



ÉCOLE GLOBALE

INTERNATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Dehradun

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK – CLASS XII B

HISTORY

Lesson 1

1. Explain the techniques of craft production, especially bead making at the Harappan sites of Lothal and Chanudaro.
2. 'The problem of archaeological interpretation are perhaps more evident in the attempts to reconstruct religious practices of Harappans'. Explain.
3. Why do archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic?
4. Explain the strategies for procuring materials by the Harappans for the craft production.
5. Describe the opinion of the archaeologists over the central authority of the Harappan civilization.
6. How have historians provided new insight into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture?
7. Explain the distinctive features of the residential buildings of Mohanjodaro.
8. Explain the strategies used by the archaeologists to understand socio-economic differences among the Harappans.
9. 'Early harappan archaeologist thought that certain objects which seems unusual and unfamiliar may have had a religious significance'. Substantiate.
10. 'One of the most distinctive features of the Harasppan cities was the carefully planned drainage system'. Elaborate.
11. Mention any two changes that were observed after 1900 BCE in Harappan civilization. what could have brought these changes?

12. Mention any three evidences that reflected the disappearance of Harappan civilization by 1800 BCE . Explain any two factors that led to the abandonment of the Harappan sites.
13. Explain how did Harappans maintain contact with the distant lands.
14. How did archaeological features of Mohanjodaro indicate planning? Support with suitable examples.
15. Describe the different arguments given by the archaeologists over the central authority of Harappa.
16. Describe briefly what has been found in burials at the Harappan sites.
17. Mention the two sections of the Harappan Settlements and give one main feature of each.
- 18.1. Why do you think walls were built around ancient city? What kinds of resources were mobilized to build such a wall?
19. 2. Explain the historical importance of Prakrit as language, if texts written in it.
20. 3. Do you think that the introduction of iron ploughs have transformed agriculture?
21. 4. Discuss the evidence for crop production in early historic cities. In which way was it different from the evidence from Harappan cities?
- 22.5. Why is it difficult to find out what ordinary people thought about their rulers?
- 23.6. What are the differences and similarities in crafts of rural and urban areas between the Mauryan age to Gupta age?
- 24.7. What functions were played by major towns of period 600 BC – 1400 AD.?
25. 8. Explain about Pataliputra? What do you know about the civic admn of the city?
26. 9. Explain the factors that led to the rise of Magadha as the most powerful Mahajanapada.
- 27.10. Explain the main occupations of the people in the post Mauryan period.
28. 11. What were the gifts brought by chiefs of the kingdoms of Deccan and South before 6th BC?
29. What different officials were appointed to supervise different occupational groups in Mauryan age?
30. Evaluate the historical importance of (a) Kautilya's arthashastra (b) Indus (c) Allahabad pillar inscription.
31. Explain the various sources of information for the Mauryan period?
32. Why was Ashoka considered as one of the greatest rulers of India as well as of the world?
33. Why is Rudradaman famous in Indian history?
34. What was the Brahminical reaction in the Mauryan period?
35. The Gupta kings enjoyed large powers. Explain.
36. Who were the Hunas? What were the results of the Hunas invasion?
37. Describe the economic measures adopted by Mauryan rulers?
38. What was the impact of C. Asian contacts on architecture and pottery?

39. How did towns prosper in the Kushana and Satavahana Empire?
40. The period from 200 BC to 300 AD was the most flourishing period in the history of crafts and commerce in ancient India. Explain.
41. How did Indians use silver and gold currency that came to India from Rome?

Lesson 2

1. What were the 3 main trends in the development of towns, changes in agriculture and developments of early states in subcontinent in the 6th BC?
2. What are the main sources of study for the period of 1500 years after the Harappan civilization?
3. Name the major cities located along the river valleys.
4. What was the significance of the city of Rajgir?
5. Name the famous book that tells us about the long distance trade.
6. Why do you think rulers would have made arrangements for irrigation?
7. What was one of the major causes of inequality amongst the rural society of ancient India?
8. What is a Mahajanapada? Name some of the important Mahajanapadas of the 6th BC.
9. What is the difference between a Janpada and a Gana and Sangha?
10. What powers did the Rajas hold?
11. Mention the main kingdoms, which emerged in the South.
12. Who was James Prinsep? Why is his name famous in Indian history as a source person?
13. Why were kings called Piyadassis?
14. Explain 3 main characteristics of Ganas and Sanghas.
15. In which areas of India, major cities were located? Name a few of them of N.W., Central and Eastern part of India.
16. What is transplantation?
17. What is Dhamna? Who were the Dhamna Mahamatyas?
18. Explain the meaning of Rajukas, Bherigosha, Shramanas, Dhamnagosha, Tirthas, Pana, Samahanta, Sannidhata, Tammilakam, Vellalars, Arasar, Enadi, Kadaisar, Pariyans, Virakal, Uttrapatha, Yavanpriya, Shataka, Primogeniture, Guilds, Visht, Vishyas, Bhakti, Avatara.
19. Who was Kautilya? Who was ruling Magadha when Chandragupta Maurya became king?
20. How did the battle of Kalinga transform Ashoka?
21. What factors brought the end of Indus civilization?
22. Write a short note on the efforts made by the prominent archaeologists in finding Indus civilization? What techniques were used in finding them?
23. What were the difficulties faced by archaeologists in interpreting the religious beliefs of the Harappan people?

LESSON 3

1. Examine the contribution of James Prinsep to Indian epigraphy
2. Why was Magadh considered to be the first amongst the sixteen Mahajanapadas?
3. How did the Historians discover the Mauryan empire? How was it administered?
4. How did Kings claim social status in ancient India?
5. Examine the sources, which give us information about the changes taking place in the countryside in ancient India.
6. What are the limitations of inscriptional evidences?
7. Why is the project of 1919 called the critical edition of Mahabharata? Trace the steps of its compilation
8. What were the rules and practices regarding kinship and marriage?
9. Do you think there were social differences besides caste from 600BCE-600 CE.
10. Examine the social implication, as a consequence of access to economic resources.
11. What are the elements that historians keep in mind while analyzing different texts.
12. Why is the Mahabharata called a dynamic text?

LESSON 4

1. Discuss the contribution of Shahjehan Begum with regard to Sanchi Stupa. Why was the Stupa at Amravati not preserved?
2. What is the basic Philosophy of the Jains? How far did it spread?
3. Trace Buddha's quest for enlightenment. What were his teachings?
4. What are Stupas? Draw, label and explain the diagram of the structure of a Stupa.
5. What is the difference between Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism.?

6. What is the similarity between Mahayana Buddhism and Puranic Hinduism?

LESSON 5

1. What was the condition of the peasants & Agricultural production in Medieval India?
 2. How did the Panchayats affect the agrarian relationships in the Mughal society?
 3. What do you understand by 'Little Republic'?
 4. Examine the position of women in the Agrarian society. 5.
- What was the position of the forest dwellers and the tribal people in med. india?
6. Discuss the position of the Zamindar in the Mughal Period. Support your answer with evidences.
 7. What is the importance of Ain I Akbari? Discuss.
 8. What seasonal tasks did the peasants perform?
 9. Name the two types of peasants that existed in medieval times. What are the differences between.
 10. What possessions did the peasants have?
 11. Name the factors that led to expansion of agriculture.
 12. Name the two major seasonal cycles that existed in India at that time.
 13. List the new crops introduced in India during the 16th and 17th centuries.
 14. What was the role played by the Jati Panchayats ?
 15. How was the headman of a village appointed? What were his main duties?
 16. What was the importance of the hunt in mughal political ideology?
 17. What does the term milkiyat signify?
 18. Describe the role played by woman in agricultural production.
 19. Discuss , with examples , the significance of monetary transactions during the period under consideration.
 20. Examine the evidence that suggest that land revenue was important for the Mughal fiscal system.
 21. To what extent do you think caste was a factor in influencing social and economics relations in agrarian society .
 22. How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the 16th & 17th centuries?
 23. Discuss the ways in which panchayats and village headmen regulated rural society.
 24. Discuss , with examples , the significance of monetary transactions during the period under consideration.
 25. Examine the evidence that suggest that land revenue was important for the Mughal fiscal system. .
 26. To what extent do you think caste was a factor in influencing social and economics relations in agrarian society .
 27. How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the 16th & 17th centuries?
 28. Discuss the ways in which panchayats and village headmen regulated rural society.

LESSON 6

1. Describe the process of manuscript production in the Mughal court.
2. Discuss with examples the distinctive features of Mughal chronicles.
3. Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire.
4. Name 2 important books of the Mughal period a) Who wrote them b) What information do these give us?
5. When did the Jesuits come to India ? What was the basis of their interaction with Akbar?
6. Discuss the major features of central and provincial administration . How did the centre control the provinces?
7. Analyse Akbars religious policy .
8. In what ways would the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court have conveyed a sense of the power of the emperor.
9. Identify the distinctive features of the Mughal nobility. How was their relationship with the emperor shaped?
10. Describe the main features of the Mansabdari System .

LESSON 7

1. When and how was Hampi discovered?
2. Who were the Rayas and Nayakas?
3. What were the reasons for the decline of the Vijaynagar Empire?
4. Examine the unique features of the Fortification of the Vijaynagar Empire.
5. Describe the Royal Centre, Sacred centre & the Bazars of the Vijaynagar Empire.
6. How was the life of the common people of the Vijaynagar Empire? Discuss.

What was the position of the forest dwellers and the tribal people in med. india?

6. Discuss the position of the Zamindar in the Mughal Period. Support your answer with evidences.
7. What is the importance of Ain I Akbari? Discuss.