

SAMPLE CONTENT

PERFECT

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

BASED ON TEXTBOOK AND BOARD PAPER PATTERN



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STD. X
(Eng. Med.)



Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

PERFECT

History and Political Science

STD. X

Salient Features

- Written as per the latest textbook and Board Paper Pattern
- Overview at the start of each chapter to facilitate quick understanding
- Covers answers to all Textual Questions
- Includes Additional Important Questions for better preparation
- 'Reading between the lines' provided for concept elaboration
- Chapter-wise Assessment at the end of each chapter (*Answer Key through Q.R. Code.*)
- In-text Questions and Projects are covered under the heading 'Apply Your Knowledge'
- Model Question Paper for self-evaluation (*Answer Key through Q.R. Code.*)
- Includes selective questions from the Board Question Papers till March 2022
- Includes Board Question Paper of March 2023 (Solution in PDF format through QR code)
- Includes GG – Gyan Guru, a student-buddy that helps to link learning with life

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PREFACE

While designing the book, our main intention was to create a book that would act as a single point of reference for students. We wanted this book to provide students, the much needed answers for their textual questions as well as build up their knowledge quotient in the process.

Target's Perfect History and Political Science Std. X reference book has been prepared as per the syllabus which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning along-with making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting.

We have infused the book with historical timelines, concept maps, flowcharts, comprehension based questions and additional questions which are in line with the latest paper pattern. Questions titled under 'Do this', 'Think about it', 'Make a list', a series of 'In-text Questions', etc., pave the way for a robust concept building.

Every chapter begins with an Overview to facilitate quick understanding of the chapter. The book covers all the textual content in the Question-Answer format. It also includes a host of other Objective and Subjective type of questions. The chapter ends with a Chapter-wise Assessment that stands as a testimony to the fact that the child has understood the chapter thoroughly and provided its answers through Q. R. Code.

The book also includes a Model Question Paper along with solutions (via Q. R. Code) as per the latest paper pattern to test the knowledge of the students. Also March 2023 Board Question Paper (solution through Q. R. Code) has been included. Selected questions from the Board Papers of March 2019, March 2020, December 2020 and March 2022 with answers have been included to give the student an idea about the kind of questions asked in the previous examinations.

With absolute trust in our work, we hope our holistic efforts towards making this book an ideal knowledge hub for students pay off.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From,
Publisher

Edition: Third

GG - Gyan Guru



We present to you our very own mascot-'GG', who has been proudly introduced by us. GG is a student-buddy who pops up throughout the book and draws your attention to important bits of knowledge also termed as 'Good to Know'. These 'Good to Know' sections help you understand a concept distinctly with a corresponding example from your immediate environment. This is our initiative that helps to link learning with life, thereby educating the students much more practically. We're hopeful that you will love this initiative.

Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on 'History and Political Science; Reprint: September 2021' published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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BASED ON LATEST PAPER PATTERN

At the beginning of the History and Political Science Section, the Latest Board Paper Pattern prescribed by Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune, has been provided.

SOLVED BOARD QUESTIONS

Solved Board Questions of March 2019, 2020, December 2020 and March 2022 have been provided to familiarize students with the type of questions asked in board examinations.

QUESTIONS BASED ON PARAGRAPH

Questions based on paragraph are included in all History chapters.

POINTWISE ANSWERS

The answers of all the questions are provided in a point format.

APPLY YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Under the heading 'Apply your Knowledge' each and every intext question is given with its solution as per the textbook.

CHAPTER ASSESSMENT

According to the latest paper pattern, Chapter Assessment, is provided at the end of each chapter and its solution is provided through Q.R. Code. It stands as a testimony to the fact that the student has understood the chapter thoroughly.

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

In each chapter a concise summary has been provided in the form of points, tables, charts, etc.

ALL TYPES OF QUESTIONS COVERED

Exhaustive coverage of the entire lesson in Question – Answer format as per the Board Paper Pattern. All textual questions are covered.

QUESTIONS BASED ON IMAGES

Questions based on images are included in all History chapters.

READING BETWEEN THE LINES

'Reading between the lines' (not a part of the answer) helps students to grasp a better understanding of the concept lying behind the answer.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Model question paper, designed as per the latest paper pattern, is a unique tool to enable self-assessment for the students. A Model answer key is provided by QR Code.

