

4/May/2020

HISTORY

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS - XIIth

Date / /
DELTA Pg No. 1

CHAPTER - 1 & II (Past year papers of 2020 and 2019)

Q1:- Ques/Answer:

Q1 Name the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) who announced the history of discovery of Mohenjodaro in the Indus valley to the world.

Ans1: Sir John Marshall.

Q2 Consider the following statements regarding the Priest king of Harappa

- (1) Priest king held political powers
- (2) He was related with Mesopotamian History
- (3) His authoritarian Rule could be one of the causes of the decline of Harappa
- (4) He was related with Harappa Religion.

Ans2 (1) (2) and (4)

Q3 Identify the best reason for considering king Ashoka as Devnampiya and Piyadasi by his subjects.

- (a) Ashoka commissioned the edicts himself
- (b) Epigraphists have concluded him as Devnampiya

Ans3 (B)

Q4 Who was the author of the Book 'Arthashastra' written during Mauryan Empire.

Ans4 Chanakya, (Kautilya or Vishnugupta)

Q5 Who was the Founder of Mauryan Empire?

Ans5 Chandragupta Maurya

Q6 Who one of the following was the capital of Magadha?

Ans6 (a) Rajagruha (B) Ujjain (c) Taxila (d) Gandhara

(a) Rajagruha in the 5th century.

Q7 Explain one point of difference between the gold coins issued by the Kushans and the Gupta Rulers.

Ans7 The first gold coins were issued 1 century CE by the Kushanas. These were virtually (declined) identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian Rulers of Iran, have been found from several sites in North India and central Asia while the gold coins issued by the Gupta Rulers were remarkable for their purity. These coins facilitated long distance transactions from which King also benefited.

Q8 "Harappan script is considerable as an enigmatic script" Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Ans8 1. Harappa seals usually have a line of writing, probably containing the name and title of the owner

2. Scholars have also suggested the motif (generally an animal) conveyed a meaning to those who could not read.

3. Most inscriptions are short, the longest containing about 26 signs. Although the script remains undeciphered to date.

Q9. Coinage play a valuable role in determining certain periods of Indian History." Justify the statement given two points:

Ans 9. Coinage play a valuable role in determining certain periods of Indian History:

1. Punched marked coins made of silver & copper were the earliest coins to be minted and used
2. Coins were used to reconstruct commercial networks
3. Symbol on punch marked coins can be identified with specific ruling dynasty like Mauryans, merchant, Bankers etc.
4. Indo-Greek issued coins with the name & image of Rulers.
5. Hoards of Roman coins also found in south India.
6. 1st Gold coins were issued by the Kushans
7. Pure Gold coins were issued by the Guptas
8. Gold coins issued by the Gupta Rulers Taper off in 6th century indicating collapse of Trade with Roman empire.

Q10 Describe the administration Feature of Mauryan Empire.

- Ans 10 1. Mauryan Empire was monarchy
2. There were 5 major political centre
 3. The capital was Pataliputra and Provincial centre were Taxila, Ujjaini, Tosali and suvarangiri
 4. The empire extend from North west India to Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Uttarakhand.
 5. The administration was strongest around the capital and provincial centres.
 6. The provincial centre like Taxila & UJJain were located on long distance trade route and Suvarangiri was near gold mines in Karnataka.
 7. The army protected long distance movement of people & Food.
 8. Megasthenes mention a committee for coordinating military activity.
 9. There were officials to superintendent various measure land, inspect canals, monitor, hutsmen etc
 10. The officials collected Taxes
 11. The officials were given power to reward & punish those under the supervision
 12. Arthashastra give details of administration setup.
 13. Special officers called the Dhamma Mahammatas were appointed to spread the message of Dhamma.
 14. Central administration - King had control over legislative executive, Judiciary army & Finance
 15. A committee with sub committee for coordinating military activity.

Q11 Explain main feature of Ashoka's Dhamma?

Ans 11 1. Respect to Elders, love for young and kindness to servants

2. Religious tolerance to other Religion

3. Liberal policies towards Brahmanas.

4

Q12 Write any two source of Mauryan History?

Ans 12 Arthashastra of Kautilya.
 Ashoka's Inscription

Q13 Who were Kushanas?

Ans Kushanas were a clan of nomadic people living in China. Kushan ruled over a vast kingdom extending from Central Asia to North-west India, first to issue gold coins in India.

Q14 In which language and script, Ashokan script was written.

Ans 14. Language - Pali, Sanskrit, Aramaic and Greek
 Script - Pali in Brahmi, Greek, Aramaic & Kharosthi.

Q15 Who was a Grih Mahapati?

Ans 15 Grih Mahapati was the owner, master or head of a household. He was the owner of the resources, land, animal & other thing that belong to the households.

Q16 Consider the following statements regarding the identification of Shiva, a figure

1. It is shown in the form of Mahapati

2. It is shown seated in Yogic posture.

3. It is surrounded by animals.
 4. It is shown with a female figure identifiable with Parvati

Which of the above are correct reasons for identifying the figure with Shiva?

Ans [2 and 3]

Q17 Name any two centres for making shell object in the Harappa civilisation.

Ans 17 Nageshwar and Balakot.

Q18 Define a votive inscription.

Ans 18 Votive inscription record gifts made to religious institutions.

Q19 The special officers appointed to spread the message of Dhamma by Asoka were known as Dhamma Mahamatta.

Q20 Epigraphy alone does not provide a full understanding of political & economic history. Justify the statement with its four limitations.

Ans 20 Epigraphy

i There are technical limitations in studying the inscription

(1) In some inscriptions letters were missing

(2) Some inscriptions are damaged and some letters were very faintly engraved.

3. Beside, It is not always easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the word used in inscription
4. Several thousand inscription were made but only hundreds have been discovered in which all are not deciphered, published and translated.
5. There is another more fundamental problem. Politically and economic significant matters are recorded in inscription but routine agricultural practice & the joy and sorrow of daily existence are not found in inscription.
6. Historian and epigraphist have constantly assess statements made in inscription to judge whether they are true or exaggerations.