

UP Board Class 12 History - 321(IF) - 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :100	Total Questions :27
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. First 15 minutes are allotted for the candidates to read the question paper.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. There are five Sections in this question paper. Section A consists of 10 Multiple Choice Type questions, Section B consists of 5 Very Short Answer Type questions, Section C consists of 6 Short Answer Type questions, Section D consists of 3 Long Answer Type questions and Section E consists of 10 historical dates and 5 map related questions.
4. The symbols used in question paper have usual meanings.

Section - A

1. Consider the following statements regarding Harappan culture and choose correct option:

- a) The drainage system was simple and unplanned
- b) The most characteristic element was the development of urban centres
- c) The settlement is divided into two sections as the Citadel and Lower Town
- d) Roads were not based on grid pattern

Of these:

- (A) Only (a)
- (B) (a) and (b)
- (C) (b) and (c)
- (D) (c) and (d)

Correct Answer: (C) (b) and (c)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Harappan Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, is renowned for its advanced urban planning, which is a key feature that distinguishes it from other contemporary civilizations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each statement:

a) The drainage system was simple and unplanned: This is incorrect. The Harappan drainage system was one of the most sophisticated in the ancient world. It was well-planned, with drains from houses connected to larger street drains, all covered and equipped with man-holes for cleaning.

b) The most characteristic element was the development of urban centres: This is correct. The Harappan civilization was primarily an urban culture. Cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were meticulously planned urban centers with advanced infrastructure.

c) The settlement is divided into two sections as the Citadel and Lower Town: This is correct. Most Harappan cities were divided into at least two parts: the Citadel, a smaller, higher area likely used for public buildings and administrative or religious functions, and the Lower Town, a larger area for residential housing.

d) Roads were not based on grid pattern: This is incorrect. The streets in Harappan cities were laid out in a grid pattern, intersecting at right angles, which indicates a high level of planning.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the analysis, statements (b) and (c) are correct descriptions of Harappan culture. Therefore, the correct option is (iii) in the original image, which corresponds to option (C).

Quick Tip

When studying the Harappan Civilization, always focus on its urban characteristics: the grid-pattern of streets, the advanced drainage system, and the division of cities into the Citadel and Lower Town. These features frequently appear in exam questions.

2. Consider the following statements about Ashoka's inscriptions:

a) The language of most of the inscriptions is Prakrit.

b) The script of most of the inscriptions is Brahmi.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

(A) Only (a)

(B) Only (b)

(C) Both (a) and (b)

(D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Both (a) and (b)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Ashoka's inscriptions are a collection of edicts inscribed on pillars, rocks, and cave walls throughout his empire. They are crucial sources for understanding the Mauryan period's administra-

tion, religion, and society.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

a) The language of most of the inscriptions is Prakrit: This statement is correct. Emperor Ashoka used Prakrit, the language of the common people, for most of his inscriptions to ensure his message (Dhamma) was widely understood. Inscriptions in the northwestern regions also used Greek and Aramaic.

b) The script of most of the inscriptions is Brahmi: This statement is also correct. The Brahmi script was used for the majority of the inscriptions, especially those in the central and eastern parts of the empire. [8, 10] In the northwest, the Kharosthi script was used. [10]

Step 3: Final Answer:

Since both statements are true, the correct option is (iii) in the original image, which corresponds to option (C).

Quick Tip

Remember the distinction between 'language' and 'script'. For Ashoka's edicts, the primary language was Prakrit (to be understood by the masses), and the primary script was Brahmi. Other languages/scripts like Greek, Aramaic, and Kharosthi were used regionally.

3. Telugu text 'Amuktamalyada' is related to:

- (A) Krishnadevaraya
- (B) Harihara and Bukka
- (C) Virupaksha
- (D) None of them

Correct Answer: (A) Krishnadevaraya

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

'Amuktamalyada' is a celebrated epic poem in Telugu literature, originating from the Vijayanagara Empire, which was a hub of art and literature in Southern India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The epic poem 'Amuktamalyada' was composed in the early 16th century by Krishnadevaraya, the illustrious emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire. The title translates to "One who offered the garland after wearing it herself". The work is a masterpiece that narrates the story of the wedding of the Hindu deity Ranganayaka (an avatar of Vishnu) and the Tamil Alvar poet-saint, Andal.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The text is directly attributed to Krishnadevaraya. Therefore, option (i) in the original image, which corresponds to option (A), is correct.

Quick Tip

Associate major literary works with the rulers who authored or patronized them. Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara Empire was not only a great ruler but also a renowned scholar and poet, with 'Amuktamalyada' being his most famous work in Telugu.

4. Which type of land was Polaj during the Mughal period ?

- (A) Barren Land
- (B) Land capable of round the year production
- (C) Very little fertile land
- (D) Land usable after three-four years

Correct Answer: (B) Land capable of round the year production

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

During the Mughal era, particularly under Emperor Akbar's reign, a sophisticated land revenue system was established. Land was classified based on its fertility and frequency of cultivation to ensure a fair assessment of taxes.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Mughal administration categorized land into four main types:

- 1. Polaj:** This was the most fertile land which was cultivated every year for each crop in succession and was never allowed to lie fallow.
 - 2. Parauti:** This was land that was temporarily left out of cultivation for a year or two to recover its fertility.
 - 3. Chachar:** This was land left fallow for three to four years.
 - 4. Banjar:** This was the least fertile land, which was left uncultivated for five years or more.
- Based on these classifications, 'Polaj' was the ideal type of land that was capable of production throughout the year.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Therefore, the correct description of Polaj land is 'Land capable of round the year production'. This corresponds to option (ii) in the original image, which is option (B).

Quick Tip

Memorize the four Mughal land classifications: Polaj (annual cultivation), Parauti (fallow for 1-2 years), Chachar (fallow for 3-4 years), and Banjar (fallow for 5+ years). This helps in quickly identifying the correct answer in related questions.