BOARD QUESTION PAPER

March 2023 Board Question Paper is included and its answer key is provided through Q.R. Code.

KEY FEATURES

PAPER PATTERN

Std. X : History and Political Science
(History : 28 Marks, Political Science : 12 Marks, Total : 40 Marks)

Time : 2 Hours

Marks : 40

History

Q. No.	Type of Question		Options	Marks	Marks with options
Q.1	A.	Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement.	-	03	03
	B.	Identify the incorrect pair and write the correct ones.	-	03	03
Q.2	A.	Complete the given concept maps.	2 out of 3	04	06
	B.	Write short notes on.	2 out of 3	04	06
Q.3	Explain the statement with reasons.		2 out of 4	04	08
Q.4	Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.		-	04	04
Q.5	Answer the questions in detail.		2 out of 4	06	12
			Marks	28	42

Political Science

Q. No.	Type of Question		Options	Marks	Marks with options
Q.6	Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement.		-	02	04
Q.7	Explain whether the statement is true or false with reasons.		2 out of 3	04	06
Q.8	A.	Explain the concept/Write short notes on.	1 out of 2	02	04
	B.	Do as directed/instructed.	1 out of 2	02	04
Q.9	Answer the following questions in brief.		1 out of 2	02	04
			Marks	12	22

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Note: Textual exercise questions are represented by * mark.

Reading between the lines

The explanation provided under 'Reading between the lines' is not expected to be a part of the answer. Its sole purpose is to provide a sound understanding of the concept behind the answer.

***1. Movements are important in a democracy.**

Ans: The above statement is **True**.

Reasons:

- i. A movement, is a collective action and requires an active participation of people. The necessary information about social issues is provided to the government by the leaders and activists of the movement. This further helps the government in forming policies.
 - ii. Also as the Right to Protest is considered an important right.
 - iii. In a democratic system, existence of movements is an indicator of healthy democratic system.
- Thus, movements are important in democracy.

Answer



Reading between the lines

Movement brings several different social issues under discussion in order to organise and pressurise the government as well as the political parties to resolve these issues. Certain movements also aim at opposing a particular decision or policy of the government.

Not a part of the answer

Practicing model papers is the best way to self-assess your preparation for the exam Scan the adjacent QR Code to know more about our **“SSC 54 Question Papers & Activity Sheets With Solutions.”**



