Lesson 1
Banda Singh Bahadur and his martyrdom
Part A

(1) Multiple Choice Questions:

(a) Banda Singh Bahadur was born in the year…….
(1) 1671  (2) 1670
(3) 1675  (4) 1666

(b) Banda Singh Bahadur was born at the place of…….
(1) Nanded  (2) Anandpur
(3) Sirhind  (4) Rajouri

(c) Banda Singh Bahadur met Guru Gobind Singh ji in…….
(1) 1708  (2) 1710
(3) 1675  (4) 1670

(d) Guru Gobind Singh ji met Banda Singh Bahadur at…….
(1) Nanded  (2) Anandpur
(3) Patna  (4) Delhi

(e) Wazir Khan and Banda Singh Bahadur fought in the…….
(1) Sadhaura  (2) Samana
(3) Chappar-Chiri  (4) Kapuri

(f) Banda Singh Bahadur was martyred at…….
(1) Lahore  (2) Amritsar
(3) Patna  (4) Delhi

Answer:
(a) 1670
(b) Rajouri
(c) 1708
(d) Nanded
(e) Chappar-Chiri
(f) Delhi
(11) **Match the following columns**

1. (a) Nawab of Sirhind  
   Usman Khan  
   (b) Ruler of Sadhaura  
   Qadam-ud- Din  
   (c) Jalad of Samana  
   Wazir Khan  
   (d) Ruler of Kapuri  
   Sayyid Jalal-ud-Din

2. (a) Battle of Sonipat  
   1715  
   (b) Battle of Chappar-chiri  
   1716  
   (c) Battle of Gurdas Nangal  
   1710  
   (d) Martyrdom of Banda Bahadur  
   1709

**Answers:-**

1. (a) Nawab of Sirhind  
   Wazir Khan  
   (b) Ruler of Sadhaura  
   Usman Khan  
   (c) Jalad of Samana  
   Sayyid Jalal-ud-Din  
   (d) Ruler of Kapuri  
   Qadam-ud-Din

2. (a) Battle of Sonipat  
   1709  
   (b) Battle of Chappar-chiri  
   1710  
   (c) Battle of Gurdas Nangal  
   1715  
   (d) Martyrdom of Banda Bahadur  
   1716

(III) **Fill in the blanks**

1. The childhood name of Banda Singh Bahadur was..............
   (Lachhman Dev, Ram Dev, Madho Dev)

2. As a Bairagi, the name of Banda Singh Bahadur was..........  
   (Banda Dass, MadhoDass, Bahadur Dass)

3. Was the capital of Banda Singh Bahadur.............?  
   (Sarhind, Rajouri, Lohgarh)

4. ............Was the son of Banda Singh Bahadur.  
   (Ajay Singh, Vijay Singh, Nirbhay Singh)

5. Banda Singh Bahadur was martyred in.....................  
   (1675, 1606, 1716)

6. The first coin of sikh panth was ---------issued by?  
   (Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Banda Singh Bahadur, Baba Ala Singh)
**Answer: -**

1. Lachhman Dev
2. Madho Dass
3. Lohgarh
4. Ajay Singh
5. 1716
6. Banda Singh Bahadur

**IV) Mark the correct sentence (√) and the wrong sentence (×)**

(1) Banda Singh Bahadur was born in 27 January, 1970.  
(2) Guru Gobind Singh ji met Banda Singh Bahadur in Delhi.  
(3) The victory of Rupnagar was the most important victory of Banda Singh Bahadur.  
(4) The Nawab of Sirhind was Wazir Khan at the time of Banda Singh Bahadur.  
(5) Banda Singh Bahadur conquered Sirhind in 1710.  
(6) The childhood name of Banda Singh Bahadur was Lacchman Dev.  
(7) The executioners (Jalad) of two younger Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh lived in Samana.  
(8) The executioner (Jalad) of Guru Teg Bahadur lived in Sonipat.  
(9) Banda Singh Bahadur attacked Samana on November 26, 1709.  
(10) Banda Singh Bahadur defeated Jalal-ud-Din, the ruler of Kapuri.

**V) Answer the following questions in one or two words:**

(1) Question: - When was Banda Singh Bahadur born?  
   Answer: - 27 October, 1670.  
(2) Question: - Where was Banda Singh Bahadur born?  
(3) Question:- When was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?  
   Answer: - 19 June, 1716.  
(4) Question: - Where was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?  
   Answer: - Delhi.  
(5) Question:- Where was the last battle fought between Banda Singh Bahadur and the Mughals?  
   Answer: - Gurdas Nangal.  
(6) Question:- Who sent Banda Singh Bahadur to Punjab?  
   Answer: - Guru Gobind Singh ji.  
(7) Question:- Banda Singh Bahadur married the princess of which state?
Answer: - Chamba

(8) Question:- Who arrested Banda Singh Bahadur in the battle of Gurdas Nangal?
Answer: - Abdus Samad Khan
Part-B
Answer the questions in one or two sentences:

Question:-(1) In whose name did Banda Singh Bahadur issue coins?
Answer:- Banda Singh Bahadur issued coins in the name of Guru Nanak Dev ji and Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Question:-(2) Why did the Sikhs lose the battle of Gurdas Nangal?
Answer:- The Sikhs ran short of food supplies during the long siege of haveli of Bhai Duni Chand.

Question:-(3) What were the order given by Guru Gobind Singh Ji to the Sikhs of Punjab in the Hukamnamas?
Answer:- Guru Gobind Singh Ji instructed the Sikhs of Punjab in the Hukamnamas to consider Banda Singh Bahadur as their leader in their struggle against Mughals.

Question:-(4) Why did Banda Singh Bahadur come to Punjab from south?
Answer: - Banda Bahadur came to Punjab from south to launch a military campaign against the Mughals.

Question:-(5) What is the chief contribution of Banda Singh Bahadur to Sikh Panth?
Answer: Banda Singh Bahadur fulfilled the dreams of Guru Gobind Singh ji. He founded the first independent Sikh State.

Part-C
Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

Question:-(1) Describe the meeting of Banda Singh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh ji?
Answer: - The original name of Banda Bahadur was Madho Das. He was a Bairagi. During the last days of his life Guru Gobind Singh Ji visited south. Madho Das came in contact with Guru Ji in Nanded. He was very impressed by the great personality of Guru Ji and became his disciple. Guru Ji gave him the title of ‘brave’ and renamed him as Gurbax Singh. Guru Ji sent him to Punjab to lead Sikhs. In Punjab he became popular by the name of‘Banda Bahadur’.

Question:-(2) Describe the main causes of early success of Banda Singh Bahadur.
Answer: - Banda Singh Bahadur achieved early success in his military campaign against the Mughals. Guru Gobind Singh Ji sent Hukamnamas to the Sikhs to rally under the Banda Bahadur’s command. He had a support of notable Sikh generals like Binod Singh, Khan Singh and others. Banda Bahadur was fighting against the local Mughal officials who were corrupt and tyrannical. The masses supported the Sikhs in their campaigns.
Question:-(3) Write a note on the conquest of Samana by Banda Singh Bahadur.

Answer:- Banda Bahadur attacked Samana on November 26, 1709 because the jalads who were responsible for the martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur and younger Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh belonged to Samana. A battle continued in the streets of city for many hours. The Sikhs killed 10,000 Muslims and destroyed the city. The families of the victims were killed. Banda Singh Bahadur also got a lot of money from here.

Question:-(4) Write a note on the martyrdom of Banda Singh Bahadur.

Answer:- Banda Singh Bahadur and his Sikh soldiers were arrested at Gurdas Nangal. They were taken first to Lahore and then to Delhi. Banda Bahadur was publically insulted at Delhi. He was badly tortured before his execution. The executioner then hacked his child, Ajay Singh, into pieces. His flesh was plucked out with iron rods. In this manner, Banda Singh Bahadur was martyred in 19 June, 1716 at Delhi.

**Part-D**

**Answer the following questions in 45- 50 words**

Question:-(1) Write about the battle for Chappar Chiri (Sirhind).

Answer:- The real target of Banda Singh Bahadur was to conquer Sirhind. Subedar Wazir Khan had troubled Guru Gobind Singh Ji throughout his stay in Punjab and responsible for the martyrdom of the two younger Sahibzadas and Mata Gujari Ji. Therefore Banda Singh wanted to take revenge from the Subedar Wazir Khan. As he advanced towards Sirhind thousands of people gathered to fight under the command of Banda Bahadur. A fierce battle took place between the army of Banda Bahadur and Wazir Khan on May 22, 1710 at Chappar-Chiri, 16 kilometers to the east of Sirhind. A large number of soldiers of the enemy were killed by the Sikh soldiers. After the victory of Chappar-Chiri Banda Bahadur attacked the front of Sirhind. The Sikhs became successful in capturing the Sirhind. The dead body of Wazir Khan was hung on a tree. Sucha Nand the Diwan of Wazir Khan was arrested.

Question:-(2) Describe the battle of Gurdas Nangal.

Answer:- The Mughals were very infuriated by the continuous success of Banda Bahadur. To take revenge they attacked Banda Bahadur's army. The Sikhs fought bravely but had to recede toward Gurdas Nangal. The Sikhs took refuge in the haveli of Duni Chand and dug a trench around the fort and fill it with
water to keep away the enemy. The Sikhs fought bravely against Mughals and the Mughal army suffered a heavy loss. The siege of Mughals continued for eight months. As a result, the food reserves with the Sikhs were finished. It became impossible for the Sikhs to fight under these circumstances. On December 7, 1715 A.D., the Mughals became successful in occupying the haveli. Banda Bahadur and 200 of his companions were arrested.

Question:-(3) What were the causes of the failure and fall of Banda Singh Bahadur?

Answer: - Banda Singh’s failure was due to the causes which were beyond his control. Banda Singh Bahadur had to face the mighty forces of the Mughal Government. Emperor Farukh Saiyar’s vigorous rule checked the advances of Banda Bahadur. Banda Bahadur had limited resources for the fighting against the Mughal Government. Lack of discipline and defective organization of Banda Bahadur’s followers also contributed to his fall. Differences between Bandai Khalsa and Tatva Khalsa also weakened his position. Banda Bahadur had begun to violate Guru Gobind Singh Ji’s instructions so he lost the faith and sympathies of the Sikhs. Banda Bahadur’s attempt was the first of its kind, therefore, he could not make a correct estimate of the power of the enemy.

Lesson 2

7
Sikhs become Master of the Punjab  
(Dal Khalsa and Misl Organization)

Part A

Objective type Questions
(1) Multiple Choice Questions:
(a) Dal Khalsa was established in.............
   (1) 1733    (2) 1723
   (3) 1742    (4) 1748

(b) Dal Khalsa was established at.............
   (1) Lahore    (2) Delhi
   (3) Anandpur Sahib    (4) Amritsar

(c) Dal Khalsa was established by.............
   (1) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia    (2) Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
   (3) Kapur Singh Faizalpuria    (4) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

(d) Chief commander of Dal Khalsa was........
   (1) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia    (2) Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
   (3) Nawab Kapur Singh    (4) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

(e) The name of Misl founded by Charat Singh was........
   (1) Kanahia Misl    (2) Sukarchakia Misl
   (3) Nishanwalia Misl    (4) Shahid Misl

(f) The word Misl originate from the language............
   (1) Urdu    (2) English
   (3) Arabic    (4) Pashto

Answer:
(a) 1748
(b) Amritsar
(c) Kapur Singh Faizalpuria
(d) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
(e) Sukarchakia Misl
(f) Arabic

(11) Match the following columns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Misl</th>
<th>Founder of Misl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Ahluwalia</td>
<td>Charat Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Ramgarhia</td>
<td>Jassa Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Sukarchakia</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Kanahia</td>
<td>Jassa Singh Ramgarhia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) (a) Other name of Shahid Misl  Singhpuria Misl  
(b) Other name of Karorsinghia Misl  Nihang Misl  
(c) Other name of Faizalpuria Misl  Panjgarhia Misl  

Answers:

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukarchakia</td>
<td>Charat Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanahia</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) (a) Other name of Shahid Misl  Nihang Misl  
(b) Other name of Karorsinghia Misl  Panjgarhia Misl  
(c) Other name of Faizalpuria Misl  Singhpuria Misl

(III) Fill in the blanks

1. The Taruna Dal and Buddha Dal were established by………..
   (Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, Nawab Kapur Singh)

2. Taruna Dal consisted of the army of………..(elders, young, nihang)

3. Dal Khalsa was established by………..
   (Guru Gobind Singh, Ranjit Singh, Kapur Singh Faizalpuria)

4. There were……………………Independent Sikh Misl(s in Punjab. (12, 25, 40)

5. Nawab Kapur Singh was the founder of…………….Misl.
   (Ahluwalia, Faizalpuria, Shahid)

6. The meeting of the entire Sikh community at Akal Takhat was called…..
   (Sarbat Khalsa, Gurmata, Dal Khalsa)

7. Taruna Dal was further divided into……….. Jathas. (5, 11, 12)

8. …………..was the founder of Phulkian Misl in Patiala.
   (Chaudhry Phul, Baba Ala Singh, Bhupinder Singh)

9. ………….. was the founder of Shahid Misl.
   (Baba Deep Singh, Sudha Singh, Nihang Singh)
(IV) Mark the correct sentence (√) and the wrong sentence (×)

(1) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia established Taruna Dal and Buddha Dal. (×)
(2) Banda Singh Bahadur established Dal Khalsa. (×)
(3) Dal Khalsa was redistributed into twelve units. (√)
(4) The founder of Sukarchakia Misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh. (×)
(5) Dal Khalsa was established in 1748 at Amritsar. (√)
(6) All the members of Dal Khalsa joined it voluntarily. (√)
(7) The supreme leader of Dal khalsa was elected at a meeting of Sarbat Khalsa. (√)
(8) During the Misl period, the smallest unit of administration was village. (√)
(9) Land revenue of Misls days was the main source of income of Sikh chiefs. (√)
(10) The judicial system in the Punjab of Misls days was not rough and rude. (×)

(V) Answer the following questions in one or two words:

(1) Question: - What was Dal khalsa?
Answer: - Sikh army.
(2) Question: - Of what age Sikhs were included in Taruna Dal?
Answer: - Below the age of 40.
(3) Question: - Sikhs of what age were included in Buddha Dal?
Answer: - Above the age of 40.
(4) Question: What was conferred upon Jassa Singh Ahluwalia by the Khalsa?
Answer: Sultan-ul-Qaum.

