After years of wandering he seized Kabul in 1504**. In 1526 he defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at Panipat and captured Delhi and Agra.

**Some names mentioned in NCERT - Miran Shah (Babur's great- great grandfather) and then Abu Said (Babur's grandfather), Sultan Muhammad Mirza (Babur's great-grandfather) and Umar Shaikh (Babur's father).**

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ49**

Which of the following are **NOT true** about Mughals?

1. Mughals follow the coparcenary inheritance for succession
2. Jahangir's mother was from Rajput clan, while Shah Jahan's mother was not
3. Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar were the only Rajputs who never refused Mughal suzerainty

**Options**

- A. 1,2 only      **B. 2,3 only**      C. 3 only      D. 1,2,3

**Answer B** Statement 1 is true. Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 – The Mughal empire

- **The Mughals did not believe in the rule of primogeniture**, where the eldest son inherited his father's estate. Instead they followed the Mughal and Timurid custom of **coparcenary inheritance**, or a division of the inheritance amongst all the sons.
- Mughals became powerful many other rulers also joined them voluntarily. The Rajputs are a good example of this. **Many of them married their daughters into Mughal families and received high positions. But many resisted as well**
- **Mother of Jahangir** was a Kachhwaha princess, daughter of the Rajput ruler of Amber (Jaipur).
- **Mother of Shah Jahan** was a Rathor princess, daughter of Rajput ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur).
- **The Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time**. Once defeated, however, they were honourably treated by the Mughals, given their **lands (watan)** back as **assignments (watan jagir)**. The **careful balance between defeating but not humiliating** their opponents enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains. But it was difficult to keep this balance all the time.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ50

Which of the following are true about Mansabdari and Revenue system under the Mughals?

1. Mughals recruited Iranians, Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas etc
2. Mansabdars did not actually reside in or administer their *jagirs*.
3. During Aurangzeb's reign, the revenue collected was often less than the granted sum to mansabdars
4. The main source of income available to Mughal rulers were tribute from plunders
5. The Mughals used one term – zamindars – to describe all intermediaries, whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains.

## Options

A. 2,5 only

B. 1,4 only

C. 1,2,3,5 only

D. 1,2,3,4 only

Answer C Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 – The Mughal empire Important topic. Below notes for mains

- From a small nucleus of Turkish nobles (Turanis) they expanded to include Iranians, Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas and other groups. **Those who joined Mughal service were enrolled as *mansabdars*.**
- The term *mansabdar* refers to an individual who holds a ***mansab***, meaning a position or rank. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (1) rank, (2) salary and (3) military responsibilities. Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called *zat*. The higher the *zat*, the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary. **Nobles with a *zat* of 5,000 were ranked higher than those of 1,000.** In Akbar's reign there were **29 mansabdars** with a rank of 5,000 *zat*; by Aurangzeb's reign the number of mansabdars had **increased to 79; which meant more expenditure for the state**
- The *mansabdar's* military responsibilities required him to **maintain a specified number of *sawar* or cavalrymen.** The *mansabdar* brought his cavalrymen for review, got them registered, their **horses branded and then received money** to pay them as salary.
- ***Mansabdars* received their salaries as revenue assignments called *jagirs*** which were somewhat like *iqtas*. But unlike *muqtis*, most ***mansabdars* did not actually reside in or administer their *jagirs*.** They only had rights to the revenue of their assignments which was collected for them by their servants while the ***mansabdars* themselves served in some other part of the country.**
- **In Akbar's reign these *jagirs* were carefully assessed so that their revenues were roughly equal to the salary of the *mansabdar*.** By Aurangzeb's reign this was no longer the case and the actual revenue collected was often less than the granted sum. There was also a **huge increase in the number of *mansabdars***, which meant a **long wait before they received a *jagir*.** These and other factors created a shortage in the number of *jagirs*. As a result, many ***jagirdars* tried to extract as much revenue as possible** while they had a *jagir*. **Aurangzeb was unable to control these developments** in the last years of his reign and the peasantry therefore suffered tremendously.
- The **main source of income available to Mughal rulers was tax on the produce of the peasantry.** In most places, peasants paid taxes through the rural elites, that is, the headman or the local chieftain. All of them were referred to as Zamindars

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ51

Which of the following are true about Todar Mal's Zabt system?

1. Each province was divided into revenue circles with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops.
2. This was most efficiently implemented in Gujarat and Bengal.
3. Peasant revolts challenged the stability of the Mughal Empire from the end of the seventeenth century

Options

- A. 3 only                      B. 1,2,3 only                      C. 1,2 only                      **D. 1,3 only**

**Answer D** Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 – The Mughal empire

Akbar's revenue minister, **Todar Mal**, carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a **10-year period, 1570- 1580**. On the basis of this data, tax was fixed on each crop in cash. Each province was divided into revenue circles with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops. This **revenue system was known as zabt**. It was prevalent in those areas where Mughal administrators could survey the land and keep very careful accounts. **This was not possible in provinces such as Gujarat and Bengal.** In some areas the Zamindars exercised a great deal of power. The **exploitation by Mughal administrators** could drive them to rebellion. Sometimes Zamindars and peasants of the same caste allied in **rebellions against Mughal authority**. These peasant revolts **challenged the stability of the Mughal Empire from the end of the seventeenth century**.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ52

Which of the following are true about Akbar's religious policies?

1. Akbar realized that scholars who emphasised ritual and dogma were often bigots.
2. Tansen helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around the idea of *sulh-i kul*.

Options

- A. 1 only**                      B. 2 only                      C. Both 1 and 2                      D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer A** Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 – The Mughal empire

While Akbar was at **Fatehpur Sikri during the 1570s** he started discussions on religion with the *ulama*, Brahmanas, Jesuit priests who were Roman Catholics, and Zoroastrians. These discussions took place in the **ibadat khana**. He was interested in the religion and social customs of different people. Akbar's interaction with people of different faiths made him realise that **religious scholars who emphasised ritual and dogma were often bigots**. Their teachings created divisions and disharmony amongst his subjects. This eventually led Akbar to the **idea of sulh-i kul or "universal peace"**. This idea of tolerance did not discriminate between people of different religions in his realm. Instead it focused on a **system of ethics – honesty, justice, peace – that was universally applicable**. **Abul Fazl helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around this idea of sulh-i kul.** This principle of governance was followed by Jahangir and Shah Jahan as well. Sunnis and Shias met in one mosque and Christians and Jews in one church to pray.

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**Fact sheet and Terminologies - Chapter 4 – The Mughal empire**

- **Huge economic inequality during Mughal rule.** Documents from the twentieth year of Shah Jahan's reign inform us that the highest-ranking *mansabdars* were only 445 in number out of a total of 8,000. This small number – a mere 5.6 per cent of the total number of *mansabdars* – received 61.5 per cent of the total estimated revenue of the empire as salaries for themselves and their troopers.
- **The Mughal emperors and their *mansabdars* spent a great deal of their income on salaries and goods.** This expenditure benefited the artisans and peasantry who supplied them with goods and produce. But the **scale of revenue collection left very little for investment in the hands of the primary producers – the peasant and the artisan.** The poorest amongst them lived from hand to mouth and they could hardly consider investing in additional resources – tools and supplies – to increase productivity. The wealthier peasantry and artisanal groups, the merchants and bankers profited in this economic world.
- **Mehrunnisa married the Emperor Jahangir** in 1611 and received the title Nur Jahan. She remained extremely loyal and supportive to the monarch. As a mark of honour, Jahangir struck silver coins bearing his own titles on one side and on the other the inscription "struck in the name of the Queen Begum, Nur Jahan".
- **Miniature paintings at the time of Shah Jahan** shows evidences of corruption and harsh nature of administrators, tax collectors against poor peasants.
- **Abul Fazl wrote a three-volume history of Akbar's reign, titled Akbar Nama.**  
The **first volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors** and the  
The **second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign.**  
The **third volume is the Ain-I Akbari. It deals with Akbar's administration,** household, army, the revenues and the geography of his empire. It also provides rich details about the traditions and culture of the people living in India. The most interesting aspect about the Ain-i Akbari is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues.
- **As per Abul Fazl's Akbar nama(Ain-i-Akbari)** - Empire was divided into **provinces called *subas*, governed by a *subadar*** who carried out both **political and military** functions. Each province also had a **financial officer or *diwan*.** For the maintenance of peace and order in his province, the *subadar* was supported by other officers such as the **military paymaster (*bakhshi*),** the minister in charge of **religious and charitable patronage (*sadr*), military commanders (*faujdars*)** and the town **police commander (*kotwal*).**
- **Dogma** - A statement or an interpretation declared as authoritative with the expectation that it would be followed without question.
- **Bigot** - An individual who is intolerant of another person's religious beliefs or culture.
- **Akbar's contemporaries** – the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603); the Safavid ruler of Iran, Shah Abbas (1588-1629); and the more controversial Russian ruler, Czar Ivan IV Vasilyevich, also called "Ivan the Terrible" (1530-1584).

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ53

Which of the following are true regarding architecture in the Delhi Sultanate and beyond?

1. Construction of Agra fort involved cement and lime makers
2. Qutab Minar has undergone repair works during the times of Khaljis, Tughlaqs and Lodis
3. Construction activity was carried on by both the Kingdom and the merchants
4. “Trabeate style” was used in the construction of both temples and mosques

**Options**

- A. 1,3 only  
B. 3,4 only  
C. 1,2 only

**D. 1,2,3,4**

**Answer D Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5– Rulers and Buildings**

- **Built by Akbar, the Agra Fort** required 2,000 stone-cutters, 2,000 cement and lime-makers and 8,000 labourers.
- **The Qutb Minar** is five storeys high. Surface of the *minar* is curved and angular. Placing an inscription on such a surface required great precision. **The first floor was constructed by Qutbuddin Aybak and the rest by Iltutmish around 1229.** Over the years it was damaged by lightning and earthquakes and **repaired by** Alauddin Khalji, Muhammad Tughluq, Firuz Shah Tughluq and Ibrahim Lodi.
- **Between the 8th and the 18th centuries kings and their officers built two kinds of structures:** the first were **forts, palaces, garden residences and tombs** – safe, protected and grandiose places of rest in this world and the next; the second were structures meant for public activity including **temples, mosques, tanks, wells, caravanserais and bazaars**. Kings were expected to care for their subjects, and by making structures for their use and comfort, rulers hoped to win their praise. **Construction activity was also carried out by others, including merchants.** They built temples, mosques and wells. However, domestic architecture – **large mansions (havelis)** of merchants – has survived only from the eighteenth century.
- Between the **seventh and tenth centuries** architects started adding more rooms, doors and windows to buildings. Roofs, doors and windows were still made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, a style of architecture called “**trabeate**” or “**corbelled**” Between the **eighth and thirteenth centuries** the trabeate style was used in the construction of **tombs**, buildings attached to **large stepped-wells (baolis)**, temples and mosques. **Example – Quwwat al-Islam mosque, Delhi (late twelfth century).**
- The weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches. This architectural form was called “**arcuate**”. The “**keystone**” at the centre of the arch transferred the weight of the superstructure to the base of the arch. (used **from 12<sup>th</sup> century**)
- **Limestone cement was increasingly used in construction from 12<sup>th</sup> century.** This was very high-quality cement, which, when mixed with stone chips hardened into concrete. This made construction of large structures easier and faster. **Example of arch – Alai Darwaza (14<sup>th</sup> century)**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ54

Which of the following are true?

1. The “village of incline” is closely related to Cheras
2. Muslim Sultans and Padshahs claimed to be incarnations of god
3. “Hauz-i-Sultani” or “King’s reservoir” was built by Feroz Shah Tughlaq
4. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was a contemporary of Rajendra I
5. Chola king Rajendra I filled the temple with prized statues seized from defeated rulers
6. Buddhist monk “Dhammakitti” was a contemporary of Asoka

## Options

- A. 1,2,3,6 only      B. 2,3 only      **C . 4,5 only**      D. 1,5 only

Answer C    Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5– Rulers and Buildings

- **The Rajarajeshvara temple** at Thanjavur had the **tallest shikhara** amongst temples of its time. it was **built by Chola King Rajarajadeva** for the worship of his god, Rajarajeshvaram. The king took the god’s name because it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a god. 90 tonne stone for the top of the shikhara was too heavy to lift manually. So the architects built an **inclined path to the top of the temple**, placed the boulder on rollers and rolled it all the way to the top. The path started **more than 4 km away** so that it would not be too steep. This was dismantled after the temple was constructed. Even now a village near the temple is called **Charupallam, the “Village of the Incline”**.
- **Muslim Sultans and Padshahs did not** claim to be incarnations of god but Persian court **chronicles** described the Sultan as the **“Shadow of God”**. An inscription in the Quwwat al-Islam mosque explained that **God chose Alauddin** as a king because he had the qualities of Moses and Solomon, the great lawgivers of the past
- **Sultan Iltutmish** won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir just outside Delhi-i-Kuhna. It was called the **Hauz-i-Sultani or the “King’s Reservoir”**. Rulers often constructed tanks and reservoirs – big and small – for use by ordinary people. Rulers also offered patronage to the learned and pious, and tried to transform their capitals and cities into great cultural centres that brought fame to their rule and their realm.
- **Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was a contemporary of Rajendra I**. During his campaigns in the subcontinent he also attacked the temples of defeated kings and **looted their wealth** and idols. Sultan Mahmud was not a very important ruler at that time. But by destroying temples – especially the one at **Somnath** – he tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam. In the political culture of the Middle Ages most rulers displayed their political might and military success by attacking and looting the places of worship of defeated rulers.
- In the early **11th century**, when the **Chola king Rajendra I** built a Shiva temple in his capital he filled it with **prized statues** seized from defeated rulers. **Example** - a Sun-pedestal from the Chalukyas, a Ganesha statue and several statues of Durga; a Nandi statue from the eastern Chalukyas; an image of Bhairava (a form of Shiva) and Bhairavi from the Kalingas of Orissa; and a Kali statue from the Palas of Bengal.
- Early **9th century** when the **Pandyan king Shrimara Shrivallabha** invaded Sri Lanka and **defeated the king, Sena I (831-851)**. Buddhist monk and chronicler **Dhammakitti** noted: “he removed all the valuables including golden Buddha statue. Later **Sena 2** recovered it.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ55

Which of the following are true?

1. The idea of “chahar bagh” was first mentioned by Humayun in his autobiography
2. Shalimar gardens, Kashmir was popular for terraced chahar bagh
3. Akbar’s architects took inspiration from the tomb of ancestor Timur
4. The throne balcony of diwan-i-am was built during the reign of Akbar
5. Shah Jahan’s audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque.

## Options

- A. 1,2,3,4 only      B. 1,3,5 only      **C. 2,3,5 only**      D. 1,2 only

Answer C Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5– Rulers and Buildings

- **Babur in his autobiography**, described his interest in planning and laying out formal gardens, placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. These gardens were called **chahar bagh**, four gardens, because of their symmetrical division into quarters.
- Beginning with Akbar, some of the most beautiful chahar baghs were constructed by Jahangir & Shah Jahan in Kashmir, Agra and Delhi. Eg - **Terraced chahar bagh at Shalimar gardens**, Kashmir, 1620 and 1634, The chahar bagh adapted a river-front garden at **Lal Mahal Bari**, 1637, Char bagh at **Humayun’s tomb**, Delhi, 1562-1571. **Akbar death 1605**
- **For inspiration, Akbar’s architects turned to the tombs of his Central Asian ancestor, Timur.** The central towering dome and the **tall gateway (pishtaq)** became important aspects of Mughal architecture, first visible in **Humayun’s tomb**. The tomb was placed in the centre of a huge formal **chahar bagh** and built in the tradition known as “**eight paradises**” or **hasht bihisht – a central hall surrounded by eight rooms**. The building was constructed with **red sandstone, edged with white marble**. **Throne balcony completed in - 1648**
- **Shah Jahan’s reign** - Mughal architecture were fused together in a grand harmonious synthesis. Huge amount of construction activity especially in **Agra and Delhi**. The **ceremonial halls of public and private audience (diwan-i khas o am) were carefully planned with 40 pillared halls (chihil-sutun)**. Shah Jahan’s audience halls were specially constructed to **resemble a mosque**. The pedestal on which his throne was placed was frequently described as the **qibla**. Initial capital – Agra at Yamuna banks, where nobility made river front garden houses, different from earlier chahar bagh style. Shah Jahan adapted the **river-front garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal(1643)**, the grandest architectural accomplishment of his reign. Here the white marble mausoleum was placed on a terrace by the edge of the river and the garden was to its south.
- **In the new city of Shahjahanabad** that he constructed in Delhi, the imperial palace commanded the river-front. **Only specially favoured nobles – like his eldest son Dara Shukoh – were given access to the river**. All others had to construct their homes in the city away from the River Yamuna. The connection between royal justice and the imperial court was emphasised by Shah Jahan in his newly constructed court in the **Red Fort at Delhi**. Behind the emperor’s throne were a series of **pietra dura inlays(Coloured, hard stones placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone creating beautiful, ornate patterns)** that depicted the legendary Greek god Orpheus playing the lute.

