

CBSE 2026 Class 12 History(Set 61/2/2) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :34
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- This question paper contains **34 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
- Question paper is divided into **five Sections** – A, B, C, D and E.
- **Section A** – question number **1 to 21** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1 mark**.
- **Section B** – question number **22 to 27** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3 marks**. Write answer to each question in **60 to 80 words**.
- **Section C** – question number **28 to 30** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **8 marks**. Write answer to each question in **300 to 350 words**.
- **Section D** – question number **31 to 33** are Source-based questions having **three sub-questions**. Each question carries **4 marks**.
- **Section E** – question number **34** is Map Based Question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries **5 marks**. Attach the Map with the answer-book.
- There is no overall choice. However, an **internal choice** has been provided in Section B and C of question paper. Write answer for only one of the alternatives.

1. Given below are two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and answer the question by choosing correct options:

Assertion (A): Like Buddhism, Jainism also spread to many parts of India.

Reason (R): Jaina scholars produced literature in various languages like Tamil, Prakrit and Sanskrit etc.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but, (R) is not correct.
- (D) (A) is not correct but, (R) is correct.

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Concept: Jainism, like Buddhism, spread widely across India due to its teachings, literature, and support from rulers and followers. The use of regional languages helped in reaching a larger population.

Step 1: Understanding the Assertion.

The statement that Jainism spread to many parts of India is correct. It gained followers in regions like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.

Step 2: Understanding the Reason.

Jaina scholars composed religious and philosophical texts in various languages such as Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Tamil. This made their teachings accessible to common people.

Step 3: Link between Assertion and Reason.

The use of multiple languages helped spread Jain teachings widely, which supports the assertion.

Final Answer:

Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Quick Tip

Use of **local languages** played a key role in spreading religions like **Jainism and Buddhism**.

2. Read the following statements regarding Buddhist teachings and choose the correct option:

1. The world is transient and constantly changing.
2. It is soulless and there is nothing eternal in it.
3. Sorrows and sufferings are intrinsic to human existence.
4. Renouncing the world is essential for living.

- (A) I, II, III are correct.
(B) II, III, IV are correct.
(C) I, III, IV are correct.
(D) I, II, IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Concept: Buddhist teachings are based on the ideas of impermanence, suffering, and the absence of a permanent soul. These principles are central to the philosophy of Buddhism.

Step 1: Statement I.

Buddhism teaches the concept of *Anitya* (impermanence), which means the world is constantly changing. Hence, Statement I is correct.

Step 2: Statement II.

Buddhism also emphasizes *Anatman*, meaning there is no eternal soul. Therefore, Statement II is correct.

Step 3: Statement III.

The Buddha taught that life involves suffering (*Dukkha*), which is explained in the Four Noble Truths. Hence, Statement III is correct.

Step 4: Statement IV.

Buddhism does not insist that renouncing the world is essential for everyone. The Middle Path encourages a balanced way of life. Therefore, Statement IV is incorrect.

Final Answer:

Statements **I, II, and III** are correct.

Quick Tip

Key concepts of Buddhism include **Anitya (impermanence)**, **Anatman (no soul)**, and **Dukkha (suffering)**.

3. Match Column–I with Column–II and choose the correct option:

Column – I (Scholars)

- a. Kautilya
- b. Harishena
- c. Banabhatta
- d. Bharat

Column – II (Work)

- i. Harshacharita
- ii. Arthashastra
- iii. Natyashastra
- iv. Prayag Prashasti

Options:

- (A) ii iii i iv
- (B) ii iii iv i
- (C) ii iv i iii
- (D) iii ii iv i

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Concept: Many ancient Indian scholars contributed important literary and political works. Matching scholars with their famous works helps understand the intellectual and cultural development of ancient India.

Step 1: Kautilya.

Kautilya (also known as Chanakya) wrote the famous political and economic treatise *Arthashastra*.

Therefore: **a** → **ii**

Step 2: Harishena.

Harishena was the court poet of Samudragupta and composed the *Prayag Prashasti*, which describes the achievements of the Gupta ruler.

Therefore: **b** → **iv**

Step 3: Banabhatta.

Banabhatta was a renowned writer in the court of Harshavardhana and authored the biography

Harshacharita.

Therefore: **c** → **i**

Step 4: Bharat.

Bharat Muni is traditionally credited with writing the *Natyashastra*, a classical text on drama, dance, and music.

Therefore: **d** → **iii**

Final Answer:

The correct matching is:

a–ii, b–iv, c–i, d–iii

Hence, the correct option is **(C)**.

Quick Tip

Kautilya → **Arthashastra**

Banabhatta → **Harshacharita**

Bharat Muni → **Natyashastra**

Harishena → **Prayag Prashasti**

4. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding Eklavya?

- (A) Eklavya was the favourite student of Drona.
- (B) Eklavya belonged to Kuru lineage.
- (C) Eklavya offered his right thumb to Drona as Guru Dakshina.
- (D) Eklavya was a co-student and friend of Arjuna.

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Concept: Eklavya is a well-known character from the Indian epic *Mahabharata*. His story is often cited as an example of dedication, respect for one's teacher, and the social hierarchy that existed in ancient times.

Step 1: Understanding option (A).

Eklavya was not the favourite student of Dronacharya. Arjuna was considered Drona's favourite disciple. Therefore, option (A) is incorrect.

Step 2: Understanding option (B).

Eklavya did not belong to the Kuru lineage. He was the son of a Nishada chief (a tribal community). Hence, option (B) is incorrect.

Step 3: Understanding option (C).

Eklavya practiced archery by making a statue of Dronacharya as his teacher. When Drona asked for Guru Dakshina, Eklavya willingly offered his right thumb. This statement is correct.

Step 4: Understanding option (D).

Eklavya was not a co-student or close friend of Arjuna in Drona's gurukul. Hence, option (D) is incorrect.

Final Answer:

The correct statement is that **Eklavya offered his right thumb to Drona as Guru Dakshina**.

Quick Tip

Eklavya is remembered for his **devotion to his teacher** and his sacrifice of his **right thumb as Guru Dakshina**.

5. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding Raja Gotami Puta Siri Satakani?