(5) Question: What was the mode of fighting of Dal Khalsa?
Answer: Guerilla warfare.

(6) Question: Give the number of Misls?
Answer: 12.

(7) Question: Name the capital of Sukarchakia Misl?
Answer: Gujranwala.

(8) Question: Name the capital of Ramgarhia Misl?
Answer: Sri Hargobindpur.

(9) Question: Who was the founder of Phulkian Misl?
Answer: Chaudhary Phul.

(10) Question: What was the approximate strength of Misl army?
Answer: One lakh.

(11) Question: With which Misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh associated?
Answer: Sukarchakia Misl.

(12) Question: Who was the most famous leader of the Shahid Misl?
Answer: Baba Deep Singh ji.

(13) Question: Who was the famous leader of Dallewalia Misl?
Answer: Tara Singh Gheba.

**Part-B**

*Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:*

(1) Question: Give two main causes of the foundation of Dal Khalsa.
Answer: (i) Anti Sikh policy of Mughals
(ii) Success of Sikh groups against the Mughals

(2) Question: Who was the chief commander of Dal Khalsa? How many Jathas constituted it?
Answer: The chief commander of Dal Khalsa was Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. It comprised of twelve jathas.

(3) Question: What is Sarbat Khalsa?
Answer: The meeting of entire Sikh community at Amritsar was called the Sarbat Khalsa.
(4) Question: What is Gurmata?
Answer: The word Gurmata literally means ‘the advice of the Guru’. The decisions taken by the ‘Sarbat Khalsa’ at Amritsar in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib at Akal Takht was called Gurmata.

(5) Question: What is the meaning of the word Misl? From which language the word Misl originate?
Answer: The Misl is Arabic word, which means, alike or equal.

(6) Question: Name the groups in which Nawab Kapoor Singh divided the Sikhs in 1734 A.D.
Answer: Nawab Kapoor Singh ji divided the Sikhs into Buddha Dal and Taruna Dal in 1734 A.D.

(7) Question: Name the two types of coins issued during the Misl period.
Answer: (i) Nanakshahi coins (ii) Gobindshahi coins

(8) Question: Who was the founder of Bhangi Misl? Why was the Misl called so?
Answer: Bhangi Misl was founded by Chajja Singh of village Panjwar near Amritsar. It was called Bhangi Misl because one of its leader Hari Singh was fond of Bhang.

Part-C
Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

Question: -(1) Write the main sources of income of Misl.
Answer: Land revenue was the main source of income of Sikh chiefs. The other sources of income of the chiefs were the war booty and tribute exacted from the petty chiefs. Besides, duties levied on merchandise, shawl trade, horse trade and arm trade were good source of income.

Question: -(2) Describe the judicial system of Misl days.
Answer: The judicial system in the territories under the Sikh chiefs was rough, rude and imperfect. There were no regular hierarchy of courts and written laws. The patty cases were decided by a village Panchayat. Above the panchayats was the Sardar’s court. There was no capital punishment even for murder.

Question: -(3) What were the consequences of the formation of Dal Khalsa?
Answer: (i) The Sikh chiefs resolved to fight jointly against the enemy. (ii) New inspiration was infused among the Sikhs. (iii) They started a successful struggle against Abdali. (iv) This led to formation of Sikh Misls
Question: - (4) How did the Sikh Misls originate?
Answer: In the beginning, the Dal Khalsa has 65 jathas or bands each under a Sikh Sardar. In 1758, these 65 jathas or bands of Dal Khalsa were merged into 12 bigger jathas or bands each with a distinctive badge and banner. These divisions or 12 jathas were called Misls.

Question: - (5) What do you know about Gurmata?
Answer:- The decisions taken by the Sarbat Khalsa in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib in Amritsar at Akal Takht were called Gurmata. These decisions were obligatory for the Sikh chiefs. The decisions were related to the security of Sikh Panth, joint military strategies and settlement of mutual disputes.

Question:- (6) Write the main features of guerilla mode of fighting of Dal Khalsa.
Answer: The most important characteristic of the Dal Khalsa was its mode of fighting. The Sikhs faced their enemy through guerilla warfare. Due to limited resources, as compared to Mughals, the Sikhs adopted guerilla Warfare. The Sikhs suddenly attacked the enemy and inflict heavy losses on them. By the time the enemy got ready, the Sikhs again escaped into the forests.

**Part-D**

**Answer the following questions in 45-50 words**

Question:-(1) Write the names of any six Misls and their founders.
Answer: -
2. Ahluwalia Misl - Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
3. Sukrachakia Misl - Charat Singh
4. Ramgarhia Misl - Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
6. Bhangi Misl - Chhaja Singh

Question: - (2) Write a note on Buddha Dal and Taruna Dal.
Answer:-
When Zakria Khan failed to crush the power of Sikhs, he tried to reach an understanding with them. He hoped that the Sikhs would give up but he was mistaken. When Sikhs got the breathing time, they again organized themselves in Jathas. All the jathas constituted Dal Khalsa. There were two main divisions of this Dal-the Buddha Dal and the Taruna Dal. The Buddha Dal was the army of the old veterans most of whom were above the age of 40 years. The Taruna Dal consisted of the army of the young. The Taruna
Dal was divided into five bands each under a separate Sardar. Each jatha had 1300 to 2000 men. Both the Budha Dal and Taruna Dal worked against their common enemy under the leadership of Nawab Kapur Singh. Later on the chief commander of Dal Khalsa was Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.

Question: - (3) Write a note on Rakhi system.
Answer: - Taking advantage of the weakness of Mughal Government, the Sikh Misldars introduced a protective system of influence called ‘Rakhi’ in certain areas of Punjab. A village which sought protection of a Misl chief against loot, theft or molestation of any kind by Government troops or any other foreign invaders was placed under Rakhi. For this the village had to pay one-fifth of the estimated revenue of the village in two installments. The motive of the villages in paying the protection money to the Sikh Misldars was to save themselves from repeated attacks.

Question: - (4) Write a note on Nawab Kapur Singh Faizalpuria.
Answer: - Nawab Kapur Singh was the first great leader of Sarbat Khalsa after the martyrdom of Bandha Singh Bahadur. He was the founder of the faizalpuria Misl. During 1734-48 he was practically the head of the Sarbat Khalsa in all religious and political affairs. He was a great warrior so he got the title of Nawab and a Jagir from the Governor of Lahore. He organized Dal Khalsa in 1748 and gave its command to Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. Nawab Kapur Singh was died in 1753.

Question:-(5) Write the main features of military administration of Dal Khalsa.
Answer: - Cavalry was the important organ of the army of the Dal Khalsa. To fight without horse was considered an insult by the Sikhs so every Sikh in the Dal Khalsa army was a good horse-rider. The horses of the Sikhs were well trained. In the Dal Khalsa army infantry was considered to be of little importance. The function of this section of army was only to keep watch. There was absence of artillery in the army of Dal Khalsa. In the battle the Sikhs used swords, spears, bows and arrows, khandas and guns. There was no fixed rule for the recruitment in the Dal Khalsa. The Sikhs joined Dal Khalsa according to their will. No written record was kept of their names and salaries. The soldiers of Dal Khalsa were not given any regular pay. They were given only a share of the loot. The Sikhs faced their enemy through guerilla warfare.
Lesson 3

The Punjab under Maharaja Ranjit Singh
(Administration with special reference to his secular policy)
Part-A

(1) **Multiple Choice Questions.**

(A) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born in........
   (1) 1469 A.D.  (2) 1780 A.D.
   (3) 1666 A.D.  (4) 1869 A.D.

(b) The Prime Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was....... 
   (1) Diwan Ganga Nath  (2) Diwan Mohkam Chand
   (3) Raja Dhian Singh  (4) Raja Maan Singh

(c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s foreign Minister was......... 
   (1) Diwan Ganga Nath  (2) Faqir Aziz-ud-Din
   (3) DiwanSawan Mal  (4) Diwan Bhiwani Das

(d) The Finance Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was called........ 
   (1) Diwan  (2) Raja
   (3) Chief  (4) Wazir

(e) The time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh de ortiwala was......... 
   (1) Hari Singh Nalwa  (2) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
   (3) Khushal Singh  (4) Jassa Singh Ramgharia

(f) Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s Empire had provinces................. 
   (1) Two  (2) Three
   (3) Four  (4) Five

(g) At the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh the kutwal of Lahore was....
   (1) Hari Singh Nalwa  (2) Imam Baksh
   (3) Khushal Singh  (4) Dhian Singh

**Answer:**

(a) 1780 A.D.
(b) Raja Dhian Singh
(c) Faqir Aziz-ud-Din
(d) Diwan
(e) Khushal Singh
(f) Four
(g) Imam Baksh

(11) **Match the following words correctly**

(1) (a) Suba  Kotwal
     (b) Pargana  Muqaddam
     (c) Mauza  Kardar
     (d) Lahore  Nazim
(2) (a) Lowest court of Maharaja Ranjit singh         Adalit’s court
(b) Highest court of Maharaja Ranjit singh         Adalat-i-Ala
(c) Lower to the court of Maharaja Ranjit singh         Panchayat
(d) Courts in big cities of Maharaja Ranjit singh Maharaja’s court

(3) (a) Suba         Tehsil
(b) Pargana        State
(c) Taluqa         Village
(d) Mauza          District

**Answer:**

(1) (a) Suba         Nazim
(b) Pargana        Kardar
(c) Mauza          Muqaddam
(d) Lahore         Kotwal

(2) (a) Lowest court of Maharaja Ranjit singh         Panchayat
(b) Highest court of Maharaja Ranjit singh         Maharaja’s court
(c) Lower to the court of Maharaja Ranjit singh         Adalat-i-Ala
(d) Courts in big cities of Maharaja Ranjit singh Maharaja’s court

(3) (a) Suba         State
(b) Pargana        District
(c) Taluqa         Tehsil
(d) Mauza          Village

**(III) Fill in the blanks**

(1) Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s father’s name was.............
    (Mahan Singh, Charat Singh, Jassa Singh)

(2) ...... was the main objective of Ranjit Singh’s administration.
    (Economic welfare, Public welfare, Sikh welfare)

(3) .......... was the smallest unit of Ranjit Singh’s administration.
    (Pargana, Mauza, Suba)

(4) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born at....................
    (Gujranwala, Multan, Bahawalpur)

(5) ........ was the head of village in village administration.
    (Chaudhary, Muqaddam, Patwari)

(6) Maharaja Ranjit Singh called his government...........
    (Darbar-i-Khalsa, Sarkar-i-Khalsa, Sardar-i-Khalsa)
Answers: -

(1) Mahan Singh
(2) Public welfare
(3) Mauza
(4) Gujranwala
(5) Muqaddam
(6) Sarkar-i-Khalsa

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (√) and the wrong sentence (×)

1. Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s mother’s name was Raj Kaur. (√)
2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a great writer. (×)
3. Maharaja Ranjit Singh always had friendly relations with the British. (×)
4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s coronation took place in Lahore. (√)
5. Maharaja Ranjit Singh is remembered as Sher-i-Punjab. (√)
6. Maharaja Ranjit Singh called his Sarkar as Sarkar-i-Khalsa. (√)
7. Maharaja Ranjit Singh loved Sikhism only. (×)

(V) Answer the following questions in one or two words:

Question:-(1) What name did Maharaja Ranjit Singh give to his government?
Answer: - Sakar-i-Khalsa.

Question:-(2) Who was the finance minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
Answer: - Diwan Bhiwani Das.

Question:-(3) What was the duty of Deorhiwala at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
Answer: - To look after the royal family.

Question:-(4) What do you mean by Batai system?
Answer: - The land revenue was assessed after harvesting.

Question:-(5) What do you mean by Kankut system?
Answer: - The land revenue was assessed on the basis of standing crops.

Question:-(6) What do you mean by Zabati system?
Answer: - The land revenue was assessed on the basis of area of land cultivated.

Question:-(7) What was the official language of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
Answer: - Persian.

Question:-(8) What do you mean by Jagirdari system?
Answer: - The state officials were given Jagirs instead of cash salary.

Question:-(9) What did Maharaja Ranjit Singh call himself?
Answer: - Dog (Kooker) of Sikhism.

Question:-(10) Why was Maharaja Ranjit Singh called Paras?
Answer: - Because he took special care of his subjects.
Part-B

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

Question:-(1) When was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born? What was his father’s name?
Answer:- Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born on November 13, 1780. His father’s name was Sardar Mahan Singh.