5. What benefits did the East India Company get from the Permanent Settlement?

- (A) Increased revenue burden on the company
- (B) Farmers started co-operating with the company
- (C) The company started getting a fixed amount as rent
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) The company started getting a fixed amount as rent

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Permanent Settlement was a land revenue system introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. It aimed to create a stable revenue source for the British East India Company.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The primary objective and benefit of the Permanent Settlement for the East India Company was to ensure a stable and fixed income. The revenue to be paid by the zamindars (landlords) was fixed in perpetuity. This meant that regardless of agricultural output or price fluctuations, the Company was guaranteed a fixed sum annually, which simplified their financial planning and administration.

Let's look at the other options:

- (A) is incorrect because the settlement fixed the revenue, it did not increase the burden on the company; the burden was on the zamindars to collect and pay it.
- (B) is incorrect as the system was often exploitative, leading to peasant distress rather than cooperation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The main advantage for the company was securing a fixed and regular revenue stream. This corresponds to option (iii) in the original image, which is option (C).

Quick Tip

The key to understanding the Permanent Settlement is the word "permanent". It refers to the revenue demand being fixed permanently. This stability was the primary goal for the East India Company.

6. Select the correct option by matching the following:

- a) Khiraj 1) Moneylenders
b) Hoe (Kudal) 2) Symbol of Santhali
c) Plough 3) Symbol of the Hill people
d) Diku 4) A type of tax

- (A) a - 1, b - 2, c - 3, d - 4
(B) a - 4, b - 3, c - 1, d - 2
(C) a - 4, b - 3, c - 2, d - 1
(D) a - 4, b - 1, c - 2, d - 3

Correct Answer: (C) a - 4, b - 3, c - 2, d - 1

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concepts:

This question requires knowledge of specific terms related to revenue systems and tribal societies in Indian history.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's match each term:

- a) Khiraj:** This was a type of land tax levied on agricultural land, particularly in the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal periods, often on non-Muslims. So, **a matches with 4.**
- b) Hoe (Kudal):** The hoe was the primary agricultural tool used by the Paharias (Hill people) of the Rajmahal hills, who practiced shifting cultivation (jhum). It became a symbol of their way of life in contrast to the plough. So, **b matches with 3.**
- c) Plough:** The plough was a symbol of settled agriculture. The British encouraged the Santhals to settle in the valleys of the Rajmahal hills and practice plough agriculture. Thus, the plough became a symbol of the Santhals. So, **c matches with 2.**
- d) Diku:** This was a term used by tribal communities like the Santhals and Mundas to refer to outsiders, including moneylenders, traders, zamindars, and contractors, whom they saw as exploiters. So, **d matches with 1.**

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct matching is a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1. This corresponds to option (iii) in the original image, which is option (C).

Quick Tip

Understanding the conflict between the Paharias (who used the hoe for shifting cultivation) and the Santhals (who were encouraged by the British to use the plough for settled agriculture) is key to solving questions related to tribal history in colonial India.

7. The main reason(s) of the rebellion of 1857 A.D. was/were

1) Use of greased cartridges

2) Economic exploitation of Indians By British policies

Of these:

(A) Only - (1)

(B) Only - (2)

(C) Neither (1) nor (2) is correct

(D) Both (1) and (2) are correct

Correct Answer: (D) Both (1) and (2) are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Rebellion of 1857 was a complex event with multiple causes, which can be categorized into long-term underlying causes and an immediate trigger.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

1) Use of greased cartridges: This was the immediate cause of the revolt. [20] A rumor spread among the sepoys that the cartridges for the new Enfield rifle were greased with cow and pig fat. This offended the religious sentiments of both Hindu and Muslim soldiers and acted as the spark that ignited the mutiny.

2) Economic exploitation of Indians by British policies: This was a fundamental long-term cause. British policies, such as heavy taxation, ruinous land revenue systems, the drain of wealth, and the destruction of traditional Indian industries, led to widespread economic hardship and resentment among all classes of people, from peasants to zamindars.

Both factors were crucial. The economic exploitation created the conditions for a large-scale rebellion, while the greased cartridges provided the immediate provocation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Since both were major reasons for the revolt, the correct option is (iv) in the original image, which is (D).

Quick Tip

For the 1857 Revolt, always distinguish between the underlying causes (political, economic, social-religious) and the immediate cause (the greased cartridges). Questions often test the understanding of both as contributing factors.

8. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse ?

- (A) Lord Dalhousie
- (B) Lord William Bentinck
- (C) Lord Wellesley
- (D) Lord Curzon

Correct Answer: (A) Lord Dalhousie

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy followed by the British East India Company in India. It stated that if the ruler of a princely state under British suzerainty died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed by the British.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Doctrine of Lapse is most famously associated with Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856. Although the policy existed before him, he implemented it vigorously to expand British territory in India. Several prominent states, including Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambalpur (1849), Nagpur, and Jhansi (1853), were annexed under this doctrine. [4] This policy was one of the major political causes of the 1857 Revolt.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The policy was introduced and widely applied by Lord Dalhousie. Therefore, option (i) in the original image, which is option (A), is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Create a list matching important British Governor-Generals with the key policies they introduced. For example: Dalhousie → Doctrine of Lapse; Wellesley → Subsidiary Alliance; Bentinck → Abolition of Sati. This is a high-yield area for history questions.

9. When did the rebellion of 1857 A.D. start in Meerut Cantonment ?

- (A) 20th May, 1857
- (B) 18th May, 1857
- (C) 8th May, 1857
- (D) 10th May, 1857

Correct Answer: (D) 10th May, 1857

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Rebellion of 1857, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, began with a mutiny of sepoys in the cantonment town of Meerut.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The rebellion officially broke out in Meerut on the evening of **10th May, 1857**. On this day, sepoys of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry revolted against their British officers, broke open the jail to free their eighty-five comrades who had been imprisoned for refusing to use the greased cartridges, and then marched towards Delhi. [39, 43]

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct date for the start of the rebellion in Meerut is 10th May, 1857. This corresponds to option (iv) in the original image, which is option (D).

Quick Tip

Memorizing key dates of significant historical events is crucial. The start date of the 1857 Revolt (May 10, 1857) is one of the most important dates in Modern Indian History.