- (A) He was the best known Raja of Shaka dynasty.
- (B) He ensured no intermarriage amongst members of the four varnas.
- (C) He himself entered into marriage alliance of the kin of Gupta rulers.
- (D) He rebuilt Sudershan and Sambhar lakes.

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Concept: Gautamiputra Satakarni was one of the most powerful rulers of the Satavahana dynasty. He is known for restoring the power of the Satavahanas and for his policies that upheld the traditional social order.

Step 1: Understanding option (A).

Gautamiputra Satakarni was not a ruler of the Shaka dynasty; rather he defeated the Shaka rulers. Hence, this statement is incorrect.

Step 2: Understanding option (B).

According to inscriptions such as the Nasik Prashasti, he took measures to uphold the social order and claimed that he ensured no intermarriage among members of the four varnas. Hence, this statement is correct.

Step 3: Understanding option (C).

Marriage alliances with the Gupta rulers occurred much later in Indian history, so this statement does not relate to Gautamiputra Satakarni.

Step 4: Understanding option (D).

The rebuilding of Sudarshan Lake is associated with the ruler Rudradaman, not Gautamiputra Satakarni.

Final Answer:

The correct statement is that **he ensured no intermarriage among members of the four varnas**.

Quick Tip

Gautamiputra Satakarni was a powerful **Satavahana ruler** known for defeating the Shakas and upholding the **varna social order**.

6. Who among the following rulers issued the first gold coins?

- (A) Vakataka rulers
- (B) Mauryan rulers
- (C) Gupta rulers

(D) Kushana rulers

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Concept: The introduction of gold coins marked an important development in ancient Indian trade and economy. Gold coins were widely used for large-scale trade and were often issued by powerful rulers to demonstrate their wealth and authority.

Step 1: Mauryan rulers.

The Mauryan rulers mainly issued silver punch-marked coins rather than gold coins. Hence, option (B) is incorrect.

Step 2: Vakataka rulers.

The Vakataka rulers ruled parts of central India but are not known for issuing the earliest gold coins.

Step 3: Gupta rulers.

The Gupta rulers issued many beautiful and high-quality gold coins. However, they were not the first rulers to introduce gold coins in India.

Step 4: Kushana rulers.

The Kushana rulers, especially King Kanishka, are credited with issuing the first large number of gold coins in India. These coins played an important role in promoting trade and economic prosperity.

Final Answer:

The first gold coins in ancient India were issued by the **Kushana rulers**.

Quick Tip

The **Kushanas**, particularly **Kanishka**, issued some of the earliest gold coins in ancient India, which promoted trade and commerce.

7. Look at the given image and identify the ancient sculptural panel from the options:



- (A) A sculpture in Brihadeshwar
- (B) A sculpture from Mahabalipuram
- (C) A sculpture in Amaravati
- (D) A sculpture in Sanchi

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Concept: The sculpture shown in the image is the famous rock relief known as “*Arjuna’s Penance*” or “*Descent of the Ganga*”. It is located at Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu and is one of the greatest masterpieces of Pallava art.

Step 1: Identification of the sculpture.

The image shows a massive rock-cut relief carved on two large boulders with numerous figures of gods, sages, animals, and humans. This style is characteristic of the sculptures found at Mahabalipuram.

Step 2: Historical background.

Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram) was an important port city during the rule of the Pallava dynasty in the 7th century CE. The rulers of this dynasty commissioned many rock-cut temples and sculptures.

Step 3: Features of the sculpture.

The relief depicts mythological themes associated with the descent of the River Ganga to earth or Arjuna performing penance. The detailed carvings of animals, celestial beings, and ascetics are distinctive features of Mahabalipuram sculptures.

Final Answer:

The sculpture shown in the image is from **Mahabalipuram**.

Quick Tip

Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu is famous for its **rock-cut temples and sculptures** created during the **Pallava dynasty**.

8. Which among the following was not the major factor for the development of agriculture during Mughal India?

- (A) Availability of land in abundance
- (B) Availability of cheap labour
- (C) Mobility among the peasants
- (D) Availability of tube-wells for irrigation

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Concept: Agriculture was the backbone of the Mughal economy. Its development depended on factors such as the availability of land, labour, and the ability of peasants to move to new lands for cultivation. However, modern irrigation technologies like tube-wells were not used during the Mughal period.

Step 1: Availability of land.

During the Mughal period, large areas of land were available for cultivation, which helped expand agricultural production.

Step 2: Availability of labour.

Agriculture relied heavily on manual labour, and there was a sufficient supply of labour in rural areas.

Step 3: Mobility among peasants.

Peasants could move from one place to another in search of better land or employment, which contributed to agricultural expansion.

Step 4: Tube-wells for irrigation.

Tube-well irrigation is a modern agricultural technology that developed much later. During Mughal times, irrigation mainly depended on wells, canals, tanks, and rivers.

Final Answer:

The factor that was not responsible for the development of agriculture during Mughal India was **availability of tube-wells for irrigation.**

Quick Tip

In Mughal India, irrigation mainly depended on **wells, canals, tanks, and rivers**, not modern **tube-wells**.

9. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Travellers of Medieval Period – Native Region

- (A) Peter Mundi – Spain
- (B) Antonio Monserrate – Portugal
- (C) Abdal-Razzak – Morocco
- (D) Marco Polo – Italy

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Concept: Many foreign travellers visited India during the medieval period and recorded valuable accounts about Indian society, culture, economy, and administration. These travel records are important historical sources.

Step 1: Peter Mundy.

Peter Mundy was an English traveller and merchant, not from Spain. Therefore, option (A) is incorrect.

Step 2: Antonio Monserrate.

Antonio Monserrate was a Jesuit missionary from Spain who visited the Mughal court during Akbar's reign. Hence, option (B) is incorrect.

Step 3: Abdal-Razzak.

Abdal-Razzak was a Persian traveller from Herat (in present-day Afghanistan/Iran region), not Morocco. Therefore, option (C) is incorrect.

Step 4: Marco Polo.

Marco Polo was a famous traveller and merchant from **Italy** who visited parts of Asia and described his travels in detail.

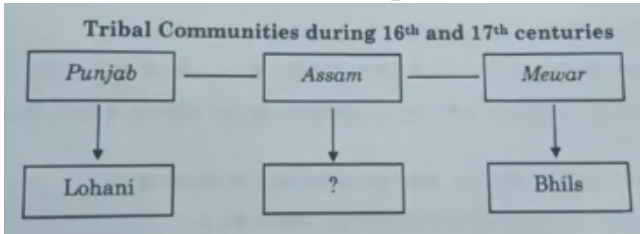
Final Answer:

The correctly matched pair is **Marco Polo – Italy.**

Quick Tip

Marco Polo was an Italian traveller whose travel accounts provide valuable information about Asia during the medieval period.

10. Choose the correct option to fill the blank:



- (A) Ahoms
- (B) Gonds
- (C) Meenas
- (D) Khasis

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Concept: Different regions of India during the 16th and 17th centuries were inhabited by various tribal communities. These communities played an important role in regional politics, economy, and culture.

Step 1: Punjab region.

The Lohani tribe was associated with the Punjab region during the medieval period.

Step 2: Assam region.

The Ahoms were a powerful tribal group in Assam who established the Ahom kingdom and ruled the region for several centuries.

Step 3: Mewar region.

The Bhils were an important tribal community living in the Mewar region of present-day Rajasthan.

Final Answer:

The correct tribal community for Assam is **Ahoms**.

Quick Tip

Ahoms ruled Assam for several centuries and played a major role in the history of the region.

11. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order and choose the correct option:

1. Saluva dynasty

2. Sangama dynasty
3. Aravidu dynasty
4. Tuluva dynasty

- (A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) IV, III, I, II
(D) II, I, IV, III

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Concept: These dynasties ruled the Vijayanagara Empire at different periods. Arranging them in chronological order helps understand the political history of the Vijayanagara kingdom.

Step 1: Sangama dynasty.

The Sangama dynasty was the first ruling dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire, founded by Harihara and Bukka in 1336.

Step 2: Saluva dynasty.

After the decline of the Sangama rulers, the Saluva dynasty came to power in the late 15th century.

Step 3: Tuluva dynasty.

The Tuluva dynasty succeeded the Saluva dynasty. The famous ruler Krishnadevaraya belonged to this dynasty.

Step 4: Aravidu dynasty.

The Aravidu dynasty was the last ruling dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Final Answer:

The correct chronological order is:

Sangama → Saluva → Tuluva → Aravidu

Hence, the correct option is **(D) II, I, IV, III.**

Quick Tip

The Vijayanagara Empire was ruled by four dynasties in order:
Sangama → Saluva → Tuluva → Aravidu.

12. Identify the Sufi Saint with the help of the following information and select the correct option:

- His hospice was on the bank of river Yamuna in Delhi.
- His disciple was Amir Khusro.
- His disciples addressed him as Sultan-ul-Mashaikh.

- (A) Shaikh Moinuddin Chishti
- (B) Shaikh Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Delhi
- (C) Shaikh Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
- (D) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Concept: Sufism played an important role in medieval Indian society by promoting spiritual values, love, and harmony. Many Sufi saints established hospices (khanqahs) where people gathered for spiritual guidance.

Step 1: Location of the hospice.

The hospice mentioned on the banks of the Yamuna in Delhi refers to the khanqah of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, a famous Sufi saint of the Chishti order.

Step 2: Disciple Amir Khusro.

Amir Khusro, the famous poet, scholar, and musician, was one of the most devoted disciples of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya.

Step 3: Title Sultan-ul-Mashaikh.

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya was respectfully addressed by his followers as *Sultan-ul-Mashaikh*, meaning the “King among spiritual guides.”

Final Answer:

The Sufi saint described in the question is **Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya**.

Quick Tip

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya was a prominent Sufi saint of the **Chishti order**, and **Amir Khusro** was his famous disciple.

13. Identify the correct statements regarding the early Bhakti movement in South India:

1. Alvars and Nayanars travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil.
2. One of the major anthologies of compositions by the Alvars, ‘Amuktamalyada’, described as Tamil Vedas.
3. Karaikkal Ammaiyar and Andal were the women devotees of Nayanara and Alvar tradition.
4. Both Nayanars and Alvar saints were revered by the Vellala peasants.

- (A) I, II and III are correct.
- (B) II, III and IV are correct.
- (C) I, II and IV are correct.
- (D) I, III and IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Concept: The Bhakti movement in South India was led by the Alvars (devotees of Vishnu) and Nayanars (devotees of Shiva). They spread devotion through hymns, poetry, and personal religious experiences expressed in Tamil.

Step 1: Statement I.

Alvars and Nayanars travelled widely across temples and regions, singing devotional hymns in Tamil and spreading the message of Bhakti. Hence, Statement I is correct.

Step 2: Statement II.

The major collection of Alvar hymns is known as the *Divya Prabandham*, which is often referred to as the “Tamil Veda.” *Amuktamalyada* was written later by the Vijayanagara ruler Krishnadevaraya. Therefore, Statement II is incorrect.

Step 3: Statement III.

Karaikkal Ammaiyyar was a famous woman saint among the Nayanars, and Andal was a well-known female devotee among the Alvars. Hence, Statement III is correct.

Step 4: Statement IV.

The Bhakti saints were widely respected by different sections of society, including the Vellala peasants. Hence, Statement IV is correct.

Final Answer:

The correct statements are **I, III and IV**. Hence, the correct option is **(D)**.

Quick Tip

Alvars were devotees of Vishnu and **Nayanars** were devotees of Shiva who spread Bhakti through Tamil devotional hymns.

14. Who among the following was appointed Qazi or Judge of Delhi by Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq?

- (A) Al-Biruni
- (B) Mahmud Ali Balkhi
- (C) Ibn Battuta
- (D) Sayyid Ali Bukhari

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Concept: During the Delhi Sultanate, many foreign scholars and travellers visited India and served in the royal court. One such traveller was Ibn Battuta, whose writings provide valuable information about medieval India.

Step 1: Ibn Battuta's background.

Ibn Battuta was a famous Moroccan traveller who visited India during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq in the 14th century.

Step 2: Appointment as Qazi.

Impressed by his knowledge of Islamic law, Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq appointed Ibn Battuta as the *Qazi (judge)* of Delhi.

Step 3: Historical importance.

