

Class 12

History

Set 3 with Solutions

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Question paper comprises five Sections- A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

Section A – Question no. 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

Section B – Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.

Section C – Question no. 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.

Section D – Question no. 31 to 33 are Source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.

Section E – Question no. 34 is Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section- A (21 Marks)

Question 1.

The Paharias and the Santhals lived in which of the following hills? [1]

- (A) Mikir Hills
- (B) Rajmahal Hills
- (C) Aravali Hills
- (D) Satpura Hills

Answer:

- (B) Rajmahal Hills

Explanation: The Paharias and the Santhals inhabited the areas of the Rajmahal Hills.

Question 2.

Name the king to whom Francois Bernier dedicated his major writings. [1]

- (A) King of France, Louis XIV
- (B) King of France, Louis XX
- (C) King of England, Louis VII
- (D) King of England, Louis XV

Answer:

- (A) King of France, Louis XIV

Explanation: The major writings of the Bernier were dedicated to the King of France Louis XIV.

Question 3.

Consider the following statements about Paharias: [1]

- (i) People living around the Rajmahal Hills were known as Paharias.
- (ii) The Paharias regularly raided the plains.
- (iii) The Paharias paid regular tributes to the Zamindars.
- (iv) The Paharias were not willing to use the ploughs for cutting the forests.

State which of the above statements are NOT correct:

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

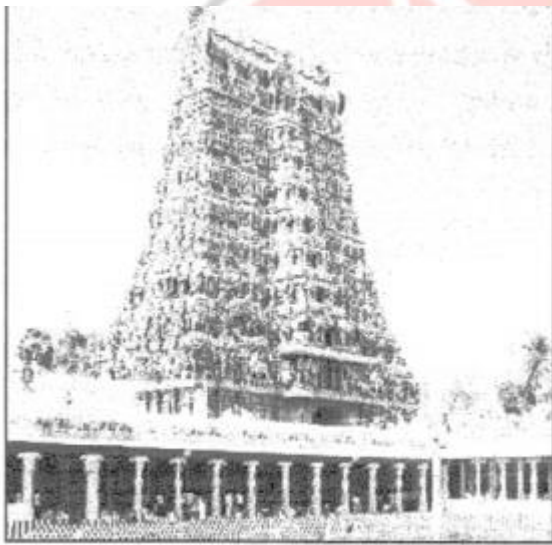
Answer:

- (C) (iii)

Explanation: The Paharias did not pay regular tributes to the zamindars which was a loss of revenue for the East India Company.

Question 4.

Identify the following image: [1]



- (A) Mandapa
- (B) Gopuram
- (C) Garbagriha
- (D) Mahamandapa

Answer:

- (B) Gopuram

Explanation: The given image is of the Gopuram which was a long entrance tower to the main shrine.

Question 5.

From the given pairs, which one is correctly matched? [1]

- (A) Shvetambra: wear no clothes
- (B) Mahayana: Greater Vehicle
- (C) Digambra: wear dark clothes
- (D) Hinayana: Worshippers of Shiva

Answer:

- (B) Mahayana : Greater Vehicle

Explanation: The Mahayana were also known as the Greater Vehicle.

Question 6.

Consider the following events/movements of the struggle for independence. [1]

- (i) Champaran Movement
- (ii) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (iii) Peasant Movement in Bardoli

(iv) Quit India Movement

The correct chronological order for these events is:

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

Answer:

- (D) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

Explanation: The Champaran Movement took place around 1917, the Bardoli Satyagraha took place in 1928 and Civil Disobedience movement began in 1930, and finally the Quit India Movement in year 1942.

Question 7.

Consider the major textual works of Ancient India: [1]

- (i) Ashtadhyayi
- (ii) Natyashastra
- (iii) Tripitaka
- (iv) Sushruta Samhitas

The correct chronological order for these events is:

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

Answer:

- (D) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

Explanation: The earliest of these books was the Ashtadhyayi followed by Tripitaka and then came Sushruta Samhitas and finally Natyashastras.

Question 8.

Which of these statements is correct? [1]

- (A) Early Bhakti movements in South India were led by Alvars, Nayanaras and Sufis.
- (B) The Alvars were devotees of Shakti.
- (C) The Nayanaras were devotees of Vishnu.
- (D) Sufis were part of the Islamic world.

Answer:

- (D) Sufis were part of the Islamic world.

Explanation: The Sufis belonged to the Islamic world and were preachers of love and devotion to God.

