

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2021-22

CLASS 12

HISTORY

I . DO THESE ASSIGNMENTS IN YOUR HOMEWORK NOTEBOOK

ASSIGNMENT 1

THEME 1 Bricks, Beads and Bones

The Harappan Civilisation

1. The Indus valley civilisation is also called the----- culture.
2. How do archaeologists use the term “culture”?
3. What are the distinctive objects of the Harappan culture?
4. Where have these objects been found?
5. When did the Mature Harappan Civilisation flourish?
6. Seals are made of a stone called _____.
7. The bones of which wild animals have been found from the Harappa culture?
8. Water reservoirs found in _____(Gujarat) may have been used to store water for agriculture.
9. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of _____in Afghanistan, but not in _____ or Sind.
10. Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at _____(Rajasthan).
11. Although _____ is the most well-known site, the first site to be discovered was _____.
12. The settlement is divided into two sections, one smaller but higher and the other much larger but lower. Archaeologists designate these as the _____ and the _____ respectively.
13. _____, was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
14. Who is called the father of Indian archaeology?

15. Choose the correct option

Consider the following statements regarding agricultural technology of the Harappan Civilisation.

1. Archaeologists have also found terracotta models of the plough at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali (Haryana).

2. Terracotta sculptures of the bull and their representation on the seals indicate that bull was known to them. From this, the archaeologists assume that the oxen were used for ploughing.

3. Evidence of a ploughed field, associated with early Harappan levels have also found at Kalibangan (Rajasthan)

4. Most of the Harappan sites were located in semi-arid regions. So, to enhance agricultural produce, they needed facilities of irrigation

Which of the above are correct reasons for assuming that the Harappans knew ploughing?

- a. 1 and 4
- b. 1,2 and 3
- c. 2 and 4
- d. 3 and 4

16. Mesopotamian texts mention contact with regions named Dilmun (probably _____)Magan and Meluhha, possibly the _____ region.

17. What does c. stands for in History?

18. Consider the following statements regarding the identification of Shiva, a figure represented on Harappan seals:

1. It is shown in the form of Gajapati
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?

- a. 1 and 4
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 2 and 4
- d. 3 and 4

19. Name any two centers for making shell objects in the Harappan Civilisation.

20. Name any two places in the Harappan civilisation from where specialized drills for beads have been found ?

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ASSIGNMENT 2

THEME 1 Bricks, Beads and Bones

The Harappan Civilisation

1. Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate -----pattern, intersecting at right angles.
2. Scholars have estimated that the total number of wells in Mohenjodaro was about -----.
3. At -----, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.
4. The----- was probably the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving, particularly during hot and dry weather.
5. What was faience?
6. What were the variety of materials from which beads were made?
7. Specialised drills have been found at -----, Lothal and more recently at -----.
8. -----, in far-off Afghanistan, near the best source of lapis lazuli, a blue stone that was apparently very highly valued.
9. There is evidence in the Khetri area for what archaeologists call the ----- culture, with its distinctive non-Harappan pottery and an unusual wealth of copper objects.
10. It is apparent that the script was written from----- to ----- as some seals show a wider spacing on the right and cramping on the left, as if the engraver began working from the right and then ran out of space.
11. Most inscriptions are short, the longest containing about---- signs.
12. Harappan seals usually have a line of writing, probably containing the ----- and ===== of the owner. Scholars have also suggested that the ----- (generally -----) conveyed a meaning to those who could not read.
13. Weights, usually made of a stone called----- and generally -----.
14. The lower denominations of weights were----- , while the higher denominations followed the ----- system.
15. The smaller weights were probably used for weighing----- and-----.
16. Identify the figure and name it.



17. Identify the figure and name it.



18. Correct the incorrect sentences

- i) John Marshall was, the first Director-General of the ASI.
- ii) As Daya Ram Sahni noted in *The Story of Indian Archaeology*, "Marshall left India three thousand years older than he had found her."

