

P.U.C II YEAR, INDIAN HISTORY

FIRST TEST - 2021
QUESTION PAPER
WITH
KEY ANSWERS



Prepared By

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ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಿಯುಸಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಿರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ 2021-22
ವಿಷಯ:ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ

ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ: 21
ಸಮಯ: 1.30 ಗಂಟೆಗಳು

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 19
ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು: 50

- ಸೂಚನೆ: (i) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮೂದಿಸುವುದು.
(ii) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗನ್ವಯವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವುದು.

ಭಾಗ-ಎ

I ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪದ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

5X1=5

1. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮೇರೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುವ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಯಾವುದು?
2. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಲೋಹ ಯಾವುದು?
3. ಮಹೇಂದ್ರಗಿರಿ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?
4. ವೇದ ಎಂದರೇನು?
5. 23ನೇ ತಿರ್ಥಂಕರ ಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದರು?

ಭಾಗ-ಬಿ

II ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಐದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಪದ ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

5X2=10

6. ಭಾರತದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
7. ನಿಯೋಲಿಥಿಕ್ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?
8. ಸಿಂಧೂ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಅವನತಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
9. ವೈದಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಎರಡು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು.
10. ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪಂಗಡಗಳಾವುವು?
11. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶೋಕನ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ದೊರಕಿರುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.

ಭಾಗ-ಸಿ

III ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 15 ರಿಂದ 20 ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

3X5=15

12. ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ತನ ಆಧಾರಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
13. ಆರ್ಯರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಿ.
14. ಚಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತ ಮೌರ್ಯನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
15. ಗಾಂಧಾರ ಕಲಾ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ.

ಭಾಗ-ಡಿ

IV ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 30 ರಿಂದ 40 ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

1X10=10

16. ಸಿಂಧೂ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
17. ಬುದ್ಧನ ಜೀವನ ಮತ್ತು ಬೋಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

ಭಾಗ-ಇ

V 18. ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

5X1=5

- | | | |
|------------|---|----------------|
| 1. ಅಶ್ವಘೋಷ | - | ಕೈವಲ್ಯ |
| 2. ಗಾರ್ಗಿ | - | ಶ್ರೀನಗರ |
| 3. ಮಹಾವೀರ | - | ಬುದ್ಧ ಚರಿತೆ |
| 4. ಹಾಲ | - | ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸ |
| 5. ಕಾನಿಷ್ಕ | - | ಗಾಥಾ ಸಪ್ತಸತಿ |

19. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲಾನುಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

5X1=5

1. ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಬೌದ್ಧಧರ್ಮ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ.
2. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.
3. ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಆರ್ಯರ ಆಗಮನ.
4. ಅಶೋಕನ ಕೀರಿಟಧಾರಣೆ.
- 5.. ಎರಡನೇ ಜೈನ ಸಭೆ.

Second P.U.C First Test Model Question Paper 2021-22

SUBJECT: INDIAN HISTORY

Subject Code: 21
Time: 1. 30 Hours

Total No. of Questions: 19
Max Marks: 50

Note: (i) Write Sl. No's of questions correctly.
(ii) Answer the Questions according to the instructions.

PART – A

I. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence each: 5x1=5

1. Name the work that mentions the extent of ancient Karnataka.
2. Which was the first metal used by man in South India?
3. What does the word Mohenjodaro mean?
4. What is meant by Veda?
5. Who was the 23rd Thirthankara ?

PART – B

II. Answer any Five of the following questions in 2 words or 2 sentences each: 5x2=10

6. Mention any two physical features of India.
7. What is the meaning of the word 'Neolithic' ?
8. Mention any two causes which brought an end to Indus Civilization.
9. Which two political institutions assisted the king in the administration during the Vedic period?
10. Which are the sects of Jainism?
11. Name any two places where Ashokan inscriptions have been found in Karnataka.

PART – C

III Answer any Three of the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each: 3x5=15

12. Write a note on the importance of Archaeological sources in reconstructing the History of India.
13. Explain the social condition of Aryans during the Vedic period.
14. Write about the achievements of Chandragupta Maurya.
15. Describe chief characteristics of the Gandhara School of art.