10. From where did Gandhiji start his first Satyagraha ?

- (A) South America
- (B) South Africa
- (C) South India
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) South Africa

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Satyagraha, meaning "truth force" or "soul force," was Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy and practice of non-violent resistance. He developed and first applied this method before leading the independence movement in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi's first application of Satyagraha as a tool for mass civil disobedience was not in India, but in **South Africa**. He lived in South Africa from 1893 to 1914, and it was there that he first experimented with and developed his techniques of non-violent protest. He used Satyagraha to campaign against the discriminatory laws targeting the Indian community. His first major Satyagraha movement in India was the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917. However, the question asks for his very first Satyagraha, which occurred in South Africa.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Gandhiji first started his Satyagraha in South Africa. Therefore, option (B), is correct.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to the wording of questions about Gandhi's movements. "First Satyagraha" refers to South Africa. "First Satyagraha in India" refers to Champaran (1917).

Section - B**11. Who was Megasthenes? What was the name of his book?****Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Person:**

Megasthenes was an ancient Greek historian, diplomat, and ethnographer who lived in the Hellenistic period. He was sent as an ambassador by the Seleucid king Seleucus I Nicator to the court of the Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra (modern-day Patna). His time in India allowed him to become the first person from the Western world to provide a written description of the country.

Step 2: Identifying his Work:

Megasthenes documented his observations and experiences in India in a book. The name of this book is **Indica**. Although the original work is now lost, parts of it have been reconstructed from fragments and quotations found in the works of later Greek and Roman authors like Arrian, Strabo, and Diodorus. His work remains a crucial source of information about ancient India, particularly the Mauryan Empire.

Quick Tip

When studying ancient history, remember the names of foreign travelers and their accounts (e.g., Megasthenes' 'Indica', Fa-Hien's 'A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms', Hiuen Tsang's 'Si-Yu-Ki'). These are frequently asked questions in exams.

12. Who was Mahavir Swami? What was his main principle?**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Person:**

Mahavir Swami, also known as Vardhamana, was the 24th and last Tirthankara (a saviour and

spiritual teacher) of Jainism. He was born in the 6th century BCE in a royal family in what is now Bihar, India. At the age of 30, he renounced his worldly possessions and became an ascetic, dedicating his life to spiritual awakening. After years of intense meditation and penance, he is believed to have attained Kevala Jnana (omniscience).

Step 2: Identifying the Main Principle:

The cornerstone of Mahavir Swami's teachings and the main principle of Jainism is **Ahimsa**, or non-violence. This principle extends to all forms of living beings, including humans, animals, and plants. Jains believe that one should avoid harming any living creature through thought, word, or deed. Other key principles he taught include Satya (truthfulness), Asteya (non-stealing), Brahmacharya (chastity), and Aparigraha (non-possessiveness).

Quick Tip

For questions on religious figures, focus on their key titles (e.g., 24th Tirthankara), core teachings (Ahimsa for Jainism, the Four Noble Truths for Buddhism), and the era they lived in. This helps in distinguishing between different philosophies.

13. Where is Vitthal temple located? Who built it?

Solution:

Step 1: Location of the Temple:

The famous Vitthal (or Vithoba) temple is located in **Hampi, Karnataka**. This temple, also known as the Vijaya Vitthala Temple, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the most prominent and largest monuments in Hampi. It is dedicated to Lord Vitthala, a form of Lord Vishnu.

Step 2: Builder of the Temple:

The construction of the Vitthala Temple began during the reign of **King Devaraya II** (1422–1446 AD) of the Vijayanagara Empire. [51, 52] The temple was later expanded and enhanced by successive rulers, most notably during the reign of Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529 AD), who is credited with giving the monument its present magnificent look. [48, 51]

Quick Tip

When learning about historical monuments, always associate them with their location, the ruler or dynasty that built them, and a key architectural feature (e.g., Vitthala Temple is known for its stone chariot and musical pillars).

14. When and where did the Kakori incident happen?

Solution:

Step 1: Time and Place of the Incident:

The Kakori incident, also known as the Kakori Train Robbery or Kakori Conspiracy, took place on **August 9, 1925**. It occurred on a train at the town of **Kakori**, which is about 16 km (10 miles) from Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh.

Step 2: Details of the Incident:

The robbery was organized by revolutionaries of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). [4] Their objective was to loot the government treasury being transported on the train to raise funds for their revolutionary activities against British rule. [15] Key figures involved included Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, and Chandrasekhar Azad. [15] This event was a significant act of defiance in the Indian independence movement.

Quick Tip

For key events in the freedom struggle, remember the date, location, and the organization/individuals involved. Creating a timeline of such events can be very helpful for revision.

15. By whom was the purpose proposal presented? When and to whom was presented?

Solution:

(Note: The question likely refers to the 'Objectives Resolution', as 'purpose proposal' is an uncommon term in this context.)

Step 1: Understanding the Event:

The 'Objectives Resolution' was a historic resolution that laid down the guiding principles and philosophy for the framing of the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Answer:

- **Presented By:** The Objectives Resolution was moved by **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**.
- **When:** It was presented on **December 13, 1946**, during the first session of the Constituent Assembly.
- **Presented To:** It was presented to the **Constituent Assembly of India**.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947. Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution of India.

Quick Tip

The Objectives Resolution is a foundational topic for the Indian Constitution. Remember the presenter (Nehru), the date it was moved, the date it was adopted, and its significance (it became the basis for the Preamble).

Section - C

16. Comment on the religious beliefs of the inhabitants of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Solution:

The religious beliefs of the Indus Valley Civilization are inferred from archaeological evidence like seals, figurines, and structures, as their script remains undeciphered. [23] Key features include:

- **Worship of Mother Goddess:** Numerous terracotta figurines of a female deity have been found, suggesting the worship of a Mother Goddess, likely symbolizing fertility and creation.
- **Worship of a Male Deity:** A prominent seal, often called the 'Pashupati Seal', depicts a male figure seated in a yogic posture, surrounded by animals (elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, and buffalo). [10, 23] This figure is considered by many scholars to be a prototype of the Hindu god Shiva as 'Pashupati' (Lord of Animals).
- **Animal and Nature Worship:** The reverence for animals is evident from their frequent depiction on seals, including the bull, unicorn-like figure, and elephant. They also likely worshipped trees, with the Pipal tree being a prominent motif on seals, sometimes depicted with a guardian spirit.
- **Ritual Bathing:** The Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro, a large and elaborate water tank, suggests that ritual purification and bathing were important aspects of their religious life. [10, 31]
- **Belief in Amulets and Charms:** The discovery of amulets suggests a belief in magical rituals and protection from spirits.
- **No Evidence of Large Temples:** Unlike contemporary civilizations in Mesopotamia and Egypt, no definitive large temple structures have been found, indicating that religious practices might have been more personal or conducted in homes and open spaces.

Quick Tip

For questions on ancient civilizations, focus on evidence-based inferences. For IVC religion, remember the key finds: Mother Goddess figurines, the Pashupati seal, and the Great Bath, and what they signify.

17. Write a short note on the life of Mirabai as a saint.

Solution:

Mirabai (c. 1498–1547 AD) was a 16th-century Hindu mystic poet and one of the most revered saints of the Bhakti movement. [24, 32] Born a Rajput princess in Rajasthan, she defied the strict social and patriarchal norms of her time to dedicate her life to the worship of Lord Krishna.

From a young age, Mirabai considered Lord Krishna her divine husband. [25, 37] Although married into the royal family of Mewar, she refused to follow conventional duties and instead spent her time composing and singing devotional songs (bhajans) in praise of Krishna.

After the death of her husband, she faced intense persecution from her in-laws for her public displays of devotion, which included singing and dancing in temples, something considered improper for a royal widow. Legend says there were several attempts on her life, including being given a cup of poison, but she survived through divine grace.

Leaving the palace, she lived the life of a wandering ascetic, visiting places associated with Krishna like Vrindavan. Her compositions, filled with intense love, longing, and unwavering faith, are still sung across India. Mirabai's life is a powerful symbol of spiritual devotion, female empowerment, and the transcendence of social barriers for the love of God.

Quick Tip

When writing about Bhakti saints, highlight their specific deity of devotion (Mirabai - Krishna), their form of expression (poetry/bhajans), and how they challenged societal norms. This provides a comprehensive overview.

18. Write a comment on King Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar Empire.

Solution:

King Krishnadevaraya, who reigned from 1509 to 1529, is widely regarded as the greatest and most illustrious ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire. His reign represents the golden age of the empire, characterized by extensive military conquests, efficient administration, and remarkable

patronage of art, architecture, and literature.

Military Prowess: Krishnadevaraya was a brilliant military strategist. He successfully campaigned against the Gajapatis of Orissa, the Bahmani Sultanates, and other local chieftains, expanding the empire to its zenith. His victory at the Battle of Raichur (1520) against the Sultan of Bijapur was a landmark achievement that established Vijayanagara's dominance in Southern India.

Patron of Arts and Literature: His court was adorned with the "Ashtadiggajas," eight eminent poets in the Telugu language. Krishnadevaraya himself was a profound scholar and poet, and he authored the epic Telugu poem *Amuktamalyada* and a Sanskrit play, *Jambavati Kalyanam*.

Architectural Contributions: Under his patronage, the empire witnessed a flourishing of architectural activity. He commissioned the construction and renovation of numerous magnificent temples, including the famous Krishna temple in Hampi and additions to the Vitthala Temple. He also built the new city of Nagalapura in memory of his mother.

Administration and Diplomacy: He was an able administrator who focused on the welfare of his people by promoting agriculture and trade. He maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese, which boosted the empire's economy, particularly through the horse trade.

In essence, Krishnadevaraya was a quintessential Renaissance ruler who combined military genius with a deep appreciation for culture and a commitment to effective governance, leaving an indelible mark on the history of South India.

Quick Tip

For questions about famous rulers, structure your answer around their key achievements in different areas: military, administration, art/architecture, and literature. This demonstrates a well-rounded understanding of their reign.

19. What was the Chauri-Chaura incident? Which movement was withdrawn as a result of it?

Solution:

Step 1: The Chauri-Chaura Incident:

The Chauri-Chaura incident was a violent clash that took place on **February 4, 1922**, in the town of Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh). A large group of protesters, who were part of the Non-Cooperation Movement, were picketing against high food prices and liquor sales. The police fired upon the protesters, killing three civilians. In retaliation, the enraged crowd attacked and set fire to the local police station, which resulted in the deaths of 22 policemen.

Step 2: The Movement Withdrawn:

As a direct result of the violence at Chauri-Chaura, **Mahatma Gandhi** decided to withdraw the **Non-Cooperation Movement**. Gandhi, a staunch advocate of non-violence (Ahimsa), was deeply appalled by the incident. He felt that the Indian people were not yet ready for a disciplined, non-violent mass struggle and went on a five-day fast as penance. He officially called off the movement on **February 12, 1922**.

Quick Tip

The Chauri-Chaura incident is a critical turning point in the freedom struggle. Remember the sequence: police firing -> mob violence -> Gandhi's withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. This cause-and-effect relationship is often tested.

20. What was the contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose in the freedom movement?

Solution:

Subhas Chandra Bose, respectfully called Netaji, was one of the most dynamic and influential leaders of the Indian freedom movement. His contribution was marked by his revolutionary zeal, organizational skills, and belief in securing complete independence through any means necessary.

Key Contributions:

- **Within the Indian National Congress:** Bose was a prominent leader of the radical, leftist wing of the Congress. He served as the President of the Congress in 1938 and 1939 but resigned due to ideological differences with Mahatma Gandhi, particularly on the approach to achieving freedom.
- **Formation of the Forward Bloc:** After resigning from the Congress, he founded the All India Forward Bloc in 1939 to consolidate all the radical elements and continue the fight for independence on his terms.
- **Escape and International Alliances:** During World War II, Bose made a daring escape from house arrest in India. He traveled to Germany and then to Japan to seek the help of the Axis Powers to oust the British from India.
- **Leadership of the Indian National Army (INA):** In 1943, in Singapore, Bose took command of the Indian National Army (INA), also known as the Azad Hind Fauj. Comprising Indian prisoners of war and civilian volunteers, the INA fought against the British forces.
- **Provisional Government of Free India:** He established the Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind) in Singapore on October 21, 1943, which was recognized by several countries.
- **Inspirational Slogans:** He gave powerful slogans like "Jai Hind," "Delhi Chalo," and the famous call to action, "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom," which inspired countless Indians.