Question:-(2) How can you say that Ranjit Singh was a secular ruler?
Answer: - (i) He followed the policy of religious tolerance.  
(ii) Appointments to high posts were not made on sectarian basis but on merit.

Question:-(3) What was the nature of Ranjit Singh’s government?
Answer:- It was a benevolent despotism-the ruler being an autocrat but always caring for the good of his subjects.

Question:-(4) What was the nature of punishment awarded by Ranjit Singh to the criminals?
Answer:- Penal Code made by Ranjit Singh was not very harsh. Capital punishment was rarely awarded.

Question:-(5) Write the name of two Finance Ministers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
Answer:- Diwan Bhiwani Das, Diwan Ganga Ram

Question:-(6) In whose name Maharaja Ranjit Singh issued coins?
Answer:- Maharaja Ranjit Singh issued the coins in the name of Guru Nanak Dev ji and Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Question:-(7) Give two characteristics of Ranjit Singh as a man?
Answer: (i) He was a devout Sikh but a secular leader.  
(ii) He was a very good judge of human beings.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

Question:-(1) Write a brief note on Central Administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
Answer:- Maharaja was head of state and entire administration revolved around him. He himself appointed all the ministers of civil, judicial and military administration.

Question:-(2) Write the name of four provinces of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
Answer: - (i) Suba-i-Lahore 
(ii) Suba-i-Multan 
(iii)Suba-i-Kashmir 
(iv) Suba-i-Peshawar

Question:-(3) Write the name of four Ministers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh with their portfolio.
Answer: (i) Prime minister - Raja Dhian Singh
Question:-(4) Write the name of four Daftars of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
Answer: (i) Daftar-i-Abwab-ul-Mal  
(ii) Daftar-i-Mal  
(iii) Daftar-i-Wajuhat  
(iv) Daftar-i-Taujihat

Question:-(5) Why was Maharaja Ranjit Singh called Sher-i-Punjab.
Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a brave soldier, a skilful military general and an able administrator. He was a secular leader who brought peace and prosperity to Punjab. He established a powerful Sikh kingdom. On account of his numerous achievements, he is called Sher-i-Punjab.

Question:-(6) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a secular ruler. How?
Answer: Ranjit Singh was a secular leader. Although Ranjit Singh was a staunch Sikh, yet he was liberal towards other religions. His court and army included talented Hindus, Muslim and European warriors and administrators. In his empire jobs were given on the basis of merit. In his kingdom, the people belonging to different religion were at liberty to celebrate their religious ceremonies.

Question:-(7) Write a brief note on the coronation of Ranjit Singh.
Answer:- On the auspicious occasion of Baisakhi in April 12, 1801 the coronation ceremony of Ranjit Singh was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Lahore. He gave the name of Sarkar-i-Khalsa to his government. He did not wear the crown. He issued the coins in the name of Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Thus the Maharaja regarded the Khalsa as the supreme power.

**Part-D**

**Answer the following questions in 45-50 words**

Question:-(1) Write a note on the Provincial Administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh had divided his kingdom into four Provinces. (i) Suba-i-Lahore  (ii) Suba-i-Multan  (iii) Suba-i-Kashmir  (iv) Suba-i-Peshawar. The administration of the Suba was under Nazim. His main duties were to maintain peace and to implement the orders of Maharaja in the province. He also helped the officials in collecting land revenue and to maintain law and order in the Suba (Province).
Question:-(2) Describe the nature of Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s civil administration.

Answer: The Maharaja was the pivot of the whole administration. He was the chief legislative, executive and judicial authority in the state but he considered himself as the servant of the Khalsa and acted in its name on its behalf. The employment in the government was given to deserving persons without any distinction of caste, colour and creed. The Maharaja kept a vigilant eye on the activities of his officers and personally toured villages, towns and cities. The government interfered little with village life. Panchayats managed the affairs of the villages and also settled their disputes. The maharaja restored peace and prosperity in his kingdom.

Question:-(3) Write the important functions of Kotwal during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: (i) To implement the orders of Maharaja Ranjit Singh  
(ii) To establish law and order in the city  
(iii) To supervise the work of Mohalladars  
(iv) To look after the cleanliness of the city  
(v) To keep the record of foreign visitors  
(vi) To supervise the trade and industry

Question:-(4) Write in detail the Daftars of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: (i) Daftar-i-Abwab-ul-Mal: It maintained the account of different sources of income of the state.  
(ii) Daftar-i-Mal: It kept account of land revenue received from various Parganas and Taluqas.  
(iii) Daftar-i-Wajuhat: It kept the account of the income received from court fee and custom duty.  
(iv) Daftar-i-Taujihat: It maintained the account of the royal family.  
(iv) Daftar-i-Mawajib: It maintained the account of salaries paid to the military and civil officials.  
(iv) Daftar-i-Roznamacha: It kept the account of daily expenditure of the state.

Question:-(5) What do you know about Maharaja Ranjit Singh as an administrator?

Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a great administrator. The general pattern of his administration was after the Mughal type. He took keen interest in the revival of a workable system of administration. Maharaja himself was the pivot of the whole administration. He appointed a number of ministers who assisted and advised him in the work of government. He did not allow any minister to become unduly important because he
himself supervised and controlled all departments. The organization and movement of army were under his personal control. He had divided his kingdom into provinces each under a Nazim or Subedar. He adopted a very flexible system of land revenue which could be easily adapted according to the changing circumstances. The judicial system under Ranjit Singh was simple, rough and ready. Ranjit Singh’s government, though oppressive, was not unpopular. The people enjoyed peace and prosperity.
Lesson 4
British occupation of the Punjab
(Anglo- Sikh war)
Part-A

(1) Multiple Choice Questions:

(a) The successor of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was……...
   (1) Sada Kaur   (2) Diwan Lakhpat Rai
   (3) Raj Kaur    (4) Kharak Singh
(b) The last Sikh ruler of Lahore state ....... was .......
   (1) Sher Singh   (2) Dalip Singh
   (3) Pisora Singh (4) Jawahar Singh
(c) At the time of annexation of Punjab the governor general of India
   was.............
   (1) Lord Cornwallis (2) Lord Ripon
   (3) Lord Dalhousie (4) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Punjab was annexed to British Empire........in........
   (1) 1849 A.D.  (2) 1911 A.D.
   (3) 1793 A.D.  (4) 1764 A.D.
(e) Sikh traitor in the battle of Mudki..............was..............
   (1) Jawahar Singh (2) Lal Singh
   (3) Sahib Singh   (4) Mohar Singh

Answer: -
(a) Kharak Singh
(b) Dalip Singh
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) 1849 A.D.
(e) Lal Singh

(II) Match the following words correctly:

(1)

(a) Battle of the Mudki December 21, 1845 AD.
(b) Battle of Ferozeshah December 18, 1845 AD.
(c) Battle of Baddowal January 28, 1846 AD.
(d) Battle of Aliwal February 10, 1846 AD.
(e) Battle of Sabhraon January 21, 1846 AD.

(2)

(a) Battle of Ramnagar January 13, 1849 AD.
(b) Battle of Chillianwala November 22, 1848 AD.
(c) Battle of Multan February 21, 1849 AD.
(d) Battle of Gujarat January 22, 1849 AD.
(3)

(a) Mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh    Teja Singh
(b) Prime Minister (Traitor) of the State of Lahore. Sham Singh Attariwala
(c) General (Traitor) of the state of Lahore    Maharani Jindan
(d) Hero of the battle of Sabhraon    Lal Singh

(4)

(a) Diwan of Multan    Dost Mohammad
(b) Ruler of Afghanistan    Mool Raj
(c) English General    Chatar Singh Attariwala
(d) Nazim (Governor) of Hazara    Lord Gough

Answer: -

(1)

(a) Battle of the Mudki    December 18, 1845 AD.
(b) Battle of Ferozeshah    December 21, 1845 AD.
(c) Battle of Baddowal    January 21, 1846 AD.
(d) Battle of Aliwal    January 28, 1846 AD.
(e) Battle of Sabhraon    February 10, 1846 AD.

(2)

(a) Battle of Ramnagar    November 22, 1848 AD.
(b) Battle of Chillianwala    January 13, 1849 AD.
(c) Battle of Multan    January 22 1849 AD.
(d) Battle of Gujarat    February 21, 1849 AD.

(3)

(a) Mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh    Maharani Jindan
(b) Prime Minister (Traitor) of the State of Lahore. Lal Singh
(c) General (Traitor) of the state of Lahore    Teja Singh
(d) Hero of the battle of Sabhraon    Sham Singh Attariwala

(4)

(a) Diwan of Multan    Mool Raj
(b) Ruler of Afghanistan    Dost Mohammad
(c) English General    Lord Gough
(d) Nazim (Governor) of Hazara    Chatar Singh Attariwala
(III). Fill in the blanks:

(1) The first Anglo-Sikh war began with the Battle of ...........
   (Mudki, Chillianwala, Multan)

(2) During the Second Anglo-Sikh War, The Maharaja of Punjab was ........
   (Ranjit Singh, Dalip Singh, Sher Singh)

(3) The Sikhs were led by ........ in the Battle of Badowal.
   (Bhai Maharaj Singh, Sham Sing Attariwala, Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia)

(4) As a result of the Second Anglo-Sikh War British got ............. Diamond.
   (Kohinoor, Pukhraj, Sunella)

(5) Second Anglo-Sikh War ended with the Battle of .............
   (Sabhraon, Gujar, Baddowal)

Answers:-

(1) Mudki
(2) Dalip Singh
(3) Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia
(4) Kohinoor
(5) Gujar

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (√) and the wrong sentence (×)

(1) The second Treaty of Lahore was signed on March 11, 1846.  (√)
(2) The Treaty of Bhairowal was signed by Rani Jindan.  (×)
(3) Rani Jindan was exiled and sent to Lahore.  (×)
(4) The Battle of Gujarat has been called as the ‘Battle of Cannons’.  (×)
(5) The Treaty of Bhairowal took place on December 16, 1846 AD.  (×)
(6) The last Maharaja of the Sikhs was Maharaja Ranjit Singh.  (×)

(V) Answer the following questions in one or two words:

Question: - (1) Who was Lal Singh?
Answer: - The Prime Minister of Lahore Kingdom.

Question: - (2) Who was Teja Singh?
Answer: - Chief Commander of Sikh forces.

Question :-( 3) When was first Anglo Sikh War fought?
Answer: - 1845-1846.

Question: - (4) When was Second Anglo-Sikh War fought?
Answer: - 1848–1849.

Question: - (5) Who was Maharani Jindan?
Answer: - Mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh.

Question: - (6) Who was Diwan Mool raj?
Answer: - Governor of Multan.

Question :-(7) With which Battle did the First Anglo-Sikh War end?
Answer: - Battle of Sabhraon.
Question: - (8) Who was appointed Chairman of the Board of administration after First Anglo-Sikh War?
Answer: - Henry Lawrence.

Question: - (9) When did treaty of Lahore take place?
Answer: - March 9, 1846.

Question: - (10) To whom did the British send the Kohinoor diamond?

Question: - (11) When was Punjab annexed to the British Empire?
Answer: - March 25, 1849.

**Part-B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question: - (1) Where were the four main battles of the First Anglo-Sikh War fought?
Answer: - (1) Mudki (2) Ferozeshah (3) Aliwal (4) Sabhraon

Question: - (2) Why were the Sikhs defeated in the battle of Mudki?
Answer: - (i) Lal Singh, the Prime Minister of Lahore Kingdom escaped from the battlefield.
(ii) The Sikhs had very small military resources as compared to the British.

Question: - (3) Write about the ‘Cow Row’.
Answer: - On April 21, 1846 a herd of cows blocked the way of a British gunner at Lahore. The gunner attempted to kill the cows. Hearing this news the Hindus and the Sikhs rose against the British.

Question: - (4) Where were the four main battles of the Second Anglo-Sikh War fought?
Answer: - (1) Ram Nagar (2) Chillianwala (3) Multan (4) Gujrat

Question: - (5) When was the battle of Sabhraon fought and what was its result?
Answer: - The battle of Sabhraon was fought on February 10, 1846. The Sikhs lost the Battle.

Question: - (6) What do you know about the Council of Regency?
Answer: - A council of eight members was organized to run the administration of the Lahore Darbar. It was called the Council of Regency.

Question: - (7) How did the British treat Maharani Jindan after the treaty of Bhairowal?
Answer: - The treaty of Bhairowal deprived Maharani Jindan of her political rights. She was arrested and sent to Sheikhupura. She was given a pension of one lakh fifty thousand rupees. She was badly treated by the British.
Question: - (8) Give two main reasons of the defeat of Sikhs in First Anglo-Sikh War.
Answer: - (i) Sikh generals Lal Singh and Taja Singh betrayed their own army.
(ii) Superior leadership of British army.

Question: - (9) Give two main causes of the downfall of Sikh kingdom.
Answer: - (i) Inefficient successors of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
(ii) Expansionist policy of the British.

Question: - (10) When was the Punjab annexed to the British Empire? Who was the Governor General of India at that time?
Answer: - The Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in 1849 AD. Lord Dalhousie was the Governor General of India at that time.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

Question: - (1) Describe briefly the main causes of First Anglo Sikh War.
Answer: - (i) The British were following a policy of encirclement of the Punjab.
(ii) There was a chaos and anarchy in Punjab during 1839-1845.
(iii) British aggressions of the Punjab-Sind borders had alarmed the Lahore Darbar.
(iv) The Sikh leaders like Lal Singh and Teja Singh wanted to engage the Khalsa army in a conflict against the British to make their own position strong.