PART – D

IV. Answer any One of the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences: 1x10=10

16. Enumerate briefly the salient features of Indus Civilization.
17. Explain the life and teachings of Buddha.

PART – E

V. 18. Match the following: 5x1=5

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Ashwagosha | - | An Ascetic |
| 2. Gargi | - | Srinagar |
| 3. Mahaveera | - | Buddhacharita |
| 4. Hala | - | Women scholar |
| 5. Kanishka | - | Gatha Saphasati |

19. Arrange the following Events in Chronological order: 5x1=5

1. Fourth Buddhist Council.
2. Establishment of Archaeological Department of India.
3. Advent of Aryans to India.
4. Coronation of Ashoka.
5. Second Jain Council.

II PU INDIAN HISTORY

First Test – 2021

Time: 1.30 Min. Subject: Indian History Marks: 50

Instructions:

- (i) Write Sl. No's of questions correctly.
- (ii) Answer the Questions according to the instructions.

KEY ANSWERS

PART – A

I. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence each: 5x1=5

1. 'Kavirajamarga' of Sri Vijaya refers that the ancient Karnataka extended from Cauvery in the south to the Godavari in the north.
2. Bronze, as an alloy of copper and tin, was one of the earliest alloys to be used by mankind.
3. The mound of the dead
4. Veda, (Sanskrit: "Knowledge") a collection of poems or hymns composed in archaic Sanskrit by Indo-European-speaking peoples who lived in northwest India during the 2nd-millennium BCE.
5. Parshvanatha

PART – B

II. Answer any Five of the following questions in 2 words or 2 sentences each: 5x2=10

6. a. The Himalayan Mountains. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra.
b. The Northern Plains.
7. Neolithic, also called New Stone Age, is the final stage of cultural evolution or technological development among prehistoric humans.
8. 1. The conquest and destruction of their important cities by the powerful set of invaders (probably Aryans) declined the civilization.
2. Natural calamities such as wildfires, floods, or severe earthquakes might have resulted in the damage of the cities and ruined them. For example, Mohenjo Daro was rebuilt more than seven times.
9. Sabha and Samithi were the two political institutions that assisted the King in the administration of the land during the Vedic period.

10. Jains are divided into two major sects; the Digambara (meaning sky-clad) sect and the Svetambara (meaning white-clad) sect.

11. Ashokan inscriptions have been found at Maski, Gavimatha, Palkigonda, Brahmagiri, Siddapura, Jatingarameshwara, Nittur, Udayagollam, and Sannathi in Karnataka.

PART – C

III Answer any Three of the following questions in 15 to 20 sentences each: 3x5=15

12. Archaeology is a systematic study of antiquities. It deals with the actual remains of the dim. distant past by way of inscriptions (Epigraphy), coins (Numismatics), and monuments.

These provide us with valuable and useful information to enable us to reconstruct our history

Excavations: Excavation is the scientific digging of the earth for unearthing sources of historical importance. Excavations provide an insight into the social, cultural, and religious life of the people of some earlier era. The archaeological remains found during excavations were put to scientific tests by carbon -14 dating and potassium methods to ascertain their age.

Inscriptions: Inscriptions are windings found on hard substances such as stone, metal, wood, shell, pottery, etc. Inscriptions provide information about the type of coins that were in circulation, trade and commerce, the agricultural system that existed, names of Kin. their dynasties, and the Era. The culture of the region was also often reflected in inscriptions. So, inscriptions are the most valuable, reliable, authentic, and direct sources for writing history. They were written in various languages like Pali, Prakriti, Sanskrit, Tamil, old Kannada, etc. Ashoka's Ilatigumpha cave inscriptions at Kharvela (Orissa) are regarded as one of the earliest. The Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta, Aiholc inscription of Pulikeshi-II, etc., give details regarding their expeditions. Thus, inscriptions throw light on a variety of matters of history and culture of ancient India.

Coins (Numismatics): Coins help us to understand the age, dynasty, economic and religious conditions, script, languages, the extent of the Empire, etc. Coins were usually minted in gold, silver, copper, lead, etc. The coins of Guptas, Shatavahanas, Yadavas, Vijayanagara, etc., are noteworthy.

Monuments: Monuments are structures or sites of historical importance. They are the materials actually made and used by the people from the earlier era. Forts, palaces: caves, temples, statues, stupas, mosques, tombs, churches, basadies, etc., are examples of monuments. The cave paintings of Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta, Khajuraho, Badami, the temples at Konark, Belur, Halebeedu, Tanjavur, and Hampi, the statues of Gomateshwara and Buddha, etc., help us to understand the cultural heritage of India. They are the true signs of the prosperity of that period and speak volumes of the artistic taste of the people and Rulers of that time.