19. Choose the correct option.

- a) It was R.E.M. Wheeler, who took over as Director General of the ASI in 1944.

b) R.E.M. Wheeler was the first professional archaeologist to work in India, and brought his experience of working in Greece and Crete to the field.

c) R.E.M. Wheeler tended to excavate along regular horizontal units, measured uniformly throughout the mound, ignoring the stratigraphy of the site.

d) R.E.M. Wheeler used the accounts left by Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who had visited the subcontinent between the fourth and seventh centuries CE to locate early settlements.

20. Choose the incorrect option.

a) Terracotta figurines of women, heavily jewelled, some with elaborate head-dresses. These were regarded as mother goddesses.

b) Some animals – such as the one-horned animal, often called the “unicorn” – depicted on seals seem to be mythical, composite creatures.

c) Some structures have been assigned ritual significance. These include the Great Bath and fire altars found at Kalibangan and Lothal.

d) In some seals, a figure shown seated cross-legged in a “yogic” posture, sometimes surrounded by animals, has been regarded as a depiction of “priest king”.

21. Which one of the following is not related to Harappan religion?

- a) Great Bath
- b) Conical stone objects
- c) Fire altar
- d) Saddle and Quern.

22. In the 1960s, the evidence of a massacre in Mohenjodaro was questioned by an archaeologist named ----- . He demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period.

23. In 1947, -----, then Director-General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the-----, the earliest known text in the subcontinent.

24. ----- are men and women who claim magical and healing powers, as well as an ability to communicate with the other world.

25. Identify and state what it suggests about socio economic differences?



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HISTORY

ASSIGNMENT 1

THEME TWO-Kings, Farmers and Towns Early States and Economies (c. 600 BCE-600 CE)

1. ----- included respect towards elders, generosity towards Brahmanas and those who renounced worldly life, treating slaves and servants kindly, and respect for religions and traditions other than one's own.
2. Define a votive inscription.
3. Differentiate between an Inscriptions and a prashasti.
4. By the fourth century there is evidence of larger states, including the Gupta Empire. Many of these depended on ----- men who maintained themselves through local resources including control over land.
5. The Shungas, the immediate successors of Mauryas were-
 - a) Brahmanas
 - b) Kshatriyas
 - c) Vaishyas

d) Shudras

6. Write any one feature of Mahajanapadas.
7. Name of the rulers who rebuilt the Sudharshana lake?
8. The first gold coins were issued c. first century CE by the _____.
9. Which of the following statements with reference to Magadha is incorrect?
 - a) It has high agricultural produce
 - b) Elephants were found in forests in this region.
 - c) Tungbhadra and its tributaries provided a means of cheap communication.
 - d) It had rich deposits of iron ore.
10. What do you understand by the term epigraphy?
11. What do you understand by Piyadassi and Devanampiya?
12. Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins?
13. Differentiate between Janapada and Mahajanapadas.
14. What do you understand by ganas or sanghas?
15. Initially, _____ was the capital of Magadha.
16. In the fourth century BCE, the capital of Magadha was shifted to _____, present-day _____.
17. _____ who founded the Maurya empire (c. 321 BCE)?
18. There were five major political centres in the empire – the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of Taxila, _____, _____ and Suvarnagiri, all mentioned in Asokan inscriptions.
19. What do you understand by Chiefdoms?
20. Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title _____, or “son of god”, possibly inspired by Chinese rulers who called themselves sons of heaven.
21. The _____ (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) composed in Sanskrit by _____ the court poet of Samudragupta.
22. The Jatakas were written in _____ around the middle of the _____ millennium CE.

23. One story known as the _____ Jataka describes the plight of the subjects of a wicked king; these included elderly women and men, cultivators, herders, village boys and even animals.
24. Name two strategies for increasing agricultural production.
25. Differentiate between vellalar, and adimai.
26. What was an agrahara?
27. The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the _____.
28. Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as that of the _____ of Punjab and _____ -- (c. first century CE).
29. What do you understand by Numismatics?
30. Kalinga is present day _____.