Question 9.

Which of the following statements is not correct? [1]

- (A) Most scripts used to write modern Indian languages are derived from Brahmi.
- (B) The Asokan inscriptions use Brahmi script.
- (C) James Prinsep deciphered Brahmi.
- (D) Prinsep deciphered Piyadassi to mean Slave of Husband.

Answer:

- (D) Prinsep deciphered Piyadassi to mean Slave of Husband.

Explanation: James Prinsep did not decipher Piyadassi to mean slave of husband.

Question 10.

The people who handled corpses and dead animals were called [1]

- (A) Nishada

- (C) Shudra
 - (B) Chandala
 - (D) Vanik
- Answer:
- (C) Shudra

Explanation: The people handling the corpses were known as the chandalas.

Question 11.

During which period was there striking visibility of a wide range of Gods and Goddesses in sculpture and texts? [1]

- (A) 6th to 18th century
- (B) 18th to 21st century
- (C) 8th to 18th century
- (D) 7th to 16th century

Answer:

- (C) 8th to 18th century

Question 12.

Who among the following was sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut? [1]

- (A) Colin Mackenzie
- (B) Alexander Greenlaw
- (C) John Marshall
- (D) Abdur Razzaq

Answer:

- (D) Abdur Razzaq

Explanation: Abdur Razzaq was an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut in the fifteenth century.

Question 13.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Colonial rule was first established in Bengal.

Reason (R): The permanent settlements were made with Rayas and Taluqdars of Bengal. [1]

- (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 true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true

Answer:

- (D) A is false but R is true

Explanation: Colonial rule in India was formally established in Bengal after the battle of Plassey. The East India Company brought many reforms after that.

Question 14.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Prashastis were the inscriptions that were written in the praise of the Kings.

Reason (R): Prashastis were written by ordinary Brahmanas. [1]

Choose the correct statements:

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

Answer:

(C) A is correct but R is not correct.

Explanation: Prashastis were generally inscriptions which were written in the praise of Kings by renowned poets.

Question 15.

What was the significance of the Cabinet Mission Plan? [1]

- (A) It gave dominion status to India
- (B) It rejected dominion status for India
- (C) It put the princely states under the British crown
- (D) It was able to reconcile disputes between Congress and the Muslim League

Answer:

(C) It put the princely states under the British crown

Explanation: As per the knowledge imparted by Rig Veda, the god of fire is Agni.

Question 16.

According to _____, the god of fire is Agni. [1]

- (A) Sam Veda
- (B) Atharva Veda
- (C) Rig Veda
- (D) Yajur Veda

Answer:

(D) Yajur Veda

Explanation: Kabir did not belong to the Lingayat sect which was generally based in Karnataka.

Question 17.

The term 'Al-Hind' means [1]

- (A) Chief of Mahajans.
- (B) Chief of merchant community in cities.
- (C) Lawyers.
- (D) Arab usage for the region east of the Indus.

Answer:

(D) Arab usage for the region east of the Indus.

Explanation: The literal meaning of the term "Al-Hind" is for the region located towards the east of the Indus.

Question 18.

Name the physician who came to India and served in the Bengal Medical Service. [1]

- (A) Francis Buchanan
- (B) Travemier
- (C) Bernier
- (D) FaHien

Answer:

(A) Francis Buchanan

Explanation: Francis Buchanan was a famous physician who came to India and also served in the Bengal Medical Service.

Question 19.

The term is used in Urdu and Hindi to designate foreigners in a derogatory sense is called [1]

- (A) Bania

- (B) Lineage
(C) Taluqdar
(D) Firangi
Answer:
(D) Firangi

Explanation: The foreigners are also known as Firangi which is an Urdu word.

Question 20.

What does puta mean in Sanskrit? [1]

- (A) Father
(B) Son
(C) Grandson
(D) Cousin

Answer:

- (B) Son

Question 21.

When was the city of Vijayanagara founded? [1]

- (A) 1336
(B) 1565
(C) 1800
(D) 1498

Answer:

- (A) 1336

Explanation: The city of Vijayanagara was founded by two brothers, named Harihara and Bukka in 1336.

Section- B (18 Marks)

Question 22. Who served as the President of the Constituent Assembly? What duties were bestowed upon him?

OR

According to the speech of Nehru during the passing of the Objectives Resolution what should be the features of the Indian Constitution? [3]

Answer:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as the President of the Constituent Assembly. His important duties were:

Providing adequate chances to every member part of the Constituent Assembly.