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**Fact sheet and terminologies– Chapter 5 – Rulers and buildings**

- **Akbar Nama** dated 1590-95 shows the construction of a water gate at Agra fort
- A 1590 painting shows, **Babur** supervising a **char bagh** construction in Kabul
- **Shah Jahan's** chronicler declared that the ruler was the “**architect of the workshop of empire and religion**”.
- The construction of **Shah Jahan's audience hall** aimed to communicate that the king's justice would **treat the high and the low as equals** creating a world where all could live together in harmony.
- The Persian terms **abad**, populated, prosperous, and **abadi**, flourishing, are both derived from the word **ab**, meaning water.
- **Kandariya Mahadeva temple** dedicated to Shiva was constructed in **999** by the king **Dhangadeva** of the **Chandela** dynasty An ornamented **gateway** led to an entrance, and the main hall (**mahamandapa**) where dances were performed. The image of the chief deity was kept in the main shrine (**garbhagriha**). This was the place for ritual worship where **only the king, his immediate family and priests** gathered. The Khajuraho complex contained **royal temples where commoners were not allowed entry**. The temples were decorated with elaborately carved sculptures.

*The creation of large empires that brought different regions under their rule helped in this cross-fertilisation of artistic forms and architectural styles. (Possible mains question)*

- In **Vijayanagara**, the elephant stables of the rulers were strongly influenced by the style of architecture found in the adjoining Sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda.
- In **Vrindavan**, near Mathura, temples were constructed in architectural styles that were very similar to the Mughal palaces in Fatehpur Sikri. **Govind Deva temple** in Vrindavan, 1590 made of red sandstone. Two (out of four) arches intersected, that made the high ceiling roof. This style of architecture is **from north-east Iran (Khurasan)** and was used in Fatehpur Sikri.
- In **Bengal**, the local rulers had developed a roof that was designed to resemble a thatched hut. Mughals adopted his **Bangla dome**.
- In **Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri** many of the buildings show the influence of the architectural styles of Gujarat and Malwa. **Example - Jodh Bai palace**

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ56**

Which of the following Chola sites are matched correctly with their specialties?

1. Thanjavur : Temple town
2. Uraiyur : Weavers
3. Svamimalai : Sculptors

**Options**

A . 1 only

B. 1 and 3 only

C. 1 and 2 only

**D. 1,2,3****Answer D Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 6 – Towns, Traders and Craftsmen**

**Thanjavur** is also an example of a temple town. The **Saliya weavers of Thanjavur and Uraiyur** make cloth for flags for temple festival, fine cottons for the king and nobility and coarse cotton for the masses. **Svamimalai, the sthapatis or sculptors** make bronze idols and tall, ornamental bell metal lamps. **Other temple towns in India** – Somnath(Gujarat), Bhilaasvamin(Bhilsa/Vidisha) in MP, Kanchipuram, Madurai in TN, Thirupati in Andhra Pradesh

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ57

Which of the following are true regarding happenings post 8<sup>th</sup> century AD?

1. Ajmer (Rajasthan) was the capital of the Chauhan kings in the twelfth century
2. Samanta or, in later times, a zamindar built fortified palaces in or near towns
3. Taxes were collected in either kind or cash
4. Jean Baptiste Tavernier, was a contemporary of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
5. The “Panchalas” referred to the 5 most important bodies under Vijayanagaras

## Options

A. 1,4,5 only

B. 1,2,4 only

C. 1,2,3 only

D. 3,4,5 only

Answer C Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 6 – Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

- **Ajmer (Rajasthan) was the capital of the Chauhan kings in the twelfth century** and later became the *suba* headquarters under the Mughals. It provides an excellent example of religious coexistence. **Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, the celebrated Sufi saint who settled there in the twelfth century,** attracted devotees from all creeds. Near Ajmer is a lake, **Pushkar**, which has attracted pilgrims from ancient times
- **Samanta or, in later times, a zamindar built a fortified palace in or near these towns.** They levied taxes on traders, artisans and articles of trade and sometimes “donated” the “right” to collect these taxes to local temples, which had been built by themselves or by rich merchants. These “rights” were recorded in inscriptions that have survived to this day.
- There were **taxes in kind on:** Sugar, jaggery, dyes, thread, cotton, coconuts, salt, areca nuts, butter, sesame oil, cloth. Besides, there were **taxes on traders, on those who sold** metal goods, on distillers, on oil, on cattle fodder, and on loads of grain. Some of these taxes were collected in kind, while others were collected in cash
- With its rugged, mountainous landscape, **Kabul (Afghanistan) became politically and commercially important from the sixteenth century onwards.** Kabul and Qandahar were linked to the **Silk Route**. Besides, **trade in horses** was primarily carried on through this route. In the **seventeenth century Jean Baptiste Tavernier, a diamond merchant,** estimated that the horse trade at Kabul amounted to Rs 30,000 annually, which was a huge sum in those days. **Camels carried dried fruits, dates, carpets, silks and even fresh fruits from Kabul** to the subcontinent and elsewhere. **Slaves** were also brought here for sale.
- **Crafts – Bidri community in Bidar** – copper and silver inlay work, **Panchalas or Vishwakarma community**, consisting of goldsmiths, bronzesmiths, blacksmiths, masons and carpenters, were essential to the building of temples. They also played an important role in the construction of palaces, big buildings, tanks and reservoirs. **Saliyar or Kaikkolars weavers community** made donations to temples. Later, cotton cleaning, spinning and dyeing became specialised and independent crafts.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ58

Which of the following are true regarding important cities in Medieval India?

1. Murshidabad (West Bengal) located on the banks of the river Bhagirathi, was a centre for silks and was once the capital of Bengal
2. Hampi, located in the Krishna-Tungabhadra basin was praised for its fortification, by Portuguese traveler Domingo Paes in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
3. In the seventeenth century the Portuguese, Dutch and English had their factories and warehouses at Surat.

## Options

A. 1,2 only

B. 2,3 only

C. 1,2,3

D. 1,3 only

Answer C Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 6 – Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

- Some towns like **Ahmedabad (Gujarat)** went on to become major commercial cities but others like **Thanjavur** shrank in size and importance over the centuries. **Murshidabad (West Bengal) on the banks of the Bhagirathi, which rose to prominence** as a centre for **silks** and became the **capital of Bengal in 1704, declined** in the course of the century as the weavers faced competition from **cheap mill-made cloth** from England.
- **Hampi, a well-fortified city is located in the Krishna-Tungabhadra basin**, was the nucleus of the **Vijayanagara Empire**, founded in **1336**. **No mortar or cementing agent** was used in the construction of these walls and the technique followed was to wedge them together by **interlocking**. **Portuguese traveller, Domingo Paes**, praised Hampi in **the sixteenth century**. Hampi fell into ruin following the **defeat of Vijayanagara in 1565** by the Deccani Sultans – the rulers of Golconda, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar and Bidar.
- **Hampi famous for** – **Stone chariot at Vitthala temple, Pillared hall in Virupaksha** (Shiva form) temple, **devadasis** (temple dancers) performing before deities, domes, pillared halls with niches for holding **sculptures** like lotus, corbels etc, well planned **orchards**, pleasure gardens, busy **trade** (in the 15-16<sup>th</sup> century involving Muslim merchants, Chettis, Europeans etc) and **cultural** activities (dance, music, wrestling, navaratri, Mahanavami)
- **Surat** - emporium of western trade during the Mughal period, along with Cambay (Khambhat) and later Ahmedabad. It was the **Gateway for trade with West Asia** via the Gulf of Ormuz, and **Gate to Mecca** because many pilgrim ships set sail from here. Cosmopolitan city with all kind of people living here. In the **17<sup>th</sup> century the Portuguese, Dutch and English had their factories and warehouses at Surat**. **Chronicler Ovington, wrote in 1689**, on average a hundred ships of different countries could be found anchored at the port at any given time. **Textiles** of Surat were famous for their **gold lace borders (zari)** and had a market in West Asia, Africa and Europe. Surat had rest house for travelers, Banking houses of **Kathiawad seths or mahajans** (money changers). **Surat hundis** were honoured in the far-off markets of Cairo in Egypt, Basra in Iraq and Antwerp in Belgium. **Hundi is a note recording a deposit made by a person**. The amount deposited can be claimed in another place by presenting the record of the deposit. **Surat declined in 17<sup>th</sup> century due to factors like** – loss of markets due to Mughal decline, Portuguese control over sea, East India company controlling Bombay since 1668

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**Fact sheet and terminologies – Chapter 6 – Towns, Traders and Craftsmen**

- **Temples were central to the economy and society.** Rulers built temples to demonstrate their devotion to deities. Rulers gave grants, devotees gave donations. Temple **wealth financed trade and banking**. Gradually a large number of priests, workers, artisans, traders, etc. settled near the temple to cater to its needs and those of the pilgrims. Thus grew **temple towns**.
- **Architect Kunjaramallan Rajaraja Perunthachchan** name carved on his Rajaraja temple.
- Pilgrimage centres developed into **townships**. Eg - Vrindavan (UP) and Tiruvannamalai (TN).
- Bronze is an alloy containing copper and tin. **Bell metal contains a greater proportion of tin** than other kinds of bronze. This produces a bell-like sound.
- **Chola bronze statues** were made using **“lost wax” technique**. First, an image was made of wax. This was covered with clay and allowed to dry. Next it was heated, and a tiny hole was made in the clay cover. The molten wax was drained out through this hole. Then molten metal was poured into the clay mould through the hole. Once the metal cooled and solidified, the clay cover was carefully removed, and the image was cleaned and polished.
- **Mandapika (or mandi)** to which nearby villagers brought their produce to sell.
- **Hatta (haat)** - market streets lined with shops.
- **Manigramam and Nanadesi** - Since traders had to pass through many kingdoms and forests, they usually **travelled in caravans** and formed **guilds** to protect their interests. There were several such **guilds in south India from the 8<sup>th</sup> century** trading in India, S.E Asia and China.
- **Chettiers and the Marwari Oswal** – Principal trading communities
- **Mulla Abdul Ghafur, Virji Vora** – Indian traders -owned lot of ships; gave competition to EIC
- **Gujarati (Hindu Baniyas/Muslim Bohras)** traded with **ports** of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, Southeast Asia and China. They sold textiles, spices in these ports and, in exchange, brought gold, ivory from Africa; and spices, tin, Chinese blue pottery, silver from SE Asia, China.
- **Indian spices and cotton cloth** sold in the Red Sea ports were purchased by Italian traders and eventually reached European markets, fetching high profits. Spices grown in tropical climates (pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, dried ginger, etc.) became an important part of European cooking. This eventually **drew European traders to India**.
- **Masulipatnam or Machlipatnam** on the delta of the Krishna river was a centre of intense activity in the 17th century. The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the Dutch on the Andhra coast. **William Methwold, a Factor (trade incharge) of the English EIC, in 1620** described it as the **chief port of Golconda** with minimal population, brackish springs, residence for merchants. **Qutb Shahi rulers of Golconda** imposed royal monopolies on the sale of textiles, spices and other items to prevent the trade passing completely into the hands of the various EICs. Competition among Golconda nobles, Persian merchants, Telugu Komati Chettis, and European traders – made the city populous and prosperous. **Governor Mir Jumla** (also a merchant), tried to play off the Dutch against English **In 1686-1687 Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb annexed Golconda**. By 18<sup>th</sup> century, the city lost its value as English also moved to new bases.
- By 18<sup>th</sup> century, Indian craftsmen lost their independence. They had to reproduce the designs supplied to them by the Company agents. They were moved into the **Black Towns** established by European companies within these new cities. The “blacks” or native traders were confined here while the “white” rulers occupied the superior residencies of **Fort St. George in Madras** or **Fort St. William in Calcutta**.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ59

Which of the following are true about tribes in medieval India?

1. Most tribal groups maintained written records, but hardly any of it could be deciphered
2. Tribal chief Kamal Khan Gakkhar was a contemporary of Aurangzeb
3. Akbar's famous general, Raja Man Singh attacked and defeated the Cheros
4. A large majority joined the lower *jatis* of caste society
5. The Bhils considered Deer as their sacred holy animal and lived along with it

## Options

- A. 1,2,5 only      B. 1,2,3,4 only      C. 2,3 only      **D. 3,4 only**

**Answer D** Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 7 – TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES

- **Tribes did not follow the social rules and rituals prescribed by the Brahmanas.** Nor were they divided into numerous unequal classes. Members of each tribe were united by kinship bonds. Many tribes were into agriculture, hunter-gatherers or herders. They made full use of the natural resources of the area in which they lived. Some tribes were nomadic and moved from one place to another. A tribal group controlled land and pastures jointly, and divided these amongst households according to its own rules. They did not keep written records. But they preserved rich customs and oral traditions.
- **Later Many tribes and social groups were taken into caste-based society and given the status of *jatis*.** Specialised artisans – smiths, carpenters and masons – were also recognised as separate *jatis* by the Brahmanas. The rise of Rajput clans to the position of rulers set an example for the tribal people to follow. Gradually, with the support of the Brahmanas, many tribes became part of the caste system. But only the leading tribal families could join the ruling class. A large majority joined the lower *jatis* of caste society. On the other hand, many dominant tribes of Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier had adopted Islam quite early. They continued to reject the caste system. The unequal social order, prescribed by orthodox Hinduism, was not widely accepted in these areas.
- **Khokhar tribe in Punjab** was very influential during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
- **Kamal Khan Gakkhar, was made a noble (*mansabdar*) by Emperor Akbar**
- **Akbar's famous general, Raja Man Singh attacked and defeated the Cheros(Bihar,Jharkhand area) in 1591.** A large amount of booty was taken from them, but they were not entirely subdued. Under Aurangzeb, Mughals captured many Chero fortresses and subjugated the tribe.
- **Many Bhil clans,(West and central India), remained hunter gatherers. Hunted deer.**

**Fact sheet and terminologies – Chapter 7 - TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES**

- **Nomadic pastoralists** moved over long distances with their animals. They lived on milk and other pastoral products. They also exchanged wool, ghee, etc., with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products. Many pastoral tribes reared and sold animals, such as cattle and horses, to the prosperous people.
- **Itinerant groups**, such as craftspersons, pedlars and entertainers travel from place to place practising their different occupations. Both nomads and itinerant groups often visit the same places every year.

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- **Banjaras - Peter Mundy, an English trader** who came to India during the early **17th century**, has described the Banjaras. Their caravan was called **tanda**. Sultan **Alauddin Khalji** used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets. **Jahangir** wrote in his memoirs that the Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns. They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns. With a large army there could be 100,000 bullocks carrying grain. They own their oxen. They are sometimes hired by merchants, but commonly they are themselves merchants.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ60

Which of the following are true about Bhakti movement in India, which began in the 8<sup>th</sup> century?

1. The idea of bhakti became so popular that even Buddhists and Jainas adopted these beliefs.
2. The Pulaiyar and Panars were among the highest ordered in the caste system at that time
3. The bhakti family of Chokamela hails from Odisha
4. Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis criticised the conventional religion and social order
5. Kabir, sometimes used cryptic language in his verses, which were difficult to follow.

## Options

A. 1,2,3,4 only

B. 1,3,4 only

C. 2,4 only

D. 1,4,5 only

Answer D Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 8 – DEVOTIONAL PATHS TO THE DIVINE

- Puranas also laid down that it was possible for devotees to receive the grace of God regardless of their caste status. **The idea of bhakti became so popular that even Buddhists and Jainas adopted these beliefs.**
- The 7th to 9th centuries saw the emergence of new religious movements, led by the **Nayanars** (saints devoted to Shiva) and **Alvars** (saints devoted to Vishnu) who came from all castes including those considered “**untouchable**” like the **Pulaiyar and the Panars**. They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jainas. Went from place to place composing exquisite poems in praise of the deities in the villages they visited, and set them to music.
- From the **13th to the 17th centuries Maharashtra** saw a great number of saint-poets, whose songs in simple Marathi continue to inspire people. The most important among them were **Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath and Tukaram** as well as women like **Sakhubai and the family of Chokhamela, who belonged to the “untouchable” Mahar caste**. This regional tradition of bhakti focused on the **Vitthala (a form of Vishnu) temple in Pandharpur**, as well as on the notion of a personal god residing in the hearts of all people. **They rejected all** forms of ritualism, outward display of piety and social differences based on birth, renunciation and preferred to live with their families earning their livelihood like any other person, while humbly serving fellow human beings in need.
- **Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis** criticised the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order, using simple, logical arguments. They were popular among lower caste. Meditation leads to salvation. So practice breathing exercise, yogas etc to meditate on the formless ultimate reality.
- **Kabir’s language** of his poetry was a form of spoken Hindi widely understood by ordinary people. He also **sometimes used cryptic language**, which is difficult to follow. He believed path to salvation to supreme formless god is bhakti and devotion.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ61

“Lehna” and “state within a state” is closely related to?

