

Dear Parents,



Session 2018-2019 is progressing quite well. We just had our 'Orientation Session' with Primary, Middle and Secondary schoolers parents and it was heartening to see your approach, co-operation and support. APS family extends gratitude for it.

A warm welcome to students who have joined our school this session. We stand committed to providing quality education to our children. The teachers follow a detailed plan of instruction that is guided by CBSE and AWES. SAMC is our pillar of strength as our teachers focus on holistic development of our students. We shall certainly continue to implement our 'Systems Approach' to support all students by using interventions to help each child make academic progress. Progress is best assured when student, parents and school are working towards same goal. It's like when every player is an active member, the team is sure to be the best and everyone is a winner. So let's strive to be all winners!

For Summer Break Assignments, practice sheets are devised to ensure revisions for coming assessment. Kindly go to the website: www.apsbinnaguri.org and follow these steps for the same

Steps to download:

- i. Browse the website→ Home page (first page of the website)
- ii. Then check the Bulletin Board→ link will be available.

OR

Home Page→ Click on 'APS News' option→ Choose Holiday Homework option from the dropdown menu.

We would also seek your co-operation to help lift up academics. We would welcome parents to offer their names for substitute facilitators/ teachers, judges for events round the year. Kindly e-mail at apsbinnaguri1@gmail.com or give your details at Front Desk.

We truly believe that an entire community is needed to empower our students to become successful citizens. I look forward to a great year and working with such an amazing community.

Awaiting your constructive suggestions.

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL BINNAGURI
CLASS XII HUMANITIES
WORKSHEET 2018-19
HISTORY

Answer the following questions in 30-50 words

- 1) What are inscriptions? Give example of any one inscription with content of that?
- 2) How did Kushana rulers exemplify themselves with the high status?
- 3) Why did Cunningham miss the significance of Harappa?
- 4) How did Harappa obtain red colour of Carnelian?
- 5) Who was Cunningham? Mention any one account used by him to locate the early settlements of Harappa civilization.
- 6) What was the essence of Asoka's dhamma?
- 7) Who probably composed the original text of Mahabharata? What else did they do?
- 8) Write the names of the material produced by the people of Harappa from different places?
- 9) Why is the 6th century B.C. regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history?
- 10) Give any two welfare measures undertaken by Asoka?
- 11) Name the two sacrifices performed by the kings during the vedic times?
- 12) Would you agree that the drainage system of harappan cities indicates town planning? Give two reasons for your answer?
- 13) Mention the two section of Harappan settlement and give one main feature of each?

Answer the following questions in 30-50 words

- 1) Explain the exclusive features of the craft production in Chanhudaro?
- 2) Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of Mauryan Empire. State any four such sources?
- 3) "The rules of the Brahmanical text were not universally followed in ancient times." Justify giving four evidences.
- 4) "The most unique feature of Mohenjo-Daro was the planed urban centres." Support The statement with examples.
- 5) Describe the salient features of Mahajanpadas.
- 6) Explain how do the historian usually classified the content of the present text of Mahabharata.
- 7) Write about some features of harappan civilization which indicates prevalence of agriculture?
- 8) List some of the problem faced by epigraphists?
- 9) Why Mahabharat was considered as Dynamic text?
- 10) Why were the right occupation mentions for Varna in Dharamsutra and Dharmashastra?

Answer the following questions

- 1) Give some features of Harappan civilization which indicates prevalence of agriculture?
- 2) How did the Harappan civilisation came to an end discuss?
- 3) Who was John Marshall? What were the problems in the excavation work of John Marshall? Who solved this problem?
- 4) Mention some important trade routes between India and other countries during the Mauryan and Gupta period?
- 5) What policies were adopted by the Brahmans to get the rules of Varna system obeyed?

- 6) "Historians consider several elements when they analyse the texts". Support the statement with reference to Mahabharata.
- 7) Write the features of Harappan civilisation which mark it as an urban empire?
- 8) Which Mahajanpada emerged as strongest state during the period 6th to 4th century BCE? What were its reasons?
- 9) "Mahabharat contains so much and so many kinds of things ...it gives us an insight into the most profound depths of the soul of the India folk" Maurice.

1) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The importance of boundaries

The Manusmriti is one of the legal texts of early India, in Sanskrit and compiled between c. Second century BCE and c. Second century CE. This is what the text advises the king to do:

Seeing that in the world controversies constantly arise due to the ignorance of boundaries, he should.....have concealed boundary markers buried stones, bones, cow's hair, chaff, ashes, potsherds, dried cow dung, bricks, coal, pebbles and sand. He should also have other similar substances that would not decay in the soil buried as hidden markers at the intersection of boundaries.

- 1) Which legal text suggests about the boundaries division and writes about the text also?
- 2) Why did the controversies of boundaries arise? Explain.
- 3) Explain with one example any such problem being faced by India today?

2) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Sudarshana (beautiful) Lake in Gujarat

The Sudarshana Lake was an artificial reservoir, we know about it from a rock inscription (c. second century CE) in Sanskrit, composed to record the achievements of the shaka ruler Rudradaman. The inscription mention that the lake, with embankments and water channels, was built by a local governor during the rule of the Mauryas. However, a terrible storm broke the embankments and water gushed out of the lake. Rudradaman, who was then ruling in the area, claimed to have got the lake repaired using his own recourses, without imposing any tax on his subjects. Another inscription on the same rock (c. fifth century) mentions how one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty got the lake repaired once again.

- 1) Mention about the irrigation system of the Mauryan Empire.
- 2) Explain about the achievements of Rudradaman during 2nd century CE.
- 3) Mention the values demonstrated by Rudradaman that can be seen from the passage.

3) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Draupadi's Question

Draupadi is supposed to have asked Yudhisthira whether he had lost himself before staking her. Two contrary opinions were expressed in response to this question. One, that even if Yudhisthira had lost himself earlier, his wife remained under his control, so he could stake her. Two that an unfree man (as Yudhisthira was when he had lost himself) could not stake another person. The matter remained unresolved: ultimately, Dhritarashtra restored to the Pandavas and Draupadi their personal freedom.

- 1) How has Draupadi's status as a wife been shown in the passage?
- 2) Explain the two contrary opinions expressed
- 3) Was the challenge given to Yudhisthira by Draupadi justified? Support your answer with two reasons

4) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

Evidence of an 'Invasion'

Much later, in 1947, REM Wheeler, the Director- General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote:

The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or strong hold, Indra, the Aryan war- god is called puramdara, the fort – destroyer.

Where are –or were-these citadels? It has the in the past been supposed that they were mythical... The recent excavation of Harappa may be brought to have changed the picture. Here, we have a highly evolved civilisation of essentially non – Aryan type, now non to have employed massive fortification... What destroyed this firmly settled civilisation? Climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large-scale destruction. It may be no more chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women and children appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

- 1) What was the importance of citadels in Mohenjo-Daro?
- 2) Explain the two reasons attributed for the disappearance of Harappan Civilisation.
- 3) Harappan Civilisation was single state. Give two arguments in support of the statement.

5) Read the following extracts carefully and answer the question that follows:

A TIGER -LIKE HUSBAND

This is a summary of a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata:

The Pandavas had fled into the forest .They were tired and fell asleep: only Bhima, the second Pandavas, renowned for his prowess, was keeping watch. A man eating Raksha caught the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them. She fell in love with Bhima, transformed herself into a lovely maiden and proposed to him. He refused. Meanwhile, the Rakshasa arrived and challenged Bhima to a wrestling match. Bhima accepted the challenge and killed him. The others woke up hearing the noise. Hidimba introduced herself, and declared her love for Bhīma. She told Kunti: "I have forsaken my friends, my dharma and my kin : and good lady, chosen your tiger-like son for my man...whether you think me a fool ,or your devoted servant, let me join you ,great lady, with your son as my husband."

Ultimately, Yudhisthira agreed to the marriage on condition that they would spend the day together but that bhima would return every night. The couple roamed all over the world during the day. In due course Hidimba gave birth to a Rakshasa boy named Ghatotkach. Then the mother and son left the Pandavas .Ghatotkach promised to return to the Pandavas whenever they needed him.

Some historian suggests that the term Rakshasas used to describe whose practices differed from those laid down in Brahmanical texts.

- 1) How did the story from Adi Parvan play an important role in shaping the values and ethos of the society?
- 2) How was this story a unique example of exogamy?
- 3) How did Hidimba and Yudhisthira interpret drama in their context?