To ensure that the discussions conducted in the Constituent Assembly are relevant to the topic under consideration.

OR

The primary objectives of the Indian Constitution should be:

To adopt a liberal system of democracy but at the same time give importance to the principle of social and economic justice.

To adopt cultural, ethical, religious, linguistic, and administrative policies that are suited to the context of the diversity of India.

Question 23.

Who was John Marshall? How did he mark a change in Indian Archaeology? [3]

Answer:

John Marshall was the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from 1922 to 1928; this period brought about a major change in Indian archaeology. He was exhilarated by discovering new finds. He was keen to look for patterns of everyday life. He was the first professional archaeologist to work in India and was known for excavations in Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Sanchi, Samath, and Taxila.

Question 24.

Examine the causes that made Al-Biruni visit India. [3]

Answer:

When Al-Biruni was held by Ghazni as a hostage, he disliked it but slowly he developed a liking for the city and it was in Ghazni that he developed an interest in India. He had read Arabic translations of Indian work. Sanskrit works on astronomy, mathematics and medicine had been translated into Arabic eighth century onwards.

He came to Punjab when it was part of Ghazni, and contacted with the local people to create an environment of mutual trust and understanding. Al-Biruni spent his time with the Brahmana priests and scholars learning Sanskrit and studying religious and philosophical texts.

Question 25.

Name any six leaders who played an important role in the Constituent Assembly. [3]

Answer:

The leaders are:

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Dr Rajendra Prasad

Dr B.R. Ambedkar

K.M. Munshi

Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar

Question 26.

What do you know about the author and period when Mahabharata was compiled? Explain. [3]

Answer:

According to tradition, sage Vyasa told the story. The original story was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as Sutas who accompanied the Kshatriya warriors to the battlefield and composed poems celebrating their victories, which were usually circulated orally. From the 5th century BCE, Brahmanas took over the story and put it in writing.

Another phase of the text was completed between 200 BCE to 200 CE, which was the period when Lord Vishnu's worship was growing and Lord Krishna was identified with Vishnu. Between 200 'BCE and 200 CE, many didactic sections were added and 10,000 verses became 100,000 verses. This composition was attributed to sage Vyasa.

Question 27.

"Sufism evolved as a reaction to the growing materialism of the Caliphate as a religious and political institution." Elucidate.

OR

The travels of Ibn-Battuta were arduous and hazardous. Why was he called an inveterate traveler? [3]

Answer:

Sufism:

Sufi turned to asceticism and mysticism to protest against materialism.

The Sufis laid emphasis on seeking salvation through intense devotion and love for God.

They sought an interpretation of the Quran on the basis of their personal experience.

They were critical of definitions and scholastic methods of interpreting the Quran adopted by theologians.

By the eleventh century Sufism evolved into a well-developed movement with a body of literature on Quranic studies and Sufi practices.

The Sufis began to organize communities around the hospice or Khanqah controlled by a teaching Master, known as Sheikh, Pir or Murshid.

One of the groups of Sufis, the Chishtis who migrated to India in the late twelfth century were the most influential.

The prominent Sufi teachers were Sheikh Moin-ud-din Chisti, Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya, etc.

The Sufi silsilawas a kind of chain or link between master and disciple for seeking spiritual power and blessings.

Special rituals of initiation were developed like wearing patched clothes, shaving their heads, open the kitchen running on charity.

The practice of Qawwali and Zikir.

Pilgrimage or Ziyarat, particularly on the death anniversary of Shaikh or Urs to tomb-shrine became the actions of devotion for his followers.

People sought their blessings to attain material and spiritual benefits. Thus evolved the cult of the Sheikh revered as Wali.

OR

Ibn-Battuta has beautifully written about the new cultures, peoples, beliefs, and values in India. He traveled to India in the fourteenth century. It was the time when travel was more arduous and hazardous than it is today. Ibn-Battuta traveled from Multan to Delhi in forty days.

He completed his travel from Sindh to Delhi in about fifty days. Besides traveling was also more insecure. Ibn-Battuta was attacked by robbers many a time. So, he preferred to travel along with other companions. But it was not a guarantee of any safety. Many of his companions had lost their lives on the way. He himself was badly wounded.

A Persistent Traveller. Ibn-Battuta was an inveterate traveler. Before coming to India in 1332-33 CE, he had made pilgrimage trips to Mecca besides traveling extensively in Syria, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, and Oman. On his return, the ruler of Morocco ordered him to record all his stories.