## Options

A. Ahmed Khan

B. Baba Farid

C. Shah Jahan

**D. Guru Nanak****Answer D Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 8 – DEVOTIONAL PATHS TO THE DIVINE**

- **Baba Guru Nanak** (1469-1539) Born at **Talwandi** (Nankana Sahib in Pakistan), established a centre at **Kartarpur (Dera Baba Nanak on the river Ravi)**. Sing own hymns. Eating in **common kitchen (langar)**. Sacred place- **dharmsal(now Gurdwara)**. **Believe in one formless god.**
- Before his death in 1539, **Baba Guru Nanak appointed one of his followers as his successor. His name was Lehna but he came to be known as Guru Angad**, signifying he was a part of Guru.
- **Guru Angad** compiled the compositions of **Baba Guru Nanak**, to which he added his own in a **new script known as Gurmukhi**. The three successors of **Guru Angad** also wrote under the name of “Nanak” and all of their compositions were compiled by **Guru Arjan in 1604**. Later the writings of **Shaikh Farid, Sant Kabir, Bhagat Namdev and Guru Tegh Bahadur** was also added. In **1706** this compilation was authenticated by **Guru Tegh Bahadur’s son and successor, Guru Gobind Singh**. It is now known as **Guru Granth Sahib**, the holy scripture of the Sikhs.
- Beginning of 17th century the town of **Ramdasapur (Amritsar)** developed around central Gurdwara called **Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple)**. It was virtually self-governing and modern historians refer the Sikhs **as ‘a state within the state’**. **Jahangir saw this as a threat and ordered the execution of Guru Arjan in 1606. Sikh politicized by 1699 – Khalsa pant by Gobind Singh**

**Fact sheet and terminologies – Chapter 8 - DEVOTIONAL PATHS TO THE DIVINE**

- **63 Nayanars** from all backgrounds. **Most popular** - Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar and Manikkavasagar(bronze image found). **Song compilations** - Tevaram and Tiruvacakam.
- **12 Alvars** from all backgrounds. **Most popular** - Periyalvar, his daughter Andal, Tondaradippodi Alvar and Nammalvar. **Song compilations** – Divya Prabandham
- **Hagiography** - Writing of saints’ lives.
- Among the great **Sufis of Central Asia** were **Ghazzali, Sadi and Jalaludin Rumi(13<sup>th</sup> century, wrote in Persian)**. Like the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis, the Sufis too believed that the heart can be trained to look at the world in a different way. They developed elaborate methods of training using **zikr (chanting of a name or sacred formula)**, contemplation, **sama (singing), raqs (dancing)**, discussion of parables, breath control, etc. under the guidance of a **master or pir**. Thus emerged the **silsilas, a spiritual genealogy of Sufi teachers**, each following a slightly different **method (tariqa) of instruction** and ritual practice.
- **Sufi Chisti teachers** - Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti(Ajmer), Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki(Delhi), Baba Farid of Punjab, Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi and Bandanawaz Gisudaraz of Gulbarga
- **The Sufi masters** held assemblies in their open to all, **khanqahs or hospices(House of rest for travellers, especially one kept by a religious order)**. They **discussed spiritual matters**, sought blessings of the saints in solving worldly problems, or simply attended the **music and dance** sessions. People attributed Sufi masters with **miraculous powers** that could relieve others of their illnesses & troubles. The **tomb or dargah** of a Sufi saint became a place of pilgrimage

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ62

Which of the following are true about Medieval Indian art and culture?

1. “Mahadayapuram” was a Pala kingdom in the 11<sup>th</sup> century
2. The idea of constructing the Jagannath temple, Puri is attributed to the Palas
3. Kathak, was promoted by most British administrators
4. Miniature paintings were used to illustrate Jaina texts
5. Basholi painting style was used in Banudatta’s Rasamanjari

## Options

A. 1,2,3 only

B. 4,5 only

C. 2,4,5 only

D. 1,2,3,4,5

Answer B Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 9 - THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURES

- The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was established in the 9th century in the south-western part of the peninsula, part of present-day Kerala. The rulers introduced the **Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions**. In fact, this is one of the **earliest examples of the use of a regional language in official records** in the subcontinent. **14th-century text, the Lilatilakam**, dealing with grammar and poetics, was composed in **Manipravalam** – literally, “diamonds and corals” referring to the two languages, **Sanskrit and Malayalam**
- In the 12th century, the ruler of the Ganga dynasty, **Anantavarman**, decided to erect a temple for **Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri**. Subsequently, in **1230**, king **Anangabhima III** dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the “deputy” of god. To date, the local tribal people make the **wooden image of the deity**, which suggests that the deity was originally a local god, who was later identified with Vishnu. All those who later conquered Orissa, such as the **Mughals, the Marathas and the English East India Company, attempted to gain control over the temple** because of its social and political significance.
- **Kathak, was viewed with disfavour by most British administrators** in the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, it survived and continued to be performed by courtesans, and was recognised as one of the “classical” forms of dance in the country after independence. Indian classical dances are Bharatanatyam, Tamil Nadu. Kathak, North India. Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh. Odissi, Odisha. Sattriya, Assam. Manipuri, Manipur. Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Kerala.
- **The earliest miniatures were on palm leaves or wood**. Some of the most beautiful of these, found in western India, were used to **illustrate Jaina texts**. The Mughal emperors **Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronised** highly skilled painters who primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry. It portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting, and other aspects of social. They were often exchanged as gifts and were viewed only by an exclusive few – the emperor and his close associates. **Themes from mythology and poetry were depicted at Mewar, Jodhpur, Bundi, Kota and Kishangarh**.
- By the late **17th** century the **Himalayan foothills** region had developed a bold and intense style of miniature painting called **Basohli**. Most popular text was **Bhanudatta’s Rasamanjari**. Nadir Shah’s invasion and the conquest of Delhi in 1739 resulted in the migration of Mughal artists to the hills to escape the uncertainties of the plains, where they found patrons leading to founding of **Kangra paintings**. Miniatures survived over the years as it was preserved in palaces, unlike paintings of ordinary men and women on pots, walls, floors, cloth etc

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ63

Which of the following are true?

1. Bengali is now recognised as a language derived from Sanskrit
2. Nath literature such as the songs of Maynamati is an important part of Bengali literature
3. Dharma Thakur is a popular regional deity of Western India

Options

A. 3 only

B. 1,2 only

C. 1,3 only

D. 2 only

Answer B Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 9 - THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURES

- **Bengali is now recognised as a language derived from Sanskrit**, But early Sanskrit texts (mid-first millennium BCE) suggest that the people of Bengal did not speak Sanskritic languages. From the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE, commercial ties began to develop between Bengal and Magadha (south Bihar), which may have led to the growing influence of Sanskrit. Late Gupta control also brought in Sanskrit influence which was also noted by Chinese traveler Xuan Zang. From 8<sup>th</sup> century, Palas ruled Bengal. Between 14 to 16<sup>th</sup> century Sultans independent of Delhi ruled Bengal. In 1586, Akbar conquered Bengal, and it formed the nucleus of the Bengal suba with **Persian language as administrative language. So Bengali developed as a regional language.**
- Although Bengali is derived from Sanskrit, it passed through several stages of evolution. Also, a **wide range of non-Sanskrit words**, derived from a variety of sources including tribal languages, Persian, and European languages, became part of modern Bengali. Early Bengali literature may be divided into **two categories – one indebted to Sanskrit and the other independent of it.**
- **The first (with several written manuscripts dated 15-18<sup>th</sup> century) includes translations of the Sanskrit epics, the Mangalakavyas** (literally auspicious poems, dealing with local deities) and bhakti literature such as the **biographies of Chaitanyadeva**, the leader of Vaishnava bhakti
- **The second (mostly circulated orally cannot be precisely dated and was popular in eastern Bengal) includes Nath literature such as the songs of Maynamati and Gopichandra, stories concerning the worship of Dharma Thakur**, and fairy tales, folk tales and ballads. It described how Maynamati, a queen, encouraged her son Gopichandra to adopt the path of asceticism in the face of a variety of obstacles. Dharma Thakur is a popular regional deity, often worshipped in the form of a stone or a piece of wood.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ64

Which of the following are true about Medieval Bengali religion and temples?

1. Kolu and Kansari were “low social groups” involved in temple building
2. Temples were usually built on a square platform.
3. The interior was relatively plain, but the outer walls of many temples were decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets
4. The *Brihaddharma Purana*, a 13th-century Sanskrit text from Bengal prohibited consumption of fish by Brahmanas

Options

A. 1 only

B. 1,2 only

C. 1,2,3 only

D. 1,2,3,4

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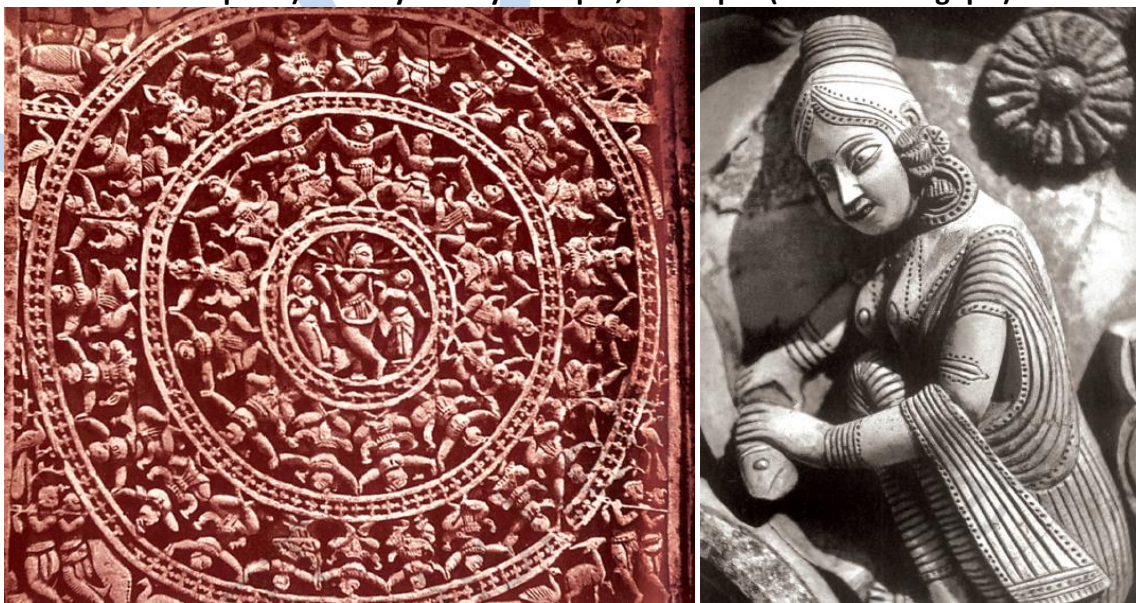
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**Answer C Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 9 - THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURES**

- **Pir** - A Persian word meaning a **spiritual guide**. This term included saints or Sufis and other religious personalities, daring colonisers and deified soldiers, various Hindu and Buddhist deities and even animistic spirits. **The cult of *pirs* became very popular and their shrines can be found everywhere in Bengal.**
- **Bengal also witnessed a temple-building spree from 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century** by individuals or groups who were becoming powerful – to both demonstrate their power and proclaim their piety. Many of the modest brick and terracotta temples in Bengal were built with the support of several “**low**” **social groups, such as the Kolu (oil pressers) and the Kansari (bell metal workers).** They proclaimed their status through the construction of temples. When local deities, once worshipped in thatched huts in villages, gained the recognition of the Brahmanas, their images began to be housed in temples. The temples began to copy the **double-roofed (*dochala*) or four-roofed (*chauchala*)** structure of the thatched huts.
- In the comparatively more complex **four-roofed structure, four triangular roofs placed on the four walls move up to converge on a curved line or a point.** Temples were **usually built on a square platform.** The interior was relatively plain, but the outer walls of many temples were decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets. In some temples, particularly in Vishnupur in the Bankura district of West Bengal, such decorations reached a high degree of excellence.
- **Terracotta plaques on the walls of temples and *viharas* (Buddhist monasteries) depict scenes of fish** being dressed and taken to the market in baskets. Brahmanas were not allowed to eat nonvegetarian food, but the popularity of fish in the local diet made the Brahmanical authorities relax this prohibition for the Bengal Brahmanas. **The *Brihaddharma Purana*, a 13th-century Sanskrit text from Bengal, permitted the local Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish.**

Terracotta plaques are found in Vishalakshi temple, Arambagh(dressing fish for domestic consumption) and Shyamaraya temple, Vishnupur (Krishna and gopis).



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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ65

Which of the following are true with respect to the 18<sup>th</sup> century India?

1. Aurangzeb's Deccan war was one important reason for decline of the Mughals
2. Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded north India 15 times in a span of less than 5 years
3. Mughal rulers, Ahmed Shah and Shah Alam II were blinded by their nobles

## Options

- A. 1,2,3                      **B. 1,3 only**                      C. 1 only                      D. None of these

**Answer B** Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 10 - EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

Reason's for Mughal decline from Aurangzeb's time

- Peasant and zamindari rebellions in many parts of northern and western India
- Rebellions from powerful chieftains to consolidate their own positions
- Later Mughal emperors failed to keep a check on their powerful *mansabdars*
- Aurangzeb depleted military and financial resources by fighting a long *Deccan* war
- Loot of wealth by Iran Nadir Shah (1739) including Kohinoor diamond
- **5 times invasion** by Afghan Ahmad Shah Abdali in less than **15 years** (1748-61)

**Farrukh Siyar (1713-1719) and Alamgir II (1754-1759) were assassinated**, and two others **Ahmad Shah (1748-1754) and Shah Alam II (1759-1816) were blinded** by their nobles.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ66

Which of the following are true about Marathas in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?

1. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula
2. Ujjain expanded under Sindhia's patronage and Indore under Holkar's

## Options

- A. 1 only                      B. 2 only                      **C. Both 1 and 2**                      D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer C** Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 10 - EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

- **Under the Peshwas**, the Marathas developed a very successful military organisation. Their success lay in bypassing the fortified areas of the Mughals, by raiding cities and by engaging Mughal armies in areas where their supply lines and reinforcements could be easily disturbed. **Between 1720 and 1761, the Maratha empire expanded.** It gradually chipped away at the authority of the Mughal Empire. Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by the 1720s. **By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula.** He possessed the right to levy *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* in the entire region.
- **Administration, Revenue, agriculture improved.** Maratha chiefs (*sardars*) like **Sindhia of Gwalior, Gaekwad of Baroda and Bhonsle of Nagpur** the resources to raise powerful armies. Maratha campaigns into Malwa in the 1720s did not challenge the growth and prosperity of the cities in the region. **Ujjain expanded under Sindhia's patronage and Indore under Holkars**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ67

Which of the following is false about Jats in medieval India?