CLASS 12 HISTORY

ASSIGNMENT 2

THEME TWO-Kings, Farmers and Towns Early States and Economies (c. 600 BCE-600 CE)

1. James Prinsep, an officer in the _____-of the East India Company.
2. The earliest inscriptions were in _____, a name for languages used by ordinary people.
3. Name any two important Mahajanapadas.
4. In the case of the _____sangha, the rajas probably controlled resources such as land collectively.
5. What do you understand by Oligarchy?
6. Early Buddhist and Jaina writers who wrote about Magadha attributed its power to the policies of individuals: ruthlessly ambitious kings of whom _____, _____ and Mahapadma Nanda are the best known, and their ministers, who helped implement their policies.
7. Arthashastra, parts of which were probably composed by _____ - or Chanakya.
8. Suvarnagiri (literally, the golden mountain) was possibly important for tapping the gold mines of _____.
9. Colossal statues of Kushana rulers have been found installed in a shrine at _____ near Mathura.
10. What do you understand by transplantation?
11. Who were Gahapatis?

12. The Harshacharita is a biography of _____, the ruler of Kanauj, composed in Sanskrit by his court poet, _____.
13. Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of one of the most important rulers in early Indian history, _____ -- (c. 375-415 CE).
14. Punch-marked coins made of _____ and _____ (c. sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used.
15. Periplus" is a Greek word meaning _____ - and "Erythraean" was the Greek name for the _____.
16. Scholars who studied early inscriptions sometimes assumed these were in Sanskrit, although the earliest inscriptions were, in fact, in _____.
17. James Prinsep was able to decipher Asokan Brahmi in the year _____.
18. Prabhavati Gupta was married into another important ruling family, that of the _____, who were powerful in the Deccan.
19. Who were the uzhavars?
20. The Sudarshana (beautiful) lake was in _____.

II. **Make a PPT/Project file on how the Mahabharata has influenced the various art forms of India**

For instance, the **Indian classical dances** have items portraying scenes from the epic.

Pandavani from Jharkhand and **Yakshagana** from Karnataka are two examples of traditional theatre forms that depict tales from the epic.

Besides this, each nook and corner of the country has a **temple or site** with **paintings** and **sculptures** related to the Mahabharata.

In quite a few cases, the local deity is identified with a principal deity. Students could find the information from books and the internet; or, if there is an art form that is prevalent in the locality itself.

The students should focus on any different art forms: paintings, sculptures, dances, songs or theatre etc.

III. **Make a PPT/Project file on 'An exploratory study to know the women who created history'.**

From Ancient India, Medieval India and Modern India.-the period of your study.

IV. **Write a play on any Bhakti or Sufi saint.**

- V. From the CBSE site cbse.nic.in; academic circular (year 2013-14), also 2021-22 download the circular on class12 History projects and do the research work related to your groups.

CLASS - 12H

Roll no. The first five roll numbers; The mysteries behind the mound of dead – Mohenjo-Daro

Roll no. The next five roll numbers; Buddha's Path to Enlightenment.

Roll.no. The next five roll numbers; "Mahatma Gandhi" – A legendary soul.

Roll.no. The next five roll numbers; Vision of unity behind the first war of Independence

Roll.no. The next five roll numbers; Divine Apostle of Guru Nanak Dev.

Roll.no. The next five roll numbers; Help, Humanity and Sacrifices during Partition/

Roll.no. The next five roll numbers; To reconstruct the History of Vijaynagar through the Archaeology of Hampi.

Roll.no. The remaining roll numbers; "Mahatma Gandhi" – A legendary soul.

CLASS -12 G

First six roll numbers The mysteries behind the mound of dead – Mohenjo-Daro

Next six roll numbers Buddha's Path to Enlightenment.

The next five roll numbers. "Mahatma Gandhi" – A legendary soul.

VI. Visit the National Museum (especially the section on the Harappan Civilisation); write a report on your visit.

VII. Make Podcasts or Videos related to any Theme (topic/subtopic) for 8 to 10 minutes.

VIII. Watch movies /documentaries related to your syllabus (at least 4) and write a report on it.

IX. Frame 20 one markers from Theme 3 and answer them.