Section - C (24 Marks)

Question 28.

Explain how the idea of Puranic Hinduism developed in different ways within the traditions.

OR

What do you mean by Numismatics? How has the study of coins helped the Numismatics to reconstruct possible commercial network? [8]

Answer:

The ideas of Puranic Hinduism developed in different ways within the tradition and the growth of Puranic Hinduism in India is mainly connected with prevalent stories and the idea of salvation that was growing along with Buddhism. There were two Puranic Hindu sects- Vaishnav, who were devoted to the bhakti of

Lord Vishnu and Shaivism, who were devoted to the bhakti of Lord Shiva, and there was a growing emphasis on the worship of a chosen deity.

In such worship, the bond between the devotee and God was visualised as love, devotion and bhakti. In the case of Vaishnavism, cults developed around the various avatars or incarnations of Lord Vishnu. Ten avatars were recognised within the tradition, and different avatars were popular in different parts of the country recognising each of these deities of Vishnu was one way of creating a unified religious tradition.

Some of these forms were represented in sculptures as other deities like Shiva was symbolised by the Linga and in human form as well. To understand the sculptures, Puranic stories have to be read and understood well. Generally, these Puranas were written in simple Sanskrit verses and were meant to be read aloud to everybody. At the same time, there was a growth of temple architecture and many temples were built in this period. This reinforced the verses and visions of Puranic Hinduism, thus giving it a long-lasting and tangible form.

OR

Numismatics is the study of coins, including the visual elements such as scripts and images, metallurgical analysis and the contexts in which they have been found. Numismatics has studied the punch-marked coins made of silver and copper which have been removed from the excavation of many sites throughout the subcontinent and other places to reconstruct possible commercial networks. Attempts have been made to identify the symbols on the punch-marking coins with specific ruling dynasties, including the Mauryas.

This suggests that these were issued by kings. It is also likely that merchants, bankers and town people issued some of these coins. The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks, who established control over the northwestern part of the subcontinent in the second century BCE. The first gold coins issued by Kushanas had been found in several sites in North India and Central Asia, indicating the enormous value of the transactions.

Hoardings of Roman coins were also found from archaeological sites in South India, indicating that the trade was not confined to regional or political boundaries. Some of the most spectacular coins were issued by the Guptas, known for their purity and long-distance trade. Thus, the study of coins helped to reconstruct the commercial network.

Question 29.

Why were the Jati Panchayats formed during the 16th and 17th centuries? Explain their function and authority.

OR

Who were Lingayats? Explain their contribution to the social and religious fields with special reference to the caste system. [8]

Answer:

Each caste or Jati in a village had its own Jati Panchayat. These Panchayats had a good influence on rural society. In Rajasthan, the Jati Panchayats resolved civil disputes between members of different castes. They mediated in disputed cases of land. They also decided if the marriage was conducted according to the norms of the particular caste. The decisions of the Jati panchayats were respected by the State.

Archival records from western India, mainly Rajasthan and Maharashtra include a few petitions presented to panchayats complaining about the collection of taxes forcibly or the demand for unpaid labour imposed by the higher caste or the officials of the State. These petitions were usually from the lower sections of society. Many times, these petitions were collectively made by groups against the illegitimate demands of the higher society, which included excessive tax demands, especially in times of natural disasters.

Petitioners felt that survival at the basic minimum was allowed by the customs and that the Panchayat should listen and ensure that justice prevailed for them. They regarded the Village Panchayat as the Court

of appeal that would ensure that the State carried out its moral obligations and guaranteed justice. The decision of the Panchayat often varied from case to case. In case of excessive taxes, the Panchayat often suggested a compromise. When reconciliation failed, the peasants took drastic steps like deserting the village. The easy availability of uncultivated land and labour resources made it an effective weapon in the hands of cultivators.

OR

The 12th century saw the emergence of a new movement in Karnataka. It was led by a Brahmana named Basavanna (1106-68). He was initially a Jain and a Minister in the Court of a Chalukya king. His followers were known as Virashaivas (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayats (wearers of the Linga). They continue to be an important community even today. They wore Linga in a silver case as a loop showing over the left shoulder and worship Shiva in the form of Linga.

Those who were revered included the Jangama or wandering monks. They believed that at the time of death, the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world. They questioned the theory of rebirth. So, they do not practice funeral rules such as cremation recommended in the Dharmashastras but bury their dead. The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the "Pollution" attributed by Brahmanas.

