

# Class X

## Social Science

### Important Q.A.

#### *Chapter – 2. The Heritage of India (Later Phase)*

**Q.1. Name any four South Indian ruling dynasties who patronized temple architecture.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Cholas (ii) Pallavas (iii) Hoyshalas (iv) Pandyas.

**Q.2. Name the earliest mosque built in Delhi. State one important feature of this mosque.**

**Ans.:** - (i) The Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque. This was built in 13<sup>th</sup> century by Qutb-ud-din Aibak. (ii) The architecture is a fine example of Indo-Islamic architecture. Introduced dome, minar and arches in this mosque.

**Q.3. What is Buland Darwaza. Why was this built?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Buland Darwaza is an imposing gateway built in front of Jami Masjid by Akbar. (ii) To commemorate victory of Akbar over Gujarat .

**Q.4. Name the philosopher Saint of South India who set up maths (monasteries) in different part of India. State the name of some places.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Shankaracharya (ii) Sringeri, Dwarka, Badrinath.

**Q.5. Name two groups Bhakti Saints of South India.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Alvars – the Vaishnavite sect. (ii) Nayannars – the Shaivite sect.

**Q.6. When and how did the Indian came in contact with the Islam?**

**Ans.:** - Indian came in contact with Islam in 8<sup>th</sup> century through the Arab soldiers and traders.

**Q.7. Which two religious movements grew in medieval India under the influence of Islam?**

**Ans.:** - Sufi and Bhakti movements.

**Q.8. Who were the Sufis?**

**Ans.:** - They were Muslim mystics who preached the message of human equality and brotherhood.

**Q.9. What is Suth-kul? Who adopted this policy?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Suth-kul means peace with all. (ii) The great Mughal emperor Akbar.

**Q.10. Which structural temple was built by the Pallava?**

**Ans.:** - (i) The Rathas temple at Mahabalipuram. (ii) Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram.

**Q.11. What do you mean by Nataraja?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Nataraja means dancing figure of Lord Shiva. (ii) Bronze sculptures of Nataraja were popularized by the cholas.

**Q.12. What is the other name of the Konark temple? Why was this name given?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Black Pagoda. (ii) Because black stone was used to build it.

**Q.13. What is Alai Darwaza?**

**Ans.:** - Alai Darwaza refers to a gateway built by Alauddin Khalji in front of Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi. It is noted for scientific construction of 'arches'.

**Q.14. Where are following buildings situated in regional kingdoms? (i) Tantipara Mosque (ii) Atala Mosque (iii) Tin Darwaza (iv) Jahaj Mahal.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Gaur (ii) Jaunpur (iii) Ahmedabad (iv) Malwa

**Q.15. State the distinctive feature of the Jama Masjid at Gulbarga?**

**Ans.:** - (i) The only mosque in India with a covered court-yard. (ii) Instead of minarets there are four domes in four corners and one bigger dome above the prayer hall.

**Q.16. Where is Sher Shah's mausoleum situated? State one feature of this building.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Sasaram in Bihar. (ii) This building is situated in the middle of the garden.

**Q.17. Name the first notable building of Akbar's reign? Where is it situated?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Humayun's Tomb. (ii) Delhi.

**Q.18. What are two important features of Mughal architecture evident in Humayun's Tomb?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Large gateway. (ii) Placement of the building in the middle of a tank.

**Q.19. Name the capital city built by Akbar. State important buildings of this city.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Fatehpur Sikri. (ii) (a) Panch Mahal (b) Ibadat-khana (c) Jodhabai's palace (d) Salim Chisti's Tomb (e) Buland Darwaza.

**Q.20. Where was Ibadat-khana situated? What was the purpose of this building.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Fatehpur Sikri near Agra. (ii) It was the hall of worship and for religious discussion among theologians of all religions.

**Q.21. State the important monuments built in the reign of Jahangir.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Mausoleum of Akbar at Sikandara. (ii) Tomb of Itmad-ud-daula [father of Nurjahan].

**Q.22. State important features of Itmad-ud-daula's Tomb.**

**Ans.:** - (i) The mausoleum was built entirely in white marble. (ii) The building is decorated with lattice work and inlay work. Precious stones were embedded in white marble.

**Q.23. State the name of painters of Mughal period as mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Abdus Samad (ii) Mir Saiyid (iii) Daswant (iv) Basawan.

**Q.24. State the name of notable works of Abul Fazl.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Ain-i-Akbari. (ii) Akbanama.

**Q.25. State the important schools of painting developed in the regional kingdoms after the decline of Mughals. State the themes of these buildings?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Rajasthani and Pahari. (ii) The theme of the paintings were drawn from epics, myths, legends and love scenes.

**Q.26. What do you mean by Apabhransha?**

**Ans.:** - Apabhramsha refers to a mixed language that developed around 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. It formed on the basis of modern Indian languages.

**Q.27. State the court language of the Mughals.**

**Ans.:** - Persian.

**Q.28. State the number of languages mentioned in the 8<sup>th</sup> schedule of Indian Constitution.**

**Ans.:** - Eighteen languages.

**Q.29. Who wrote Buddhacharita? What was its theme?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Ashvaghosa (ii) It deals with life of Buddha.

**Q.30. Give the author of Rajatarangini. State its significance.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Kalhana (ii) It consists of the history of Kashmir and is the first historical work of importance.

**Q.31. Who is the author of Gitagovinda? In which language was it written?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Poet Jayadeva (ii) Sanskrit.