## Options

**A. Nadir Shah destroyed the entire kingdom of Bharatpur under the Jats in 1739**

B. Churaman and Suraj Mal were related to expansion of Jats

C. Panipat and Ballabgarh were important trading centres dominated by Jats

D. They had built elaborate garden palace modeled on Amber and Agra styles

**Answer A Class 7<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 10 - EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS**

- Like the other states the Jats consolidated their power during the late seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries. **Under their leader, Churaman**, they acquired control over territories situated to the west of the city of Delhi, and by the 1680s they had begun dominating the region between the two imperial cities of Delhi and Agra. For a while they became the virtual custodians of the city of Agra.
- The Jats were prosperous agriculturists, and towns **like Panipat and Ballabgarh became important trading centres** in the areas dominated by them.
- **Under Suraj Mal the kingdom of Bharatpur emerged as a strong state.** When Nadir Shah sacked Delhi in 1739, many of the city's notables took refuge there. His son Jawahir Shah had 30,000 troops of his own and hired another 20,000 Maratha and 15,000 Sikh troops to fight the Mughals.
- While the Bharatpur fort was built in a fairly traditional style, **at Dig the Jats built an elaborate garden palace combining styles seen at Amber and Agra. Its buildings were modelled on architectural forms first associated with royalty under Shah Jahan**

**Terminologies** – Umara refer to high noble.

Class 8th NCERT chapters	
1	How, When and Where
2	From Trade to Territory
3	Ruling the Countryside
4	Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age
5	When People Rebel - 1857 and after
6	<b>Colonialism and the City</b>
7	Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners
8	Civilizing the "Native", Educating the Nation
9	Women, Caste and Reform
10	<b>The Changing World of Visual Arts</b>
11	The Making of the National Movement: 1870s--1947
12	India After Independence

**The chapters 6 and 10 may be missing in some editions. But its important and we shall cover it.**

**You need not search for the 12 chapter version book. Our mcqs will suffice**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ68

Arrange following historical events in order (old to new)

1. James Renne produced maps of Hindustan
2. Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of Bengal
3. James Mill published a massive three-volume work, *A History of British India*
4. The National Archives of India came up

Options

A. 2-1-3-4

B. 2-3-1-4

C. 2-3-4-1

D. 1-3-2-4

Answer A Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 1 - HOW, WHEN AND WHERE

- Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773
- James Rennel in 1782 produced maps of Hindustan as suggested by Robert Clive
- In 1817, James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, published a massive three-volume work, *A History of British India*. In this he divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim and British. Mill thought that all Asian societies were at a lower level of civilisation than Europe. According to his telling of history, before the British came to India, Hindu and Muslim despots ruled the country. Religious intolerance, caste taboos and superstitious practices dominated social life. British rule, Mill felt, could civilise India. Mill, in fact, suggested that the British should conquer all the territories in India to ensure the enlightenment and happiness of the Indian people. For India was not capable of progress without British help.
- Moving away from British classification, historians have usually divided Indian history into 'ancient', 'medieval' and 'modern'.
- The *National Archives of India came up in the 1920s*. When New Delhi was built, the National Museum and the National Archives were both located close to the Viceregal Palace.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ69

After 1857 revolt, Bahadur Shah Zafar and his sons were arrested by?

Options

A. General James Well

B. Captain Hugh Rose

C. General Havelock

D. Captain Hudson

Answer D Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

**Bahadur Shah Zafar and his sons were arrested by Captain Hodson after 1857 revolt.** After Aurangzeb there was no powerful Mughal ruler, but Mughal emperors continued to be symbolically important. Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal emperor at the time of 1857 revolt, was seen as the natural leader. Once the revolt was put down by the company, Bahadur Shah Zafar was forced to leave the kingdom, and his sons were shot in cold blood.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ70

Which of the following are true ?

1. Because of the Queen's charter in 1600, no other European power could compete with the East India company
2. Indian cotton, silk, Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon were in huge demand in Europe
3. The first English factory in Bengal, was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651
4. In Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan did not oppose the Britishers, while Alivardi Khan and then Sirajuddaulah opposed them on various aspects.
5. "Plassey" derives its name from an ancient Indian ruler named Palashi

Options

- A. 1,2,4,5 only      B. 1,2,3,5 only      C. 2,3 only      D. 2,3,4,5 only

Answer C Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

- In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East. This meant that **no other trading group in England could compete** with the East India Company. Mercantile trading companies in those days made profit primarily by excluding competition, so that they could **buy cheap and sell dear**. The royal charter, however, **could not prevent other European powers** from entering the Eastern markets
- **The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand.** Competition amongst the European companies inevitably pushed up the prices at which these goods could be purchased, and this reduced the profits that could be earned. The only way the trading companies could flourish was by eliminating rival competitors. Trade was carried on with arms and trading posts were protected through fortification.
- **The first English factory in Bengal was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651.** As trade expanded, the Company persuaded merchants and traders to come and settle near the factory. By 1696 it began building a fort around the settlement. It **bribed Mughal officials** into giving the Company zamindari rights over three villages. It also **persuaded Aurangzeb to issue a farman(royal edict/order)** granting the Company the right to **trade duty free**. Officials of the Company, who were carrying on private trade on the side, were expected to pay duty. This they refused to pay, causing an enormous loss of revenue for Bengal.
- **Murshid Quli Khan was followed by Alivardi Khan and then Sirajuddaulah as the Nawab of Bengal. All were strong rulers and refused to grant the Company concessions,** demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade, denied it any right to mint coins, and stopped it from extending its fortifications. Accusing the Company of deceit, they claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the nawab. It was refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the nawab and his officials
- **Plassey is an anglicised pronunciation of Palashi and the place derived its name from the palash tree** known for its beautiful red flowers that yield gulal, the powder used in the festival of Holi.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ71

Which of the following are true?

1. After the defeat at Plassey(1757), Sirajuddaulah was assassinated
2. The outflow of gold from Britain slowed after the Battle of Plassey
3. After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the Company appointed Residents in Indian states.

## Options

A. 1,2 only

B. 2,3 only

C. 1,3 only

**D. 1,2,3****Answer D Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY**

- When Alivardi Khan died in **1756**, **Sirajuddaulah became the nawab of Bengal**. **Sirajuddaulah asked the Company to stop meddling in the political affairs of his dominion**, stop fortification, and pay the revenues. After negotiations failed, the Nawab marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at Kassimbazar, captured the Company officials, locked the warehouse, disarmed all Englishmen, and blockaded English ships. Then he marched to Calcutta to establish control over the Company's fort there. **Robert Clive** from Madras, came with naval fleet and soldiers, bribed Mir Jafar, and defeated Sirajuddaulah, even without technically, fighting a war
- **After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar made the nawab.** The Company was still unwilling to take over the responsibility of administration. Its prime objective was the expansion of trade. If this could be done without conquest, through the help of local rulers who were willing to grant privileges, then territories need not be taken over directly. **The Battle of Plassey became famous because it was the first major victory the Company won in India.**
- In 1765 the Mughal emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal. The Diwani allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal. From the early 18th century its trade with India had expanded. But it had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver imported from Britain, because at this time Britain had no goods to sell in India. **The outflow of gold from Britain slowed after the Battle of Plassey, and entirely stopped after the assumption of Diwani.** Now Indian revenue could finance Company expenses.
- When **Clive was appointed Bengal's Governor in 1764**, he was asked to remove corruption of the Company but he was himself cross-examined in 1772 by the British Parliament which was suspicious of his vast wealth. Although he was acquitted, he committed suicide in 1774.
- **After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the Company appointed Residents in Indian states.** They were political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interests of the Company. Through the Residents, the Company officials began interfering in the internal affairs, like successor to the throne, appointments in administrative posts. Sometimes the Company forced the states into a **"subsidiary alliance" by which Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.** They were to be protected by the Company, but **had to pay for the "subsidiary forces"** that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. If not paid, then part of their territory was taken away as penalty. **Eg, when Richard Wellesley was Governor-General (1798-1805),** the Nawab of Awadh was forced to give over half of his territory to the Company in 1801, as he failed to pay for the "subsidiary forces". Hyderabad was also forced to cede territories on similar grounds.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ72

Which of the following are true with respect to Kingdom of Mysore in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?

1. Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast
2. The Britishers have faced defeat from both Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan
3. Tipu was called the “Tiger of Mysore” and even his flag had the image of tiger

## Options

- A. 1,2 only                      B. 3 only                      C. 1,3 only                      **D. 1,2,3**

Answer D Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

- Mysore had grown in strength under the leadership of powerful rulers like **Haider Ali (ruled from 1761 to 1782)** and his famous son **Tipu Sultan (ruled from 1782 to 1799)**. Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the Company purchased pepper and cardamom. In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom, and disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. He also established a close relationship with the French in India, and modernized his army with their help.
- **The Company forces were defeated by Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan in several battles.** But in 1792, attacked by the combined forces of Marathas, Hyderabad Nizam & Company, Tipu was forced to sign a treaty with the British by which two of his sons were taken away as hostages.
- **Four wars were fought with Mysore (1767-69, 1780-84, 1790-92 and 1799). Only in the last – the Battle of Seringapatam – did the Company ultimately win a victory.** Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital Seringapatam, Mysore was placed under the former ruling dynasty of the Wodeyars and a subsidiary alliance was imposed on the state.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ73

Which of the following are true?

1. Mahadji Sindhia was a contemporary of Nana Phadnis
2. The Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed the Maratha power.

## Options

- A. 1 only                      B. 2 only                      **C. Both 1 and 2**                      D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer C Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

- Marathas were divided into many states under different **chiefs (sardars)** belonging to dynasties such as **Sindhia, Holkar, Gaikwad and Bhonsle**. These chiefs were held together in a **confederacy under a Peshwa (Principal Minister)** who became its effective military and administrative head based in Pune. **Mahadji Sindhia and Nana Phadnis were two famous Maratha soldiers and statesmen of the late 18th century.**
- In the **first Maratha war that ended in 1782 with the Treaty of Salbai, there was no clear victor.** The **Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-05)** was fought on different fronts, resulting in the British gaining Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna river including Agra and Delhi. Finally, the **Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power.** The Peshwa was removed and sent away to Bithur near Kanpur with a pension. The Company now had complete control over the territories south of the Vindhyas.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ74

Which of the following is matched correctly (Personality death vs Governor General of India)?

1. Rani Channamma : Hastings
2. Ranjith Singh : Auckland
3. Manikarnika : Dalhousie

## Options

- A. 1,2 only      B. 2,3 only      C. 3 only      D. 1,2,3

Answer B Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

- **Under Lord Hastings (Governor- General from 1813 to 1823)** a new policy of “paramountcy” was initiated. In order to protect its interests it was justified in annexing Indian states.
- **Rani Channamma took to arms when British tried to annex Kitoor in Karnataka.** She was arrested in 1824 and **died in prison in 1829.** (William Bentick was the governor general) But **Rayanna**, a poor *chowkidar* of Sangoli in Kitoor, carried on the resistance. With popular support he destroyed many British camps and records. He was caught and hanged by the British in 1830.
- In the late 1830s the East India Company worried that Russia might expand across Asia and enter India from the north-west. Driven by this fear, the British now wanted to secure their control over the north-west. They fought a prolonged war with Afghanistan between 1838 and 1842 and established indirect Company rule there. Sind was taken over in 1843. Next in line was Punjab. But the presence of **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** held back the Company. **After his death in 1839**, two prolonged wars were fought with the Sikh kingdom. In 1849, Punjab was annexed.
- **Lord Dalhousie 1848 to 1856, devised as the Doctrine of Lapse** - if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would “lapse”, that is, become part of Company territory. Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and **Jhansi (1854) - Manikarnika.**
- **in 1856, the Company also took over Awadh.** This time the British had an added argument – they said they were “obliged by duty” to take over Awadh in order to free the people from the “misgovernment” of the Nawab! Enraged by the humiliating way in which the Nawab was deposed, the people of Awadh joined the 1857 revolt. (Below Image – wiki)

	Lord William Bentinck (1774–1839)	4 July 1828	20 March 1835	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Governor General of India</li> <li>• Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829</li> <li>• Mahalwari System in Central India, Punjab And Western UP.</li> <li>• Saint Helena Act 1833 or Charter Act, 1833 (Christian Missionaries get Exclusive rights to spread Christianity in British India which included the present day Pakistan)</li> <li>• Kol Rebellion in 1831</li> <li>• English Education Act 1835</li> <li>• Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata (1835)</li> </ul>
	Charles Metcalfe, Bt (acting) (1785–1846)	20 March 1835	4 March 1836	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repealed 1823 Licensing Regulations</li> <li>• Known as Liberator of India Press</li> <li>• Establishment of Calcutta Public Library in 1836 (currently known as National Library of India)</li> </ul>
	The Lord Auckland <sup>[nb 6]</sup> (1784–1849)	4 March 1836	28 February 1842	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tripartite Treaty in 1838 between British, Shah Shuja (a cruel Afghan traitor) and The Great Maharaja Ranjit Singh against Dost Muhammad Khan.</li> <li>• The First Anglo Afghan War (1840-1842) (British Army massacred by the strong Afghan army and militia during the 1842 Retreat from Kabul-worst British Military disaster<sup>(?)</sup>)</li> <li>• Bank of Bombay (1840) established (later Imperial Bank of India, now State Bank of India)</li> <li>• First Bengali daily newspaper Sambad Prabhakar was published in 1839</li> <li>• Tattwabodhini Sabha was formed by Debendranath Tagore in 1839</li> </ul>

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ75

Which of the following are true about justice system in India during the 1770s?

1. Warren Hastings introduced several administrative reforms in the sphere of justice
2. "Diwani adalat" referred to civil courts
3. Hindu laws were uniformly interpreted, as the common source was dharmashastras

## Options

A. 1,2,3

B. 2 only

C. 3 only

D. 1,2 only

Answer D Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 2 - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

- Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General(1773 to 1785), introduced several administrative reforms, notably in the sphere of justice. From 1772 a new system of justice was established. Each district was to have two courts – a criminal court ( *faujdari adalat* ) and a civil court ( *diwani adalat* ). Maulvis and Hindu pandits interpreted Indian laws for the European district collectors who presided over civil courts. The criminal courts were still under a *qazi* and a *mufti* but under the supervision of the collectors.
- A major problem was that the Brahman pundits gave different interpretations of local laws based on different schools of the *dharmashastra*. To bring about uniformity, in 1775 eleven pandits were asked to compile a digest of Hindu laws. N.B. Halhed translated this digest into English. By 1778 a code of Muslim laws was also compiled for the benefit of European judges. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established, while a court of appeal – the Sadar Nizamat Adalat – was also set up at Calcutta.

## Fact sheet and terminologies – Class 8 – Chapter 2 - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

- *British Painters* - William Simpson 1860s, Daniel Orme 1790s, Tilly Kettle (oil, 1770s)
- *Qazi* – A judge ; *Mufti* – A jurist of the Muslim community responsible for expounding the law that the *qazi* would administer
- When Warren Hastings went back to England in 1785, Edmund Burke accused him of being personally responsible for the misgovernment of Bengal. This led to an impeachment proceeding in the British Parliament that lasted seven years.
- *Dharmashastras(500 BC)*– Sanskrit texts prescribing social rules and codes of behaviour,
- *Musket* – A heavy gun used by infantry soldiers ; *Teer andazi* - Archery
- *Matchlock* – An early type of gun in which the powder was ignited by a match
- *Sepoy army* – from Indian word – sipahi for soldier
- *Infantry* – paidal – foot soldiers ; *Sawar* – Cavalry - Men on horses
- By 1857 the Company came to exercise direct rule over about 63 per cent of the territory and 78 per cent of the population of the Indian subcontinent.
- Steam technology came to existence from early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Steamships reduced the journey time to three weeks enabling more Britishers and their families to come to a far-off country like India.
- In the early nineteenth century the British began to develop a uniform military culture. This is because the British empire was fighting in Burma, Afghanistan and Egypt where soldiers were armed with muskets and matchlocks. The soldiers of the Company's army had to keep pace with changing requirements and its infantry regiments now became more important.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ76

Which of the following are true?

1. Charles Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in late 18<sup>th</sup> century
2. Robert Clive accepted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from Mughal ruler in 1765
3. Holt Mackenzie devised the Mahalwari system in early 19<sup>th</sup> century
4. Thomas Munro was the governor of Madras, when he implemented Ryotwari system

## Options

A. 2,3,4 only

**B. 1,2,3,4**

C. 1,3,4 only

D. 2 only

Answer B

Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 - RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

- **Robert Clive accepted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the Mughal ruler in 1765.**  
Within five years the value of goods bought by the Company in Bengal doubled. Bengal economy was facing a deep crisis. Artisans were deserting villages since they were being forced to sell their goods to the Company at low prices. Peasants were unable to pay the dues that were being demanded from them. Artisanal production was in decline, and agricultural cultivation showed signs of collapse. Then in **1770 a terrible famine** killed ten million people in Bengal. About one-third of the population was wiped out.
- **Permanent Settlement in 1793** - rajas and *taluqdars* recognized as Zamindars to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to Company. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently. **Aim** – fixed revenue for company, and encourage Zamindar to improve land. But Zamindars did not work on land improvement. Also they would lose zamindari if the fixed high revenue was not shared to the company. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century, market improved, Zamindars gained, but Company could not gain anything extra because of the fixed revenue. As long as the zamindars could give out the land to tenants and get rent, they were not interested in improving the land. Oppressive for Peasants – high rent, land insecurity, had to take loans from moneylenders
- **Mahalwari system** - In the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency (most of this area is now in UP), an Englishman called Holt Mackenzie devised the new system which came into effect in **1822**. collectors went from village to village, inspecting the land, measuring the fields, and recording the customs and rights of different groups. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that **each village (mahal)** had to pay. This demand was to be revised periodically, not permanently fixed. The charge of collecting the revenue and paying it to the Company was given to the village headman, rather than the zamindar.
- **Ryotwari system, 1820** - Captain **Alexander Read** tried it in small scale in some of the areas that were taken over by the Company after the wars with Tipu Sultan. Subsequently developed by Thomas Munro, this system was gradually **extended all over south India (where there were no traditional Zamindars)**. The settlement, had to be made directly with the cultivators (*ryots*) who had tilled the land for generations. Their fields had to be separately surveyed before the revenue assessment was made. Munro thought that the British should act as paternal father figures protecting the *ryots* under their charge. Revenue officials charged high rent, and ryots had to flee from the country side. **Thomas Munro was Governor of Madras (1819-26)**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ77

Which of the following are true about Indigo and related plantations in British India?