Question: - (2) Describe briefly the main results of First Anglo Sikh War.
Answer: - (i) The British annexed the territory between the Beas and Satluj.
(ii) The Lahore kingdom was to pay a war indemnity of 1.5 crore rupees.
(iii) The Sikh army was reduced in strength.
(iv) A British Resident was appointed at Lahore.

Question: - (3) Describe briefly the battle of Sabhraon.
Answer: - The battle of Sabhraon was the last decisive battle of First Anglo-Sikh War. It was fought on February 10, 1846. Lord Hugh Gough and Lord Harding were commanding the British forces. On the other hand Lal Singh and Teja Singh were commanding the Sikh army. Sham Singh Attariwala fought bravely. Lal Singh and Teja Singh ran away from the battle field. Ultimately the Sikhs were defeated and suffered heavy casualties.
Question: - (4) Describe briefly the battle of Chillianwala.
Answer: The battle of Chillianwala was an important battle of Second Anglo-Sikh War. Lord Hugh Gough was commanding the British army. He was waiting for more military assistance to face the forces of Sher Singh. Well before Chattar Singh could reach Hugh Gough attacked the forces of Sher Singh at Chillianwala on January 13, 1849. In this battle the Sikhs fought with great determination and their artillery took a heavy toll. The British lost 695 soldiers including 132 officers in the battle.

Question: - (5) Describe briefly the main causes of Second Anglo-Sikh War.
Answer: - (i) The Sikhs were defeated in the First Anglo-Sikh War, so they wanted to take revenge for this.
(ii) The British maltreated Maharani Jindan, her insult infuriated the Sikhs.
(iii) Diwan Mulraj raised the banner of revolt against the British.
(iv) Lord Dalhousie became the new Governor-General of India. He wanted to annex the Punjab to British Empire.

Question: - (6) What were the consequences of the Second Anglo-Sikh War?
Answer: - (i) On March 29, 1919, Punjab was annexed by the British Empire.
(ii) Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned. It was decided to give him annual pension of fifty thousand pounds and sent to England.
(iii) The famous Kohinoor diamond was taken away from him and was presented to Queen Victoria.
(iv) The British occupied the whole of India.

**Part-D**

**Answer the following questions in 45-50 words**

Question: - (1) Explain the Treaty of Bhairwal.
Answer: - A British Resident appointed by the Governor General would stay in Lahore. The Administration of the Lahore Kingdom would be run by a council of Regency of eight Sardars till the time Maharaja Dalip Singh was a minor. The council of Regency would look after the administrative work on the advice of the British Resident. Maharani Jindan was disassociated from the Kingdom.
Question: - (2) Why did the British not Annex Punjab to their Empire after the First Anglo Sikh War?
Answer: - Although the Sikhs were defeated in First Anglo Sikh War but still the Sikh soldiers were camping at Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar, etc. The British did not want to fight with those soldiers. Lord Harding did not want to increase the expenditure by annexing Punjab. The Sikh Kingdom was a buffer between Afghanistan and the British Empire. Lord Harding wanted to enter into such a treaty with the Punjabis which could weaken them.

Question: - (3) What do you know about Maharaja Dalip Singh?
Answer: - Maharaja Dalip Singh was the last Sikh ruler of the state of Lahore. He was a minor at the time of first Anglo-Sikh war. Therefore, according to the Treaty of Bhairowal in 1846, a Councils of Regency was established to run the administration of Lahore. It was to run the administration till the maturity of Maharaja Dalip Singh. The Sikhs lost the Second Anglo Sikh War, as a result, Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned and given a pension of fifty thousand pound.

Question: - (4) What do you know about Maharani Jindan?
Answer: - Maharani Jindan was the Queen of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. She was mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh. When Dalip Singh became the new king of Punjab, Maharani Jindan was appointed his guardian. She played a dominant part in the affairs of Lahore Darbar till its annexation by the British in 1849. After the defeat of Sikhs in First Anglo-Sikh War, the Rani was maltreated by the British Resident. She was removed from the Regency Council and exiled to Banaras. The Second Anglo-Sikh War led to the annexation of Punjab. Rani was kept as prisoner at Banaras. She managed to escape to Nepal. The British allowed her to stay in Nepal.
(1) **Sobha Singh**

Part-A

(1) **Multiple Choice:**

(a) Sobha Singh was famous ..........
   1. Writer  
   2. Painter  
   3. Freedom fighter  
   4. Poet

(b) Sobha Singh’s Art Gallery and Museum is situated at ..........
   1. Chandigarh  
   2. Andretta  
   3. Delhi  
   4. Kangra

(c) Sobha Singh painted Sohni Mahiwal ...........times.
   1. Five  
   2. Three  
   3. One  
   4. Ten

(d) Sobha Singh died at ..........
   1. Chandigarh  
   2. Andretta  
   3. Delhi  
   4. Kangra

(e) Sobha Singh opened his own first studio at ..........
   1. Lahore  
   2. Chandigarh  
   3. Amritsar  
   4. Andretta

**Answers:**

(a) Painter

(b) Andretta

(c) Five

(d) Chandigarh

(e) Amritsar

(11) **Fill in the blanks:**

2. Andretta is situated near the town......... (Palampur, Shimla, Chandigarh)
3. Sobha Singh was born in ........... (Andretta, Amritsar, Sri Hargobindpur )
4. Sobha Singh spent ..........years in Baghdad. (One, Two, Four)

**Answer:** -

1. 1937
2. Palampur
3. Sri Hargobindpur
4. Four
5. 2001
(III) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (✗):
(a) Sobha Singh was honoured with Padma Vibhushan. (✗)
(b) Sobha Singh was conferred upon the degree of Literature by Guru Nanak Dev University. (✓)
(c) Sobha Singh was known for his paintings. (✓)
(d) Sobha Singh’s father, Deva Singh, was in Indian Cavalry. (✓)
(e) Sobha Singh opened his own studio at Amritsar in 1928. (✗)

(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:
Question (1) Who was Sobha Singh?
Answer Sobha Singh was a painter from Punjab

Question(2) What profession did Sobha Singh choose at first?
Answer Draughtsman in British Army.

Question (3) What was the name of Sobha Singh’s wife?
Answer Bibi Inder Kaur.

Question(4) Where did Sobha Singh open his studio at Lahore?
Answer Anarkali bazaar.

Question(5) Where did Sobha Singh settle after partition?
Answer Andretta.

Question(6) How long Sobha Singh stayed at Andretta?
Answer 38 years.

Question(7) Where did Sobha Singh open his studio in Delhi?
Answer Cannaught Place.

Question(8) Who painted the famous painting 'Her Grace the Gaddan'?
Answer Sobha Singh.

Question(9) Who painted the portrait of Omar Khayyam?
Answer Sobha Singh.

Question(10) What was the title of portrait of Guru Nanak Dev ji, painted by Sobha Singh in 1937?
Answer Nam Khumari Nanka Chari Rahe Din Raat.

Question(11) In which year Sobha Singh painted the portrait of Mahatama Gandhi?
Answer 1948.

Question(12) In which year Sobha Singh was awarded Padma Sri?
Answer 1983.

Question(13) What was the highest award given to Sobha Singh by Government of India?
Answer Padma Sri.

Question(14) Who recreated the hand of Guru Nanak Dev ji in a painting painted by Sobha Singh?
Answer Palmist Pandit Agnihotri of Hamirpur.

Part-B

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:
Question(1) When and where was Sobha Singh born?
Answer Sobha Singh was born in November 29, 1901 at Sri Hargobindpur.

Question(2) What was the name of Sobha Singh’s parents?
Answer Sobha Singh was the son of Deva Singh. His mother’s name was Bibi Achran.
Name the love-legends painted by Sobha Singh?
Answer: Sohni-Mahiwal, Heer-Ranjha, Sassi-Punnu, Shirin-Farhad.

Describe any two paintings of Sikh Gurus painted by Sobha Singh.
Answer: Portrait of Guru Harkrishan ji healing the sick and Portrait of Guru Gobind Singh ji seated on throne holding a hawk.

When and where was Sobha Singh died?
Answer: Sobha Singh was died in 22 August 1986 at Chandigarh.

What were the themes of Sobha Singh’s paintings?
Answer: 1. Religious theme
2. Romantic theme

Why Sobha Singh did not paint the martyrdom of Sikhs in their struggle against Mughal rulers?
Answer: Sobha Singh did not paint the martyrdom of Sikhs because he believed such paintings would never allow men to forget tyranny and hatred, and blood cannot be cleaned with blood. The paintings of war and religious intolerance widen the gulf among men.

Write down the relationship of Sobha Singh with his father.
Answer: Sobha Singh’s father Deva Singh was a stern cavalry officer. He rebuked him for wasting time in drawing figures on wall of their house. Sobha Singh resisted all attempts of his father to discipline him. Fed up with the rebukes of his father, Sobha Singh attempted suicide.

Describe the painting of Sohni Mahiwal painted by Sobha Singh.
Answer: The painting of Sohni Mahiwal painted by Sobha Singh was a delightful representation of feminine beauty. The lithe figure of Sohni, with a wet duppata clinging to her reveals her physical charm.

Sobha Singh is a revered by Punjabis as a people’s artist. In 1973, at the initiative of Mr. I.K. Gujral, the union minister of Information and Broadcasting prepared a documentary on him. In 1974, the Punjab Government acclaimed him as the State Artist. In 1982, the Punjab Art Council gave him the highest award. In 1983, the Government of India conferred upon him a Padma Sri. Indian Government issued Postal Stamp in the honour of Sobha Singh.
Lesson -1
Some famous artists and writers of Punjab

(2) Amrita Shergill
Part-A

(1) Multiple Choice:
(a) Who was Amrita Shergill?
   1. Writer  2. Painter
   3. Freedom fighter  4. Poet
(b) Name the uncle of Amrita Shergill who noticed the artistic talent of her?
   1. Pierre Vaillent  2. Lucien Simon
   3. Ervin Baktay  4. Paul Gauguin
(c) What was the name of Amrita Shergill’s husband?
   1. Ervin Baktay  2. Paul Gauguin
(d) Where was Amrita Shergill’s first concert?
   1. Shimla  2. Lahore
   3. Delhi  4. Saraya
(e) What was the name of Amrita Shergill’s artist friend at Paris?
   1. Boris Tazlitsky  2. Lucien Simon

Answers:
(a) Painter
(b) Ervin Baktay
(c) Victor Egan
(d) Shimla
(e) Boris Tazlitsky

(11) Fill in the blanks:
1. Amrita Shergill’s family faced financial problems and moved to ............ in 1921.
   (Saraya, Shimla, Lahore)
2. Amrita Shergill started to learn piano and ........ In Shimla.
   (Painting, Sitar, Violin)
3. Amrita Shergill early paintings display an influence of ............ Style.
   (Indian, Western, South Indian)
4. During her stay at Saraya Amrita Shergill painted.............
   (Village Scene, Young Girl, The Bride)
5. Amrita Shergill Marg is a road in.............
   (Shimla, Delhi, Lahore)

Answer: -
1. Shimla
2. violin
3. Western
4. Village Scene
5. Delhi
(III) **Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (×):**

(a) Amrita Sher Gil’s mother was a Hungarian Opera Singer.  (✓)
(b) The name of the Amrita Sher Gil’s nephew was Vivan Sundaram.  (✓)
(c) Amrita Sher Gil was greatly influenced by the cave paintings of Ajanta.  (✓)
(d) At her studio in Lahore, Amrita Sher Gil painted a painting of Bride’s Toilet.  (✗)
(e) Amrita Sher Gil painted a famous portrait of Jawaharlal Nehru.  (✗)

(IV) **Answer the following questions in one or two words:**

Question(1) Who was Amrita Shergill?
Answer: Amrita Shergill was a painter.

Question(2) What was the name of Amrita Shergill’s sister?
Answer: Indira.

Question(3) How many years Amrita Shergill studied in Paris?
Answer: Three years.

Question(4) Where did Amrita Shergill received her early art training?
Answer: Florence (Italy)

Question(5) Write the name of Amrita Shergill’s painting which was awarded the picture of the year in Paris.
Answer: Young Girls.

Question(6) What were the themes of Amrita Shergill’s paintings?
Answer: Women oriented and feminist.

Question(7) Write the name of painting painted by Amrita Shergill in Lahore in 1940?
Answer: The Bride

Question(8) When was Amrita Shergill died?
Answer: December 6, 1941.

Question(9) Where Amrita Shergill died?
Answer: Lahore.

**Part-B**

**Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

Question(1) When and where was Amrita Shergill born?
Answer: Amrita Shergill was born in 30 January, 1913 in Budapest (Hungary).

Question(2) Who was Amrita Shergill?
Answer: Amrita Shergill was an eminent Hungarian-Indian painter who was one of the pioneers of modern Indian art. Amrita Shergill was sometimes known as India’s Frida Kahlo because of the "revolutionary" way she blended Western and traditional art forms.

Question(3) Who were the parents of Amrita Shergill?
Answer: Amrita Shergill was the daughter of Umrao Singh Shergill Majithia, a Jat Sikh aristocrat and her mother’s name was Marie Antoinette gottesmann, a Hungarian Opera singer.