Bose's strategy of armed struggle provided a militant alternative to Gandhi's non-violent methods and significantly contributed to the pressure on the British to grant independence.

Quick Tip

When answering about Subhas Chandra Bose, focus on three main areas: his role in the Congress, his escape and alliance-building during WWII, and his leadership of the INA. Mentioning his famous slogans can add value to your answer.

21. Mention four features of the Constitution of India.

Solution:

The Constitution of India is a unique document with several distinguishing features. Four prominent features are:

1. **Longthiest Written Constitution:** The Indian Constitution is the most detailed and comprehensive of all the written constitutions in the world. Originally, it contained 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules; it has grown significantly since then through amendments. Its bulk is due to factors like the country's vast geography and diversity, the influence of the Government of India Act of 1935, and having a single constitution for both the Centre and the states.
2. **Federal System with Unitary Bias:** The Constitution establishes a federal structure of government with a dual polity (Centre and States) and a division of powers. However, it also contains strong unitary (non-federal) features, such as a strong central government, a single constitution, single citizenship, an integrated judiciary, and the appointment of state governors by the Centre. This unique blend leads experts to describe it as a 'quasi-federal' system.
3. **Parliamentary Form of Government:** India has adopted the British parliamentary system of government, both at the Centre and in the states. This system is based on the principle of cooperation and coordination between the legislative and executive organs. Its key features include the presence of a nominal head of state (President) and a real executive (Prime Minister and Council of Ministers), collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature, and majority party rule.
4. **Fundamental Rights:** Part III of the Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to all citizens. These rights are justiciable, meaning citizens can go to the courts for their enforcement if they are violated. They include the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. They are essential for the political, moral, and spiritual development of individuals and aim to promote political democracy.

Quick Tip

When asked for features of the Indian Constitution, try to pick distinct categories. Good choices include its structure (lengthiest, federal/unitary), form of government (parliamentary), citizen's rights (Fundamental Rights), and guiding principles (Directive Principles).

Section - D

22. What was Ashoka's Dhamma ? Describe. OR Briefly describe the social and economic life of the Vedic period.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Ashoka's Dhamma (a Prakrit form of the Sanskrit word 'Dharma') represents his policy of social responsibility and moral guidance for his subjects. Following the Kalinga War, a remorseful Ashoka embraced Buddhism and decided to rule through righteousness rather than warfare. Dhamma was the practical application of this new policy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The principles of Ashoka's Dhamma were propagated through his Major and Minor Rock Edicts and Pillar Edicts. The key features were:

- **Ahimsa (Non-violence):** Prohibition of animal sacrifice and promotion of non-injury to all living beings. Ashoka himself gave up hunting and promoted vegetarianism.
- **Tolerance:** He preached tolerance towards all religious sects, including Brahmanism, Jainism, and Ajivikas. He encouraged people to respect the faiths of others.
- **Respect for Elders:** It emphasized obedience and respect towards parents, teachers, and elders.
- **Proper Conduct:** Dhamma included proper treatment of slaves and servants, and charity towards Brahmanas and Sramanas (ascetics).
- **Social Welfare:** Ashoka undertook several public welfare measures like planting trees, digging wells, and building rest houses for travelers, which he considered part of his Dhamma.
- **Dhamma Mahamattas:** He appointed a special class of officers known as the 'Dhamma Mahamattas' to propagate and enforce the principles of Dhamma throughout the empire.

It was essentially a secular ethical code aimed at creating a harmonious and just society.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In summary, Ashoka's Dhamma was a code of moral conduct based on virtues like non-violence, tolerance, respect, and social welfare. It was a state policy aimed at fostering peace and ethical behavior among the diverse population of the Mauryan Empire, implemented through royal edicts and dedicated officials.

Quick Tip

For questions on Ashoka's Dhamma, remember to distinguish it from the Buddhist religion. While inspired by Buddhism, Dhamma was a broader ethical code for governance and social harmony. Mentioning the role of the 'Dhamma Mahamattas' and the 'Edicts' adds depth to the answer.

OR Briefly describe the social and economic life of the Vedic period.”:

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Vedic Period (c. 1500 - 500 BCE) is divided into the Early Vedic or Rigvedic Period (c. 1500 - 1000 BCE) and the Later Vedic Period (c. 1000 - 500 BCE). The social and economic structures evolved significantly between these two phases.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Social Life:

- **Family (Kula):** The basic social unit was the family, which was patriarchal. The head of the family was the 'Grihapati'.
- **Varna System:** In the Early Vedic period, society was divided based on occupation, and this division was flexible. By the Later Vedic period, this evolved into the rigid, birth-based four-fold Varna system: Brahmanas (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (merchants/farmers), and Shudras (servers).
- **Status of Women:** Women were generally respected in the Early Vedic period. They could participate in assemblies (Sabha and Samiti) and compose hymns. However, their status declined in the Later Vedic period, and they were generally denied education and participation in public life.
- **Education:** Education was imparted orally through Gurukulas.

Economic Life:

- **Early Vedic Period:** The economy was largely pastoral. Cattle were the primary source of wealth, and battles were often fought for cows ('Gavishti'). Agriculture was secondary, with barley ('Yava') being the main crop. There was no concept of private land ownership.
- **Later Vedic Period:** The economy became agrarian. The discovery and use of iron tools led to the clearing of forests and improved agriculture. Rice ('Vrihi') and wheat ('Godhuma') became staple crops. The concept of private property and land ownership emerged.
- **Trade and Crafts:** A variety of new occupations like carpentry, metalwork, pottery, and weaving developed. Trade flourished, initially based on the barter system. Coins like 'Nishka' and 'Satamana' were used as units of value, though a standardized currency was not yet established.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Vedic period saw a transformation in its socio-economic fabric. Socially, it moved from a flexible, occupation-based society to a rigid caste system, with a decline in the status of women. Economically, it transitioned from a semi-nomadic, pastoral economy centered on cattle to a settled, agrarian economy supported by iron technology, trade, and diverse crafts.