They also encouraged certain practices disapproved in the Dharmashastras like post-poverty marriage and the remarriage of widows. Information on the Virashaiva tradition was derived from the Vachanas composed in Kannada by women and men involved in the movement

Question 30.

Examine the outcome of Salt Satyagraha. Why was Salt Satyagraha a notable event?

OR

Wherever Gandhiji went, rumours of his miraculous powers spread. Explain with examples. [8]

Answer:

On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean. Mahatma Gandhi began his famous March to Dandi along with the selected followers to break salt laws. Throughout the March, at every step and stage, villagers flocked to greet Mahatma and his followers with flowers, cheers and national slogans. He reached after 3 weeks made a fistful of salt and thereby made himself a criminal in the eyes of law. Thus, the masses were ready for the impending struggle.

The act of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers was a signal for the breaking of salt laws all over the country. The Government resorted to merciless repression. The Government responded by detaining the dissenters. Nearly 60,000 Indians were arrested along with Gandhiji and he felt that the Swaraj could be attained if Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs are united. The American news magazine, Time, was deeply skeptical of the Salt March.

It claimed that Gandhiji "Sank to the ground" at the end of the second day of walking. But within a week, the magazine had to change its mind. The massive following of the people that kept pace with Gandhiji during the Dandi March made the British rulers desperately anxious. They now saluted Gandhi and wrote of him as a 'Sami' and "statement". The Salt March was notable for at least three reasons.

First, it was this event that first brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention as the March was extensively covered by the European and American Press. Secondly, it was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. Last, it made the British realize that their power would not last long and they have to devolve some power to the Indians.

OR

Gandhi's role in Indian history between 1917 and 1947 is significant. During this period, Gandhi entered into the National Movement and became the leader. In January 1915, he returned from South Africa and

the struggle in South Africa prepared him to take charge of the Indian National Movement. All his movements were based on non-violence and whatever he preached, he followed, which attracted the masses. Due to his towering personality, people believed that he had some miraculous power.

From Champaran to Dandi, he impressed people everywhere. Indian peasants regarded Gandhiji as their God with magical powers. It was said that he was sent by the King to address the problems of farmers, and he had the power to overrule the local officials. People believed that the British would leave India because of the power of Gandhi. It was rumoured that no one had the power to oppose Gandhiji and whoever would try, would meet with dire consequences.

At some places, it was rumoured that those who criticised Gandhi fainted mysteriously or their houses fell apart or their crops failed. He was called 'Gandhi Baba', 'Gandhi Maharaj', or similarly 'Mahatma', Gandhi appeared to the Indian people as a saviour.

Section - D (12 Marks)

Question 31.

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Capturing elephants for the army

The Arthashastra lays down minute details of administrative and military organisation. This is what it says about how to capture elephants:

Guards of elephant forests, assisted by those who rear elephants, those who enchain the legs of elephants, those who guard the boundaries, those who live in forests, as well as by those who nurse elephants, shall, with the help of five or seven female elephants to help in tethering wild ones, trace the whereabouts of herds of elephants by following the course of urine and dung left by elephants.

(i) Who composed Arthashastra? Mention any one information that it contains.

(ii) Why were the elephants captured? Describe the process of capturing elephants.

(iii) Explain how did the Mauryan rulers manage such a huge force? [4]

Answer:

(i) The Arthashastra was composed by Kautilya or Chanakya, who was believed to be the Chief Minister of Chandragupta.

(ii) Elephants were captured for military activities and transport. The elephants were captured by the forest guards. The guards took the help of those who raise elephants. Then some people enchained the legs of elephants. Sometimes four or five females elephants were also taken. The elephants were traced by following the course of their urine and dung.

(iii) Megasthenes mentioned that a committee with six sub-committees was set up for coordinating military activities. One committee looked after the navy, second transport and provisions, third foot soldiers, fourth horses, fifth chariot and sixth elephants.

Question 32.

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Kings and Traders

Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. About traders he wrote:

A king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported. He should arrange that the foreign sailors who land in his country on account of storms, illness and exhaustion are looked after in a suitable manner. Make the merchants of distant foreign countries who import elephants and good horses be attached to yourself by providing.

(i) Who was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara and why?

(ii) Mention the name and theme of the work compiled by him.

(iii) Why do you think the king was interested in encouraging trade? Explain. [4]

Answer:

(i) Krishnadeva Raya was the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara. He belonged to the Tuluva Dynasty. His rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. Under his rule, the kingdom of Vijayanagara experienced unparalleled peace and prosperity.