1. The indigo plant grows primarily in the tropics
2. European cloth manufacturers depended on a plant called “woad” for red colour
3. By the end of the eighteenth century, cotton production declined dramatically
4. Women were involved in indigo plantation works
5. Lime water was used during indigo fermentation
6. After an indigo harvest the land could not be sown with rice.

## Options

A. 1,2,3,4,5,6

B. 1,2,3,6 only

C. 1,4,5,6 only

D. 2,3,4 only

Answer C Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 - RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

- By the late eighteenth century the Company was trying its best to expand the cultivation of opium and indigo. British **persuaded or forced cultivators in various parts of India to produce other crops**: jute in Bengal, tea in Assam, sugarcane in the United Provinces (now UP), wheat in Punjab, cotton in Maharashtra and Punjab, rice in Madras.
- The **indigo plant grows primarily in the tropics**. By the thirteenth century Indian indigo was being used by cloth manufacturers in Italy, France and Britain to dye cloth.
- However, only small amounts of Indian indigo reached the European market and its price was very high. European cloth manufacturers therefore had to **depend on another plant called woad to make violet and blue dyes**. Being a plant of the **temperate zones, woad was more easily available in Europe**. It was grown in northern Italy, southern France and in parts of Germany and Britain. Worried by the competition from indigo, woad producers in Europe pressurised their governments to ban the import of indigo.
- **Indigo** produced a rich blue colour, whereas the dye from **woad** was pale and dull. The **French** began cultivating indigo in St Domingue in the Caribbean islands, the **Portuguese** in Brazil, the **English** in Jamaica, and the **Spanish** in Venezuela. Indigo plantations also came up in many parts of North America.
- **By the end of the 18th century, the demand for Indian indigo grew further. Britain began to industrialise, and its cotton production expanded dramatically**, creating an enormous new demand for cloth dyes. While the demand for indigo increased, its existing supplies from the West Indies and America collapsed for a variety of reasons. Between 1783 and 1789 the production of indigo in the world fell by half. Bengal indigo came to dominate the world market. Indigo import into Britain from India, rose from 30% (1788) to 95%(1810)
- The **indigo villages were usually around indigo factories** owned by planters. After harvest, the indigo plant was carried to the vats in the indigo factory **by women**. The whole process involved the **steeper vat**(for fermentation), **beater vat**(stirring, adding **lime water**) and **settling vat**(final solution to be pressed and dried for sale). **Vat - A fermenting or storage vessel**
- Workers had to remain in waist-deep water for over eight hours to beat the indigo solution.
- The planters usually insisted that indigo be cultivated on the best soils in which peasants preferred to cultivate rice. Indigo, moreover, had deep roots and it exhausted the soil rapidly. **After an indigo harvest the land could not be sown with rice.**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ78

Which of the following are true?

1. The “Blue rebellion” acted as a precursor to the 1857 revolt
2. Seton Karr commission looked into the Indigo revolt in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century
3. The Commission asked the ryots to fulfil their existing contracts but also told them that they could refuse to produce indigo in future.

Options

A. 1,2,3

B. 3 only

C. 2,3 only

D. 1,2 only

Answer C

Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 3 - RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

- **Blue rebellion** happened in **1859**. After the Revolt of 1857 the British government was particularly worried about the possibility of another popular rebellion.
- Peasants who were initially tempted by the loans soon realised how harsh the system was. The price they got for the indigo they produced was very low and the **cycle of loans never ended**.
- In many villages, **headmen** who had been forced to sign indigo contracts, mobilised the indigo peasants and resisted the **lathiyals(lathi-wielding strongmen maintained by the planters)**. In other places even the **zamindars** went around villages urging the **ryots** to resist the planters.
- **Women** turned up to fight with pots, pans etc Those who worked for the planters were socially boycotted, and the **gomasthas – agents of planters** – who came to collect rent were beaten up.
- **Intellectuals from Calcutta** rushed to the indigo districts and wrote on their misery
- In Barasat, the magistrate **Ashley Eden** issued a notice stating that **ryots** would not be compelled to accept indigo contracts, Word went around that **Queen Victoria** had declared that indigo need not be sown.
- **W. S. Seton Karr**, President of Indigo Commissio interviewed the ryots on 5 June 1860
- The Commission held the planters guilty, and criticised them for the coercive methods they used with indigo cultivators. It declared that indigo production was not profitable for **ryots**. The Commission **asked the ryots to fulfil their existing contracts but also told them that the could refuse to produce indigo in future**.
- After the revolt, **indigo production collapsed in Bengal**. But the planters now **shifted their operation to Bihar**. With the discovery of synthetic dyes in the late nineteenth century their business was severely affected, but yet they managed to expand production.

**Nij cultivation**, the planter produced indigo in lands that he directly controlled. He either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars and produced indigo by directly employing hired labourers. Planters **needed large areas** in compact blocks to cultivate indigo in plantations. Labour was **not easy** to mobilize, as they were busy with their rice cultivation. One **bigha(1/3 acre)** of indigo cultivation required two ploughs.

**Ryoti system** - the planters forced the **ryots** to sign a contract, an **agreement (satta)**. At times they pressurised the village headmen to sign the contract on behalf of the **ryots**. Those who signed the contract got **cash advances** from the planters at **low rates of interest** to produce indigo. But the loan committed the **ryot** to cultivating indigo on **at least 25 per cent of the area** under his holding. The **planter** provided the seed and the drill, while the **cultivators** prepared the soil, sowed the seed and looked after the crop

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**Fact sheet and terminologies – Class 8 – Chapter 3 – RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE**

- **Mahal** is a revenue estate which may be a village or a group of villages.
- **Kalamkari cloth painting** was done in Andhra . Indigo was used for blue colour
- **William Morris** later developed cotton prints in 19<sup>th</sup> century. Indigo again used for blue colour

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ79**

Which of the following tribes are matched correctly with their states?

1. Saora : Odisha
2. Baigas : Madhya Pradesh
3. Munda : Jharkhand

**Options**

- A. 3 only                      B. 1 only                      **C. 1,2 and 3 only**                      D. 1,2 only

**Answer C**                      Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 - TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE

**Himachal**, Himalayas – Gaddis, Van Gujjars

**Rajasthan** – Saharia, Bhils

**MP** – Baigas, Banjaras, Gonds

**Jharkhand** – Santhals, Munda, Oraon

**Odisha** – Paraja, Bonda, Kandha, Koya, Saora, Khonds

**Maharashtra** – Banjara

**Arunachal** – Apatani, Nishi

**Tripura** – Riang

**See map (Fig 3 – Chapter 4)**

**Uttharakhand** – Bhotias

**Gujarat** – Van Gujjars, Rathwa

**Chattisgarh** – Baiga, Maria, Gonds

**W. Bengal** – Santhals

**Andhra** – Koya, Banara, Gonds

**Kerala, TN** – Mala, Irular

**Manipur** – Meiti

**Nagaland** – Naga

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ80**

Which of the following revolts happened first, according to its timeline?

**Options**

- A. Santhal revolt                      **B. Kols rebellion**                      C. Warli revolt                      D. Bastar rebellion

**Answer B**                      Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 - TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE

The **Kols rebelled in 1831-32**, **Santhals rose in revolt in 1855**, the **Bastar Rebellion in central India broke out in 1910** and the **Warli Revolt in Maharashtra in 1940**.

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ81**

Which of the following is false with respect to Birsa Munda?

**Options**

- A. None of the below**
- B. He was considered as God by his followers
- C. He urged to fight the “Raavana”, referring it to dikus and Europeans
- D. He wore the sacred thread and had followed Vaishnavism for a while

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**Answer A** Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 - TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE**Below notes for prelims and mains**

- Birsa was born in **mid 1870s** in a family of **Mundas**— a tribal group that lived in **Chottanagpur** around the forests of **Bohonda**, **grazing sheep**, **playing the flute**, and **dancing in the local akhara**.
- But his **followers** included other tribals of the region – **Santhals and Oraons**
- People said he had **miraculous powers** – he could cure all diseases and multiply grain. Birsa himself declared that **God** had appointed him to save his people from trouble, free them from the slavery of **dikus (outsiders)**. **He was considered bhagwan(god) later on**
- As a child, he heard of golden age for Mundas with no oppressions and saw the **sirdars(leaders)** urging to revolt to get there. They saw themselves as the descendants of the original settlers of the region, **fighting for their land (mulik ki larai)**
- Birsa went to the **local missionary school**, and listened to the sermons of missionaries
- Later Birsa also spent some time in the **company of a prominent Vaishnav preacher**. He wore the **sacred thread**, and began to value the importance of purity and piety.
- He **urged the Mundas** to give up drinking liquor, clean their village, and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery
- Birsa also **turned against missionaries and Hindu landlords**.
- **In 1895 Birsa urged his followers to recover their glorious past**. He talked of a golden age in the past – a (the age of truth) – when Mundas lived a good life, constructed embankments, tapped natural springs, planted trees and orchards, practised cultivation to earn their living. They did not kill their brethren and relatives. They lived honestly. Birsa also wanted people to once again work on their land, settle down and cultivate their fields.
- **British arrested Birsa in 1895 fearing his political rise, and released him in 1897**
- After 1897, He used traditional symbols and language to rouse people, urging them to destroy **“Ravana” (dikus and the Europeans)** and establish a kingdom under his leadership
- His followers, attacked police stations and churches, and raided the property of moneylenders and zamindars. They raised the white flag as a symbol of Birsa Raj.
- **In 1900 Birsa died of cholera** and the movement faded out. But it **forced the colonial government to introduce laws** so that the land of the tribals could not be easily taken over by **dikus**

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ82**

Which of the following are true with respect to tribal life?

1. Pandanus leaves were used to make plates
2. Mahua flower was used to make alcohol

**Options**A. 1 only                      B. 2 only                      **C. Both 1 and 2**                      D. Neither 1 nor 2**Answer C** Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 4 - TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE**Dongria Kandha women in Orissa** used pandanus leaves from the forest to make plates**Mahua** - A flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol; **Sal tree seeds** used to extract oil**Kusum and palash flowers** to colour their leather and cloth

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**Fact sheet –Class 8 Ch 4 – TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE**

- **Baigas of central India – were reluctant to do work for others.** The Baigas saw themselves as people of the forest, who could only live on the produce of the forest. It was below the dignity of a Baiga to become a labourer. Baigas were known as the best hunters
- **Van Gujjars of the Punjab hills and Labadis of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders, the Gaddis of Kulu were shepherds, and the Bakarwals of Kashmir reared goats.**
- **Among Mundas of Chottanagpur, the land belonged to the clan as a whole.**
- **Nishis of North east** made log houses out of wood; **Hajang women of North east** weaved mats
- **Revolt of Songram Sangma, 1906, Assam ; Forest satyagraha, 1930s in Central Provinces.**
- **Santhals** reared cocoons in Hazaribagh, Jharkhand, Later sold at high price to Gaya or Burdwan by middlemen who made huge profit
- **Tea plantations came up in late 19<sup>th</sup> century.** Tribals were recruited in large numbers to work the tea plantations of Assam and the coal mines of Jharkhand. They were recruited through contractors who paid them miserably low wages, and prevented them from returning home.
- **British officials saw settled tribal groups like the Gonds and Santhals as more civilised** than hunter gatherers or shifting cultivators. Those who lived in the forests were considered to be wild and savage: they needed to be settled and civilised.
- **The British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property. Some forests were classified as Reserved Forests** for they produced timber which the British wanted. In these forests people were not allowed to move freely, practise *jhum* cultivation, collect fruits, or hunt animals.
- **Colonial officials came up with a solution.** They decided that they would give *jhum* cultivators small patches of land in the forests and allow them to cultivate these on the condition that those who lived in the villages would have to provide labour to the Forest Department and look after the forests.

**Verrier Elwin, a British anthropologist who lived among the Baigas and Khonds** of central India for many years in the 1930s and 1940s, detailed about calendar and division of tasks was like.

- In **Baisakh** the firing of the forest took place, the women gathered unburnt wood to burn. Men continued to hunt but nearer their villages.
- In **Jeth** sowing took place and hunting still went on.
- From **Asadh** to **Bhadon** the men worked in the fields.
- In **Kuar** the first fruits of beans were ripened and in **Kartik kutki** became ripe.
- In **Aghan** every crop was ready and in **Pus** winnowing took place. Pus was also the time for dances and marriages.
- In **Magh** shifts were made to new **bewars**(term for shifting cultivation in MP) and hunting-gathering was main subsistence activity.

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ83**

**Rani Avantibai Lodhi, raised an army in which region during the 1857 revolt?**

**Options****A. Madhya Pradesh**

B. Gujarat

C. Delhi

D. Andhra Pradesh

**Answer A**      **Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5 – 1857 and after**

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- **Nana Saheb**, the adopted son of the late Peshwa Baji Rao who lived near **Kanpur**, gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city. He proclaimed himself Peshwa. He declared that he was a governor under Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- In **Lucknow**, **Birjis Qadr**, the son of the deposed **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah**, was proclaimed the new Nawab. He too acknowledged the suzerainty of Bahadur Shah Zafar. His mother **Begum Hazrat Mahal** took an active part in organising the uprising against the British.
- In **Jhansi**, **Rani Lakshmibai** joined the rebel sepoys and fought the British along with **Tantia Tope**, the general of Nana Saheb.
- In the **Mandla region of Madhya Pradesh**, **Rani Avantibai Lodhi of Ramgarh** raised and led an army of four thousand against the British who had taken over the administration of her state.
- **Ahmadullah Shah**, a **maulvi from Faizabad**, prophesied that the rule of the British would come to an end soon. He came to Lucknow to fight the British.
- In **Delhi**, a large number of **ghazis or religious warriors** came together to wipe out the white people. **Bakht Khan**, a **soldier from Bareilly**, took charge of a large force of fighters who came to Delhi. He became a key military leader of the rebellion.
- **Bihar**, an old zamindar, **Kunwar Singh**, joined the rebel sepoys and battled for months

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ84

Which of the following are true about the aftermath of 1857 revolt?

1. Loyal landholders were rewarded while Non loyal rajas and nawabs were hanged
2. The British had regained control of the country by the end of 1859
3. A member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India.

## Options

A, 1,2 only

**B. 1,2,3**

C, 2 only

D. 3 only

## Answer B

Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 5 – 1857 and after

- The British tried their best to win back the loyalty of the people. They announced rewards for loyal landholders would be allowed to continue to enjoy traditional rights over their lands. Those who had rebelled were told that if they submitted to the British, and if they had not killed any white people. they would remain safe and their rights and claims to land would not be denied. Nevertheless, **hundreds of sepoys, rebels, nawabs and rajas were tried and hanged**
- The British had **regained control of the country by the end of 1859**, but they could not carry on ruling the land with the same policies any more.
- The British Parliament passed a **new Act in 1858** and transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs. A **member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India. He was given a council to advise him, called the India Council.** The Governor-General of India was given the title of Viceroy, that is, a personal representative of the Crown. British government accepted **direct responsibility for ruling India.**

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- All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that **their territory would never be annexed in future**. They were allowed to pass on their kingdoms to their heirs, including adopted sons. However, they were made to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount. Thus the **Indian rulers were to hold their kingdoms as subordinates of the British Crown**.
- It was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced and the **number of European soldiers would be increased**. It was also decided that **instead of recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, central India and south India, more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans**.
- The land and **property of Muslims was confiscated on a large scale** and they were treated with **suspicion and hostility**. The British believed that they were responsible for the rebellion in a big way. The British decided to **respect the customary religious and social practices of the people** in India.
- Policies made to **protect landlords, Zamindars, gave them security of rights** over lands.