Paintings: The paintings of various periods give us a very vivid picture of the cultural, social, and religious aspects of those bygone eras. For example, among the paintings at the Ajanta caves, there is a picture of Pulikeshi-II receiving the Ambassador of Khusro-II.

We find the importance of the archaeological sources in reconstructing the history of India. A critical analysis of these sources will enable us to write an authentic history in a very scientific way.

13. Social conditions: The early Vedic people developed a highly organized society, that was based on the principle of monogamy. Polygamy was practiced only among the royal families. The eldest male member was the head of the family and was called 'Kulapathi' or 'Grihapathi'. There was no system of child marriage but widow remarriage prevailed. Marriage was considered a sacred bond and after marriage, the bride lived in the house of the bridegroom. Usually, a joint family system prevailed among the Aryans.

Social divisions: The social divisions, chaturvarnas were based on professions. They were Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Sudra. People could change professions and hence change their varnas. Thus, there was mobility among the varnas.

Position of the women: The status of women in the family and the society was high and they had equal rights with men. Women were educated and highly civilized e.g., Gargi, Maithreyi, Apala, Ghosha, Vishwavara, and others. Girls had considerable freedom in selecting their life partners. Women freely moved out of their houses and attended public functions. A high standard of morality was maintained.

Food and entertainment: People consumed wheat, barley, rice, fruit, vegetables, fish and meat, and intoxicating drinks like soma and sura. Aryans wore clothes made of cotton and wool. Ornaments were used by both men and

women, made of gold, silver, and flowers. Gambling, chariot and horse racing, hunting, and dance were popular entertainments. Education, on the whole, was oral. It aimed at the development of character and was religious in nature.

During the later Vedic period, polygamy and polyandry came into practice. The patriarchal system still continued, and the joint family system was quite common. Women were still allowed to get higher education and participate in religious rites. But the women were now under the protection of a father or husband or a son. On the whole, the position of the women had considerably come down.

Varnas turned into many castes. The caste system became hereditary and very rigid. Brahmanas and Kshatriyas enjoyed a higher status compared to Vaishyas and Shudras. The life of an individual was divided into four stages called ashramas. They were Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, and Sanyasa. Education was imparted by learned teachers to the students. Education aimed to develop knowledge, character, truthfulness, and devotion. Gurus enjoyed great respect.

The living standard of the people was usually the same as it was in the early Vedic civilization. People still lived in villages and small towns. Agriculture was the main profession of the people.

14. a. Chandragupta Maurya 324-300 BCE: Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan dynasty. There is very little information about his parents, his birth and early childhood, he was born in the capital city of Pataliputra. Kautilya, better known as Chanakya, a brahmin from Takshashila took the orphan under his care, educated him in all the princely requirements, and trained him to be a worthy commander and Ruler. Chandragupta was fortunate to come under the influence of this great thinker, politician, and statesman.

Military Achievements:

1. Conquests of Punjab: Chandragupta built a strong army under the guidance of Chanakya and defeated the petty Rulers of Punjab and annexed their regions. He then marched against Magadha.

2. Defeat of the Nanda ruler: Chandragupta made several attempts to defeat the Nandas. Chanakya had vowed to depose Dhanananda because he had insulted Chanakya. Dhanananda was finally defeated and killed and Chandragupta Maurya became the King of Magadha and established the Mauryan dynasty.

After overthrowing and ending Dhanananda's oppressive rule, Chandragupta consolidated his power and freed the country from foreign occupation. The Greek Governors appointed by Alexander in the Sindh and Punjab provinces were defeated and the territories were annexed by Chandragupta.

3. War with Seleucus: After the death of Alexander, the eastern part of his Empire went over to Seleucus. A war ensued between Seleucus and Chandragupta Maurya. Seleucus was defeated, and he had to sign a treaty with Chandragupta and had to surrender the provinces of Kabul, Afghanistan, Kandahar, and Baluchistan.

This victory of Chandragupta spread his Kingdom up to the frontiers of Hindukush (Afghanistan) in the northwest. Seleucus maintained friendly relations with the Mauryas and sent Megasthenes as his Ambassador to Pataliputra.

b. Assessment: Chandragupta was undoubtedly one of the greatest Rulers of India. He expelled the Greeks from the country. According to Jain tradition, in the last days of his reign, Chandragupta abdicated the throne and embraced Jainism under the influence of the Jain scholar Bhadrabahu. He spent his last days at Shravanabelagola in Karnataka and died by performing 'Sallekhana' in 300 BCE.

