Class -12th Ch.-3. Subject -History M. M. 35

Q. 1 According to the _____, the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons after the death of the parents.

(a) Varnas (b) Varnas (c) Manusmriti (d) Mahabharata

Q. 2. _____contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.

(a) Manusmriti (b) Sutta Pitaka (c) Mahabharata (d) None of the above

Q. 3Purush Sukta, a hymm comes from__?

a.Yajurveda b.Manusmriti c.Rigveda d.Samveda

Q. 4Which of the following strategies were evolved by Brahmanas to enforce the norms of Varna order from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE?

(a) Brahmanas used to emphasise that the varna system is divine.
(b) Brahmanas tried to convince people that their occupation and status are determined by birth.
(c) Brahmanas advised the kings to ensure that people follow the norms of the varna system within the kingdom.
(d) All of these.

Q.5 Which of the following statements is correct about the importance of gender differences in the early societies from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE?

(i) Societies were patriliny in nature.
(ii) Women were allowed to give land grants.
(iii) Sons were considered important for the continuity of the family.
(a) Only 'i.'
(b) Both 'ii' and 'iii'
(c) Both 'i' and 'iii'
(d) All the above

Q. 6 According to the tradition whose scribed the Mahabharata?

Q. 7 When the Chinese Buddhist monk FA Xian visited in India?

Q8 Who is the hero of sudraka book marichhakatika?

Q. 9 The Mahabharata was composed in which period?

Q.10 Who excavated the village name hastinapur and when?

Q. 11What was the object of the team of V. S. sukthankar ?

Q12Distinguish between the terms patriling and matriliny.

Q. 13 Panini's 'Ashtadhyayi' is a work on

(a) Sanskrit grammar. (b) Sanskrit history.
(c) Sanskrit mantras. (d) Sanskrit plays.

Q. 14 Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives, or to use a more technical term _____.

Q. 15The Brahmanas considered some people as being outside the system by classifying certain social categories as _____.

(a) Kinfolk (b) Varnas (c) Untouchable (d) Nishada

Q. 16Mention one of the most challenging episodes in the Mahabharata. 2

Q. 17 What do you know about the authors and the period when Mahabharata was compiled? 2

Q. 18 Mention any three features of gotra as per the Brahmanical practice. What evidences do we get from the Satavahana inscription regarding the inheritance of gotra? Explain 3

Q.19What were the duties of the Chandalas in the society having the Varna system ? 3

Q.22Describe the elements considered by historians to analyse Mahabharata. State the efforts of VS Sukthankar and his team for the preparation of the critical edition of Mahabharata. 5

Q.23 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. 4

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 Pandava, renowned for his powers, was keeping watch. A man-eating rakshasa 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 Bhima.

She told Kunti, "I have forsaken my Am. friends, my dharma and my kin; and good lady, chosen your iger-like son for my man...whether you think me a fool or your devoted servant, let me join you, great ady, with your son as my husband." Ultimately, Yudhisthira agreed to the marriage on one condition nat they would spend the day together, but that Bhima would return every night. The couple roamed l over the world during the day. In due course,Hidimba gave birth to a rakshasa boy named hatotkacha. Then, the mother and son left the Pandavas.Ghatotkacha promised to return to the ndavas whenever they needed him.Some historians suggest that the term rakshasa is used to scribe people whose practices differed from those laid down in Brahmanical texts.

...m of V. S. sukthankar ?

1. Who was Hidimba? Why was she sent to Pandavas and what did she do? Explain.
2. How did Hidimba plead with Kunti for her love?
3. Why were Pandavas sent to the forest?
4. On what conditions did Bhima agree for marriage with Hidimba?

Q. 24 Look at the figure given below identify and name the terracotta sculpture belonging to c. 5 century CE.