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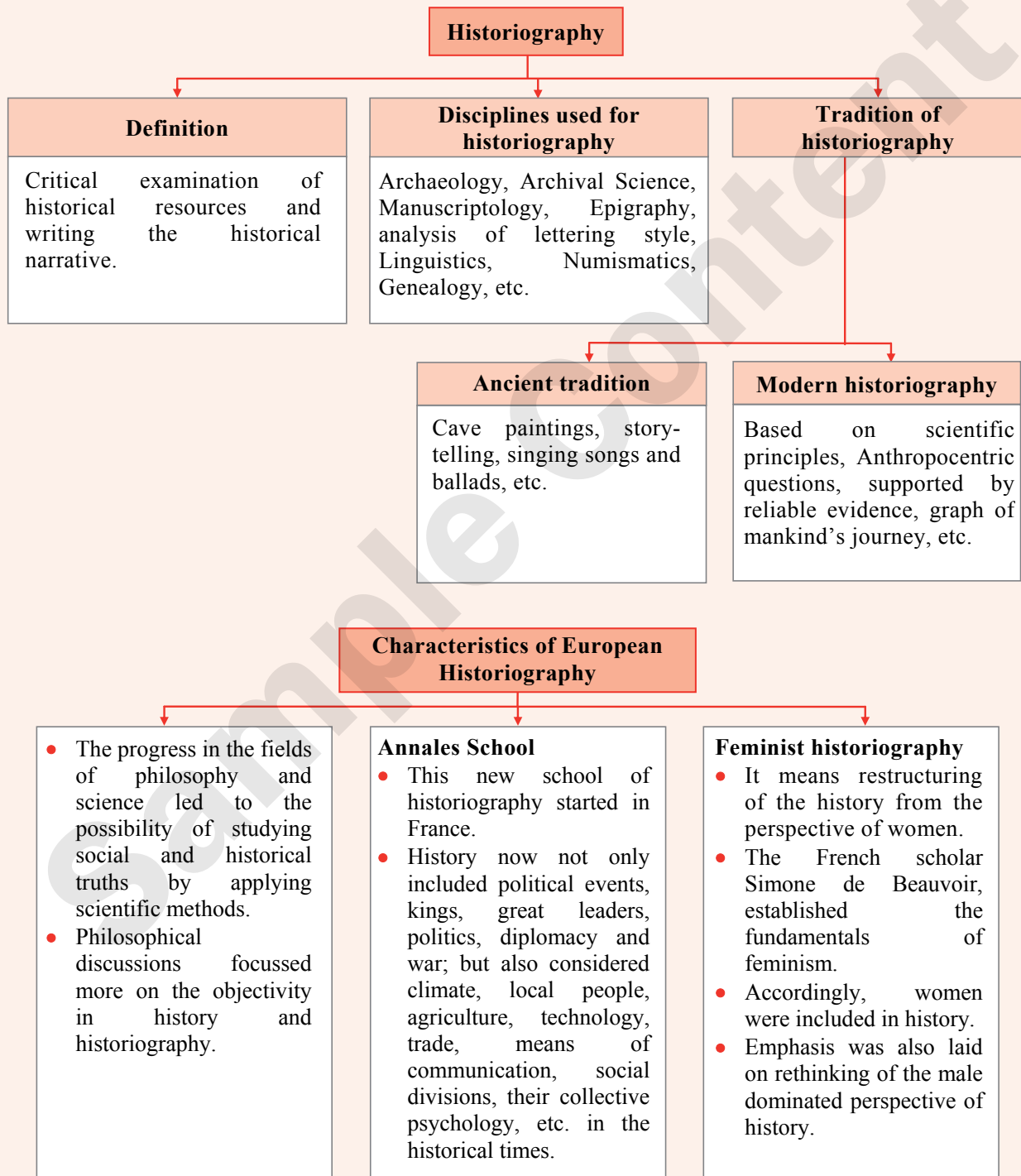
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An Overview





European Scholars and Historians

Name of the Philosopher	Name of the Book/s	Ideas about Historiography
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> René Descartes (1596 - 1650) 	Discourse on the method	Insisted on verifying the reliability of historical documents by critically examining them.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet) (1694 - 1778), Founder of modern historiography 	-	Along with the objective truth and chronology of historical events, understanding all aspects of human life (social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc.) is important in history writing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770 - 1831) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences. This book is the collection of his lectures and articles. Reason in History 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insisted that historical reality should be presented in a logical manner. To him, timeline of historical events was indicative of progress. Presentation of history is bound to change with the discovery of new evidences. Dialectics - The method of analysis which is based on opposites i.e., true-false, good-bad, etc. to understand the true nature of an event.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leopold von Ranké (1795 - 1886) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Theory and Practice of History The Secret of World History 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information gathered through original documents is of utmost importance. All types of documents associated with a historical event should be examined with greatest care to reach the historical truth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karl Marx (1818 - 1883) 	Das Kapital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History is not about abstract ideas, but about living people. Human history is the history of class struggle.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simone de Beauvoir 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasised on the inclusion of women in history. Emphasised on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michel Foucault (1926 - 1984) 	Archaeology of Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order is not right. Explaining the transitions in history is more important.



Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

- The writing of critical historical narrative is known as _____.
(A) Epigraphy (B) Genealogy
(C) Historiography (D) Archaeology
- A scholar who writes historiography is known as _____.
(A) anthropologist (B) philosopher
(C) historian (D) archaeologist
- The tradition of recording historical event has been traced back to the _____ civilization in Mesopotamia.
(A) Sumer (B) Greek
(C) Chinese (D) Harappan
- The roots of modern historiography are found in the ancient _____ historical writings.
(A) Indian (B) German
(C) Greek (D) Italian
- 'History' is originally a _____ term.
(A) English (B) Greek
(C) French (D) German
- The earliest inscription which dates back to 4500 B.C.E. is displayed in _____.
(A) Indian museum, Kolkata
(B) Louvre museum, France
(C) Louvre museum, Mesopotamia
(D) British museum, England
- The Greek historian, _____ of the fifth century B.C.E. used the term 'History' for the first time in his book 'The Histories'.
(A) Voltaire (B) Karl Marx
(C) René Descartes (D) Herodotus
- "Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded" is one of the rules laid by René Descartes in his book _____, which is supposed to have a great impact on the scientific method of research.
(A) The Histories
(B) Discourse on the Method
(C) Reason in History
(D) Das Kapital
- *9. It may be said that _____ was the founder of modern historiography. **[Mar, Dec 2020]**
(A) Voltaire (B) René Descartes
(C) Leopold Ranké (D) Karl Marx
- Hegel was a _____ philosopher.
(A) French (B) Spanish
(C) German (D) English
- The Annales School was started by _____ historians at the onset of the 20th century.
(A) Greek (B) French
(C) English (D) Dutch
- The writings of Simone de Beauvoir, who was _____, helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism.
(A) American (B) African
(C) French (D) German
- _____ historiography means the restructuring of the history from the perspective of women.
(A) Feminist (B) Antithesis
(C) Nationalistic (D) Colonial
- *14. _____ wrote the book entitled, 'Archaeology of Knowledge'.
(A) Karl Marx (B) Michel Foucault
(C) Lucien Febvre (D) Voltaire
- The expansion of scope of historiography led to the writing of histories of various subjects like _____.
(A) films and television
(B) literature, drawing and painting
(C) architecture and sculpture
(D) all of the above

Answers:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) |
| 4. (C) | 5. (B) | 6. (B) |
| 7. (D) | 8. (B) | 9. (A) |
| 10. (C) | 11. (B) | 12. (C) |
| 13. (A) | 14. (B) | 15. (D) |

Q.1. (B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

*1. **[Mar 2019]**

i.	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel	'Reason in History'
ii.	Leopold von Ranké	'The Theory and Practice of History'
iii.	Herodotus	'The Histories'
iv.	Karl Marx	'Discourse on the Method'

2.

i.	The secret of world history	Leopold von Ranké
ii.	Discourse on the method	Simone de Beauvoir
iii.	Archaeology of Knowledge	Michel Foucault
iv.	Encyclopedia of Philosophical sciences	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel



3.

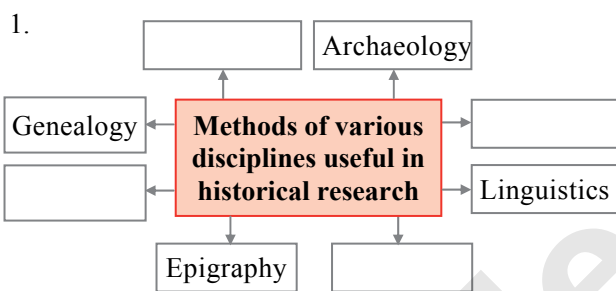
	Historian	Work
i.	Michel Foucault	Archaeology of Knowledge
ii.	René Descartes	Discourse on the Method
iii.	Karl Marx	Das Kapital
iv.	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel	The Secret of World History

Answers:

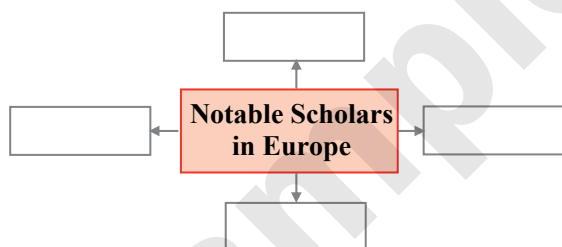
- Karl Marx – Discourse on the Method
- Discourse on the method – Simone de Beauvoir
- Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel – The Secret of World History

Q.2. (A) Complete the activity as instructed.

Complete the concept map.



*2.

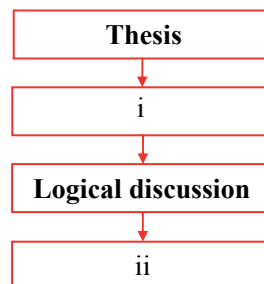


Answers:

- Manuscriptology
 - Analysis of lettering style
 - Numismatics
 - Archival Science
- René Descartes
 - Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
 - Karl Marx
 - Michel Foucault
 - Voltaire
 - Leopold Von Ranké
 - Simone de Beauvoir

[Note: Students may write the name of any four scholars.]

Complete the flow chart.



Answers:

- Antithesis
- Synthesis

Complete the table.

1.

	Historians	Books
i.	René Descartes	.....
ii.	.....	Reason in History
iii.	.....	Das Kapital
iv.	Michel Foucault	.....

Answers:

	Historians	Books
i.	René Descartes	Discourse on the method
ii.	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel	Reason in History
iii.	Karl Marx	Das Kapital
iv.	Michel Foucault	Archaeology of knowledge

Q.2. (B) Write short notes.

1. Historical Research Method

Ans:

- Historical research, including historical writing and studies, are carried out in order to understand the chronology of the past events as well as their interconnections. It is a continuous process.
- The writing of historical narrative with the help of this method considers the following measures:
 - Critical examination of various sources of history.
 - Examination of the relevant references of the available historical information.
 - Collection of historical information to highlight the processes that lead to historical transitions and further carrying out comparative analysis.
 - Understanding the time and space references of the given historical events and also the various conceptual frameworks used in historical research method.
 - Formulation of relevant questions in view of the historical references.
 - Formulation of hypotheses.



2. Traditional Methods of Historiography

Ans:

- i. Historiography or the writing of historical narrative was not prevalent in the ancient societies of the world.
- ii. However, the ancient societies still found it important to pass on the stories of the life and valour of the ancestors to the next generation.
- iii. Various means like cave paintings, story-telling, singing songs and ballads, etc. were used by the ancient communities all over the world for this purpose.
- iv. These traditional means of narrating history are looked upon as the sources of history in the modern historiography.

3. Voltaire

[Mar 2022]

Ans: Refer the answer of Q.5-6

*4. Dialectics

Ans:

- i. The method of analysis of history based on opposites, as presented by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel is known as 'Dialectics'.
- ii. Hegel proposed that human mind can grasp any event only after understanding its meaning in terms of two direct opposites. For e.g. True-False, Good-Bad, etc.
- iii. According to this method, a theory is proposed at the beginning, which is called, 'Thesis' followed by another theory contrary to the thesis, called the 'Antithesis'.
- iv. A new thesis is then proposed, after a thorough logical discussion, which includes the gist of both, the thesis and the antithesis. This process of arriving at the new thesis is called, 'Synthesis'.

*5. Annales School

[Dec 2020]

Ans:

- i. Annales School, was a new school of historiography which arose in France at the onset of twentieth century.
- ii. It was started by French historians.
- iii. It gave a new direction to history writing.
- iv. According to this school, history was not only about the political events, kings, great leaders, politics, diplomacy and wars but it also included the climate, local people, agriculture, trade, technology, means of communication, social divisions and their collective psychology, etc. in the historical times.

Q.3. Explain the following with its reason.

1. It is not possible to use method of experiment for historical research.

Ans:

- i. In the physical and natural sciences, the laboratory method of experiments and observation, also known as empirical method, is used to verify the available knowledge.
- ii. This method establishes laws which remain true irrespective of the time and space and can also be tested and proved repeatedly.
- iii. However, it may not be possible to carry out historical research using this method of experiments and observation, as today's history writers were not present in the historical time and space.
- iv. Also, the historical events to be mentioned cannot be recreated and it is not possible to establish laws of history that remain true irrespective of the time and space.

Hence, it is not possible to use method of experiment for historical research.

2. Voltaire said to be the founder of Modern Historiography.

[Mar 2020]

Ans: Refer the answer of Q.5-6

*3. Historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life.

Ans:

- i. The restructuring of the history from the perspective of women based on this ideology is known as feminist historiography. The French scholar Simone de Beauvoir established the fundamentals on feminism through her writings.
- ii. The feminist historiography emphasised not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.

It is this change of perspective which drove the historical research to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life.

*4. Foucault called his method, 'the Archaeology of Knowledge'.

[Dec 2020]

Ans:

- i. In the twentieth century, Michel Foucault, a French historian, brought forth a new concept in historiography.
- ii. He rejected the practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order. He explained that archaeology does not intend to reach the ultimate historical truth but attempts to explain various transitions in the past.

Hence, Foucault called his method, which gave importance to explain the transitions in history, as 'the Archaeology of Knowledge'.



Q.4. Read the extract and answer the questions based on it.

["Till the eighteenth century C.E.
..... became centres of historical
studies."]

(Textbook page no. 03)

Questions:

1. In which fields did Europe make remarkable progress till the eighteenth century?
2. In which subjects were all European universities interested prior to the eighteenth century?
3. Which German university got its first independent department of history?
4. According to you, what was the effect of scientific development on the writing of historiography? Explain with examples.

Answers:

1. Europe made remarkable progress in the fields of Philosophy and Science till the eighteenth century.
2. Prior to the eighteenth century, all European universities were only interested in the philosophical discourses revolving around Divine phenomena.
3. The Göttingen University of Germany founded in 1737 C.E. got its first independent department of history.
4. The effects of scientific developments on the historiography were as follows:
 - i. Scholars of that time began believing in the possibility of studying the social and historical truths by applying scientific methods.
 - ii. The philosophical discussions focused more on the objectivity in history and historiography.
 - iii. Some examples of the above are:
 - a. Leopold von Ranke spoke about the critical method of historical research and put emphasis on the importance of information collected through original documents.
 - b. The German philosopher, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, insisted that the historical reality should be presented in a logical manner.

Q.5. Answer the following in detail.

1. How do historians verify the historical data?

Ans: Introduction: Historical research is carried out with an objective of understanding the chronology of the past events and their interconnection. Therefore, the historians verify the historical data in the below laid manner:

- i. The historical document to be verified is first read and understood by an expert who knows the language and the script.

- ii. The expert uses various criteria like lettering style, author's style of writing, manufacturing date and type of paper, stamps of authority, etc. to examine the authenticity of the document.
- iii. Thereafter, the historian scrutinises the document with the help of relevant historical references.

Conclusion: In this way the historians verify the historical data critically.

2. What is Historiography?

Ans:

- i. The writing of critical historical narrative is known as 'Historiography' and the scholar who is involved in the writing of this narrative is known as a 'Historian'.
- ii. In modern historiography, various traditional means which pass the stories of the life and valour of the ancestors to the next generation are looked upon as sources of history.
- iii. Ancient communities used various means like cave paintings, storytelling, singing songs and ballads, etc. for this purpose.

3. What determines a Historian's style of writing historiography?

Ans:

- i. A historian critically examines the historical sources while writing the historical narrative.
- ii. While writing the historical narrative, he interprets and includes only those historical events, which fit in the conceptual framework adopted by him. This means that every past event is not included by him.
For e.g. A historian studying the history of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj will also study about the other rulers of that period, but will write history from the point of view of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- iii. Such conceptual framework and the events selected by the historian determine his style of writing historiography.

*4. What are the four characteristics of modern historiography?

Ans: Introduction: The writing of historical narrative after critically examining the historical sources is known as 'historiography'.

The four important **characteristics** of modern historiography are as follows:

- i. The method of modern historiography is based on scientific principles and hence begins with the formation of relevant questions.
- ii. These questions are anthropocentric, i.e. about the deeds of the members of ancient human societies of a particular period. Also, history does not deal with any interrelation between the Divine and human deeds.



- iii. These questions are answered with the support of reliable evidence.
- iv. A graph of the journey of mankind is presented by history with the help of past human deeds.

Conclusion: In this way, scientific approach and logical reasoning can be seen in the modern historiography.

5. What did René Descartes insisted upon?

Ans:

- i. René Descartes insisted on critically examining the historical documents to verify their reliability.
- ii. He wrote a book, 'Discourse on the Method'.
- iii. In this book he mentioned, "Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded." This was one of the rules laid by him.
- iv. This rule had a great impact on the scientific method of research.

6. Why is Voltaire said to be the founder of modern historiography? [Mar 2019]

Ans:

- i. The French scholar, Voltaire (original name was François-Marie Arouet) was of the opinion that apart from objective truth and chronology of historical events, historiography should also be based on social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc.
- ii. He, thus gave importance to the understanding of all aspects of human life while writing history.
- iii. As Voltaire contributed greatly to historiography, he is said to be the founder of modern historiography.

7. Explain Hegel's contribution to historiography.

Ans:

- i. The German philosopher, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel emphasised that historical reality should be presented in a logical manner and to him, the timeline of historical events indicated progress.
- ii. He was of the opinion that the discovery of new evidences over time would change the presentation of history as well. Several scholars were convinced by Hegel's philosophy that although historical methods differed from scientific methods, they were not of lesser quality.
- iii. His book 'Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences' is a collection of his lectures and articles. His another book 'Reason in History' is also well known.

***8. Explain Leopold von Ranké's perspective of history?**

Ans: Introduction: Leopold von Ranké from Berlin University greatly influenced the historiography of the nineteenth century.

- i. He mentioned about the critical method of historical research and even emphasised on the importance of information gathered through original documents.

- ii. According to him, all types of documents associated with a historical event should be examined with greatest care and believed that the historical truth can be reached only through this method.
- iii. He criticised the imaginative narration of history. His books 'The Theory and Practice of History' and 'The Secret of World History' contain collection of his articles.

Conclusion: In this way, Leopold von Ranké emphasised on critical method of historical research.

***9. Explain Karl Marx's 'Class Theory'.**

[Mar 2019]

Ans: Introduction: The new thesis formulated by Karl Marx led to the rise of new school of thought in the latter half of the 19th century.

- i. According to Karl Marx:
 - a. History was about living people and not about abstract ideas.
 - b. The fundamental needs of people and the ownership as well as nature of prevalent means of production to meet those needs, shape human relationships.
 - c. Also as different strata of the society may not get equal access to these means; it causes a division of the society into classes, leading to class struggle.
- ii. Karl Marx opined that human history comprised of the history of class struggle, wherein the class owning the means of production economically exploited the rest of the classes. A treatise in form of the book 'Das Kapital' written by him is the most referred book all over the world.

Conclusion: In this way, through his 'Class Theory', Karl Marx gave a new perspective to the world to view history.

***10. What is Feminist Historiography?**

Ans: Introduction: The contributions of Feminist Historiography are important in the development of historiography.

- i. The restructuring of the history from the perspective of women is known as 'Feminist Historiography'. The fundamentals of feminism were established through the writings of French scholar Simone de Beauvoir.
- ii. It emphasised the inclusion of women in history as well as the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.
- iii. Feminist Historiography also led the historical research to focus in detail on several aspects of women's life such as their employment, their role in trade union, institutions working for their cause, their family life, etc. Due to this, post 1990, women were portrayed as an independent social class in the historical writings.

Conclusion: Historiography has received a new dimension due to feminist historiography.



Observe the image and answer.

1. Identify the given illustration of inscription and write about it on the basis of following points:
 - i. Period of the inscription
 - ii. Pictures on it
 - iii. Present location of the inscription



Ans:

- i. The illustration shows the fragment of the earlier inscription of Sumer civilization in Mesopotamia which dates back to 4500 B.C.E.
- ii. On it, one can observe a forward marching file of soldiers holding shields and spears. The general is in the front.
- iii. It is now displayed at the Louvre museum in France.



Apply your Knowledge

Open ended question type

1. The western tradition of modern historiography shows the use of scientific approach. Write your opinion.

Ans:

- i. Modern historiography has its roots in the ancient Greek historical writings. Also the Greek historian Herodotus used the term 'History' for the first time in his book 'The Histories'.
- ii. The development of Philosophy and Science in the eighteenth century in Europe made it possible for the scholars to study the social and historical truths by applying scientific methods.
- iii. The scholar, René Descartes, also insisted that the historical documents should critically be examined to verify their reliability.
- iv. On the other hand, the French scholar, Voltaire, opined that along with objective truth and chronology of historical events; social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc. should also be given importance in historiography.
- v. Also, the German philosopher, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, convinced the historians that historical methods were not of lesser quality though they differed from scientific methods.
- vi. The nineteenth century historian, Leopold von Ranké, also criticised imaginative narration of history and emphasised the importance of information gathered through original documents.

- vii. Karl Marx also propagated that history was about people and not about some abstract ideas.
- viii. In addition, Michel Foucault emphasised on explaining various transitions in the past, instead of only arranging historical events in a chronological order.

From the above examples, it is clear that, the western tradition of modern historiography shows the use of scientific approach.

Project

- *1. Obtain detailed information on your favourite subject and write its history.

For example:

- History of Pen
- History of Printing technology
- History of Computers

[Note: Students are expected to obtain information on any topic they wish for. The information and history of one subject is given below.]

History of Printing Technology

The discovery of printing technology was an important discovery which helped the spread of knowledge far and wide. It is believed that printing technology evolved during the second century C.E. in China. Wooden blocks were used for printing on both, cloth as well as paper. This was known as wood-block printing. Several transitions took place during the evolution of printing technology from the wood-block style till today's digital printing. During the period from 1040 to 1048 C.E., a Chinese man named Bi-Sheng developed type characters for the first time from hardened clay, creating the first movable type. However, Wang Zhen carved a more durable type from wood around 1298. This improved the printing technology.

Further, a German inventor, Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known modern printing press in the 1430s. The first book printed with the help of this technology was the Bible. Soon this technology spread throughout Europe.

It reached India along with the Europeans. In India, printing started first in Goa, when Portuguese used it for the printing of religious books to spread their religion. They started a printing press in Goa and soon this technology spread throughout the country. In the pre-independence period, this technology was used by political leaders for printing of newspapers for educating the masses, social awakening, freedom struggle as well as philosophical discussions. The advent of modern technology led to the introduction of coloured printing in the 20th and 21st century. The printing technology helped to increase literacy even in rural places.



Chapter Assessment

Total Marks: 20

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement. [3]

- i. _____ is the study of inscriptions.
(A) Linguistics (B) Epigraphy (C) Numismatics (D) Genealogy
- ii. The earliest inscription is displayed at the _____ museum in France.
(A) Paris (B) Marseille (C) Louvre (D) Lyon
- iii. The Annales School was started by _____ historians.
(A) German (B) American (C) Indian (D) French

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set. [2]

- i.

a.	René Descartes	Archaeology of knowledge
b.	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel	Reason in History
c.	Leopold von Ranké	The Secret of World History
d.	Karl Marx	Das Kapital
- ii.

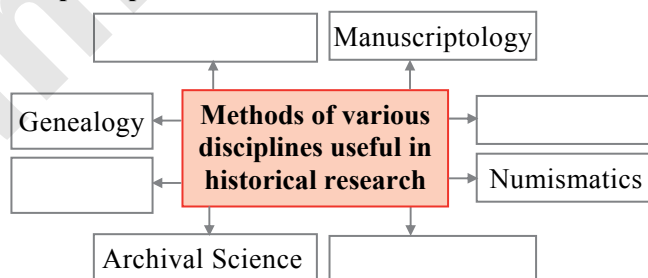
a.	The secret of world history	Leopold von Ranké
b.	Discourse on the method	Simone de Beauvoir
c.	Archaeology of Knowledge	Michel Foucault
d.	Encyclopedia of Philosophical sciences	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

2. (A) Do as instructed. (Any TWO) [4]

i. Complete the table.

	Name of the Scholar	His / her thought
a.	Michel Foucault	.....
b.	.....	Helped in establishing fundamentals of feminism
c.	.....	History was not about abstract ideas, it was about living people
d.	René Descartes	.....

ii. Complete the concept map.



iii. Arrange the following in chronological order.

- a. A new school of thought arose keeping in view the new thesis formulated by Karl Marx.
- b. The Gottingen University was founded in Germany.
- c. Herodotus used the term 'history' for the first time for his book 'The Histories'.
- d. A new school of historiography known as 'Annales School' arose in France.

(B) Write short notes. (Any ONE) [2]

- i. Feminist Historiography
- ii. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel's contribution to historiography



3. Explain the following with its reason. (Any ONE) [2]
- Voltaire is said to be the founder of modern historiography.
 - Leopold von Ranké criticised the imaginative narration of history.

4. Read the extract and answer the questions based on it. [4]

['We have learnt about the historical research
..... sources of history in the modern historiography.']

(Textbook page no. 02)

Questions:

- What do you mean by historiography? (1)
 - On what does the inclusion of historical events by a historian depend? (1)
 - Do you think the ancient people recorded historical events? (2)
5. Answer the following in detail. (Any ONE) [3]
- Write in detail about the historical research method.
 - Explain Karl Marx's 'Class Theory'.

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