#### Summary of events –Class 8 Ch 5 – 1857 and After

- **1849, Governor-General Dalhousie** announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in.
- **1856, Governor-General Canning** decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be last Mughal king and after his death; his descendants would not be recognized as kings ( just be called princes)
- **29 March 1857**, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore
- **9 May 1857**, Eighty-five sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers.
- **10 May 1857**, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys. They attacked and killed British officers. They captured guns and ammunition and set fire to the buildings and properties of the British and declared war on the **firangis(foreigners)**.
- Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was to be seen as central leader. The sepoys **from Meerut** marched to Delhi and reached Red fort. The ageing emperor had to accept this demand. He wrote letters to all the chiefs and rulers of the country to come forward and organise a confederacy of Indian states to fight the British
- **3 July 1857**, over 3,000 rebels came **from Bareilly**, crossed the river Jamuna, entered Delhi, and attacked the British cavalry posts.
- **6<sup>th</sup> August 1857**, a telegram sent by Lieutenant Colonel Tytler to his Commander-in-Chief **expressing the fear felt by the British**: “Our men are cowed by the numbers opposed to them and the endless fighting. Every village is held against us, the zamindars have risen to oppose us.”
- **September 1857**, Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces
- **March 1858**, Lucknow was taken back
- **June 1858**, Rani Lakshmibai was defeated and killed. A similar fate awaited Rani Avantibai, who after initial victory in Kheri, chose to embrace death when surrounded by the British on all sides.
- Tantia Tope escaped to the jungles of central India and continued to fight a guerrilla war with the support of many tribal and peasant leaders. He was captured, tried and killed in **April 1859**.
- **October 1858**, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment. He and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon
- **November 1862**, Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ85

Which of the following are true with respect to late 19<sup>th</sup> century?

1. The living spaces of Indians and the British were sharply separated in presidency towns
2. New Delhi was planned to replace Old Delhi, by modeling Shahjahanabad

Options

- A. 1 only                      B. 2 only                      C. Both 1 and 2                      D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer A                      Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 6 – COLONIALISM AND THE CITY

- In Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, the living spaces of Indians and the British were sharply separated. Indians lived in the “black” areas, while the British lived in well-laidout “white” areas. In Delhi, especially in the first half of the nineteenth century, the British lived along with the wealthier Indians in the Walled City. The British learned to enjoy Urdu/Persian culture and poetry and participated in local festivals.
- The idea was to build a New Delhi as a city that was a stark contrast to Shahjahanabad. There should be no crowded streets or narrow bylanes

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ86

Arrange the following in chronological order(old to new)

1. Western walls of Shahjahanabad were broken to establish the railway
2. Coronation Durbar of King George V
3. Delhi college was set up
4. Viceroy Lytton organised a Durbar to acknowledge Queen Victoria as Empress of India
5. Lahore Gate Improvement Scheme was planned by Robert Clarke

Options

- A. 3-1-4-5-2                      B. 3-1-4-2-5                      C. 1-2-3-4-5                      D. 1-3-2-5-4

Answer A                      Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Chapter 6 – COLONIALISM AND THE CITY

- Delhi College set up in 1792; Period from 1830 to 1857 as a period of the Delhi renaissance.
- The Delhi College was turned into a school, and shut down in 1877.
- In the 1870s, the western walls of Shahjahanabad were broken to establish the railway and to allow the city to expand beyond the walls.
- In 1877, Viceroy Lytton organised a Durbar to acknowledge Queen Victoria as the Empress of India.
- In 1911, when King George V was crowned in England, a Durbar was held in Delhi to celebrate the occasion. The decision to shift the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at this Durbar.
- In 1888 an extension scheme called the Lahore Gate Improvement Scheme was planned by Robert Clarke for the Delhi Walled City residents. The idea was to draw residents away from the Old City to a new type of market square, around which shops would be built. Streets in this redevelopment strictly followed the grid pattern, and were of identical width, size and character. Land was divided into regular areas for the construction of neighbourhoods. Clarkegunj, as the development was called, remained incomplete and did not help to decongest the Old City. Delhi improvement trust was set up in 1936

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**Fact sheet –Class 8 Ch 6 – COLONIALISM AND THE CITY**

- **Cities such as Machlipatnam, Surat and Seringapatam** were **deurbanized** during the nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century, only 11 per cent of Indians were living in cities. This was because, **Britishers gave priority to only 3 presidencies – Bombay, Madras and Bengal.**
- **Jama Masjid in Delhi** was the **first mosque in India with minarets and full domes.** The eastern gate of the Jama Masjid is portrayed, by **Thomas Daniell** in his painting in 1795
- **Poet Ghalib wrote about Britishers suppressing 1857 revolt** by burning down houses and killing ordinary men on streets. The British wanted Delhi to forget its Mughal past. The area around the Fort was completely cleared of gardens, pavilions and mosques (though temples were left intact). Zinat-ul-Masjid was converted into a bakery. No worship was allowed in the Jama Masjid for five years. One-third of the city was demolished, and its canals were filled up.
- **Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker**, were called on to design New Delhi and its buildings. The features of these government buildings were borrowed from different periods of India's imperial history, but the overall look was **Classical Greece (fifth century BCE).** For instance, the **central dome of the Viceroy's Palace was copied from the Buddhist stupa at Sanchi**, and the **red sandstone and carved screens or jalis were borrowed from Mughal architecture.** But the new buildings had to assert British importance: that is why the architect made sure that the **Viceroy's Palace was higher than Shah Jahan's Jama Masjid!**
- **Shrine of Nizamuddin Auliya** is in Delhi, near which there is a famous **baoli(water storage)**
- **Poet Mir Taqi Mir** said. "Streets of Delhi aren't mere streets; they are like a painter's album"

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ87**

**Which among the following was the first event to happen?**

**Options**

- A. TISCO began producing steel in India
- B. Michael Faraday spent time studying the property of Indian wootz steel
- C. The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill

**D. Francis Buchanan toured through Mysore**

- Large area of forest was cleared on the banks of the river **Subarnarekha** to set up the factory and an industrial township – **Jamshedpur**. Here there was water near iron ore deposits. The **Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO)** that came up **began producing steel in 1912.** The **Agarias** had in 1904, helped in the discovery of a source of iron ore (Rajhara Hills, Chattisgarh) that would later supply the Bhilai Steel Plant. **Agarias were a community of iron smelters** whose livelihood was affected when Britain imported iron and steel were used.
- Indian Wootz steel fascinated European scientists. Michael Faraday, the legendary scientist and discoverer of electricity and electromagnetism, spent four years **studying the properties of Indian Wootz (1818-22).** **Wootz high carbon steel** when made into swords produced a very sharp edge with a flowing water pattern. This pattern came from very small carbon crystals embedded in the iron. **Francis Buchanan who toured through Mysore in 1800**, a year after Tipu Sultan's death describes its making process. Written with gold on the wootz steel handle of Tipu's sword were quotations from the Koran
- The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill in Bombay in **1854.** The first mill in Ahmedabad was started in 1861. WW-1 caused decline in Britain import and India gained.

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**Fact sheet and terms –Class 8 Ch 7 – WEAVERS, IRON SMELTERS AND FACTORY OWNERS**

- **Patola** was woven in **Surat, Ahmedabad and Patan**. Highly valued in **Indonesia**, it became part of the local weaving tradition there.
- **Jamdani** is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white. Often a mixture of cotton and gold thread was used, as in the cloth in this picture. The most important centres of *jamdani* weaving were **Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in UP. Dacca was famous for mulmul weaving as well.**
- **Bandanna** refers to any brightly coloured and printed scarf for the neck or head. Originally, the term derived from the word “*bandhna*” (Hindi for tying), and referred to a variety of brightly coloured cloth produced through a method of tying and dyeing. Bandanna patterns were mostly produced in **Rajasthan and Gujarat.**
- **Chintz**, a cloth with small colourful flowery designs. Derived from the Hindi word *chhint*. Chintz produced in Masulipatnam, Andhra Pradesh, mid-nineteenth century were exported to Iran and Europe.
- **Calico** – Cotton textiles taken back from Calicut by Portuguese. Later it became generic term for all cotton textiles. **Around 1750, before the British conquered Bengal, India was by far the world’s largest producer of cotton textiles**
- **Weavers – Tanti**(Bengal), **Julahas, Momin** (North India), **Sale, Devang, Kaikollar**( South India); **Rangrez** – dyer ; **Chippigars** – block printers ; **Aurang** – warehouse/workshop
- **By the 1830s British cotton cloth flooded Indian markets.** In fact, by the 1880s two-thirds of all the cotton clothes worn by Indians were made of cloth produced in Britain. This affected not only specialist weavers but also spinners. Thousands of rural women who made a living by spinning cotton thread were rendered jobless.
- **Sholapur in western India and Madura in South India** emerged as important new centres of weaving in the late nineteenth century, since many traditional patterns could not be produced by British machines.
- **Gandhi promoted Khadi** and it gradually became a symbol of nationalism. The **charkha** came to represent India, and it was put at the centre of the **tricolour flag of the Indian National Congress adopted in 1931.**

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ88**

Which of the following are true?

1. Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore reacted against Western education
2. Rabindranath Tagore started the Shantiniketan even before the Swadeshi movement
3. William Carey was a Scottish missionary who helped establish the Serampore Mission

**Options**

A. 3 only

B. 1,3 only

C. 2,3 only

**D. 1,2,3****Answer D****Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 8 – CIVILISING THE “NATIVE”, EDUCATING THE NATION**

- **Mahatma Gandhi** argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians and destroyed the pride they had in their own culture. Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt that Indian languages ought to be the medium of teaching. He argued that education ought to develop a person’s mind and soul. Literacy – or simply learning to read and write – by itself did

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not count as education. People had to work with their hands, learn a craft, and know how different things operated

- **Rabindranath Tagore started the Shantiniketan in 1901.** He wanted to set up a school where the child was happy, where she could be free and creative, where she was able to explore her own thoughts and desires. According to Tagore, the existing schools killed the natural desire of the child to be creative, her sense of wonder. Tagore was of the view that creative learning could be encouraged only within a natural environment
- **In many senses Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too.** Gandhiji was highly critical of Western civilisation and its worship of machines and technology. Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern Western civilisation with what he saw as the best within Indian tradition. He emphasized the need to teach science and technology at Santiniketan, along with art, music and dance.
- The missionaries felt that education should attempt to improve the moral character of the people, and morality could be **improved only through Christian education.** Until 1813, the East India Company was opposed to missionary activities in India. It feared that missionary activities would provoke reaction amongst the local population and make them suspicious of British presence in India. Unable to establish an institution within British-controlled territories, the **missionaries set up a mission at Serampore in an area under the control of the Danish East India Company.** A printing press was set up in 1800 and a college established in 1818. *William Carey was a Scottish missionary who helped establish the Serampore Mission*

#### #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ89

Which of the following are true about “paatshalas”(local schools) in British India, as per report of William Adam ?

1. There was no fixed fee or printed books or time table or class room or blackboards
2. Over 20 lakh students studied in around 1 lakh paatshalas in the 19th century
3. They were set up either by the wealthy people, local community or by the guru
4. Classes did not happen during the crop harvest time

Options

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 and 4 only

C. 1,3,4 only

**D. 1,2,3,4**

Answer D

Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 8 – CIVILISING THE “NATIVE”, EDUCATING THE NATION

**In the 1830s, William Adam, a Scottish missionary, toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar.** He had been asked by the Company to report on the progress of education in vernacular schools. There were no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building, no benches or chairs, no blackboards, no system of separate classes, no roll call registers, no annual examinations, and no regular time-table. In some places classes were held under a banyan tree, in other places in the corner of a village shop or temple, or at the *guru's* home. Fee depended on the income of parents: the rich had to pay more than the poor. Teaching was oral, and the *guru* decided what to teach, in accordance with the needs of the students. Students were not separated out into different classes: all of them sat together in one place. The *guru* interacted separately with groups of children with different levels of learning. **Later Britishers brought in disciplined format and grants were given , which affected children of poor peasants who found it difficult to attend the classes.**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ90

Which of the following are matched correctly?

- |                  |   |                                   |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. William Jones | : | <i>Asiatick Researches</i>        |
| 2. James Mill    | : | Orientalist                       |
| 3. Macaulay      | : | Criticized Orientalists           |
| 4. Charles Woods | : | President of the Board of Control |

## Options

- A. 1,2,3,4                      B. 1,2 only                      **C. 1,3,4 only**                      D. 2,4 only

Answer C                      Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 8 – CIVILISING THE “NATIVE”, EDUCATING THE NATION

- **William Jones**, a linguist, arrived in Calcutta in 1783 and was junior judge at the Supreme Court. He spent time with pundits and studied ancient Indian texts on law, philosophy, religion, politics, morality, arithmetic, medicine and the other sciences. Englishmen like **Henry Thomas Colebrooke** and **Nathaniel Halhed** were also busy discovering the ancient Indian heritage, mastering Indian languages and translating Sanskrit and Persian works into English. **Together with them, Jones set up the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and started a journal called Asiatick Researches.** They shared a deep respect for ancient cultures, both of India and the West.. They were called the **Orientalists** Indian civilisation, they felt, had attained its glory in the ancient past, but had subsequently declined.
- **James Mill was one of those who attacked the Orientalists.** Orientalists were those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia
- By the **1830s the attack on the Orientalists became sharper.** One of the most outspoken and influential of such critics of the time was **Thomas Babington Macaulay**. He saw India as an uncivilised country that needed to be civilised. He said , “a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of Indi and Arabia”.
- Following **Macaulay’s minute, the English Education Act of 1835** was introduced. The decision was to make English the medium of instruction for higher education, and to stop the promotion of Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Benaras Sanskrit College. These institutions were seen as “temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay”. English textbooks now began to be produced for schools.
- **Wood’s Despatch also argued that European learning would improve the moral character of Indians.** It would make them truthful and honest, and thus supply the Company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon. The **literature of the East was not only full of grave errors**, it could also not instill in people a sense of duty and a commitment to work, nor could it develop the skills required for administration. **Charles Wood was the President of Board of control . He was sent to India in 1854 by Court of directors.** European learning, would enable Indians to recognise the advantages that flow from the expansion of trade and commerce, and make them see the importance of developing the resources of the country. Introducing them to European ways of life, would change their tastes and desires, and create a demand for British goods, for Indians would begin to appreciate and buy things that were produced in Europe

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**Fact sheet and terms –Class 8 Ch 8 – CIVILISING THE “NATIVE”, EDUCATING THE NATION**

- **Madrasa was set up in Calcutta in 1781** to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law
- **Hindu College was established in Benaras in 1791** to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts that would be useful for the administration of the country.
- In **1857-58, universities were established in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.**
- **Munshi** – A person who can read, write and teach Persian

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ91**

Which of the following are matched correctly?

- |                                |   |                    |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Satnami movement            | : | Ghasidas           |
| 2. Chandala cultivators        | : | Haridas            |
| 3. Mahar Temple entry movement | : | Sree Narayana Guru |
| 4. Ezhava movement in Kerala   | : | EV Ramaswamy       |

Options

A. 1,2,3,4

**B. 1,2 only**

C. 1,2,3 only

D. none of these

Answer B

Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 9 – WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORM**Lot of Non Brahmin leaders worked against caste distinctions**

- **The Satnami movement in Central India was founded by Ghasidas** who worked among the leatherworkers and organised a movement to improve their social status.
- In eastern **Bengal, Haridas Thakur's Matua sect worked among Chandala cultivators.** Haridas questioned Brahmanical texts that supported the caste system.
- **Kerala, a guru from Ezhava caste, Shri Narayana Guru**, proclaimed the ideals of unity. One of his famous statements was: "*oru jati, oru matam, oru daivam manushyanu*" (one caste, one religion, one god for humankind).
- **Jyotirao Phule born in 1827**, he studied in schools set up by Christian missionaries. He set out to attack the Brahmins' claim that they were superior to others, since they were Aryans. Phule argued that the Aryans were foreigners, who came from outside the subcontinent. He proposed that **Shudras (labouring castes) and Ati Shudras (untouchables)** should unite to challenge caste discrimination. He founded **Satyashodhak Samaj**, wrote a book named **Gulamgiri in 1873**. In memory of the 10 year old civil war, Phule **dedicated his book to all those Americans** who had fought to free slaves, thus establishing a link between the conditions of the "lower" castes in India and the black slaves in America.
- **In 1927, Ambedkar started a temple entry movement, in which his Mahar caste followers participated.** Brahman priests were outraged when the Dalits used water from the temple tank. He led three such movements for temple entry between 1927 and 1935
- **E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, or Periyar**, studied Sanskrit scriptures, became a member of the Congress (later left it seeing caste distinctions even in seating arrangements there). He became leader of **Self Respect Movement** founded by Ramanathan in 1925. He criticized Hindu scriptures, Codes of Manu, the ancient lawgiver, *Bhagavad Gita* and *Ramayana*
- **Orthodox Hindu society** also reacted by founding **Sanatan Dharma Sabhas** and the **Bharat Dharma Mahamandal** in the north, and associations like the **Brahman Sabha** in Bengal

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**Personalities and terms –Class 8 Ch 9 – WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORM**

- **Balthazar Solvyn** was popular for his painting on Sati in 1813
- **Rembrandt Peale** was known for his painting of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1833
- **Thomas Daniel** was known for his painting *The gateway to the Madurai temple* in 1792
- **Strategy used by social reformers starting from RRM Roy** – Find proof from ancient scriptures to support their stand. Because people can be convinced easily by that. **Sati** was banned in similar fashion in **1829**, **Widow remarriage** was allowed in **1856**. **Mumtaz Ali** reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for women's education
- **Hook swinging festival** - devotees underwent a peculiar form of suffering as part of ritual worship. With hooks pierced through their skin they swung themselves on a wheel.
- The **Hindu Mahila Vidyalaya** was one of the first institutions to provide girls with the kind of learning that was usual for boys at the time. 1880s, Indian women began to enter universities.
- The **first Urdu novels began to be written from the late nineteenth century**.
- **Begums of Bhopal** founded a primary school for girls at Aligarh.
- **Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain** started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta. She was a fearless critic of conservative ideas, arguing that religious leaders of every faith accorded an inferior place to women
- **Tarabai Shinde**, educated at home at Poona, published a book, **Stripurushulna**, (A Comparison between Women and Men), criticizing the social differences between men and women.
- **Pandita Ramabai, a great scholar of Sanskrit**, felt that Hinduism was oppressive towards women, and wrote a book about the **miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women**. She founded a widows' home at Poona to provide shelter to widows who had been treated badly by their husbands' relatives. Here women were trained to support themselves economically
- **In 1929 the Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed** without the kind of bitter debates and struggles that earlier laws had seen. According to the Act marriage age 18/16 for men/women. Subsequently these limits were raised to 21 for men and 18 for women
- **This coolie ship – named John Allen** – carried many Indian labourers to Mauritius where they did a variety of forms of hard labour. Most of these labourers were from low castes.
- **Madigas** were an important **untouchable caste of present-day Andhra Pradesh**. They were experts at **cleaning hides, tanning them for use, and sewing sandals**.
- **Dublas of Gujarat** laboured for upper-caste landowners, cultivating their fields, and working at a variety of odd jobs at the landlord's house

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ92**

Which of the following is true?