Quick Tip

When answering about the Vedic period, it is crucial to differentiate between the Early (Rigvedic) and Later Vedic periods. Highlighting the changes, such as the shift from pastoralism to agriculture and the increasing rigidity of the Varna system, demonstrates a deeper understanding.

23. Write on Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and describe his teachings.

OR

What are the problems in using Ain-e-Akbari as a source for writing agricultural history? How do historians deal with these problems?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a central figure in the Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition. His life and philosophy revolved around the concept of 'bhakti yoga' – the path of loving devotion to God. His influence led to a significant religious revival in eastern India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Life of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu:

- Born as Vishvambhar Mishra in Nabadwip, Bengal, he was a brilliant scholar in his youth.

- At the age of 22, he took initiation from his guru Ishvara Puri, which marked a turning point towards ecstatic devotion for Krishna.
- He renounced worldly life (took sannyasa) and spent the rest of his life traveling across India, spreading his message of bhakti, especially in Puri, Odisha.

Teachings of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu:

- **Primacy of Bhakti:** Chaitanya taught that loving devotion to Krishna is the highest spiritual practice and the easiest way to attain salvation in the Kali Yuga.
- **Sankirtan:** He popularized the practice of public, congregational chanting and dancing to the names and glories of God, especially the Hare Krishna mantra. This made devotion a communal and joyous experience, accessible to all.
- **Universalism:** He strongly opposed the caste system and taught that anyone, regardless of their social standing or background, could achieve God's grace through sincere devotion.
- **Achintya Bheda Abheda Tattva:** His philosophical contribution is known as 'inconceivable oneness and difference'. It reconciles the paradox of God being simultaneously one with and different from His creation and His devotees.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a 15th-16th century Vaishnava saint who spearheaded a Bhakti movement centered on ecstatic love for Krishna. His core teachings were the supremacy of bhakti, the popularization of sankirtan (congregational chanting), and a rejection of caste-based discrimination in spiritual life, all encapsulated in his philosophy of Achintya Bheda Abheda.

Quick Tip

For questions on Bhakti saints, focus on their key philosophical contribution and their unique method of worship. For Chaitanya, the keywords are 'Gaudiya Vaishnavism', 'Sankirtan', 'Maha-mantra', and 'Achintya Bheda Abheda'. Emphasize his role as a social reformer.

OR

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Ain-i-Akbari, authored by Abul Fazl, is a detailed document from the reign of Mughal

Emperor Akbar. It provides extensive administrative and statistical data about the empire. While invaluable, using it as a historical source requires a critical approach due to its inherent limitations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Problems in using Ain-i-Akbari:

- **Official Bias (Top-down view):** The Ain was written from the perspective of the imperial court. It presents an idealized picture of the administration and may gloss over rural conflicts, peasant struggles, or administrative failures. It tells us what the state wanted to know, not necessarily the reality on the ground.
- **Issues of Data Collection:** The massive amount of statistical data (e.g., crop yields, prices, revenue rates) was collected by a network of officials across a vast empire. There was significant scope for errors in compilation, aggregation, and transcription. The methods of collection were not uniform everywhere.
- **Uneven Coverage:** While detailed for the core regions of the empire (like the areas around Agra, Delhi, and Lahore), the information for distant provinces like Bengal or Gujarat is often less detailed and more derivative.
- **A Static Picture:** The Ain presents a static view of the empire. It doesn't capture the changes and fluctuations in agricultural production or social relations over time.

How Historians Deal with These Problems:

- **Corroboration:** Historians do not use the Ain in isolation. They cross-reference its information with other contemporary sources, such as local revenue records (if available), chronicles from regional kingdoms, and accounts of foreign travelers (like Bernier or Pellissier).
- **Quantitative Analysis:** Modern historians apply statistical methods to the data in the Ain to check for internal consistency and identify potential errors. For instance, they might compare revenue figures with crop yield data to see if they align.
- **Reading "Against the Grain":** Historians analyze the text not just for what it says, but also for what it omits or implies. For example, detailed regulations for officials might hint at widespread corruption that the state was trying to control.
- **Contextualization:** The information is placed within its broader historical context. Understanding the purpose for which the Ain was created—as an administrative manual for the empire—helps historians interpret its contents more accurately.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In conclusion, the Ain-i-Akbari is a foundational but flawed source for Mughal agricultural history due to its official bias, statistical limitations, and uneven coverage. Historians overcome these challenges by adopting a critical methodology that involves corroborating its data with diverse sources, performing quantitative analysis, and interpreting the text contextually to reconstruct a more nuanced picture of the past.

Quick Tip

When evaluating any historical source, always consider the '5 Ws': Who wrote it? Why was it written? When was it written? Where does it describe? What information does it contain (and omit)? Applying this framework to the Ain-i-Akbari reveals both its immense value and its critical limitations.

24. Describe the main reasons for the revolution of 1857 A.D.

OR

Write a short note on Civil Disobedience movement.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Indian Revolt of 1857, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, was a major uprising against the rule of the British East India Company. It was the culmination of accumulated discontent that had been building for over a century. The causes are typically categorized for better understanding.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The main reasons for the Revolt of 1857 can be classified as follows:

- **Political Causes:**

- **Doctrine of Lapse:** Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexing states where a ruler died without a natural heir (e.g., Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi) caused widespread resentment among the Indian princes.
- **Annexation of Awadh (1856):** The annexation on grounds of 'misgovernance' was deeply resented, as Awadh was a loyal ally, and it led to unemployment for thousands of nobles, soldiers, and retainers.
- **Disrespect to the Mughal Emperor:** The British decision that the successors of Bahadur Shah Zafar would have to leave the Red Fort and lose their imperial titles angered many Muslims.

- **Economic Causes:**

- **Ruin of Indian Trade:** British policies favored English goods, leading to the de-industrialization of India and the ruin of artisans and craftsmen.