Question(4) Why was Amrita Shergill expelled from the art school?
Answer: Amrita Shergill was expelled from the art school for drawing woman in nude.
Question: - (5) Write the name of three paintings of Amrita Sher Gil painted during the tour of South India?
Answer: - Bride's Toilet, Brahmacaris, South Indian Villagers Going to Market.
Question: - (6) Write the name of the paintings of Amrita Shergill painted during her stay at Lahore?
Answer: - Tahitian, Red Brick House, Hill Scene and The Bride.

**Part-C**

**Answer the following questions in 50-60 words:**

Question: - (1) write down the names of famous paintings of Amrita Shergill?
Answer: - **At Paris**: - Young Girls.
**During her visit to south India**: - Bride's Toilet, Brahmacaris, South Indian Villagers Going to Market.
**During her stay at Saraya, in Gorakhpur, Utter Pradesh**: - Village Scene, In the Ladies' Enclosure and Siesta.
**During her stay at Lahore**: - Two Women, Tahitian, Red Brick House, Hill Scene and The Bride.

**Part-D**

**Answer the following questions in detail:**

Question: - (1) Give a detailed account of Amrita Shergill’s life.
Answer: - Amrita Shergill was born in January 30, 1913 in Budapest, Hungary. She was a child of a Punjabi Father Sardar Umrao Singh Majithia and a Hungarian musician mother Marie Antoinette. Amrita Sher Gil received her early art training in Florence, Italy. Expelled from the art school a year later for drawing women in nude, she moved to Paris with her family, where she worked under Pierre Vaillant and then professor Lucien Simon at Ecole Nationale des Beaux Art. She studied there for three years and her painting 'Young Girls' was awarded the Picture of the Year, making her the youngest person ever to receive this honor. Amrita Shergill was also made Associate of the Grand Salao, first Indian to achieve this distinction.

Question: - (2) Give a detailed account of Amrita Shergill’s famous art work in India.
Answer: - Amrita Shergill’s was greatly impressed and influenced by Munhall and Polari school of paintings and the cave paintings at Ajanta. In 1937, she toured South India and produced her south Indian trilogy of painting 'Bride's Toilet, Brahmacaris, and South Indian Villagers Going to Market'.

Her second phase of painting began at her paternal family home in Saraya, Sardar Nagar, in Gorakhpur, Utter Pradesh. Here she painted 'Village Scene, In the Ladies'Enclosure and Siesta'.

In September 1941 she moved to Lahore. Here she painted 'Two Women, Tahitian, Red Brick House, Hill Scene and The Bride among others. The Story Teller, Hill Women, Hill Scene and self portraits were also some famous art works of Amrita Shergill in India.
(3) Bhai Vir Singh

Part-A

(1) Multiple Choice:

(a) Bhai Vir Singh was a ............
1. Writer   2. Painter
3. Freedom fighter  4. All of the above
(b) Bhai Vir Singh’s grandfather was ............
1. Diwan Kaura Mal   2. Vir Singh
(c) The epic written by Bhai Vir Singh was ............
1. Raja Lakhdata Singh  2. Rana Bhador
(d) Khalsa Tract Society was launched by ............
1. Lala Lajpat Rai  2. Bhagat Singh
3. Bhai Vir Singh   4. Sobha Singh
(e) Bhai Vir Singh was honoured with ............
1. Padma Sri  2. Padma Vibhushan

Answers:

(a) Writer
(b) Kahn Singh
(c) Rana Surat Singh
(d) Bhai Vir Singh
(e) Padma Bhushan

(11) Fill in the blanks:

1. The Khalsa Tract Society was periodically made available under the title .......... (Khalsa Samachar, Nirguniara, Sri Guru Granth Kosh)
2. Bhai Vir Singh had two ................. (daughters, sons, wives)
3. Bhai Vir Singh often portrayed ............ in his novels. (men, women, birds)
4. Bhai Vir Singh was conferred upon ...... award in 1955. (Padma Sri, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan)
5. Bhai Vir Singh serialized .......... in Nirguniara. (Sri Guru Nanak Chamatkar, Sikhan de Bhagat Mala, Puratan Janam Sakhi)

Answer:

1. Nirguniara
2. daughters
3. women
4. Padma Bhushan
5. Sri Guru Nanak Chamatkar
(III) Mark the correct sentence (√) and wrong sentence (×):
(a) The name of Bhai Vir Singh’s mother was Chatar kaur. (×)
(b) Bhai Vir Singh composed some Geography text books for schools. (√)
(c) Bhai Vir Singh started a Punjabi weekly the Khalsa Samachar in November 1899. (√)
(d) The novels of Bhai Vir Singh were aimed at recreating the heroic period of Sikh history. (√)
(e) Avantipur de Khandar, a book of Bhai Vir Singh, was based on destruction of Hindu Idols in Kashmir. (√)

(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:
Question :-(1) What was the name of Bhai Vir Singh’s father?
Answer: - Dr. Charan Singh.
Question :-( 2) What was the name of Bhai Vir Singh’s wife?
Answer: - Chatar Kaur.
Question :-( 3) What was the age of Bhai Vir Singh when he got married?
Answer: - 17.
Question :-( 4) Write the name of weekly paper founded by Bhai Vir Singh?
Answer: - Khalsa Samachar.
Question :-( 5) Who wrote the novel Sri Guru Kalgidhar Chamatkar?
Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh.
Question :-( 6) Write the name of Bhai Vir Singh’s first book of collection of poems?
Answer: - Dil Tarang.
Question :-( 7) Who wrote the novel ‘Baba Naudh Singh’?
Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh.
Question: - (8) Bhai Vir Singh was one of the founders of which bank?
Answer: - Punjab and Sind Bank.

Part-B
Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:
Question :-(1) Who was Bhai Vir Singh?
Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh was an Indian poet, scholar and theologian of the Sikh revival movement. He played an important part in the renewal of Punjabi literary tradition. He was chiefly responsible for the rising of Punjabi language to a literary level never attained before.
Question :-( 2) When and where was Bhai Vir Singh born?
Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh was born on December 5, 1872 in Amritsar.
Question :-( 3) What was the occupation of Bhai Vir Singh?
Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh was a poet, short-story writer, song composer, novelist, playwright and essayist.
Question :-( 4) Write the names of some famous novels of Bhai Vir Singh.
Answer: - Sundri, Satwant Kaur, Bijay Singh, Baba Naudh Singh.
Question :-( 5) When and where was Bhai Vir Singh died?
Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh died in 10 June, 1957 in Amritsar.
Part-C
Answer the following questions in 50-60 words:

Question :-(1)  Write the names of honours awarded to Bhai Vir Singh.
Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh was honoured with the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1955 and the Padma Bhushan Award in 1956. The Government of India released a stamp to commemorate Bhai Vir Singh’s birth Centenary in 1972.

Part-D
Answer the following questions in detail:

Question: - (1)  Write the name of some poetic works of Bhai Vir Singh.
Answer: -

**Epics**
- Rana Surat Singh (1905)

**Collections of Poems**
- Dil Tarang (1920)
- Tarel Tupke (1921)
- Lehran de Haar (1921)
- Matak Hulare (1922)
- Bijliyan De Haar (1927)
- Mere Saiyan Jio(1953)

Question: - (2)  Explain the notable works of Bhai Vir Singh.
Answer: - Bhai Vir Singh was an Indian poet and scholar of Punjabi literature. After completing matriculation Bhai Vir Singh began taking interest in the affairs of Singh Sabha Movement and launched the Khalsa Tract Society in 1894 and serialized his two novels ‘Sri Guru Nanak Chamatkar and Sri Guru Kalgidhar Chamatkar’ in the periodically made available under the title Nirgunciara, low-cost publications on Sikh theology. He started a Punjabi weekly newspaper ‘Khalsa Samachar’ in 1899. The novels Sundri, Bijay Singh, Satwant Kaur were aimed at recreating the heroic period of Sikh history. He wrote an epic ‘Rana Surat Singh’. He wrote short poems and lyrics. These included Dil Tarang, Tarel Tupke, Lehran de Haar, Matak Hulare, Bijliyan de Haar and Mere Sayian Jio.
Lesson - 1
Some famous artists and writers of Punjab

(4) Amrita Pritam

Part-A

(1) Multiple choice answer:
(a) Amrita Pritam was a ...........
1. Writer 2. Painter
3. Freedom fighter 4. All of the above
(b) The best remembered poignant poem of Amrita Pritam is ...........
1. Pinjar 2. Amrit Lehran
(c) The most noted novel of Amrita Pritam is ...........
1. Pinjar 2. Rasidi Ticket
(d) Amrita Pritam was born as ...........
1. Amrita Sher Gil 2. Amrit kaur
3. Amrita Pritam 4. Amrita
(e) Amrita Pritam was the first female recipient of the Sahita Academy Award for ...........
3. Pinjar 4. Kagaz te Canvas

Answers:
(a) Writer
(b) Ajj Aakhaan Waris Shah Nu
(c) Pinjar
(d) Amrit Kaur
(e) Sunehade

(11) Fill in the blanks:
1. Amrita Pritam received Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for .......
   (Sunehade, Pinjar, Kagaz te canvas)
2. Amrita Pritam edited........a monthly literary magazine in Punjabi for several years.
   (Khalsa samachar, Nirguniara, Nagmani)
3. Amrita Pritam had an unrequited affection for poet........
   (Shiv Kumar Batalvi, Sahir Ludhianvi, Sudha Malhotra)
4 Amrita Pritam spent the last forty years of her life with...........
   (Pritam Singh, Sahir Ludhianvi, Imroz)
5. Amrita Pritam published her first collection of verse at the age of...........
   (16, 18, 20)

Answer: -
1. Kagazte Canvas
2. Nagmani
3. Sahir Ludhianvi
4. Imroz
5. 16
(III) Mark the correct sentence (√) and wrong sentence (×):
(a) Amrita Pritam was nominated as a member of Rajya Sabha in 1992. (x)
(b) Amrita Pritam’s poem ‘Ajj Aakhaan Waris Shah Nu” is the most poignant reminder of the horror of partition. (√)
(c) Amrita Pritam worked at a radio station in Lahore. (√)
(d) The name of Amrita Pritam’s son was Imroz. (x)
(e) After divorce Amrita Pritam’s work became more feminist. (√)

(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:

Question :-(1)  What was the name of heroine of novel Pinjar?
Answer: - Puro.

Question :-(2) Who was the first Indian woman to receive Sahitya Akadmi Award?
Answer: - Amrita Pritam.

Question :-(3) Who was the first Punjabi woman to receive Padama Sri Award?
Answer: - Amrita Pritam

Question :-(4) Give the Name of Award conferred upon Amrita Pritam by Punjab Chief Minister Capt. Amarindar Singh?
Answer: - Punjab Rattan Award

Question :-(5) Write the name of Amrita Pritam’s novel on which a Hindi movie was made?
Answer: - Pinjar

Question :-(6) Who wrote the poem ‘Sunshade’?
Answer: - Amrita Pritam.

Question :-(7) What was the name of Amrita Pritam’s first anthology of poems?
Answer: - Amrit Leharan

Question :-(8) What was the name of Amrita Pritam’s book to be filmed first?
Answer: - Dharti Sagar te Sippiyan

Question :-(9) Name of the movie which was based on Amrita Pritam’s book Dharti Sagar te Sippiyan?
Answer: - Kadambari

Question :-(10) What was the name of the writer of book ‘Ek Onkar Satnam’?
Answer: - Osho

Part-B

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

Question :(1) Who was Amrita Pritam?
Answer: - Amrita Pritam was the first prominent female Punjabi novelist, essayist and poet of Punjabi literature.

Question :(2) When and where was Amrita Pritam born?
Answer: - Amrita Pritam was born on 31 August, 1919 in Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrawala (now in Pakistan).

Question :(3) Who were the parents of Amrita Pritam?
Answer: - Amrita Pritam was the daughter of Kartar Singh Hitkari, a poet and scholar of Braj Bhasha language. The name of her mother was Raj Bibi.
Question: -(4) Write about the literary work of Amrita Pritam?
Answer: - Amrita Pritam wrote 24 novels, 23 volumes of poetry and 15 short story collections.

Question: - (5) What are the names of autobiographies of Amrita Pritam
Answer:- Kala Gulab, Rasidi ticket, Aksharon kay Saayee.

Question :-(6) Why Amrita Kaur a renowned Punjabi poet changed her name to Amrita Pritam?
Answer: - Amrit Kaur a renowned Punjabi poet married to Pritam singh and changed her name to Amrita Pritam.

Question :-( 7) When and where was Amrita Pritam died?
Answer: - Amrita Pritam was died in 31 October, 2005 in Delhi at the age of 86.

Part-C

Answer the following question in 50-60 words:

Question: - (1) Write a note on novel Pinjar.
Answer: - Pinjar is a Punjabi novel written by noted poet and novelist Amrita Pritam in 1950. It is a story of a Hindu girl, Puro, abducted by a Muslim man, Rashid. Puro’s parents refused to accept the defiled girl when she manages to escape from Rashid’s home. It is about the Hindu-Muslim problems during the partition of India in 1947. Pinjar is widely considered one of the outstanding works of Indian fiction set during the period of partition of India.