1. European artists brought with them the technique of oil painting, a technique with which Indian artists were not very familiar.
2. "History paintings" were started by Ravi Verma to depict glorious Indian pasts
3. The walls of palaces in Seringapatam is covered with mural paintings

**Options**

A. 1,2,3

B. 2,3 only

C. 1,2 only

**D. 1,3 only**

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**Answer D Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 10 - THE CHANGING WORLD OF VISUAL ARTS**

- European artists also brought with them the technique of **oil painting** – a technique with which Indian artists were not very familiar. Oil painting enabled artists to produce images that looked real. The subjects they painted were varied, but invariably they seemed to emphasise the superiority of Britain – its culture, its people, its power. Popular oil painter - *Johann Zoffany. His painting - The Aurial and Dashwood Families of Calcutta*
- **Muhammad Ali Khan** commissioned Tilly Kettle and George Willison, to paint his **portraits** and gifted these paintings to the King of England and the Directors of the East India Company
- British victories in India served as rich material for **history painters** in Britain. These paintings once again **celebrated the British**: their power, their victories, their supremacy. Eg – “*Battle of Plassey*”, painted by Francis Hayman, “*The Storming of Seringapatam*”, painted by Rober Kerr Porter,” *The discovery of the body of Sultan Tipu by General Sir David Baird, 4 May 1799*”, painted by David Wilkie
- Dariya Daulat palace in Seringapatam is covered with **mural paintings**. One such painting celebrates the famous battle of **Polilur of 1780 in which Tipu and Haidar Ali defeated the English troops**.
- Nawab Mubarakuddaulah of **Murshidabad** was popular for commissioning **miniature paintings** with perspective drawings.
- **Scroll painting – In Kalighat**, Bengal, **scroll painters** (called **patuas**) and **potters** (called **kumors** in eastern India and **kumhars** in north India) began developing a new style of art. Themes - **mythological** and produced images of gods and goddesses. Figures in scroll paintings **looked flat, not rounded**. So **shading was used** to give them a rounded form, to make the images look three-dimensional. Yet the images were **not realistic and lifelike**. Early Kalighat paintings used bold, deliberately non-realistic style, where the **figures emerge large and powerful**, with a **minimum of lines, detail and colours**. **In the Late-nineteenth-century Kalighat paintings depicted social life under British rule. Often the artists mocked at the changes they saw around**, ridiculing the new tastes of those who spoke in English and adopted Western habits, dressed like sahibs, smoked cigarettes, or sat on chairs. Initially, the images were engraved in wooden blocks.
- **In late-19th-century Calcutta was the Calcutta Art Studio**. It produced lifelike images of Bengali personalities as well as mythological pictures. But these mythological pictures were realistic. The figures were located in picturesque landscape settings, with mountains, lakes, etc.
- **Raja Ravi Varma, from family of the Maharajas of Travancore in Kerala** was one of the first artists who tried to create a style that was both modern and national. He mastered the Western art of oil painting and realistic life study, but painted themes from Indian mythology. Responding to the huge popular appeal of such paintings, Ravi Varma decided to set up a picture production team and printing press on the outskirts of Bombay, so even poor could afford such cheap prints.
- **Abanindranath Tagore (1871-1951), the nephew of Rabindranath Tagore in Bengal**. He **rejected the art of Ravi Varma** as imitative and westernised, and declared that such a style was unsuitable for depicting the nation’s ancient myths and legends. So they broke away from the convention of oil painting and realistic style. Took inspiration from medieval Indian miniature, ancient mural of Ajanta, Japanese paintings, Rajput miniatures etc. **His paintings – My mother, Jatugriha Daha, The Banished Yaksha of Kalidas’s poem Meghaduta**

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**Factsheet and terms –Class 8 Ch 10 - THE CHANGING WORLD OF VISUAL ARTS**

- **Victoria Terminus, Bombay** railway station was built between 1878 and 1887.
- **Central Post Office, Calcutta**, built in the 1860s
- **Gothic architecture style** - pointed arches, elongated structures
- **Classical style of Greece and Rome** - rounded arches and the pillars

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ93**

Which of the following are true?

1. The first response of the British, to Quit India movement, was negotiations
2. The Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act was passed in the same year
3. The Ilbert Bill sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country
4. In 1905, Bengal was partitioned by Lord Curzon in the name of misgovernance
5. Vande Maataram movement is closely related to Andhra regions

**Options**

A. 1,2,3,4,5

B. 1,4,5 only

C. 3 only

**D. 2,3,5 only****Answer D Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 11 - THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1870-1947**

- **The first response of the British to Quit India movement, was severe repression.** By the end of 1943 over 90,000 people were arrested, and around 1,000 killed in police firing. In many areas orders were given to machine-gun crowds from airplanes. Gandhiji and other leaders were jailed at once but the movement spread. It specially attracted peasants and the youth who gave up their studies to join it. Communications and symbols of state authority were attacked all over the country. In many areas the people set up their own governments. The rebellion, however, ultimately brought the Raj to its knees.
- **The Arms Act was passed in 1878**, disallowing Indians from possessing arms. **In the same year the Vernacular Press Act was also enacted** in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government. The Act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything that was found “objectionable”.
- In 1883, there was a furore over the attempt by the government **to introduce the Ilbert Bill**. The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and **sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country**. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged. The event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India
- **In 1905 Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal**. At that time Bengal was the biggest province of British India and included Bihar and parts of Orissa. The British argued for dividing Bengal for reasons of **administrative convenience**. Instead of removing the non-Bengali areas from the province, the government separated East Bengal and merged it with Assam. Perhaps the main **British motives were to curtail the influence of Bengali politicians and to split the Bengali people**.
- The struggle that unfolded came to be known as the **Swadeshi movement**, strongest in Bengal but with echoes elsewhere too – **in deltaic Andhra for instance, it was known as the Vande mataram Movement**.

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ94

Which of the following events happened first?

## Options

**A. A group of Muslim landlords and nawabs formed the All India Muslim League at Dacca**

B. Separate electorates conceded to Muslims

C. Congress underwent a major split

D. Lucknow Pact was signed

**Answer A**      **Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 11 - THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1870-1947**

**A group of Muslim landlords and nawabs formed the All India Muslim League at Dacca in 1906.**

The League supported the partition of Bengal. It desired separate electorates for Muslims, a demand **conceded by the government in 1909**. Some seats in the councils were now reserved for Muslims who would be elected by Muslim voters. This tempted politicians to gather a following by distributing favours to their own religious groups. Meanwhile, the **Congress split in 1907**. The Moderates were opposed to the use of boycott. They felt that it involved the use of force. After the split the Congress came to be dominated by the Moderates with Tilak's followers functioning from outside. The **two groups reunited in December 1915**. **Next year the Congress and the Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow Pact** and decided to work together for representative government in the country

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ95

Which of the following is false?

1. The First World War caused huge losses for industries and business groups in India
2. Mahatma Gandhi established the Natal Congress to fight against racial discrimination

## Options

**A. 1 only**

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer A . 1 is false**      **Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 11 - THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1870-1947**

- **The First World War altered the economic and political situation in India.** It led to a **huge rise in the defence expenditure** of the Government of India. The government in turn **increased taxes** on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a **sharp rise in prices** which created great difficulties for the common people. On the other hand, **business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war**. The war created a **demand for industrial goods (jute bags, cloth, rails) and caused a decline of imports from other countries** into India. **Indian industries expanded during the war**, and Indian business groups began to demand greater opportunities for development.
- In 1895, along with other Indians, **Mahatma Gandhi established the Natal Congress to fight against racial discrimination**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ96

Which of the following are true regarding Rowlatt, Khilafat and Non cooperation movements?

1. Hindu- Muslim unity was kept up
2. Satyagraha Sabhas were set up
3. Subramanyam Swamy renounced his Knighthood in protest
4. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges

## Options

A. 2 only

B. 1,2,3,4 only

C. 1,4 only

D. 1,2,4 only

Answer D . 3 is false Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 11 - THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1870-1947

- In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a **satyagraha** against the **Rowlatt Act** that the British had just passed. The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers. Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and others felt that the government had no right to restrict people's basic freedoms. **They criticised the Act as "devilish" and tyrannical.** Gandhiji asked the Indian people to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violent opposition to this Act, as a day of **"humiliation and prayer" and hartal (strike).** **Satyagraha Sabhas** were set up to launch the movement. The Rowlatt Satyagraha turned out to be the **first all-India struggle against the British government** although it was **largely restricted to cities.** The Jallianwala Bagh atrocities, inflicted by **General Dyer in Amritsar on Baisakhi day (13 April),** were a part of this repression. On learning about the massacre, **Rabindranath Tagore** expressed the pain and anger of the country by **renouncing his knighthood.**
- In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa. Muslims were keen that the Khalifat be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire. The leaders of the **Khilafat agitation, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali,** now wished to initiate a full fledged **Non-Cooperation Movement.** Gandhiji supported their call and urged the Congress to campaign against "Punjab wrongs" (Jallianwala massacre), the Khilafat wrong and demand **swaraj.**
- **The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22.** Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. Many lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari, Asaf Ali gave up practices. British titles were surrendered and legislatures boycotted. People lit public bonfires of foreign cloth. The imports of foreign cloth fell drastically
- **Regional impact** - In Kheda, Gujarat, **Patidar peasants** organised nonviolent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British. In coastal **Andhra** and interior **Tamil Nadu,** **liquor shops** were picketed. In the **Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh,** **tribals and poor peasants** staged a number of **"forest satyagrahas,"** sometimes sending their cattle into forests without paying grazing fee. In many forest villages, peasants proclaimed **swaraj** and believed that **"Gandhi Raj"** was about to be established. In **Punjab,** the **Akali agitation** of the Sikhs sought to remove **corrupt mahants – supported by the British – from their gurdwaras.** In **Assam,** **tea garden labourers,** shouting **"Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai,"** demanded a big increase in their wages. They left the British-owned plantations, the **Assamese Vaishnava songs** of the period the reference to Krishna was substituted by **"Gandhi Raja".** At times, ordinary people credited Gandhiji with their **own** achievements. Eg- **peasants of Pratapgarh, UP** managed to stop illegal eviction of tenants;

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ97

Once the Non-Cooperation movement was over, Chitta Ranjan Das and Motilal Nehru suggested ?

## Options

- A. To undertake constructive work in the rural areas.
- B. To promote mass education in the country
- C. That the party should fight elections to the councils**
- D. Setting up a new party to counter INC and Muslim League

Answer C      Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 11 - THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1870-1947

- Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement when in **February 1922** a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in **Chauri Chaura**, killing 22 policemen.
- Once the Non-Cooperation movement was over, **Gandhiji's followers stressed that the Congress must undertake constructive work** in the rural areas.
- Other leaders such as **Chitta Ranjan Das and Motilal Nehru argued that the party should fight elections to the councils and enter them** in order to influence government policies. Through sincere social work in villages in the mid-1920s, the Gandhians were able to extend their support base. This proved to be very useful in launching Civil Disobedience movement in 1930.
- **In 1927** the British government in England decided to send a commission headed by Lord **Simon** to decide India's political future. The **Commission** had no Indian representative. The decision created an outrage in India. All political groups decided to boycott the Commission. When the Commission arrived it was met with demonstrations with banners saying "Simon Go Back".
- **"Independence Day"** was observed on 26 January 1930 all over the country after Congress resolving to fight for *Purna Swaraj* (complete independence) in 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru.

## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ98

Arrange the following in chronological order (old to new)

1. Construction of Gandhi Sagar dam was completed on the Chambal river
2. Planning commission was set up
3. The Bhilai steel plant was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union
4. Potti Sriramulu died of fasting
5. States Reorganisation Commission submitted its report

## Options

- A. 2-4-5-1-3      B. 3-2-4-5-1      **C. 2-4-5-3-1**      D. 1-3-2-5-4

Answer C      Class 8<sup>th</sup> - Ch 12 - INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- **Gandhi Sagar bandh** was the first of the four dams built on the Chambal river in Madhya Pradesh. It was completed in **1960**.
- In **1950**, the government set up a **Planning Commission** to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development

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- The **Bhilai steel plant** was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union in **1959**. Located in the backward rural area of Chhattisgarh, it came to be seen as an important sign of the development of modern India after Independence.
- A States Reorganisation Commission was set up, which submitted its report in 1956, recommending the redrawing of district and provincial boundaries to form compact provinces
- On 15 December **1952**, fifty-eight days into his fast, **Potti Sriramulu died**. On 1 October **1953**, the new state of **Andhra** came into being,
- In **1960**, the bilingual state of **Bombay** was divided into separate states for **Marathi** and **Gujarati** speakers.
- In **1966**, the state of **Punjab** was also divided into Punjab and **Haryana**

#### Factsheet and terms –Class 8 Ch 12 - INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- **Mahatma Gandhi's follower Mira Behn wrote in 1949**, by "science and machinery he [mankind] may get huge returns for a time, but ultimately will come desolation. We have got to study Nature's balance, and develop our lives within her laws, if we are to survive as a physically healthy and morally decent species."
- Both Prime Minister Nehru and Deputy Prime Minister Vallabhbhai Patel were against the creation of linguistic states.

**Class 9 and 10 is not much important for prelims.**  
**But they are important for mains.**

### **Class 9**

**Ch 4 – Livelihoods, Economies and Societies**  
**Ch 5 - Pastoral Nomads and their Movements**  
**Ch 8 – Clothing : Social History**

### **Class 10**

**Ch 8 - Novels**

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## #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ99

Arrange the following colonial events in order (old to new)

1. Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun
2. First Forest Act was enacted
3. German expert, Dietrich Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service

## Options

A. 1-2-3

B. 1-3-2

C. 2-1-3

**D. 3-2-1**

## Answer D

## Class 9th Ch 4 - Livelihoods, Economies and Societies

- The British were worried that the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests. So they decided to **invite a German expert, Dietrich Brandis, for advice, and made him the first Inspector General of Forests in India.**
- Felling of trees and grazing had to be restricted so that forests could be preserved for timber production. Anybody who cut trees without following the system had to be punished. So **Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1864** and helped formulate the Indian Forest Act of 1865.
- The **Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906.** The system they taught here was called '**scientific forestry**'. In scientific forestry, natural forests which had lots of different types of trees were cut down. In their place, one type of tree was planted in straight rows. This is called a plantation.
- **Forest Act was enacted in 1865**, it was **amended twice, once in 1878 and then in 1927.** The 1878 Act divided forests into **three categories: reserved, protected and village forests.** The best forests were called '**reserved forests**'. **Villagers could not take anything from these forests, even for their own use.** For house building or fuel, they could take wood from protected or village forests.
- **Britishers needed hard wood for railways and ships; thus promoted teak, sal etc.** Almost everything is available in the forest – leaves can be stitched together to make disposable plates and cups, the siadi (Bauhinia vahlii) creeper can be used to make ropes, and the thorny bark of the semur (silk-cotton) tree is used to grate vegetables. Oil for cooking and to light lamps can be pressed from the fruit of the mahua tree.