- **Land Revenue Policies:** Systems like the Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari led to heavy taxation, loss of land for peasants, and enrichment of moneylenders.
- **Drain of Wealth:** The one-way flow of wealth from India to Britain impoverished the country.
- **Socio-Religious Causes:**
 - **Interference in Social Customs:** Reforms like the abolition of Sati (1829) and the Widow Remarriage Act (1856) were seen by orthodox sections as an attack on their religion and culture.
 - **Activities of Christian Missionaries:** The open support given to Christian missionaries and the fear of forced conversions created widespread alarm.
 - **Racial Discrimination:** Indians were treated as inferior and subjected to humiliation, which fueled racial antagonism.
- **Military Causes:**
 - **Service Conditions:** Indian sepoy were paid less than their British counterparts, had poor promotion prospects, and were treated with contempt.
 - **General Service Enlistment Act (1856):** This act required new recruits to serve overseas if required, which was a taboo ('loss of caste') for many high-caste Hindus.
- **Immediate Cause:**
 - **The Greased Cartridges:** The introduction of the new Enfield rifle, whose cartridges were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, was the final spark. Loading the rifle required biting the cartridge, which was offensive to both Hindus (who revere the cow) and Muslims (who consider the pig unclean).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Revolt of 1857 was a complex event triggered by a multitude of factors. While the greased cartridges provided the immediate spark, the deep-seated resentment caused by British political annexations, economic exploitation, social interference, and military discrimination created the combustible material for the widespread revolution.

Quick Tip

A well-structured answer for this question should always categorize the causes (Political, Economic, Socio-Religious, Military, and Immediate). This framework helps ensure you cover all the key points systematically and present a comprehensive analysis.

OR

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) was a step up from the earlier Non-Cooperation Movement. While Non-Cooperation was about refusing to cooperate with the government, Civil Disobedience was about actively and non-violently breaking unjust laws. It was initiated to achieve the goal of 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence, declared by the Indian National Congress in 1929.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Launch of the Movement:

- The movement was officially launched on March 12, 1930, when Mahatma Gandhi, along with 78 followers, started the Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi.
- They reached Dandi on April 6, 1930, and Gandhi broke the oppressive British salt law by making salt from seawater. This symbolic act signaled the start of a nationwide movement of civil disobedience.

Features and Spread of the Movement:

- **Violation of Laws:** People across the country broke the salt law. In other areas, forest laws were defied, and the non-payment of rural 'chaukidari tax' was initiated.
- **Boycotts:** There was a widespread boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. Picketing of shops selling these items became a common feature.
- **Non-payment of Taxes:** Peasants in various regions refused to pay land revenue and other taxes to the government.
- **Mass Participation:** The movement saw unprecedented participation from various sections of society. A notable feature was the large-scale involvement of women, who stepped out of their homes to join protests and picket shops.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact and Second Round Table Conference:

- The British government, led by Viceroy Lord Irwin, responded with severe repression but also sought a compromise.
- In March 1931, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed. The government agreed to release political prisoners, and Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and attend the Second Round Table Conference in London.
- The conference failed to yield results, and upon his return, Gandhi resumed the movement in 1932. However, it had lost its initial momentum, and the British were better prepared to suppress it. The movement was officially withdrawn in 1934.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34), initiated by the Dandi Salt March, was a landmark event in the Indian independence struggle. It was characterized by the non-violent breaking of laws, widespread boycotts, and mass participation, significantly expanding the social base of the freedom movement. Though it did not achieve immediate independence, it greatly weakened the moral authority of the British Raj.

Quick Tip

To write a good note on the Civil Disobedience Movement, structure it chronologically: the Lahore Congress resolution (Purna Swaraj), the Dandi March, the features of the movement, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and Round Table Conference, and finally, its revival and withdrawal. This narrative approach makes the answer clear and comprehensive.

Section - E

25. Mention the events related to the following historical dates:

- a) 185 B.C.
- b) 78 A.D.
- c) 1784 A.D.
- d) 1526 A.D.
- e) 1801 A.D.
- f) 1919 A.D.
- g) 1930 A.D.
- h) 1942 A.D.
- i) 1947 A.D.
- j) 1949 A.D.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires identifying and briefly describing the significant historical event associated with each of the ten dates provided, primarily focusing on events relevant to Indian history.

Step 2: Identifying the Historical Events:

Below are the key events linked to each historical date:

- a) **185 B.C.:** This year marks the end of the Mauryan Empire. The last Mauryan emperor, Brihadratha, was assassinated by his commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra Shunga, who then established the Shunga Dynasty.
- b) **78 A.D.:** This year is recognized as the beginning of the Saka Era (or Shaka Samvat), a historical Hindu calendar. [42] It is widely associated with the accession of Kanishka, the

most powerful ruler of the Kushan Empire.

- c) **1784 A.D.:** Pitt's India Act was passed by the British Parliament. This act increased the British government's control over the East India Company's administration in India. Also, the Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded in Calcutta by Sir William Jones.
- d) **1526 A.D.:** The First Battle of Panipat took place. Babur's invading forces defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last Sultan of Delhi, which led to the end of the Delhi Sultanate and the establishment of the Mughal Empire in India.
- e) **1801 A.D.:** The British East India Company, under Governor-General Lord Wellesley, annexed the Carnatic Kingdom. This was a significant step in the consolidation of British power in Southern India.
- f) **1919 A.D.:** This was a tumultuous year in modern Indian history, marked by two major events. First, the repressive Rowlatt Act was passed, which allowed for detention without trial. [8, 20] Second, the tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in Amritsar, where British troops fired on a peaceful gathering, killing hundreds. [8, 14, 20] The Government of India Act of 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) was also enacted this year.
- g) **1930 A.D.:** Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. The movement began with the historic Dandi March (or Salt March), where Gandhi and his followers marched to the sea to protest the British salt tax by making their own salt.
- h) **1942 A.D.:** The Quit India Movement (Bharat Chhodo Andolan) was launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi on August 8. It was a call for an immediate end to British rule in India.
- i) **1947 A.D.:** India gained its independence from British rule on August 15. [4, 5] This event was accompanied by the Partition of British India into two independent dominions, India and Pakistan.
- j) **1949 A.D.:** The Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India on November 26. [9, 13, 17] The constitution came into effect on January 26, 1950, marking India's transition to a sovereign republic.

Quick Tip

For date-based history questions, creating a timeline is an excellent study technique. Group dates by era (Ancient, Medieval, Modern) and associate each date with a key event and a key person (e.g., 1526 - First Battle of Panipat - Babur). This helps in better retention and recall during exams.