Part-D

Answer the following questions in detail:

Question: - (1) Write in detail about Amrita Pritam.
Answer: - Amrita Pritam was the first prominent female Punjabi novelist, essayist and poet of 20th century. She is best remembered as a poet for her poem ‘Ajj Aakhaan Waris Shah Nu’ and as a novelist for her noted novel ‘Pinjar’. She was born in 31 August, 1919 in Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrawala, and Punjab (now in Pakistan). Amrita Pritam was the daughter of Kartar Singh Hitkari, a poet and scholar of Braj Bhasha language. The name of her mother was Raj Bibi a school teacher. With a carrier spanning over six decades, she produced over 100 books of poetry, fiction, biographies, essays, collection of Punjabi folk songs and autobiographies. She died in 31 October, 2005 in Delhi at the age of 86.

Question: - (2) Describe in detail the awards conferred upon Amrita Pritam.
Answer: - Amrita Pritam was the first prominent female Punjabi novelist, essayist and poet of 20th century. She was the first recipient of ‘Punjab Ratan Award’ conferred upon her by Punjab Chief Minister Capt. Amarinder Singh. She was the first Punjabi female recipient of the Sahitya Academy Award in 1956 for her anthology of poems ‘Sunehadey’. Amrita Pritam received The Bhartiya Jnanpith Award, India’s highest award, in 1982 for ‘Kagaz te Canvas’. She received
‘Padma Sri’ and ‘Padma Vibhushan’, India’s second highest civilian award and Sahitya Akademi Fellowship, India’s highest literary award in 2004. She was nominated as a member of Rajya Sabha (1986-92.)
Lesson - 2
Music, dances and games of Punjab
Part-A

(1) **Multiple Choice:**

(a) Punjabi folk dance similar to Bhangra is ..........  

(b) Male dance performed to commemorate victory is ..........  

(c) The traditional dance of women of Sandalbar region, now in Pakistan is ..........  

(d) Festival usually celebrated on the banks of rivers or ponds under some big shady trees is ..........  

(e) Traditional instrument used while singing folk music is ..........  

(f) Traditional instruments used while singing ‘Vaars’ are ..........  
1. Dhad and Sarangi 2. Dhol and Tumba 3. Sitar and Guitar 4. Violin and Flute

(g) What kind of song was sung during the marriage of a boy?  

(h) The game of only women is ..........?  

**Answers:**
(a) Dhamal  
(b) Luddi  
(c) Sammi  
(d) Teeyan  
(e) Sarangi  
(f) Dhad and Sarangi  
(g) Ghorhian  
(h) Kikli

(11) **Fill in the blanks:**

(1) Only male members perform in .......... Giddha. (Punjabi, Malwai, Viyahula)

(2) .......... is normally performed by two girls. (Giddha, Jaggo, Kikli)

(3) .......... is the folk dance of Punjab. (Jhumar, Ghoomar, Bhangra)

(4) Punjabi people sing .......... on the marriage of a girl. (Ghorian, Suhag, Jugni)
(5) Heer is a …………. of Punjab. (folk dance, folk music, folk game)
(6) Kalliyan is a …………. of Punjab. (folk dance, folk music, folk game)
(7) …………. is a game of boys only. (Khidu, Gulli Danda, Lukan Miti)
(8) Teej is celebrated in the month of ………… (Sawan, Bhadon, Jeth)

Answer: -

(1) Malwai
(2) Kikli
(3) Bhangra
(4) Suhag
(5) folk music
(6) folk music
(7) Gulli Danda
(8) Sawan

(III) Mark the correct sentence (√) and wrong sentence (×):

(a) Garbha is the folk dance of Punjab. (x)
(b) Bhangra is the folk dance of girls. (✓)
(c) Kikli is the dance of girls. (✓)
(d) Tumbi is the traditional instrument used in folk Punjabi music. (x)
(e) Gulli Danda is a game of boys. (✓)
(f) Kokla Chhapaki is played in a straight line. (x)
(g) Gulli is made up of small wooden piece pointed at both ends. (✓)
(h) Jaggo is a dance performed by the women in pair or quartets. (x)

(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:

Question :- (1) What is the name of Giddha performed during Marriage?
Answer: - Viyahula Giddha

Question :- (2) Write the name of any folk dance of Punjab?
Answer: - Bhangra.

Question :- (3) Write the name of instrument used in Bhangra?
Answer: - Dhol

Question :- (4) Write any topic of Giddha?
Answer: - The domestic issues like bitter arguments with In-laws.

Question :- (5) Who invented Tumbi?
Answer: - Lal Chand Yamla Jat.

Question :- (6) Write the name of game played by boys only?
Answer: - Gulli Danda.

Question :- (7) Write the name of game played by girls only?
Answer: - Geeta Pathar

Question :- (8) Write the name of game played by both boys and girls?
Answer: - Lukan Miti
Part-B

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

Question :-(2)  What do you mean by Bhangra?
Answer: - Bhangra is a mix of high tempo dance steps, songs and music instruments like Dhol, Iktar and Chimta.

Question :-(2)  When does Giddha perform?
Answer: - Giddha is performed during special occasions like festivals or marriages.

Question :-(3)  What are the dance forms of Punjab?
Answer: - Bhangra, Giddha, Kikli, Jhumar, Jaggo, Dhamal.

Question :-(4)  What do you mean by Giddha?
Answer: - Giddha is a highly energetic dance, the dancers sway in sync with the drumbeats and the clapping of their palms.

Question :-(5)  What do you mean by dhamal?
Answer: - Dhamal is a male dance form where the men form a close knit circle and dance gaily to merry tunes.

Question :-(6)  Write the name of any five traditional instruments which Punjabi singers use while singing?
Answer: - Tumbi, Algoze, Dhadd, Sarangi, and Chimta.

Question :-( 7)  What instruments are used in Bhangra?
Answer: - Dhole, Iktar, Tumbi and Chimta.

Question :-( 8)  Write down the name of male sports and games?
Answer: - Kushtian, Khudo Khoondi, Gulli Danda, Rassa kashi.

Question :-( 9)  Write down the name of female Games?
Answer: - Khidu, Adhi chharhapa, Geeta Pather, Peecho Bakri.

Question :-(10)  Write the name of games played together by boys and girls?
Answer: - Lattoo, Bantey, Lukan Miti, Kokla Chhapaki.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 50-60 words:

Question :-(1)  What do you mean by kikli?
Answer: - Kikli is a beautiful dance performed by women in pairs or quartets. The women cross their arms hold each other’s hands and twirl energetically singing folk songs.

Question :-(2)  What do you mean by Jhumar?
Answer: - Jhumar is a dance of men where the drummer is seated in the center and encircled by dancers who encircle him and dance gaily singing with merry tunes.

Question :-(3)  What do you mean by Jaggo?
Answer: - Jaggo is dance that is performed to celebrate the wedding festivities. This tends to arouse the member of a household where a marriage is in program. The young and frivolous girls of the family dance gaily through the village streets carrying a pot decorated with illuminated clay lamps and loudly chant the jaggo tunes.
Question :- (4) Explain briefly Trinjan?
Answer: - One of the popular organized form of work and entertainment of young girls is Trinjan - where the girls spin and sing. Trinjan is a kind of social club which can be organized in any home.

Question :- (5) Write a brief note on the game Gulli Danda?
Answer: - This is a game of boys. It is played with a wooden Stick (Danda) and Gulli, A small wooden piece pointed at both ends. Two teams divide themselves, one throws the Gulli and the other team uses the Danda to strike it.

Question :- (6) Write a brief note on the game Lukan Miti.
Answer: - This game is played by both boys and girls. Two teams can play this. One has to hide, the other has to seek but before doing it a call in given.

Question :- (7) Write a brief note on the game Kokla Chhapaki?
Answer: - Both boys and girls play it. Children sit in a circle and a child who has a cloth in hands goes around the circle while singing. The cloth is then dropped at the back of a child. If it is discovered before the child who had placed it completed the circle, the child who discovered the cloth would run after him and try to touch him.

Question :- (8) Write a brief note on the game Raska kashi?
Answer: - This is a game of boys. A line is drawn between the two teams, each having one end of rope in its hands. The team, which is able to drag the other team to its side, is the winning team.

Question :- (9) Write a brief note on the game Gheeta Pathar.
Answer: - This is game of girls. Some pebbles, stones on broken earthenware could be broken further in to pieces and used for playing Gheeta Pathar. This was a game which did not involve running or jumping and was played while sitting on the flour.

Question :- (10) Write a note on the khidu?
Answer: - The girls would sing along with khidu (ball.) In fact these rhymes and games are suitable for children. This was for the first round, there was the second and third till the end was reached by counting ten and singing the tenth song.

Part-D

Answer the following questions in detail:

Question :- (1) Write about the dance of Punjab?
Answer: - Punjab is known to have one of the most diverse and expressive culture in India and the music and dance is an important component of showcasing it. The dances of Punjab are most energetic from of performing art that you will ever witness. Almost all the dances of the state are accompanied with a Dhol. There is no dance where men and women dance together. Bhangra is for men where as Giddha is performed by women.
Question :- (2)  Write down the topics of Giddha?
Answer: - Giddha resembles a narrative where the women enact bolis complete with music, poetry and dance. The topics usually dealt with contemporary domestic issues ranging from bitter arguments with the in laws, family, politics, and the excesses of an amorous husband, sisters and mothers, loneliness of a young bride estranged from her husband, to the evils of society or expressing guileless deep love.

Question :- (3)  Write a note on folk music of Punjab?
Answer: - Folk music of the Punjab is the traditional music of Punjab produced using traditional musical instruments like Tumbi, Algoga, Dhad, Sarangi, Chimta and more. The folk music invokes the traditions as well as the hardworking nature, bravery and many more things that the people of Punjab got form its geographical location.
Lesson - 3

Some freedom fighters of Punjab

(1) Bhagat singh

Part – A

(1) Multiple Choice:

(a) Bhagat Singh was a ............
   1. Painter      2. Writer
   3. Freedom fighter 4. Poet
(b) Bhagat Singh’s father’s name was .........
   1. Ajit singh      2. Swarn singh
(c) School Bhagat Singh read in Lahore
   1. Khalsa high school   2. Dayanand Anglo Vedic High School
   3. Ghadar high school   4. Ajad high school
(d) Bhagat Singh was born at Banga which is situated at ..........?
   1. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar district 2. Lyallpur district
   3. Ropar district     4. Lahore district
(e) Bhagat singh was cremated at ............
   1. Khatkar kalan       2. Hussaini wala
   3. Sunam           4. Sarabha

Answers:

(a) Freedom fighter
(b) Kishan singh
(c) Dayanand Anglo Vedic High School
(d) Lyallpur district
(e) Hussaini wala

(11) Mark the correct sentence (√) and wrong sentence (x)

1. Bhagat Singh was a communist revolutionary.  (x)
2. Bhagat Singh became the member of Gadhar Party at the age of 17. (x)
3. Bhagwati Charan’s wife Durgawati Devi helped Bhagat singh to escape from Lahore.  (√)
4. Ram Parsad Bismil died as a result of Kakori conspiracy. (√)
5. Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev threw two bombs in assembly chamber.  (x)

(111) Fill in the blanks:

1. Chanan Singh police constable who attempted to pursue Bhagat Singh was shot dead by...... (Rajguru, Ajad, Sukhdev)
2. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were charged with the murder of................. (Scott, Saunders, Simon)
3. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were sentenced to death in ......conspiracy case (Banaras, Lahore, kakori)
4. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were cremated at the bank of river........
   (Beas, Ravi, Satluj)

5. Bhagat wrote an essay entitled ............... 
   (Inquilab, Why I am an atheist, Common Sense)

**Answers:**

1. Azad
2. Saunders
3. Lahore
4. Satluj
5. Why I am an atheist

**IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:**

Question :-(1) Who was Bhagat Singh?
Answer:- Bhagat Singh was an Indian socialist revolutionary hero of the Indian Independence Movement.

Question :-(2) When where was Bhagat Singh born?
Answer:- Bhagat Singh was born in 27 September 1907 at Banga, Punjab, now in Pakistan. Chak no 105 GB Banga village Jaranwala Tehsil in Lyallpur district of Punjab province of British now in Pakistan.

Question :-(3) Where is Bhagat Singh’s ancestral village Khatkar kalan?
Answer:- Khatkar kalan is near the town Banga, in Nawan Shahr district now renamed Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar of Punjab, India.

Question :-(4) What is Bhagat Singh’s father’s name?
Answer:- Kishan Singh

Question :-(5) What is Bhagat Singh’s Mother’s name?
Answer: - Vidya Vati

Question :-(6) Write the name of two uncles of Bhagat Singh?
Answer:- Ajit Singh and Swaran Singh.

Question :-(7) Write about the influence of Bhagat Singh’s grandfather on him?
Answer: - Bhagat Singh’s grandfather, Arjun Singh followed Swami Dayanand Saraswati’s Hindu reformist movement, Arya Samaj which had a considerable influence on him.

Question :-(8) Who killed Saunders?
Answer:- Bhagat Singh

Question :-(9) Write the name of prominent leader of Hindustan Republican Association.
Answer: - Bhagat Singh

Question :-(10) What Bhagat Singh did to open the deaf ears of British government?
Answer: - Bhagat Singh threw two improvised bombs inside the central legislative assembly in Delhi.
Part - B

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

Question :-(1) Write down the names of three organizations in which Bhagat Singh was involved.
Answer: -
1. Naujwan Bharat Sabha
2. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
3. Kirti Kisan Party

Question :-(2) When did Bhagat singh throw two bombs in Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi?
Answer: -
8 April, 1929

Question :-(3) Write down the slogan shouted by Bhagat Singh after he threw two bombs in Central Legislative Assembly.
Answer: -
Inquilab Zindabad

Question :-(4) Write the name of two associates of Bhagat Singh who hanged along with him?
Answer: -
Shivaram Rajguru and Sukhdev Thaper.