**Q.32. Who wrote Prithviraj Raso? In which language was it written?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Chandbardai (ii) In early form of Hindi.

**Q.33. State two early form of Hindi.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Khari Boli (ii) Braj Bhasa.

**Q.34. Who wrote Ramcharitmanas? In which language was it written?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Tulsidas (ii) Awadhi (A form of Hindi).

**Q.35. Name the authors of the following :**

(i) Babar Nama (ii) Humayun Nama (iii) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri (iv) Ain-i-Akbari.

**Ans.:** - (i) Babarnama – Babar. (ii) Humayunnama – Gulbadan Begum.  
(iii) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri – Jahangir. (iv) Ain-i-Akbari – Abul Fazl.

**Q.36. Who wrote Bengali Ramayan.**

**Ans.:** - Krittivasa.

**Q.37. Which Muslim ruler of Kashmir patronized Sanskrit literature?**

**Ans.:** - Zain-ul-Abidin. He also translated Sanskrit Mahabharat and Kalhan's Rajatarangini into Persian.

**Q.38. Who was Bahadur Shah Zafar? What was his contribution?**

**Ans.:** - Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal emperor who was exiled to Burma by the British. He was a great Urdu poet.

**Q.39. State the name of any four Sanskrit works which were translated in Persian by translation department of Akbar.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Mahabharat (ii) Ramayan (iii) Atharvaved (iv) Bhagwad Gita.

**Q.40. Name the Urdu poets of Mughal period.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Wali (ii) Mir Dard (iii) Mir Taki Mir (iv) Mirza Ghalib (v) Nazar Akbarabadi.

**Q.41. State the types of Indian classical music.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Hindustani classical music – North India. (ii) Carnatic music – South India.

**Q.42. State the name of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Muslim ruler of South who was interested in music. State his achievement in this regard.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur. (ii) He compiled a collection of songs known as Kitab-i-Nauras. The songs were in praise of Hindu deities and Muslim saints.

**Q.43. In the context of Konark temple, answer the followings :**

**(i) Where is this temple situated?**

**(ii) To which God is it dedicated?**

**(iii) What is its other name?**

**(iv) In what way or pattern is the temple conceived ?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Orissa near seashore.

(ii) The Sun God 'Surya'.

(iii) Black Pagoda.

(iv) The temple is conceived as a chariot with twelve wheels to be drawn by seven horses.

**Q.44. What was the effect of coming of Turks in the history of Indian architecture?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Turks brought new architectural ideas with them that developed in Persia, Arabia and Central Asia.

(ii) At the time of construction of palaces, mosques and other buildings they came in contact with Indian artisans and with existing Indian tradition.

(iii) The interaction and synthesis between the two styles and tradition resulted into a new style of architecture known as Indo-Islamic.

(iv) Introduction of domes, arches, minars are some of features of this architecture.

**Q.45. Which Mughal ruler marks the climax of Mughal architecture? Explain with examples.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Reign of emperor Shah Jahan.

(ii) Some of the most beautiful and unique monuments were built.

(iii) Taj Mahal – Known as dream of marble – was built in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

(iv) Diwan-i-Am, Diwan- i-Khas, and Moti Masjid in Agra fort; Red Fort and Jama Masjid in Delhi are important buildings and monuments.

(v) In this period marble and sand stones were used liberally. Delicate and intricate inlay work with precious stones were done.

**Q.46. How the reign of Jahangir marks the climax of the art and painting?**

**Ans.:** - (i) The Mughal emperor Jahangir was himself a great painter and patron of art.

(ii) Mughal school of painting was well developed and made remarkable progress under him.

(iii) Portrait painting reached a new dimension. Besides calligraphy and book illumination, beautiful painting was made on life and nature. New colours such as peacock blue and bright red were used.

(iv) Painters were brought from Persia. A beautiful painting of Sir Thomas Roe, English ambassador was made during this period.

**Q.47. Explain the contribution of Baz Bahadur and Tansen in the field of music.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Baz Bahadur was a ruler of Malwa in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. He was an accomplished musician. He along with his wife Roopmati introduced many new Ragas.  
(ii) Tansen of Gwalior was the most notable musician of medieval India. He was court musician in the court of Mughal emperor Akbar. His attainment in classical music has become a legend and is cherished by every musician.

**Q.48. Give arguments to prove that the art of dancing had a great influence on the life of Indian people.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Indian people enjoyed dancing in early period of the Harappans. The bronze silver of a dancing girl has been found in Mohanjodaro.

(ii) The dancing figure of Lord Shiva, Nataraja testifies that dancing is imagined as divine.

(iii) Depiction of dancing figure on the panels of temple walls proves the love for dancing.

(iv) In South India the temple dancers or devidasis used to dance in front of deities everyday to receive God's blessings.

(v) Natyashastra compiled by Bharata discusses music and dance at length which is basis of classical dancing in India.

**Q.49. On the outline map of India show and name the following :**

(i) Red Fort, (ii) Buland Darwaza, (iii) Dilwarw temple, (iv) Fatehpur Sikri, (v) Gol Gumbaz, (vi) Hampi, (vii) Taj Mahal, (viii) Qutub Minar, (ix) Humayun's Tomb, (x) Itmad-ud-daulahs Tomb, (xi) Lingaraja Temple, (xii) Brihadeshwara Temple.

**Ans.:** - Consult T.B.