15. Gandhara art: The Kushana period was famous for the growth of Gandhara art. The important centers of this art were Jalalabad, Hadda, and Baniyan in Afghanistan. Peshawar became the meeting ground of the eastern and western cultures. Greek and Roman sculptors and artists were brought to construct buildings, Viharas, and Chaityas. This art was a combination of the Indian and Greek (Greco-Buddhist) styles. This new school of art called the Gandhar school of art originated in the Gandhara region, now in Afghanistan.

Main characteristics of the Gandhara art:

1. In this school of art, the life-size statues of Buddha were carved. Until then, the Buddhist existence was shown only in the form of symbols like lotus, umbrella, etc.
2. While carving the statues, utmost care was given to the symmetry of the body including the muscles and mustaches which were shown in a natural setting.
3. In the specimens of the craftsmanship of this art, the folds and turns of the clothes were exhibited with minute care and skill.

4. In this art, the ornaments that were carved on the statues received much attention which added to the physical beauty of the statues.

5. Polishing the statues was an important feature of this art.

6. The specimens were mostly prepared in stone, terracotta, and clay.

The technique used in making the statues was Greek but, the idea, inspiration, and personality were all Indian. According to Dr. R.C. Mazumdar – 'The Gandhara artist had the hand of a Greek but the heart of an Indian. It is for this reason, that in the statues and images made under this art, an attempt was made to carve Lord Buddha like the Greek God Appolo. The Gandhara style spread to southeast Asian countries as the parent of the Buddhist art.'

PART – D

IV. Answer any One of the following questions in 30 to 40 sentences: 1x10=10

16. 1. Town planning: Town planning was a unique feature of Indus civilization. Their town planning proves that they lived a highly civilized, urban, and developed life. The cities were excellently planned and efficiently constructed. Indus cities were built according to a standard and uniform plan with well-laid streets, construction of houses, drainage systems, Great Bath, granary, and other features which is quite amazing.

2. Streets: The streets were broad, running from east to west and north to south. The roads crossed each other at right angles. The main streets were 13 to 34 feet wide. The streets and roads divided the city into rectangular blocks. Street lights and dustbins were also provided on the streets. An elaborate drainage system was maintained.

3. Buildings: People of Indus, built houses and other buildings by the side of roads. They built terraced houses and used burnt bricks made of mud and mortar as building materials. In each house, there were an open courtyard, rooms around it, a kitchen, and a bathroom.

Every house had two or more stories. The entrances to the houses were usually inside alleys, and most of the houses had a well. The bathroom was constructed nearest to the street so that the wastewater drain was directly connected to the main drainage through clay pipes. The water supply was excellent. They also built a dockyard at Lothal.

4. Drainage system: One of the most remarkable features of this civilization was an excellent closed drainage system. Each house had its own soak pit, which was connected to the public drainage. The drainage channels were 9 inches wide to 12 inches deep, The drains were laid well below the street level. The drains were all covered with slabs and had manholes at regular intervals for cleaning and clearing purposes. Thus, Indus, people had perfected the underground drainage system.

5. The Great Bath (Public bath): The public bath is the most remarkable well to be found at Mohenjo-Daro. It consists of a large quadrangle. The actual bathing pool measured 39 × 33 feet with a depth of 8 ft. It was surrounded by verandahs with rooms and galleries behind them. On all sides of the pool, there were steps.

Provisions were made to drain off the dirty water from the pool regularly and fresh water was brought in. It speaks volumes about the technical skill, perfection, sense of sanitation, and hygiene possessed by the Indus people.

6. The Granary (Warehouse): The most remarkable and the largest building at Harappa is the great granary. It measures 169 × 135 ft. The one in Mohanjodharo is 150 × 75 feet. Revenue was probably collected in kind and the granary was used to store the grains collected.

7. Dockyard: Dr. S.R Rao discovered the Lothal dockyard at Cambay in Gujarat. It is a noteworthy structure, which could accommodate several ships at a time. It shows that Indus people earned on external trade through ships. It gives us a good idea of the engineering skill of them.

Conclusion: The whole city was well maintained by the municipal authorities by supplying water, constructing public wells, providing street lights, dustbins and maintaining an excellent drainage system. But there is no information regarding the political organization or nature of Government.

17. 1. Life of Gauthama Buddha: Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. He was born at Lumbinivana in 583 BCE. He was the son of a Shakya chief Shuddhodhana and Mayadevi. Gauthama lost his mother and was brought up by his stepmother, Mahaprajapati Gautami. The early name of Gauthama was Siddhartha.