**Factsheet and terms –Class 9 Ch 4 - Livelihoods, Economies and Societies**

- **Taungya cultivation** was a system in which local farmers were allowed to cultivate temporarily within a plantation. Eg – In Tharrawaddy division, Burma in 1921 the cultivators sowed paddy. The men made holes in the soil using long bamboo poles with iron tips. The women sow paddy in each hole.
- **The tiger came to be seen as a sporting trophy.** The Maharaja of Sarguja alone shot 1,157 tigers and 2,000 leopards up to 1957. A British administrator, George Yule, killed 400 tigers. Initially certain areas of forests were reserved for hunting.
- **New opportunities of work did not always mean improved wellbeing for the people.** In Assam, both men and women from forest communities like Santhals and Oraons from Jharkhand, and Gonds from Chhattisgarh were recruited to work on tea plantations. Their

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wages were low and conditions of work were very bad. They could not return easily to their home villages from where they had been recruited.

- **Bastar** is located in the southernmost part of **Chhattisgarh and borders Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra**. The river **Indrawati** winds across Bastar east to west. A number of different communities live in Bastar such as **Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas**. They speak different languages but share common customs and beliefs. If people from a village want to take some wood from the forests of another village, they pay a small fee called **devsari**, dand or man in exchange. **Dhurwas of the Kanger** forest initiated discussions and rebellions on issues like ban of shifting cultivation. **Leader – Gunda Dhur** was never captured. Rebels found certain success as the reserved forests got reduced to half of that planned before 1910
- **Sal logs from Singhbhum forests, Chhotanagpur** were made into sleepers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. **Sleepers** - Wooden planks laid across railway tracks; they hold the tracks in position

#### #NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ100

Which of the following are true?

1. **Dhangars were an important pastoral community of Maharashtra**
2. **Gaddis shear sheeps at Uhl valley near Palampur in Himachal Pradesh**
3. **Gollas herded cattle in Karnataka Andhra Pradesh regions**
4. **Maru Raikas herded camels in Rajasthan**

Options

A. 1,2,3 only

B. 2,4 only

**C. 1,2,3,4**

D. 3,4 only

Answer C

Class 9th Ch 5 - Pastoral Nomads and their Movements

- **Gaddis shear sheeps at Uhl valley near Palampur in Himachal Pradesh**
- **In Garhwal and Kumaon, the Gujjar cattle herders came down to the dry forests of the bhabar in the winter, and went up to the high meadows – the bugyals – in summer**
- **Bugyal** – Vast meadows in the high mountains
- **Bhabar** – A dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun
- **Dhangars were an important pastoral community of Maharashtra**. They also shifted cyclically between the plateau (during monsoons) and Konkan coast (before monsoons)
- **Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh - Gollas herded cattle**. The **Kurumas and Kurubas** reared sheep and goats and sold woven blankets ; **Gujarat -Maldharis**
- **Banjaras** were yet another well-known group of graziers. They were to be found in the villages of **Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra**.
- **Rajasthan Raikas** combined cultivation with pastoralism. During the monsoons, the Raikas of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner stayed in their home villages, where pasture was available. By October, when these grazing grounds were dry and exhausted, they moved out in search of other pasture and water, and returned again during the next monsoon. One group of Raikas – known as the **Maru (desert) Raikas – herded camels** and another group reared sheep and goat.

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**Factsheet and terms –Class 9 Ch 5 - Pastoral Nomads and their Movements**

- **Kafila** - In winter, when the high mountains were covered with snow, they lived with their herds in the low hills of the Siwalik range. The dry scrub forests here provided pasture for their herds. By the end of April they began their northern march for their summer grazing grounds. Several households came together for this journey, forming what is known as a *kafila*. They crossed the Pir Panjal passes and entered the valley of Kashmir. With the onset of summer, the snow melted and the mountainsides were lush green. This cyclic pattern followed by many tribes like Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnauris also
- **In 1871, the colonial government in India passed the Criminal Tribes Act.** By this Act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth. Once this Act came into force, these communities were expected to live only in notified village settlements. They were not allowed to move out without a permit. The village police kept a continuous watch on them.

**#NCERT-HIST-6-to-8-MCQ101**

Which of the following are true about **Brahmika Sari**?

**Options**

- A. It has influence from Parsi styles                      B. It was adopted by Brahmo Samaj women  
**C. Both A and B**    D. Neither A nor B

**Answer C              Class 9th Ch 8 : Clothing – Social History**

In the late 1870s, Jnanadanandini Devi, wife of Satyendranath Tagore, the first Indian member of the ICS, returned from Bombay to Calcutta. She adopted the Parsi style of wearing the sari pinned to the left shoulder with a brooch, and worn with a blouse and shoes. This was quickly adopted by Brahmo Samaji women and came to be known as the **Brahmika sari**.

**Factsheet and terms –Class 10 Ch 8 - Novels**

- **Banabhatta's Kadambari**, was written in Sanskrit
- **Kabirlarai** referred to poetry contests
- **Dastan** - long tradition of prose tales of adventure and heroism in Persian and Urdu
- The **earliest novel in Marathi was Baba Padmanji's Yamuna Paryatan (1857)**, which used a simple style of storytelling to speak about the plight of widows. This was followed by **Lakshman Moreshwar Halbe's Muktamala (1861)**. This was not a realistic novel; it presented an imaginary 'romance' narrative with a moral purpose.
- **Naro Sadashiv Risbud** used a highly ornamental style in his **Marathi novel Manjughosha (1868)**.
- **Kandukuri Viresalingam (1848-1919)** began translating **Oliver Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield into Telugu**. He abandoned this plan for similar reasons and instead wrote an **original Telugu novel called Rajasekhara Caritamu in 1878**.
- **Kannada novelist Sivarama Karanth (1902-1997) – Novel - Chomana Dudi**
- **Rajanikanta Bardoloi** wrote the **first major historical novel in Assam called Manomati (1900)**.
- In 1877-78, **Ramashankar Ray**, a dramatist, began serialising the **first Oriya novel, Saudamani**. But he could not complete it.
- **Rokeya Hossein (1880-1932)** was a reformer who, after she was widowed, started a girl's school in Calcutta. She wrote a **satiric fantasy in English called Sultana's Dream (1905)** which shows a

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topsy-turvy world in which women take the place of men. Her **novel Padmarag** also showed the need for women to reform their condition by their own actions.

## Extra charts and Notes (All charts will be shared separately also)

Vysh IAS Revision chart - Novels (mentioned in Class 10 - History NCERT - Chapter 8)		
<b>Bengal</b> Initially the Bengali novel used a colloquial style associated with urban life. It also used <i>meyeli</i> , the language associated with women's speech.	<b>Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay</b>	First novel - <i>Durgeshnandini</i> (1865) <i>Anandamath</i> (1882) - about a secret Hindu militia that fights Muslims to establish a Hindu kingdom. It was a novel that inspired many kinds of freedom fighters.
	<b>Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay (1876-1938)</b>	The most popular novelist in Bengal
	<b>Advaita Malla Burman (1914-51)</b>	<i>Titash Ekti Nadir Naam</i> (1956) an epic about Mallas, a community of fisherfolk near river Titash.
	<b>Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay's (1827-94)</b>	<i>Anguriya Binimoy</i> (1857) was the first historical novel written in Bengal. Its hero <i>Shivaji</i> engages in many battles against a clever and treacherous Aurangzeb. Man Singh persuades Shivaji to make peace with Aurangzeb. Realising that Aurangzeb intended to confine him as a house prisoner, Shivaji escapes and returns to battle.
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>O. Chandu Menon (1847-99)</b>	a subjudge from Malabar, tried to translate English novel <i>Henrietta Temple</i> by Benjamin Disraeli into Malayalam. <i>Indulekha</i> , 1889, was the first modern novel in Malayalam. The intelligent <i>Indulekha</i> rejects the Nabadiri landlord and chooses <i>Madhavan</i> , the educated and handsome Nayar as her husband
	<b>Potheri Kunjam, a 'lower-caste' writer</b>	<i>Saraswativijayam</i> in 1892
	<b>Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai (1912-99)</b>	<i>Chemmeen</i> (Shrimp, 1956)
	<b>Vaikunth Muhammad Basheer (1908-94)</b>	one of the early Muslim writers
<b>Hindi</b>	<b>Bharatendu Harishchandra</b>	pioneer of modern Hindi literature
	<b>Srinivas Das of Delhi</b>	First proper modern novel - titled <i>Pariksha-Guru</i> , 1882 - cautioned young men of well-to-do families against the dangerous influences of bad company and consequent loose morals.
	<b>Devaki Nandan Khatri popularized hindi reading</b>	<i>Chandrakanta</i> - a romance with dazzling elements of fantasy. Popularized Nagari script among the educated classes
	<b>Premchand - Hindi reached excellence</b>	traditional art of <i>kissa-goi</i> (storytelling). Novel <i>Sewasadan (The Abode of Service)</i> 1916 - social issues focussed <i>Rangbhoomi (The Arena)</i> based on visually impaired <i>shudra</i> <i>Surdas</i> . <i>Godan (The Gift of Cow)</i> , 1936 on peasants

Vysh IAS - Revision chart - Delhi rulers	
RAJPUT DYNASTIES	
Tomaras - Early twelfth century-1165	
Ananga Pala	1130-1145
Chauhans 1165-1192	
Prithviraj Chauhan	1175-1192
EARLY TURKISH RULERS - Slave/mamluk dynasty 1206-1290	
Qutbuddin Aybak	1206-1210
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1210-1236
Raziyya	1236-1240
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266-1287
KHALJI DYNASTY 1290-1320	
Jalaluddin Khalji	1290-1296
Alauddin Khalji	1296-1316
TUGHLUQ DYNASTY 1320-1414	
Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	1320-1324
Muhammad Tughluq	1324-1351
Firuz Shah Tughluq	1351-1388
SAYYID DYNASTY 1414-1451	
Khizr Khan	1414-1421
LODI DYNASTY 1451-1526	
Bahlul Lodi	1451-1489
Sikander Lodi	1489-1517
Ibrahim Lodi	1517-1526

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Vysh IAS - Revision chart - Social bodies/movements (Class 8 NCERT)		
Body/Movement	Timeline	Features and pointers
<b>Brahmo Samaj</b> RRM Roy	1830	Prohibited all forms of idolatry and sacrifice. Believed in the Upanishads Forbade its members from criticising other religious practices. Critically drew upon the ideals of religions – especially of Hinduism and Christianity – looking at their negative and positive dimensions
<b>Henry Louis Vivian Derozio</b>	1820s	Teacher at Hindu College, Calcutta started <b>Young Bengal Movement</b> Promoted radical ideas and encouraged his pupils to question all authority His students attacked tradition and custom, demanded education for women Campaign for the freedom of thought and expression
<b>Prarthana Samaj</b> Atmaram Pandurang MG Ranade	1867	Remove caste restrictions, abolish child marriage, encourage the education of women, and End the ban on widow remarriage. Its religious meetings drew upon Hindu, Buddhist and Christian texts.
<b>Veda Samaj</b> Sridharalu Naidu Keshab Chandra Sen	1864	Established in Madras (Chennai). Inspired by the Brahmo Samaj. Abolish caste distinctions and promote widow remarriage and women's education. Its members believed in one God. They condemned the superstitions and rituals of orthodox Hinduism.
<b>Singh Sabha</b>	1873	Amritsar in 1873 and at Lahore in 1879. To rid Sikhism of superstitions, caste distinctions and practices seen by them as non-Sikh. Promoted education among the Sikhs, often combining modern instruction with Sikh teachings.

Vysh IAS Revision chart - Terms used to refer different people as per Rig Veda(Class 6th NCERT)	
<b>Brahman</b>	Priests , who performed various rituals
<b>Rajas in early Rig veda</b>	Did not have capital cities, palaces or armies, nor did they collect taxes Generally, sons did not automatically succeed fathers as rajas.
<b>Vish/Jana</b>	Community of people. The term Vaishya is derived from vish. Example - Puru, Yadu, Bharath etc
<b>Aryas</b>	Those who composed the hymns
<b>Dasas/Dasyus</b>	Considered opponents of Aryas. Spoke different languages. Later Dasa/Dasi was used to refer slaves mostly captured in wars They were treated as the property of their owners, who could make them do whatever work they wanted.

### Some important timelines(taken from class 6<sup>th</sup> NCERT)

- The beginning of **farming and herding at Mehrgarh** dates to c. 6000 BC/ BCE
- The **Harappan cities** flourished between c. 2700 and 1900 BCE
- The **Rigveda** was composed between c. 1500 and 1000 BCE
- **Mahajanapadas** and cities developed in the Ganga valley and new ideas associated with the Upanishads, **Jainism and Buddhism** emerged c. 500 BCE
- **Alexander** invaded the northwest c. 327-325 BCE
- **Chandragupta Maurya** became king c. 321 BCE
- **Ashoka** ruled between c. 272/268 to 231 BCE
- The composition of the **Sangam texts**, c. 300 BCE-300 CE
- The reign of **Kanishka**, c. 78-100 CE

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- The establishment of the **Gupta** empire, c. 320 CE
- The compilation of the **Jaina texts at the council at Valabhi**, c.512/521 CE
- The rule of **Harshavardhana**, 606-647 CE
- **Xuan Zang** comes to India, 630-643 CE
- The rule of **Pulakeshin II**, 609-642 CE.

### Personalities – Class 8<sup>th</sup>, chapter 11

**Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, the Pashtun leader from the North West Frontier Province, Also known as Badshah Khan, he was the founder of the **Khudai Khidmatgars**, a powerful non-violent movement among the Pathans of his province. He criticised his Congress colleagues for agreeing to the 1947 division.

**Jinnah** - An ambassador of **Hindu- Muslim unity until 1920**, he played an important role in the making of the **Lucknow Pact**. He **reorganized the Muslim League after 1934**, and became the major spokesperson for the demand for Pakistan.

**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** played an important role in the negotiations for independence during 1945-47. Patel hailed from an impoverished peasant proprietor family of Nadiad, Gujarat. A foremost organiser of the freedom movement from 1918 onwards, Patel served as **President of the Congress in 1931**.

**Chakravarti Rajagopalachari** - A veteran nationalist and leader of the **Salt Satyagraha in the south**, C. Rajagopalachari, popularly known as **Rajaji**, served as member of the **Interim Government of 1946** and as **free India's first Indian Governor-General**.

**Maulana Azad** - was born in Mecca to a Bengali father and an Arab mother. Well-versed in many languages, Azad was a scholar of Islam and an **exponent of the notion of wahadat-i-deen**, the essential oneness of all religions. An active participant in Gandhian movements and a staunch advocate of **Hindu-Muslim unity**, he was **opposed to Jinnah's two-nation theory**.

**Subhas Chandra Bose** - A radical nationalist, with socialist leanings, Bose **did not share Gandhiji's ideal of ahimsa**, though he **respected him as the "Father of the Nation"**. In January 1941, he secretly left his Calcutta home, went to Singapore, via Germany, and raised the **Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army (INA)**. To free India from British control, in **1944, the INA tried to enter India through Imphal and Kohima but the campaign failed**. The INA members were imprisoned and tried. People from all walks of life, participated in the movement against the INA trials

**Chitta Ranjan Das** - a lawyer from East Bengal, especially active in **Non Cooperation Movement**

**Sarojini Naidu** - Active in the national movement since the early 1920s, Naidu was a significant leader of the **Dandi March**. She was the first Indian woman to become **President** of the INC(1925).

**Ambabai of Karnataka** had been married at age twelve. Widowed at sixteen, she **picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops in Udipi**. She was **arrested**, served a sentence and was rearrested. Between prison terms she made **speeches**, taught spinning, and organised **prabhat pheris**.

**Lala Lajpat Rai** - A nationalist from **Punjab**, he was one of the leading members of the **Radical group** which was critical of the politics of petitions. He was also an active member of the **Arya Samaj**.

**Baji Mohammad** President of the Nabrangpur Congress, Orissa in the 1930s, mobilised 20,000 people to join the national struggle. He offered **satyagraha** many times over. He participated in protests against the **Second World War** and **Quit India movement**, and served long jail terms.

**Veer Lakhon Nayak** was a **legendary tribal leader** who defied the British and was **hanged**.

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