Question :-(5) When was Bhagat Singh assassinated?
Answer: -
23 march, 1931

Question :-(6) Where was Bhagat Singh memorial built in 2009?
Answer: -
Bhagat Singh memorial built in 2009 Khatkar Kalan village near Banga town near Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar district in Indian state of Punjab.

Part – C

Answer the following questions in 50-60 words:

Question :-(1) Write a note on Naujwan Bharat Sabha.
Answer: -
Bhagat Singh founded Naujwan Bharat Sabha at Lahore in March 1926. This was founded to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. He himself became its General Secretary. The main aim of his organization was to awake the nationalist feelings of the youth. It used to hold meeting from time to time to discuss the thoughts of Lenin and marx.

Question :-(2) Why and how Bhagat Singh killed Saunders?
Answer: -
To avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai who was martyred in lathi charge ordered by James A Scott. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, Shivaram Rajguru, Sukhdev Thaper and Chandra Shaker Azad along with Bhagat Singh planned to kill Scot However, in a case of mistaken identity, the potters, shot John P Saunders, an assistant superintendent of police in Lahore on 17 December, 1928.

Question :-(3) Write a note on bhagat singh?
Answer: -
Bhagat Singh gave his life for the independence of India. He was an Indian socialist considered to be one of the most influential revolutionaries of the Indian independence movement. He became involved with numerous revolutionary organizations and played an important role in the Indian national movement. He was hanged to death along with Rajguru and Sukhdev on March 23, 193
Question :- (1)
Answer: - Explain the role of Bhagat Singh in Indian national movement?

Bhagat was an Indian socialist revolutionary whose acts of dramatic violence against British in India made him a folk hero of the Indian Independence Movement.

In December, 1928 Bhagat Singh and his associate Shivaram Rajguru fatally shot a 21 year old British police officer John. P. Saunders, in Lahore, mistaking Saunders, James a Scott, whom they intended to assassinate. They believed scot was responsible for the death of popular Indian National leader Lala Lajpat Rai.

In April, 1929 he and another associate Batukeshwar Datt, exploded two improvised bombs inside the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi. They showered leaflets from the gallery of the legislators, blew slogans and then allowed the authorities to arrest him. He was executed at the age of 23. He gave his life for the independence of India.
Lesson - 3
Some freedom fighters of Punjab
(2) Kartar Singh Sarabha

Part – A

(1) Multiple Choice :

(1) Kartar Singh Sarabha was ..........?
(2) Kartar Singh Sarabha became the member of Ghadar Party at the age of ..........?
(3) Founder of the Ghadar Party was ..........?
(4) Kartar Singh Sarabha was martyred at the age of ..........?
(5) Kartar Singh Sarabha was arrested from the district ..........?

Answers:
   1. Freedom fighter
   2. Fifteen
   3. Sohan Singh Bhakna
   4. Nineteen
   5. Lyallpur

(11) Fill in the blanks:

1. In 1913, the Punjabi Indians of .......... assembled and formed the Ghadar Party.
   (Punjab, California, London)
2. On November, 1913 the Ghadar Party started printing a paper named ..........?
   (Vande Matram, Inquilab, Ghadhar)
3. A statue of Kartar Singh Sarabha was erected in ..........?
   (Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandar)
4. Bhagat Singh was inspired by the bravery of ..........?
   (Udham Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai, Kartar Singh Sarabha)
   (Bhagat Singh, Rash Bihari Boss, Chandra Shekhar Azad)
Answers:
1. California
2. Ghadar
3. Ludhiana
4. Kartar Singh Sarabha
5. Rash Behari Bose.

(111) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (✗)

1. Kartar Singh Sarabha wrote the first issue of the Ghadar. ✓
2. Kartar Singh went to England for higher studies. ×
3. Kartar Singh Sarabha and his associates planned to capture the cantonments of Mian Mir. ✓
4. Kirpal Singh, a member of Ghadar Party, informed the British the plan of revolt of Ghadar party. ✓
5. Novel ‘Ikk Mian Do Talwaran’ is based on the life of Kartar Singh Sarabha. ✓

(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:

Question :-(1) Who inspired Kartar Singh Sarabha to revolt against British?
Answer: - Sohan Singh Bhakna.

Question :-(2) When was Kartar Singh Sarabha execute?
Answer: - 16 November, 1915

Question :-(3) Where was Kartar Singh Sarabha martyred?
Answer: - Lahore

Question :-(4) Write the name of organization in which Kartar Singh Sarabha was involved?
Answer: - Ghadar Party

Question :-(5) Who played an important role in the Ghadar movement in 1915?
Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha

Part-B

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

Question :-(1) Who was Kartar Singh Sarabha?
Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha was a communist revolutionary who was among the most famous and reputed martyrs of Punjab.

Question :-(2) When and where was Kartar Singh Sarabha born?
Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha was born in 24 May 1896 at Sarabha village in district Ludhiana.

Question :-(3) Who were the parents of Kartar Singh Sarabha?
Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha’s father was Mangal Singh and his mother was Sahib Kaur.

Question :-(4) When and where did Kartar Singh Sarabha join Ghadar Party?
Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha joined Ghadar party in 1913 in Berkeley (England).
Question :-(5) Why did Kartar Singh Sarabha execute?
Answer: - He tried to incite the Indian soldiers to revolt against the British.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 50-60 words:

Question :-(1) Describe the incident when Kartar Singh Sarabha landed at the American port of San Francisco in January 1912?
Answer: - At that time Asian immigrants were put through rigorous questioning while people of Western European countries were allowed to pass after slight checks. Asking one of his fellow passengers why this was happening, he was told, “Indian one the citizens of a slave county, as such, they are treated badly”. This incident had a great effect on Kartar Singh Sarabha.

Question :-(2) What is the significance of Ghadar Party in the Indian national movement?
Answer: - The movement as well as the Ghadar Party were indigenous to California and were founded to overthrow the British Rule. The political activism and radicalism of the Ghadar movement was first and foremost directed at promoting Indian Independence.

Part-D

Answer the following questions in detail:

Question :-(1) Explain the role of Kartar singh Sarabha in Indian national movement?
Answer: - Kartar Singh Sarabha was a Communist revolutionary who was among the most famous and reputed martyrs of Punjab. He was 17 years old when he became a member of Ghadar Party and started fight for an independent India. Kartar Singh Sarabha was born on 24 May 1896 in village Sarabha, district Ludhiana, Punjab. His father was Mangal Singh and his mother was Sahib Kaur. After completing high school studies, his family decided to board him to the United States for higher education. There his association with Indian students at University of Berkeley aroused his patriotic sentiments and he felt agitated about the treatment immigrants from India, received in the United States. Sohan Singh Bhakna founder of Ghadar Party inspired Kartar Singh to revolt against British for the sake of an Independent country. He undertook the responsibility for printing of the Gurmukhi edition of the newspaper ‘Ghadar’ published by Ghadar Party. He wrote first edition of this newspaper. After reaching India, he with his associates Satyen Sen, Vishnu Ganesh Pingle and Rash Behari Bose, tried to incite the Indian soldiers to revolt against the British. But the revolt failed and Kartar Singh Sarabha with his associates was arrested. He went on trial and sentenced to death. Kartar Singh Sarabha was hanged in the Central Jail of Lahore on November 16, 1915 when he was only 19 years old.
Kartar Singh Sarabha with his associates was arrested from Chakk No 5, district Lyallpur. He went on trial with other Gadharies in a conspiracy case of 1914-15. 24 Gadharies were sentenced to death. Kartar Singh was one of them. The judgment was pronounced on September 13, 1915 at the Central Jail, Lahore.

The court observed that Kartar Singh Sarabha was the most dangerous of all of the rebels. He is very proud of the crime he committed. He does not deserve mercy and should be sentenced to death.

Kartar Singh Sarabha was hanged in the Central Jail of Lahore on November 16, 1915 when he was only 19 years old.
Lesson - 3
Some freedom fighters of Punjab
(3) Udham Singh
Part – A

(2) Multiple Choice:

(1) Udham Singh was a ...........?
   1. Painter     2. Writer
   3. Freedom fighter     4. Lawyer

(2) Write the name of the Orphanage where Udham Singh lived after the death of his father
   1. Khalsa Orphanage      2. Central Orphanage
   3. Central Khalsa Orphanage      4. Pingalwara

(3) In 1919, local people of Amritsar were protesting against the arrest of .......... 
   1. Saifuddin Kitchlew     2. Lala Lajpat Rai

(4) Udam Singh was Cremated at .......... 
   1. Pentonville Prison      2. Jallianwala Bagh

(5) District Udam Singh Nagar is in the state of
   1. Punjab     2. Haryana
   3. Utter Pradesh     4. Uttarakhand

Answers:
(1) Freedom fighter
(2) Central Khalsa Orphanage
(3) Saifuddin Kitchlew
(4) Sunam
(5) Uttarakhand

(11) Fill in the blanks:

(1) Udham Singh was a member of .......... Party. (Ghadar, Communist, Republican)
(2) The earlier name of Udham Singh was ...... 
   (Bahadur Singh, Banda Singh, Sher Singh)

(3) Udham Singh was deeply influenced by .......... 
   (Kartar Singh Sarabha, Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad)

(4) Udham Singh hid his revolver in his .......... 
   (Overcoat, Turban, Book)

(5) In London while awaiting for his trial Udham Singh went on a .......... days hunger strike. 
   (32, 42, 52)

Answers:
(1) Ghadar
(2) Sher Singh
(3) Bhagat Singh
(4) Book
(5) 42
(111) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (✗)

(1) Udam Singh was arrested for the possession of unlicensed arms in 1927. (✓)
(2) Udham Singh shot Michael O’ Dwyer twice at Caxton Hall London. (✓)
(3) Udham Singh was hanged at Brixton prison in July 1940. (✗)
(4) The remains of Udham Singh are preserved at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. (✓)
(5) Udham Singh killed General Dyer. (✗)

(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:

Question :-(1) When was General Dyer killed? 
Answer: - 24 July 1927
Question :-(2) Who was Ram Mohammad Singh Azad? 
Answer: - Second name of Udham Singh while in custody in London.
Question :-(3) When did Rabindranath Tagore reject the title of knighthood? 
Answer: - After the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh
Question :-(4) Who was killed by Udham Singh 
Answer: - Michael O’ Dwyer
Question :-(5) Why did Rabindranath Tagore return the title of knighthood? 
Answer: - In protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919
Question :-(6) How did Udham Singh died? 
Answer: - Execution by hanging
Question :-(7) When did Udham Singh died? 
Answer: - 31 July 1940
Question :-(8) Was Udham Singh present at Jallianwala Bagh Amritsar Punjab on 13 April 1919. 
Answer: - Yes.
Question :-(9) When was massacre of Jallianwala Bagh took place ?
Answer: - 13 April 1919.
Question :-(10) Who took the revenge of Jallianwala Bagh incident by killing Michael O’ Dwyer?
Answer: - Udham Singh
Question :-(11) When was Michael O’ Dwyer assassinated?
Answer: - 13 March 1940.

Part-B

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

Question :-(1) When and where was Udham Singh born? 
Answer: - Udham Singh was born on 26 December 1899 in Sunam in Sangrur district of Punjab.
Question :-(2) Write the name of Udham Singh’s father and what was his profession? 
Answer: - The name of Udham Singh’s father was Sardar Tehal Singh. He was a railway crossing watchman in a village named Upalli.
Question :-(3) How Udham Singh get this name? 
Answer: - After the death of his father Udham Singh (Sher Singh) was taken to central Khalsa Orphanage Putlighar in Amritsar. At the Orphanage, Singh was administered the Sikh initiatory rites and received the name of Udham Singh.
Question :-(4) What was Udham Singh doing at Jallianwala on 13 April 1919? 
Answer: - Udham Singh and his friend from Orphanage were serving water to the crowd assembled in Jallianwala Bagh.
Question :-(5) Write down the name of organisation in which Udham Singh was involved?
Answer: -
1. Ghadar Party
2. Hindustan Socialist Republic Association
3. Indian Workers Association

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 50-60 words:
Question :-(1) Who was Udham Singh?
Answer: - Udham Singh was an Indian revolutionary and freedom fighter, who is best known for his assassination of Michael O’Dwyer in London, the former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in India, on March 13, 1940.
Question :-(2) Why did Jallianwala Bagh massacre happen?
Answer: - Jallianwala Bagh massacre was caused by British General Dyer who wants to teach Indians a lesson and not to indulge in any form of protest against the British.
Question :-(3) What happened at Jallianwala Bagh?
Answer: - An incident took place at Jallianwala Bagh on 13 April 1919 in which British troops fired on unarmed Indians civilians killing hundred and wounding thousands. This is also called Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Part-D