(ii) Krishnadeva Raya composed a work in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. The main theme of his work was statecraft.

(iii) He was interested in encouraging trade because he thought, if the merchants were kept happy, then the goods would never reach the enemies and merchants would be attached to him and his kingdom.

Question 33.

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Buchanan described the ways in which the jotedars of Dinajpur in North Bengal resisted being disciplined by the zamindar and undermined his power: Landlords do not like this class of men, but it is evident that they are absolutely necessary, unless the landlords themselves would advance money to their necessitous tenantry.

The jotedars who cultivate large portions of lands are very refractory, and know that the zamindars have no power over them. They pay only a few rupees on account of their revenue and then fall in balance almost every kist (installment), they hold more lands than they are entitled

(i) Mention the various ways in which the Jotedars of Dinajpur resisted the authority of Zamindars.

(ii) Describe the ways in which the Jotedars undermine the power of Zamindars.

(iii) Mention how the Zamindars reprimanded the defiant Jotedars. [4]

Answer:

(i) The Jotedars resisted the authority of Zamindars in the following ways:

They paid only a few rupees as revenue and then fell in balance for almost every installment.

They held more land than what was given to them as Pottahs.

In case of summoning, they approached the Police Station against Zamindar.

(ii) The Jotedars undermined the power of Zamindars by having more money power and thus had more influence over the villagers. They instigated Ryots not to pay revenue in case they had any grievances against the Zamindars.

(iii) Zamindars reprimanded them by taking them to Cutchery and keeping them for longer hours.

Section - E (5 Marks)

Question 34.

(i) Mention how the Zamindars reprimanded the defiant Jotedars.

(a) Cholas- a kingdom during 600 BCE to 600 CE.

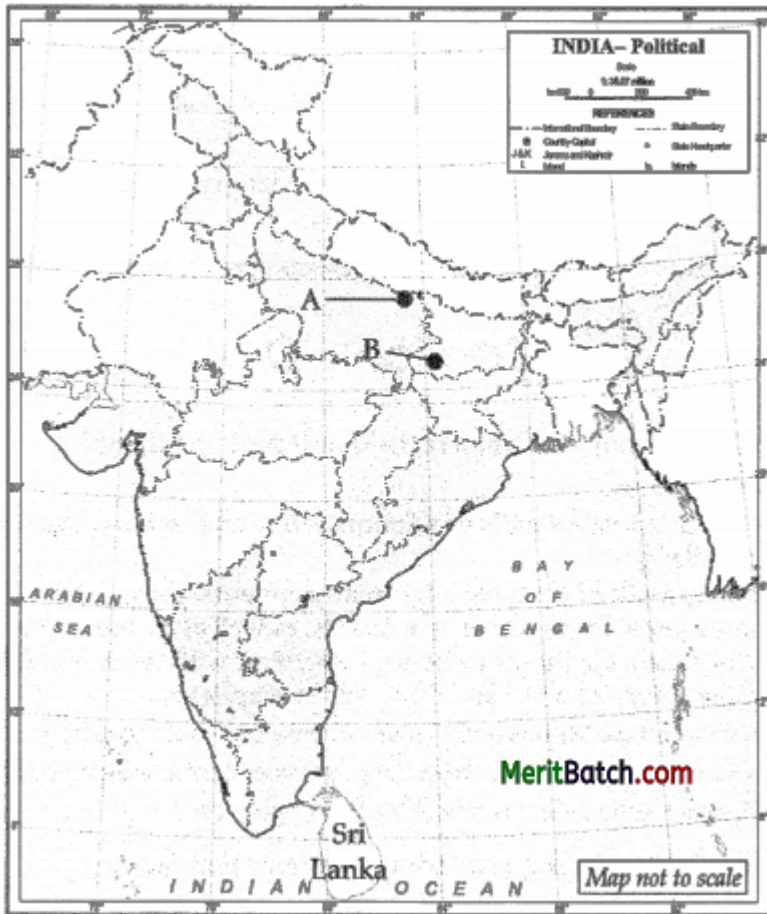
(b) Masulipatnam- a territory under the British in 1857.

(c) Uttar Pradesh- Capital of Mughal Emperor Akbar.

OR

Agra: The place where the famous Taj Mahal is located.

(ii) On the same outline map, two major Buddhist sites have been marked as A and B. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [5]



Answer:

