



ÉCOLE GLOBALE
INTERNATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL
Dehradun

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

SUMMER BREAK 2018-19

CLASS XII B CBSE

SUBJECT: HISTORY

PROJECT WORK:

Make a project on any one of the following topics:

- 1. Indus valley civilisation** –town planning, pottery, clothing, ornaments, sculpture, seals, weights and measures, central authority
- 2. Mahabharata- a dynamic text-** compilation, rules related to kinship and marriage, caste system, varna system, life of common people.

A4- size sheets to be used for the project file.

Marking Criteria:

1. Content accuracy and originality (4 marks)
2. Presentation and creativity (4 marks)
3. Process of Project Completion (2 mark)
4. Viva or written test for content assimilation (10 marks)

Lesson 1

- Q1. Explain the techniques of craft production, especially bead making at the Harappan sites of Lothal and Chanudaro.
- Q2. ‘The problem of archaeological interpretation are perhaps more evident in the attempts to reconstruct religious practices of Harappans’. Explain.
- Q3. Why do archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic?

- Q4. Explain the strategies for procuring materials by the Harappans for the craft production.
- Q5. Describe the opinion of the archaeologists over the central authority of the Harappan civilization.
- Q6. How have historians provided new insight into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture?
- Q7. Explain the distinctive features of the residential buildings of Mohanjodaro.
- Q8. Explain the strategies used by the archaeologists to understand socio-economic differences among the Harappans.
- Q9. 'Early harappan archaeologist thought that certain objects which seem unusual and unfamiliar may have had a religious significance'. Substantiate.
- Q10. 'One of the most distinctive features of the Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system'. Elaborate.
- Q11. Mention any two changes that were observed after 1900 BCE in Harappan civilization. What could have brought these changes?
- Q12. 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.
- Q13. Explain how Harappans maintained contact with the distant lands.
- Q14. How did archaeological features of Mohanjodaro indicate planning? Support with suitable examples.
- Q15. Describe the different arguments given by the archaeologists over the central authority of Harappa.
- Q16. Describe briefly what has been found in burials at the Harappan sites.
- Q17. Mention the two sections of the Harappan Settlements and give one main feature of each.
- Q18. Why do you think walls were built around ancient city? What kinds of resources were mobilized to build such a wall?
- Q19. Explain the historical importance of Prakrit as language, if texts written in it.
- Q20. Do you think that the introduction of iron ploughs have transformed agriculture?
- Q21. Discuss the evidence foe crop production in early historic cities. In which way was it different from the evidence from Harappan cities?
- Q22. Why is it difficult to find out what ordinary people thought about their rulers?
- Q23. What are the differences and similarities in crafts of rural and urban areas between the Mauryan age to Gupta age?
- Q24. What functions were played by major towns of period 600 BC – 1400 AD.?
- Q25. Explain about Pataliputra? What do you know about the civic admn of the city?
- Q26. Explain the factors that led to the rise of Magadha as the most powerful Mahajanapada.

- Q27. Explain the main occupations of the people in the post Mauryan period.
- Q28. What were the gifts brought by chiefs of the kingdoms of Deccan and South before 6th BC?
- Q29. What different officials were appointed to supervise different occupational groups in Mauryan age?
- Q30. Evaluate the historical importance of (a) Kautilya's arthashastra (b) Indus (c) Allahabad pillar inscription.
- Q31. Explain the various sources of information for the Mauryan period?
- Q32. Why was Ashoka considered as one of the greatest rulers of India as well as of the world?
- Q33. Why is Rudradaman famous in Indian history?
- Q34. What was the Brahmanical reaction in the Mauryan period?
- Q35. The Gupta kings enjoyed large powers. Explain.
- Q36. Who were the Hunas? What were the results of the Hunas invasion?
- Q37. Describe the economic measures adopted by Mauryan rulers?
- Q38. What was the impact of C. Asian contacts on architecture and pottery?
- Q39. How did towns prosper in the Kushana and Satavahana Empire?
- Q40. The period from 200 BC to 300 AD was the most flourishing period in the history of crafts and commerce in ancient India. Explain.
- Q41. How did Indians use silver and gold currency that came to India from Rome?

Lesson 2

- Q1. 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?
- Q2. What are the main sources of study for the period of 1500 years after the Harappan civilization?
- Q3. Name the major cities located along the river valleys.
- Q4. What was the significance of the city of Rajgir?
- Q5. Name the famous book that tells us about the long distance trade.
- Q6. Why do you think rulers would have made arrangements for irrigation?
- Q7. What was one of the major causes of inequality amongst the rural society of ancient India?
- Q8. What is a Mahajanapada? Name some of the important Mahajanapadas of the 6th BC.
- Q9. What is the difference between a Janpada and a Gana and Sangha?
- Q10. What powers did the Rajas hold?

- Q11. Mention the main kingdoms, which emerged in the South.
- Q12. Who was James Prinsep? Why is his name famous in Indian history as a source person?
- Q13. Why was the king called Piyadassis?
- Q14. Explain 3 main characteristics of Ganas and Sanghas.
- Q15. In which areas of India, major cities were located? Name a few of them of N.W., Central and Eastern part of India.
- Q16. What is transplantation?
- Q17. What is Dhamna? Who were the Dhamna Mahamatyas?
- Q18. Explain the meaning of Rajukas, Bherigosha, Shramanas, Dhamnagosha, Tirthas
- Q19. Who was Kautilya? Who was ruling Magadha when Chandragupta Maurya became king?
- Q20. How did the battle of Kalinga transform Ashoka?
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LESSON 3

- Q1. Why is the project of 1919 called the critical edition of Mahabharata? Trace the steps of its compilation
- Q2. What were the rules and practices regarding kinship and marriage?
- Q3. Do you think there were social differences besides caste from 600BCE-600 CE.
- Q4. Examine the social implication, as a consequence of access to economic resources.
- Q5. What are the elements that historians keep in mind while analyzing different texts.
- Q6. Why is the Mahabharata called a dynamic text?
- Q7. Explain why patriline may have been particularly important among elite families.
- Q8. Discuss whether kings in early states were invariably Kshatriyas.
- Q9. In what ways was the Buddhist theory of social contract different from the brahminical view of society derived from Purusha Sukta?
- Q10. Discuss whether Mahabharata could have been the work of single author.
- Q11. How important were the gender differences in early societies? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q12. Discuss the evidences that suggest that brahminical prescriptions about kinship and marriage were not universally followed.