Ibn Battuta later wrote about his experiences in his famous travel account *Rihla*, which describes the political, social, and cultural life of India during the Delhi Sultanate.

Final Answer:

The person appointed as Qazi of Delhi by Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was **Ibn Battuta**.

Quick Tip

Ibn Battuta, a traveller from Morocco, was appointed **Qazi of Delhi** by **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq**.

15. Identify the British officer with the help of the following information:

- Was a Physician.
- Organised Zoo in Calcutta.
- Did survey of Bengal.
- He assumed family name as Hamilton.

- (A) Col. Mackenzie
(B) Francis Buchanan
(C) Thomas Munroe
(D) Charles Mountbatten

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Concept: During the British colonial period, several British officials conducted surveys and studies in India to understand its resources, geography, and society. One such officer was Francis Buchanan.

Step 1: Professional background.

Francis Buchanan was a trained physician who worked with the British East India Company.

Step 2: Work in Bengal.

He carried out extensive surveys in Bengal and other regions to document agricultural practices, trade, and local resources.

Step 3: Contribution to zoology.

Francis Buchanan also organised a zoo in Calcutta and contributed to the study of natural history.

Step 4: Name change.

Later, he adopted the surname *Hamilton*, and he is often referred to as Francis Buchanan-Hamilton.

Final Answer:

The British officer described is **Francis Buchanan**.

Quick Tip

Francis Buchanan-Hamilton was a physician, surveyor, and naturalist who conducted important surveys in Bengal during the British period.

16. How did the arrival of Santhals in the Raj Mahal hills affect the Paharias?

Choose the correct option:

- (A) The Paharias were displaced and moved to the upper hills.
- (B) The Santhals helped the Paharias in expanding agriculture.
- (C) The Paharias spread into the Damin-i-Koh to avoid conflict with the Santhals.
- (D) The Santhals and Paharias collaborated against the British.

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Concept: During the colonial period, the British encouraged the settlement of Santhals in the Raj Mahal hills to clear forests and expand agriculture. This settlement affected the indigenous Paharia communities who had been living in the region earlier.

Step 1: Settlement of Santhals.

The British administration invited Santhals to settle in the forested areas of Raj Mahal hills and cultivate the land.

Step 2: Impact on Paharias.

As Santhals cleared forests and expanded cultivation, the Paharia communities were gradually pushed away from the fertile lowlands.

Step 3: Migration to upper hills.

The Paharias moved to the higher and less fertile regions of the hills to escape the growing Santhal settlements.

Final Answer:

The arrival of Santhals led to the displacement of the Paharias, who moved to the upper hills.

Quick Tip

The British settled **Santhals** in the Raj Mahal hills for cultivation, which forced the **Paharias** to move to the upper hills.

17. Who amongst the following leaders struggled to free Vietnam from the imperialist control?

- (A) Nguyen Hue
- (B) Ho-Chi-Minh
- (C) Qin Shi Huang
- (D) Mao-Ze-Dang

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Concept: Vietnam struggled for independence from colonial and imperialist control, particularly from French rule. One of the most prominent leaders of this struggle was Ho Chi Minh.

Step 1: Ho Chi Minh's leadership.

Ho Chi Minh was a Vietnamese revolutionary leader who played a key role in organizing the nationalist movement against French colonial rule.

Step 2: Formation of Viet Minh.

He founded the Viet Minh organization, which led the struggle for Vietnam's independence and mobilized people against foreign domination.

Step 3: Achievement of independence.

After years of struggle, Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnam's independence in 1945 and later became the President of North Vietnam.

Final Answer:

The leader who struggled to free Vietnam from imperialist control was **Ho Chi Minh**.

Quick Tip

Ho Chi Minh was the key leader of Vietnam's independence movement and founder of the **Viet Minh**.

18. Find the odd one out from the following:

(British Officers) – (Policy)

- (A) Dalhousie – Doctrine of Lapse
- (B) Cornwallis – Permanent Settlement
- (C) Wellesley – Western Education
- (D) Hardinge – Enfield rifles for soldiers

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Concept: Several British officials introduced different policies during the colonial period in India. Identifying the correct association between an officer and a policy helps in understanding colonial administration.

Step 1: Dalhousie – Doctrine of Lapse.

Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse, under which the British annexed Indian states if the ruler died without a natural heir.

Step 2: Cornwallis – Permanent Settlement.

Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793 to fix land revenue permanently.

Step 3: Wellesley – Western Education.

Lord Wellesley was known for introducing the Subsidiary Alliance system, not Western Education. Hence, this pair is incorrectly matched.

Step 4: Hardinge – Enfield rifles.

The Enfield rifle cartridges were introduced during the British rule and became one of the causes of the Revolt of 1857.

Final Answer:

The incorrectly matched pair (odd one out) is **Wellesley – Western Education**.

Quick Tip

Wellesley is associated with the **Subsidiary Alliance**, not with Western education.

19. Who amongst the following was the head of the ‘Advisory Committee’ of the Constituent Assembly?

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Patel
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Concept: The Constituent Assembly of India was formed to draft the Constitution of India. Several committees were created within the Assembly to handle different aspects of the Constitution.

Step 1: Role of the Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee was responsible for preparing reports on fundamental rights, minority rights, and the administration of tribal and excluded areas.

Step 2: Head of the committee.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was appointed as the chairman of the Advisory Committee in the Constituent Assembly.

Step 3: Contribution of Sardar Patel.

Under his leadership, the committee made important recommendations that shaped the provisions related to fundamental rights and minority protections in the Constitution.

Final Answer:

The head of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly was **Sardar Patel**.

Quick Tip

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel chaired the **Advisory Committee** on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, and Tribal Areas in the Constituent Assembly.

20. Which of the following statements regarding Nana Saheb are correct? Choose the correct option:

- 1. Nana Saheb was the successor of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
- 2. Nana Saheb joined the revolt of 1857 from Kanpur.

3. His rebellion collapsed in the beginning of 1857.

4. Nana Saheb went to Nepal in 1857.

- (A) Only I and III are correct.
- (B) Only II and IV are correct.
- (C) Only III and IV are correct.
- (D) Only I and II are correct.

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Concept: Nana Saheb was one of the prominent leaders of the Revolt of 1857. He played a major role in organizing the rebellion against British rule, particularly in the region of Kanpur.

Step 1: Statement I.

Nana Saheb was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, but the British refused to recognize him as the successor. Hence, this statement is incorrect.

Step 2: Statement II.

Nana Saheb actively participated in the Revolt of 1857 and led the uprising from Kanpur. Therefore, this statement is correct.

Step 3: Statement III.

The rebellion did not collapse at the beginning of 1857. In fact, it started in 1857 and continued for some time across different regions. Hence, this statement is incorrect.

Step 4: Statement IV.

After the suppression of the revolt, Nana Saheb is believed to have escaped to Nepal. Thus, this statement is correct.

Final Answer:

The correct statements are **II and IV**. Hence, the correct option is **(B)**.

Quick Tip

Nana Saheb was a key leader of the **Revolt of 1857** and led the uprising at **Kanpur**.

21. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

1. Champaran Satyagraha
2. Kheda Satyagraha
3. Jallianwala Bagh Incident
4. Rowlatt Act

- (A) I, II, III, IV
- (B) I, II, IV, III
- (C) II, III, I, IV

(D) II, IV, III, I

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Concept: Several important events during the Indian national movement occurred in the early 20th century. Arranging them in chronological order helps understand the sequence of political developments during the freedom struggle.

Step 1: Champaran Satyagraha (1917).

This was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha movement in India. It was organized in Champaran, Bihar, to protest against the exploitation of indigo farmers by British planters.

Step 2: Kheda Satyagraha (1918).

The Kheda Satyagraha took place in Gujarat where farmers demanded relief from land revenue due to crop failure.

Step 3: Rowlatt Act (1919).

The British government passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919, which allowed detention of political prisoners without trial and led to widespread protests across India.

Step 4: Jallianwala Bagh Incident (1919).

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar when British troops opened fire on a peaceful gathering of people.

Final Answer:

The correct chronological order is:

Champaran Satyagraha → Kheda Satyagraha → Rowlatt Act → Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

Hence, the correct option is (B) I, II, IV, III.

Quick Tip

Key events: **Champaran (1917) → Kheda (1918) → Rowlatt Act (1919) → Jallianwala Bagh (1919).**

22. (a) How did Buddha attain enlightenment? Explain.

OR

(b) How has Buddhist literature helped in understanding the sculpture of Sanchi? Explain.

Solution (a):

Concept: Enlightenment refers to the realization of the ultimate truth about life and liberation from the cycle of birth and death. Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment after years of spiritual search and meditation.

Step 1: Early life and renunciation.

Siddhartha Gautama was born as a prince in Lumbini. After witnessing the sufferings of life such as old age, disease, and death, he renounced his royal life in search of truth.

Step 2: Years of meditation and penance.

He spent several years practicing severe penance and meditation with different teachers but did not find the ultimate answer to human suffering.

Step 3: Meditation under the Bodhi tree.

Finally, Siddhartha meditated deeply under a Peepal tree at Bodh Gaya. After intense meditation, he attained enlightenment and understood the nature of suffering and the path to liberation.

Step 4: Becoming the Buddha.

After attaining enlightenment, Siddhartha Gautama became known as the Buddha, meaning “the Enlightened One,” and began teaching the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path.

Final Answer:

Buddha attained enlightenment after deep meditation under the Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya, where he realized the causes of suffering and the path to liberation.

Solution (b):

Concept: Buddhist literature such as the Jataka tales and other religious texts provide valuable information that helps historians interpret and understand the sculptures and symbols found at Buddhist sites like Sanchi.

Step 1: Explanation of symbols.

Early Buddhist art avoided depicting the Buddha in human form. Instead, symbols like the Bodhi tree, empty throne, footprints, and the wheel (Dharmachakra) were used. Buddhist literature helps explain the meaning of these symbols.

Step 2: Stories from Jataka tales.

Many sculptures at Sanchi illustrate stories from the Jataka tales, which describe the previous births of the Buddha. These stories help historians interpret the narrative carvings on the stupas.

Step 3: Understanding historical context.

Buddhist texts describe religious practices, rituals, and teachings, which help scholars understand the purpose and significance of the sculptures and monuments.

Final Answer:

Buddhist literature helps explain the symbols, stories, and religious meanings represented in the sculptures of Sanchi, enabling historians to better understand Buddhist art and culture.

Quick Tip

The **Jataka tales** and other Buddhist texts help interpret the **symbols and stories** carved on the Sanchi stupas.

23. Explain the difference between the social category of ‘Jati’ and ‘Varna’ in ancient India.

Solution:

Concept: In ancient Indian society, social organization was structured through the concepts of Varna and Jati. Though related, these two categories were different in their nature, scope, and functioning.

Step 1: Meaning of Varna.

Varna refers to the broad classification of society into four main groups based on occupation and social duties. These four Varnas were:

- Brahmins – priests and scholars
- Kshatriyas – rulers and warriors
- Vaishyas – traders and merchants
- Shudras – service providers and labourers

Step 2: Meaning of Jati.

Jati refers to smaller, more specific social groups within the broader Varna system. Each Jati was usually associated with a particular occupation, community, or region.

Step 3: Differences between Varna and Jati.

- **Varna** was a theoretical classification with only four main categories, whereas **Jati** consisted of numerous groups found in different regions.
- **Varna** was described mainly in religious texts, while **Jati** existed in practical social life.
- **Jati** groups often followed their own customs, rules, and social practices.

Final Answer:

Varna was a broad theoretical division of society into four groups, whereas Jati referred to numerous smaller social groups based on occupation and community that existed in everyday social life.

Quick Tip

Varna → Four broad social divisions.

Jati → Numerous smaller groups based on occupation and community.

24. Examine the role played by women in agrarian society during the Mughal period.

Solution:

Concept: Agriculture was the main occupation during the Mughal period, and women played a significant role in agrarian society. Their contribution was essential in both agricultural activities and household management.

Step 1: Participation in agricultural work.

Women actively participated in various agricultural activities such as sowing, weeding, harvesting, and processing crops. Their labour was important for maintaining agricultural productivity.

Step 2: Role in household economy.

Apart from farm work, women were responsible for managing the household, storing grains, preparing food, and taking care of livestock.

Step 3: Contribution to family livelihood.

Women's participation in farming and related activities helped support the family income and ensured the survival of rural households.

Step 4: Limited property rights.

Although women contributed significantly to agriculture, they generally had limited rights over land and property in the agrarian system.

Final Answer:

Women played an important role in Mughal agrarian society by participating in farming activities, managing household responsibilities, and contributing to the rural economy, even though their social and property rights were limited.

Quick Tip

Women in the Mughal agrarian society were actively involved in **farming, household work, and livestock care.**

25. Explain why the traditions set by Baba Guru Nanak Dev Ji in the 15th century are significant and prevailing till date.

Solution:

Concept: Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the founder of Sikhism, introduced spiritual and social teachings in the 15th century that emphasized equality, devotion to one God, and ethical living. These teachings continue to influence society even today.

Step 1: Belief in one God.

Guru Nanak taught that there is only one God who is the creator of the universe. This idea promoted unity among people of different religions.

Step 2: Equality and social justice.

He strongly opposed caste discrimination and emphasized equality among all human beings regardless of caste, religion, or gender.

Step 3: Importance of honest living.

Guru Nanak encouraged people to live honestly, work hard, and share their earnings with those in need.

Step 4: Community service and Langar.

He established the practice of *Langar* (community kitchen), where people of all backgrounds eat together, promoting unity and equality.

Final Answer:

The traditions set by Guru Nanak Dev Ji remain significant today because they promote equality, unity, honest living, and community service, which continue to guide Sikh religious and social practices.

Quick Tip

Guru Nanak's teachings emphasized **one God, equality, honest work, and sharing with others.**

26. Examine the causes for which Gandhiji called for a nationwide campaign in 1920.

Solution:

Concept: In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi launched a nationwide movement known as the *Non-Cooperation Movement*. This campaign aimed to unite Indians against British rule through peaceful resistance and non-cooperation with colonial authorities.

Step 1: Rowlatt Act (1919).

The British government passed the Rowlatt Act which allowed the arrest and detention of people without trial. This repressive law created widespread anger among Indians.

Step 2: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

In April 1919, British troops under General Dyer fired on a peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, killing hundreds of people. This incident deeply shocked the nation and strengthened anti-British sentiments.

Step 3: Khilafat Issue.

Muslims in India were concerned about the future of the Ottoman Caliph after World War I. Gandhi supported the Khilafat Movement and united Hindus and Muslims in the struggle against British rule.

Step 4: Demand for Swaraj.

Gandhiji believed that Indians should withdraw cooperation from British institutions such as schools, courts, and government offices in order to achieve self-rule (Swaraj).

Final Answer:

Gandhiji called for a nationwide campaign in 1920 due to the oppressive Rowlatt Act, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the Khilafat issue, and the growing demand for Swaraj.

Quick Tip

The **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)** was launched by Gandhiji in response to the **Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and the Khilafat issue.**

27. (a) Explain the rumours that spread before the Revolt of 1857 across various regions of India.

OR

(b) Explain the sources to know about the Revolt of 1857.

Solution (a):

Concept: Before the Revolt of 1857, many rumours circulated among soldiers and common people. These rumours created fear and anger against the British and contributed to the outbreak of the revolt.

Step 1: Rumour about Enfield rifle cartridges.

One of the most widespread rumours was that the cartridges of the new Enfield rifle were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. Since soldiers had to bite the cartridges before loading the rifle, it offended both Hindu and Muslim religious beliefs.

Step 2: Fear of forced religious conversion.

People believed that the British were planning to convert Indians to Christianity. This created suspicion and resentment among different communities.

Step 3: Spread of chapatis and lotus flowers.

Before the revolt, mysterious messages such as the circulation of chapatis and lotus flowers spread across villages and military camps, which many believed were signals for rebellion.

Step 4: Discontent among soldiers and peasants.

Rumours about unfair treatment, loss of privileges, and changes in traditional practices further increased dissatisfaction with British rule.

Final Answer:

Various rumours regarding greased cartridges, forced religious conversion, and mysterious signals like chapatis and lotus flowers spread fear and anger among people, contributing to the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857.

Solution (b):

Concept: Historians study different types of sources to understand the causes, events, and impact of the Revolt of 1857.

Step 1: Official records.

British administrative reports, government documents, and official correspondence provide information about the revolt and the measures taken by the colonial authorities.

Step 2: Personal accounts.

Diaries, letters, memoirs, and writings of British officers, soldiers, and Indian participants give valuable insights into the experiences during the revolt.

Step 3: Newspapers and reports.

Contemporary newspapers and journal articles reported the events of the revolt and public reactions.

Step 4: Visual and literary sources.

Paintings, photographs, folk songs, and literary works also help historians understand how people viewed and remembered the revolt.

Final Answer:

The Revolt of 1857 is studied through sources such as official records, personal diaries and letters, newspaper reports, and visual or literary materials.

Quick Tip

Important sources for studying the **Revolt of 1857** include **official records, personal accounts, newspapers, and visual sources.**

28. (a) Explain how the archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices and agricultural techniques of the Harappans.

OR

(b) Examine why archaeologists have found it difficult to interpret the religious practices and beliefs of the Harappans.

Solution (a):

Concept: Archaeologists reconstruct the dietary habits and agricultural practices of the Harappan civilization through the study of material remains such as plant remains, animal bones, tools, and farming equipment discovered at archaeological sites.

Step 1: Study of plant remains.

Archaeologists have found grains such as wheat, barley, rice, lentils, peas, sesame, and mustard at Harappan sites. These discoveries show the crops cultivated and consumed by the Harappans.

Step 2: Animal bones and remains.

Bones of animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, buffalo, pigs, and fish have been discovered. These remains indicate that the Harappans consumed meat and also domesticated animals.

Step 3: Agricultural tools and evidence.

Findings of ploughed fields, irrigation systems, and farming tools like sickles suggest that the Harappans practiced systematic agriculture.

Step 4: Storage facilities.

Large granaries and storage structures discovered at sites such as Harappa and Mohenjo-daro indicate that grains were stored and managed for consumption and trade.

Final Answer:

Archaeologists reconstruct Harappan diet and agriculture through evidence such as plant remains, animal bones, farming tools, ploughed fields, and storage structures.

Solution (b):

Concept: Understanding the religious beliefs and practices of the Harappan civilization is challenging because there is limited direct evidence available to interpret their religious system.

Step 1: Undeciphered script.

The Harappan script has not yet been deciphered. Without written texts, it is difficult to understand their religious ideas and beliefs.

Step 2: Lack of clear religious structures.

Unlike later civilizations, there are no clear temples or religious buildings identified at Harappan sites.

Step 3: Limited interpretation of artifacts.

Objects such as seals, figurines, and the so-called “Pashupati” seal suggest possible religious practices, but their exact meaning remains uncertain.

Step 4: Absence of textual explanations.

Since there are no surviving religious texts from the Harappan period, historians must rely mainly on archaeological findings, which are open to different interpretations.

Final Answer:

Archaeologists find it difficult to interpret Harappan religious beliefs because their script remains undeciphered, there are no clear temples or texts, and artifacts provide only limited clues.

Quick Tip

The **Harappan script is still undeciphered**, which makes it difficult to clearly understand their **religious beliefs and practices**.

29. (a) Describe the events that shaped the vision of the Constitution of India.

OR

(b) Describe the arguments given in the Constituent Assembly against the creation of separate electorates.

Solution (a):

Concept: The vision of the Constitution of India was shaped by various historical events and political developments during the freedom struggle and the final years of British rule.

Step 1: National movement and struggle for freedom.

The long struggle against British colonial rule created a strong desire among Indians for political freedom, democracy, equality, and justice.

Step 2: Experience of colonial rule.

British policies and administrative practices highlighted the need for a system that protected fundamental rights and ensured responsible governance.

Step 3: Cabinet Mission Plan (1946).

The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed the formation of a Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution for independent India.

Step 4: Objectives Resolution.

Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the Objectives Resolution in 1946, which outlined the principles of sovereignty, democracy, justice, and equality that would guide the Constitution.

Step 5: Partition of India.

The partition of India in 1947 influenced the framing of the Constitution, particularly in matters related to minority rights and national unity.

Final Answer:

The vision of the Indian Constitution was shaped by the freedom struggle, colonial experiences, the Cabinet Mission Plan, the Objectives Resolution, and the events surrounding the partition of India.

Solution (b):

Concept: Separate electorates refer to a system in which members of a particular religious or social community vote only for candidates from their own community. This system had been introduced during British rule.

Step 1: Threat to national unity.

Members of the Constituent Assembly believed that separate electorates would divide society along religious and communal lines.

Step 2: Encouragement of communalism.

Separate electorates could strengthen communal identities and weaken the idea of a unified nation.

Step 3: Need for common political participation.

The Assembly emphasized that all citizens should vote together in a common electoral system to promote national integration.

Step 4: Promotion of democracy and equality.

A joint electorate system was considered more democratic because it encouraged cooperation and equal participation of all communities.

Final Answer:

The Constituent Assembly opposed separate electorates because they could divide society, promote communalism, and weaken national unity. Instead, a common electoral system was adopted to strengthen democracy.

Quick Tip

The **Objectives Resolution (1946)** laid the foundation for the principles of the **Indian Constitution**.

30. (a) “Vijayanagara Kingdom flourished under conditions of unparalleled peace and prosperity during the rule of Krishnadeva Raya but after his death Vijayanagara declined.” Substantiate the statement with examples.

OR

(b) “The fortification of Vijayanagara was impressive in the medieval India.” Substantiate the statement with examples.

Solution (a):

Concept: The Vijayanagara Empire reached the peak of its political power, economic prosperity, and cultural development during the reign of Krishnadeva Raya of the Tuluva dynasty.

Step 1: Political stability and military success.

Krishnadeva Raya was a powerful and capable ruler who successfully defeated rival kingdoms such as the Bahmani Sultanate and the Gajapati rulers of Odisha. His victories strengthened the empire and ensured peace and stability.

Step 2: Economic prosperity.

During his reign, agriculture, trade, and commerce flourished. Vijayanagara became an important center of trade, attracting merchants from different parts of the world.

Step 3: Cultural and architectural development.

Krishnadeva Raya patronized art, literature, and architecture. Many temples and monuments were constructed, and scholars and poets were supported at his court.

Step 4: Decline after his death.

After the death of Krishnadeva Raya, weak rulers and internal conflicts weakened the empire. The defeat of Vijayanagara in the Battle of Talikota (1565) further accelerated its decline.

Final Answer:

Thus, Vijayanagara flourished during the rule of Krishnadeva Raya due to political stability, economic prosperity, and cultural growth, but after his death the empire gradually declined due to weak leadership and military defeat.

Solution (b):

Concept: The city of Vijayanagara was famous for its strong and impressive fortifications, which reflected the advanced military planning and architectural skills of the period.

Step 1: Multiple layers of fortification.

The city was surrounded by several concentric fort walls that provided strong protection against enemy attacks.

Step 2: Use of natural barriers.

Natural features such as hills, rivers, and large boulders were incorporated into the fortification system to strengthen the defenses.

Step 3: Massive gates and watchtowers.

The entrances to the city were protected by strong gates and watchtowers that controlled access and ensured security.

Step 4: Protection of key areas.

Important structures such as palaces, temples, and markets were located within fortified zones to safeguard them from enemy attacks.

Final Answer:

The fortifications of Vijayanagara were impressive due to their multiple defensive walls, use of natural barriers, strong gates, and strategic protection of important structures.

Quick Tip

Krishnadeva Raya was the greatest ruler of the **Vijayanagara Empire**, under whom the kingdom reached its peak of prosperity.

31. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:**A Warning for Europe**

Bernier warned that if European kings followed the Mughal model: their kingdoms would be very far from being well cultivated and peopled, so well built, so rich, so polite and flourishing as we see them. Our kings are otherwise rich and powerful; and we must avow that they are much better and more royally served. They would soon be kings of deserts and solitudes, of beggars and barbarians, such as those are whom I have been representing (the Mughals).

We should find the great Cities and the great Boroughs rendered uninhabitable because of ill air, and to fall to ruin without anybody taking care of repairing them; the hillocks abandoned, and the fields overspread with bushes, or filled with pestilential marshes.