He was brought up in great luxury and married Yashodhara at the age of 16. A son was born to them,

who was named Rahula. According to a Jataka story, one day when Siddhartha went out with his charioteer Channa, he saw for the first time in his life four ominous sights. Seeing an old man, a diseased (sick) person, a dead body, and an ascetic (sage), resulted in bringing in him a realization of the miseries of the world.

He renounced the world to find a remedy to end these human woes. This event is known as “The Great Renunciation”. To find a solution to the problems of old age, sickness, and death, he left his home, went out to Uavela forest near Gaya, and spent six years wandering in that pursuit. During that period he self-inflicted maximum pain to his body and soul and finally concluded that hunger and starvation were not the way to find the truth.

Thereafter he spent some period, meditating under a pipal tree at Bodhgaya. He got enlightenment at last, about the truths regarding life and death. Having received the light, Gauthama became Buddha or the Enlightened one. He was also called “Thathagatha” which means one who has realized the truth.

2. Gautama as a preacher: After attaining Knowledge (Enlightenment), he decided to spread his ideas among the suffering humanity. In the Deer Park near Saranath (near Benaras), he delivered his first sermon and converted five disciples into Buddhism. This is known as the Dharma Chakra Pravartan or turning of the wheel of law (Dharma).

Dharma chakra is the symbol of Buddhism. Buddha went on preaching, traveling from place to place. His personality and simplicity attracted people to Buddhism. Buddha attained parinirvana at Kushinagar (U.P.) at the age of eighty. Edwin Arnold refers to him as “The light of Asia”. His birthday (full moon day) is famous and celebrated as ‘Buddha Poornima’.

3. Teachings of Buddha: Buddha wanted to prescribe a new code of conduct, which would lead to the spiritual development of the soul. He condemned the authority of the Vedas, the superiority of Brahmins, the meaningless performance of sacrifices, and the caste system. He laid down the Principles of equality among all human beings. Buddha never wished to discuss the Creator of the Universe or God.

Buddha taught his preaching’s through conversation, lectures, and parables. His method of teaching was unique. He preached that the world was full of sorrow and ignorance. Ignorance produces desire, desire leads to action (karma), action leads to impulses, to be born again and again to satisfy the desires. Thus, he believed in

transmigration and that the chain of rebirth can be stopped if the person realizes that worldly things are not permanent.

Buddha laid down the analysis of life with four different principles. His favorite sutra was 'Four Noble Truths or Atyasatyas', which emphasized the fact that life was full of pain (misery) which could be removed only by the removal of all desires.

His four noble truths are:

1. Life is full of sorrow and pain. (Existence of sorrow)
2. Desire is the root cause of sorrow. (Cause of sorrow)
3. To destroy misery, desire must be destroyed first. (The removal of sorrow)
4. Desire can be overcome by following the 'Asthagamarga or the Middle Path'.

When desire ceases, rebirth ceases and the soul can find peace and enjoy eternal bliss. Buddha prescribed the Middle path or Asthagamarga, to achieve self-control and salvation. The eightfold path or the middle path consists of

1. Right faith
2. Right thought
3. Right speech
4. Right conduct
5. Right effort
6. Right meditation
7. Right livelihood and
8. Right mindfulness.

This path is known as the middle path or eight-fold path. Buddha ruled out completely self-indulgence and self-mortification. Buddhist teachings constitute the three pitakas. Buddha prescribed several codes of conduct for his followers such as – not to steal other's properties, not to kill (non-violence), not to use intoxicants, not to tell lies, not to accept or keep money, not to commit adultery, not to sleep on comfortable beds, always intent upon achieving their sacred goals.

Nirvana is the final result of the end of all desires. Man is to be judged by his deeds rather than by his birth and family. He opposed the caste system and advocated equality. He gave importance to non-violence. He did not refer to God. Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha are the three gems of Buddhism.

PART – E

V. 18. Match the following:

5x1=5

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Ashwagosha | - | Buddhacharita |
| 2. Gargi | - | Women scholar |
| 3. Mahaveera | - | An Ascetic |
| 4. Hala | - | Gatha Sapthasati |
| 5. Kanishka | - | Srinagar |

19. Arrange the following Events in Chronological order:

5x1=5

1. Coronation of Ashoka.
2. Advent of Aryans to India.
3. Fourth Buddhist Council.
4. Second Jain Council.
5. Establishment of Archaeological Department of India.

'Don't let your victories go to your head, or your failures go to your heart'.