26. Show the following places on the outline map of India supplied to you by the symbol ⊕ and also write their names. For correct name and correct location 1+1 marks are allotted.

- i) The place where the port of the Indus Valley Civilization was located.**
- ii) The place where Mahatma Buddha was born.**
- iii) The place where the revolution of 1857 A.D. started in Uttar Pradesh.**
- iv) The place where the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti is located.**
- v) The place which is the capital of Independent India.**

Correct Answer:

- i) Lothal, Gujarat**
- ii) Lumbini, Nepal (near the Indian border)**
- iii) Meerut, Uttar Pradesh**
- iv) Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh**
- v) New Delhi, Delhi**

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires identifying five key historical and geographical locations within or significant to India. The task involves not only naming these places but also correctly marking them on an outline map of India. Each correct identification and location carries marks.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

i) The port of the Indus Valley Civilization:

The most prominent port city of the Indus Valley (or Harappan) Civilization was **Lothal**. It is located in the modern-day state of Gujarat, along the Bhogava river, a tributary of the Sabarmati. Archaeologists discovered the world's earliest known dock at Lothal, which connected the city to an ancient course of the Sabarmati river, facilitating trade.

ii) The place where Mahatma Buddha was born:

Siddhartha Gautama, who later became known as Mahatma Buddha, was born in **Lumbini** around 623 B.C. Lumbini is a sacred pilgrimage site located in the Rupandehi District of Nepal, at the foothills of the Himalayas, very close to the India-Nepal border. It is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

iii) The place where the revolution of 1857 A.D. started in Uttar Pradesh:

The Indian Rebellion of 1857, often called the First War of Indian Independence, began in **Meerut**, Uttar Pradesh. The revolt was sparked on May 10, 1857, when sepoys of the British East India Company's army rebelled against their British officers.

iv) The place where the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti is located:

The tomb (Dargah) of the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti is a magnificent white marble mausoleum located within the courtyard of the Jama Masjid in **Fatehpur Sikri**, Uttar Pradesh.

The city of Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra, was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in honor of the saint.

v) The place which is the capital of Independent India:

After India gained independence on August 15, 1947, **New Delhi** was officially declared the capital. The decision to shift the capital from Calcutta (now Kolkata) to Delhi was announced in 1911, and New Delhi was inaugurated as the capital on February 13, 1931. It continues to be the seat of the Government of India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The locations to be marked on the map of India are:

- i) **Lothal** (in Gujarat)
- ii) **Lumbini** (in Nepal, near the border with Uttar Pradesh)
- iii) **Meerut** (in Uttar Pradesh)
- iv) **Fatehpur Sikri** (in Uttar Pradesh, near Agra)
- v) **New Delhi** (in the National Capital Territory of Delhi)

Quick Tip

For map-based questions, it is crucial to have a strong visual memory of the political map of India, including the locations of states and major historical cities. Practice by marking key sites from different historical periods on blank outline maps. Pay close attention to locations near modern state borders or coastlines for accurate placement.

26. (Only for Vision Impaired Examinees in lieu of Q.No. 26 for Map Work)

Instruction: Write the answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use the map.

- i) Where was the port of Indus Valley civilization located ?
- ii) Where did Gautam Buddha born ?
- iii) Where did the revolution of 1857 start in Uttar Pradesh ?
- iv) Where is the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti located ?
- v) Where is the capital of independent India located ?

Correct Answer:

- i) The port of the Indus Valley civilization was located at Lothal, in present-day Gujarat.
- ii) Gautam Buddha was born in Lumbini, in present-day Nepal.
- iii) The revolution of 1857 in Uttar Pradesh started in Meerut.
- iv) The Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti is located in Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh.
- v) The capital of independent India is located in New Delhi, Delhi.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question assesses knowledge of significant historical and geographical places related to the history of the Indian subcontinent. It requires recalling the specific locations associated with major events, civilizations, and figures.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

i) Where was the port of Indus Valley civilization located ?

The most well-known port-town of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was **Lothal**. It is situated along the Bhogava river, a tributary of the Sabarmati, in the modern state of Gujarat. Archaeological excavations at Lothal revealed the world's earliest known dock, which connected the city to the sea and facilitated maritime trade, making it a crucial commercial center for the Harappan civilization.

ii) Where did Gautam Buddha born ?

Gautam Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, was born as Siddhartha Gautama in **Lumbini** in 623 B.C. Lumbini is located in the Terai plains of southern Nepal, near the Himalayan foothills and the border with India. It is a major Buddhist pilgrimage site and has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

iii) Where did the revolution of 1857 start in Uttar Pradesh ?

The Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, began in **Meerut**, Uttar Pradesh. The uprising was triggered on May 10, 1857, when sepoys of the British East India Company's army revolted against their British officers, largely due to the introduction of controversial rifle cartridges. This event in Meerut sparked wider rebellions across northern India.

iv) Where is the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti located ?

The Dargah (tomb) of the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti is located in **Fatehpur Sikri**, a town in the Agra district of Uttar Pradesh. The magnificent white marble mausoleum was constructed by the Mughal Emperor Akbar between 1580 and 1581 as a mark of respect for the saint, who had predicted the birth of his son, Jahangir. The tomb is a celebrated masterpiece of Mughal architecture.

v) Where is the capital of independent India located ?

The capital of independent India is **New Delhi**. After India gained independence on August 15, 1947, New Delhi officially continued as the nation's capital. The decision to shift the capital of British India from Calcutta (now Kolkata) to Delhi was made in 1911, and the new capital city was inaugurated in 1931. New Delhi is the seat of all three branches of the Government of India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

- i) The port of the Indus Valley civilization was located at **Lothal, Gujarat**.
- ii) Gautam Buddha was born in **Lumbini, Nepal**.
- iii) The 1857 revolution in Uttar Pradesh started in **Meerut**.
- iv) The Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti is in **Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh**.
- v) The capital of independent India is **New Delhi**.

Quick Tip

For questions requiring specific locations, create flashcards with the place on one side and its historical significance on the other. Associating events with their geographical locations is a key skill for history exams. Regularly reviewing timelines and historical maps can greatly improve recall.