31.1 Why did Bernier warn their European kings against following the Mughal model of kingship?**31.2 Mention any one difference between Mughal and European land-ownership.****31.3 How did Bernier's description influence the Western theorists from the 18th century onwards? Explain.****Solution:****31.1 Explanation:**

Bernier believed that in the Mughal Empire all land belonged to the emperor. According to him, this system discouraged private ownership and investment in agriculture. He thought that if European kings adopted a similar system, it would result in decline of cultivation, prosperity, and development. Therefore, he warned European rulers not to follow the Mughal model of kingship.

31.2 Explanation:

One major difference between Mughal and European land ownership was that in the Mughal Empire land was considered to be owned by the emperor, whereas in Europe land was largely owned by private individuals or landlords who had hereditary rights over it.

31.3 Explanation:

Bernier's writings influenced Western thinkers and historians from the 18th century onwards. His description led them to believe that Asian societies were despotic and economically backward because of the absence of private property in land. This interpretation shaped the theory

of “Oriental Despotism,” which portrayed Asian rulers as absolute monarchs with complete control over land and resources.

Quick Tip

Francois Bernier’s travel accounts influenced the Western idea of “**Oriental Despotism**,” which suggested that Asian rulers had absolute control over land and resources.

32. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

On clearance and settled cultivation

Passing through one village in the lower Rajmahal hills, Buchanan wrote:

The view of the country is exceedingly fine, the cultivation, especially in the narrow valleys of rice winding in all directions, the cleared lands with scattered trees, and the rocky hills are in perfection; all that is wanted is some appearance of progress in the area and a vastly extended and improved cultivation, of which the country is highly susceptible. Plantations of Asan and Palas, for Tassar (Tassar silk worms) and Lac, should occupy the place of woods to as great an extent as the demand will admit; the remainder might be all cleared, and the greater part cultivated, while what is not fit for the purpose, might rear Plamira (palmyra) and Mowa (mahua).

32.1 How was the landscape described regarding cultivation?

32.2 Which crops were recommended for expanding agriculture?

32.3 Explain the proposal given by Buchanan for utilizing the land for economic development.

Solution:

32.1 Explanation:

Buchanan described the landscape as fertile and suitable for agriculture. He mentioned that the narrow valleys were cultivated with rice, cleared lands had scattered trees, and rocky hills surrounded the cultivated areas. According to him, the region had good potential for expanding cultivation.

32.2 Explanation:

Buchanan recommended the cultivation of plants such as **Asan** and **Palas** for producing **Tassar silk worms** and **Lac**. He also suggested growing **Palmyra** and **Mahua** in areas not suitable for other crops.

32.3 Explanation:

Buchanan proposed clearing forests and expanding cultivation to increase agricultural production. He suggested using the land for plantations like Asan and Palas for silk and lac production, while other areas could be cultivated or used for growing Palmyra and Mahua. His proposal aimed at improving economic development by utilizing the natural resources of the region effectively.

Quick Tip

Francis Buchanan suggested **forest clearance and plantation crops like Asan and Palas** to expand cultivation and improve the economy of the Rajmahal hills region.

33. Read the source given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: The Malabar Coast (Present-day Kerala)

Here is an excerpt from *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, composed by an anonymous Greek sailor (First century CE):

They (i.e., traders from abroad) send large ships to these market-towns on account of the great quantity and bulk of pepper and malabathrum (possibly cinnamon), produced in these regions. There are imported in the first place, a great quantity of coin; topaz, antimony (a mineral used as a colouring substance), coral, crude glass, copper, tin, lead . . . There is exported pepper, which is produced in quantity in only one region near these markets . . . Besides this there are exported great quantities of fine pearls, ivory, silk cloth, transparent stones of all kinds, diamonds and sapphires, and tortoise shell.

Archaeological evidence of a bead-making industry, using precious and semi-precious stones, has been found in Kodumanal (Tamil Nadu). It is likely that local traders brought the stones mentioned in the *Periplus* from sites such as these to the coastal ports.

33.1 Mention the role of rivers in the promotion of trade.

33.2 Why were large numbers of goods traded between India and other countries?

33.3 Give reasons for the development of bead-making industry at Kodumanal.

Solution:

33.1 Explanation:

Rivers played an important role in promoting trade by providing easy and convenient routes for transportation. They connected inland regions with coastal ports, allowing goods to be transported quickly and economically to trading centers.

33.2 Explanation:

Large quantities of goods were traded between India and other countries because India produced valuable commodities such as pepper, spices, pearls, ivory, precious stones, and silk cloth. These goods were in high demand in foreign markets, which encouraged extensive trade.

33.3 Explanation:

The bead-making industry developed at Kodumanal because the region had access to precious and semi-precious stones. Skilled craftsmen processed these stones into beads, which were then transported by traders to coastal ports for export. The growing demand for such luxury items in international trade also supported this industry.

Quick Tip

Ancient Indian trade flourished due to **river transport, valuable export goods like spices and precious stones, and specialized industries such as bead-making.**

34. 34.1 (a) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following places with appropriate signs or symbols:

- Banawali – a mature Harappan site
- Kannauj – an important town from early states
- Ajmer – a city under Mughals

OR

(b) Bidar – a medieval town

34.2 On the same political map of India, two places have been marked as A and B as the centres of Indian National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

Solution:

34.1 Explanation:

- **Banawali** should be located in present-day Haryana, as it was an important Harappan site.
- **Kannauj** should be marked in Uttar Pradesh, as it was a prominent centre during early medieval India.
- **Ajmer** should be located in Rajasthan, which was an important Mughal city.

OR

- **Bidar** should be marked in Karnataka, known as an important medieval town under the Bahmani rulers.

34.2 Explanation:

The two important centres of the Indian National Movement generally marked on the map are:

- **Champan** – associated with the Champan Satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Dandi** – associated with the Salt March (Dandi March) led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Final Answer:

Mark and label the respective locations correctly on the map as per their geographical positions.

Quick Tip

For map work, remember key locations: **Harappan sites (Haryana/Gujarat), Mughal cities (Rajasthan/UP), and National Movement centres like Champan and Dandi.**