Answer the following questions in detail:
Question :-(1) Write a note on massacre at Jallianwala Bagh?
Answer: - The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as Amritsar massacre took place on 13 April 1919 when acting Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into the crowd of unarmed civilians in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab killing at least 400 including 41 children, over 1000 were injured.
Question :-(2) Who was Michael O’Dwyer and General Dyer? Were both the same?
Answer: - Michael O’ Dwyer was lieutenant Governor of Punjab at the time of massacre at Jallianwala Bag and Colonel (acting Brigadier-General) Reginald Dyer was the acting military Commander for Amritsar, who ordered troops of the British Indian army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed civilians in Jallianwala Bag Amritsar Punjab on 13 April 1919.
Question :-(3) Write a note on assassination of Michael O’ Dwyer?
Answer: - Udham Singh was a revolutionary Indian freedom fighter. At the time of massacre of Jallianwala Bagh in 13 April 1919, he was present there. He wanted to take revenge from British. He was deeply scarred by the event and soon got involved in the armed resistance. Udham Singh reached England in 1933 with the aim of assassinating Michael O’ Dwyer who he held responsible for the brutal Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Udham Singh found out that Michael O’ Dwyer would be addressing a meeting at Caxton hall, London on 13 March 1940. He managed to buy a revolver. On the day of meeting, Udham Singh hid a revolver in his overcoat, sneaked into Caxton hall and shot Michael o’ Dwyer twice.
Lesson - 3
Some freedom fighters of Punjab
(4) Lala Lajpat Rai
Part – A

(1) **Multiple Choice:**

(1) Lala Lajpat Rai was a .................?
   1. Painter  2. Writer
   3. Freedom fighter  4. Poet
(2) Lala Lajpat Rai’s father was a teacher of .................?
   1. Hindi  2. Punjabi
   3. Urdu  4. Persian
(3) The founder editor of Lahore based Arya Gazette was .................?
   1. Lala Lajpat Rai  2. Bhagat Singh
   3. Udham Singh  4. Kartar Singh Sarabha
(4) The elected president of the Indian National Congress in the Calcutta special session of 1920 was .................
   3. Lala Lajpat Rai  4. Bhagat Singh
(5) The author of the book “The story of my Deportation” was .................
   1. Mahatma Gandhi  2. Jawahar Lal Nehru
   3. Bhagat Singh  4. Lala Lajpat Rai

**Answers:**
(1) Freedom fighter
(2) Urdu
(3) Lala Lajpat Rai
(4) Lala Lajpat Rai
(5) Lala Lajpat Rai

(11) **Fill in the blanks.**

(1) The book ‘Unhappy India’ was written by.................
   (Bhagat Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai, Kartar Singh Sarabha)
(2) Lala Lajpat Rai was also head of ......
   (Life Insurance Corporation, United India Insurance, Laxmi Insurance Company)
(3) .................vowed to take revenge of Martyrdom of Lala Lajpat Rai.
   (Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh, Kartar Singh Sarabha)
(4) Lala Lajpat Rai was .................by Profession. (Merchant, Lawyer, Teacher)
(5) Lala Lajpat Rai stayed in United State from 1917 to ................. (1918, 1919, 1920)

(111) **Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (X)**

(1) Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Burma from United States in 1907. (✓)
(2) Laxmi Insurance Company was merged with Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1947.  (✗)

(3) Lala Lajpat Rai’s mother Gulab Devi had died of tuberculosis.  (✓)

(4) A statue of Lala Lajpat Rai at Lahore was later moved in Shimla after Partition.  (✓)

(5) Lala Lajpat Rai gave the slogan ‘Tum mujhe khoon do, Main Tumhe Azadi doonga’.  (✗)

(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:

Question :-(1) Who is known by the name of Punjab Kesari?
Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai

Question :-(2) Who was Lal in Lal Bal Pal triangle?
Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai

Question :-(3) What was the popular name of Lala Lajpat Rai?
Answer: - Punjab Kesari

Question :-(4) Which bank was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai?
Answer: - Punjab National Bank

Question :-(5) Which newspaper was started by Lala Lajpat Rai from Lahore?
Answer: - Vande Mataram

Question :-(6) When was Lala Lajpat Rai died?
Answer: - 17 November, 1928

Question :-(7) What was the actual reason of Lala Lajpat Rai’s death?
Answer: - Heart attack

Question :-(8) Who gave the slogan “Simon go back”?
Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai

Part-B

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

Question :-(1) Who was Lala Lajpat Rai?
Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai was an Indian freedom fighter, who played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence Movement.

Question :-(2) When and where was Lala Lajpat Rai born?
Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai was born on 28 January, 1865 in Dhu dike (Now in district Moga).

Question :-(3) Who were the parents of Lala Lajpat Rai?
Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai was the son of a Munshi Radha Krishnan Agarwal who was a government school teacher. The name of his mother was Gulab Devi.

Question :-(4) In which demonstration Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten to death?
Answer: - Lala Lajpat Rai led a protest against Simon Commission in Lahore. He suffered a police lathi charge (beating) during the protest and died of his injuries on 17 November, 1928.
Part-C

Answer the following questions in 50-60 words:

Question :- (1) Who gave the title Punjab Kesari to Lala Lajpat Rai?
Answer: -

The Rowlat Act was formed by the British so that they could jail any Indian who was threatening to cause damage to them through their protests. For showing bravery in opposing this new legislation in Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai was given the title of Punjab Kesari.

Part-D

Answer the following questions in detail:

Question :- (1) Write a note on Lala Lajpat Rai.
Answer: -

Lala Lajpat Rai was an Indian freedom fighter, who played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence Movement. He was born on 28 January, 1865 at Dhudike (now in district Moga) Punjab. He was an author and a politician and was associated with many nationalist activities of Indian Independence Movement. Popularly known as Punjab Kesari, Rai was a part of the Lal Bal Pal triangle. Lala Lajpat Rai helped to found the Punjab National Bank. Lala Lajpat Rai was heavily influenced by Hinduism and reformed many Indian policies. Lala Lajpat Rai died on November 17, 1928 due to his serious injuries.

Question :- (2) Write a note on Simon Commission.
Answer: -

The British Government in 1928 set up the commission, headed by Sir John Simon to report on the political situation in India. The Indian political parties boycotted the commission because it did not include a single Indian in its membership. It met with country-wide protest. When the commission visited Lahore on 30 October, 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai led non-violent march in protest against it. The protest was with the words “Simon commission go back” and black flags. The superintendent of police, James A Scot ordered the police to lathi charge the protesters and personally assaulted Lala Lajpat Rai. Lala Lajpat Rai was injured in this lathi charge and died on November 17, 1928.
Lesson-4

Rural Handicrafts of Punjab

Part – A

(1) **Multiple Choice:**

1. The trend in Punjab to plaster the walls of the house with mud is called …………………
   
   1. Wood works  
   2. Mud Works  
   3. Mud Painting  
   4. Wall painting

2. The carved legs of the bed are called …………………
   
   1. Pidhis  
   2. Pawas  
   3. Boxes  
   4. Peeras

3. A thing used in basketry work is …………………
   
   1. Wood  
   2. Silk thread  
   3. Thin straws of grass  
   4. Cotton

4. The art of painting mud walls is also known as …………………
   
   1. Chowk Poorana  
   2. Cownka Chulla  
   3. Navratri Poorana  
   4. Phulkali

5. Ornament worn by men is …………………
   
   1. Sir mang  
   2. Nath  
   3. Jhumka  
   4. Bala

**Answers:**

1. (1) Mud work  
2. (2) Pawas  
3. (3) Thin straw of grass  
4. (4) Chowk Poorana  
5. (5) Bala

(11) **Fill in the blanks:**

1. ………………… utensils are used for religious purpose. (Mud, Clay, Metal)
2. ………………… work is done by shaving thin straws of grass. (Mud, Basketry, weaving)
3. ………………… is associated with embroidering over dupattas and shawls. (Phulkari, Bala, Darries)
4. The small wooden stools with colorful thread are called……….. (pawas, pidhis, pakkhi)
5. ………………… is a necklace with many golden chains. (Karnphul, Sir Mang, Chandanhar)

**Answers:**

1. Metal  
2. Basketry  
3. Phulkari  
4. Pidhis  
5. Chandanhar
Mark the correct sentence (✓) and wrong sentence (✗)

1. Darries are used either as carpet on the floor or as bed spreads. ✓
2. Pranda is a colourful hanging worn by Punjabi women in their hair. ✓
3. Folk toys usually depict animals, birds, and wheeled vehicles. ✓
4. Khussa is the simplest form of Punjab Jutti. ×
5. Cotton threads are used in weaving of Phulkari. ×

(IV) Answer the following questions in one or two words:

Question :-(1) What are the thin straws of grass by which carpets are made?
Answer: - Sarkanda

Question :-(2) What is a smaller, fine and more delicate hand fans with curled ends?
Answer: - Kundaldar Pakkhi

Question :-(3) Write the name of art of Mud Wall Painting.
Answer: - Chowk-Poorana

Question :-(4) What is made from sarkanda to separate grain from husk?
Answer: - Chhaj

Question :-(5) Give the name of that ornament which a bride wears on her forehead?
Answer: - Sir Mang

Part-B
Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

Question :-(1) Write a note on darri.
Answer: - The weaving of darries are very common with the Punjab women. Darries are actually made of cotton used as floor and bed spreads. The different motifs like strips squares, checks are prevalent.

Question :-(2) What is Pakkhi?
Answer: - The hand fan made up of thin straws of grass is called Pakkhi.

Question :-(3) What is Kundaldar Pakkhi?
Answer: - A small and delicate hand fan having beautiful curl ends.

Question :-(4) What is Pidhi?
Answer: - Pidhi is small wooden stool woven with threads. It is used to sit especially by women in the kitchen.

Question :-(5) What is Nath?
Answer: - It is huge golden nose ring which is a symbol of married woman.

Question :-(6) What is Chandanhar?
Answer: - This is a necklace with many golden chains which is worn by women during marriage.

Question :-(7) What is Bala?
Answer: - It is huge earing made of gold that is worn by Khatri, Sikh and Dogra men.

Question :-(8) What is Jhumka?
Answer: - It is earing that is worn by ladies.

Question :-(9) what is Khussa?
Answer: - Traditional footwear having a sharp extended tip, nokh, curved upwards like traditional mustache is called Khussa.
Part-C

Answer the following questions in 50-60 words:

Question :-(1) What do you mean by mud work?
Answer: - Mud work is an ancient practice in Punjab. It is a skill to plaster the walls of the house with mud and then create different motifs and designs on them. These kinds of works are generally performed by the rural women in Punjab. The art of painting mud walls is known as Chowk Poorana in Punjab. Mainly the mud works were done during the festivals in the village.

Question :-( 2) What do you mean by wood works?
Answer: - The carpenters of Punjab are renowned for their skills in wood works. It is a much practiced occupation among the villagers of Punjab. The carpenters generally make the comfortable beds with back rest that are fitted with mirrors. The carved lag of these beds was known as Pawas. The carpenters of Punjab also make the comfortable low seats called Peeras and peerians.

Question :-(3) What do you mean by Basketry?
Answer: - The Baskets were made by the villagers mainly for household usage. The basketry works are done by shaving the thin straws of grass. These straws are used to weave mats, rugs, carpets, curtains and hand fans. This hand fan is known as Peshawari Pakkhi.

Question :-(4) Write a note on Bagh?
Answer: - Bagh is a style of embroidery done on clothes. The name Bagh which means garden is derived from the peculiar style of enclosing the designs inside a square with silk threads, usually of golden and silver colors, giving it an appearance of a garden.

Question :-(5) What is the difference between Phulkari and Bagh?
Answer: - There is a very little difference between Phulkari and Bagh. Phulkari cloth is ornamented with embroidery and the base is visible, in Bagh the fabric is so closely embroidered that the silk threads covers almost the entire ground so the base is not visible.

Question :-(6) Write a brief note on Punjabi Jutti?
Answer: - The Jutti or Punjabi Jutti is the type of footwear common in Punjab and India. They are traditionally made up of leather and with extensive embroidery in real gold and silver threads. They are designed for both men and women.

Part-D

Answer the following questions in detail:

Question :-(1) Describe in detail the rural handicrafts of Punjab.
Answer: - Punjab Arts and crafts is highly acclaimed the world over. The Arts and crafts of Punjab include the variety of handicrafts. The women of the villages are mainly involved in carrying out the Punjab Arts and crafts.
The Mud Work is an ancient Practice in Punjab. Generally it is a trend in Punjab to plaster the walls of the house with mud and then create different designs on them. The carpenters of Punjab are renowned for their skill in wood works. The carpenters make comfortable beds, carved Pawas, Peeras, decorative boxes and toys. The metal’s utensils are used in households and for religious purposes. The basketry was made mainly for household usage. The thin straws of grass are used to wave mats, rugs, carpets, curtains and hand fans. The needle work or the weaving and embroidery is known by various names as Phulkari and Bagh. The jutties made in Punjab are world famous. The motifs of the jutties of Punjab are embroidered with threads of Silver and Gold.

Question :-(2) What do you mean by weaving and embroidery?
Answer: - The weaving and embroidery in Punjab is known by various names as they are associated with some of the nice aspects of life. They are skillfully made by the beautiful village girls. Some of the needle works are called Phulkari meaning flower works and Bagh meaning gardens. The weaving of Darries are very common with the Punjabi women. Darries are actually made by cotton and used as floor and bed spreads.

Question :-(3) Write a note on Phulkari?
Answer: - Phulkari is a traditional pattern of weaving in Punjab. Phulkari is the most popular handwork in Punjab, India and abroad. Phulkari is associated with flower embroidery. This needle work gives rise to different designs on the piece of cloth. Silk threads of various colors are used for embroidery. The bright colors used for Phulkari are red, blue, crimson etc. For Phulkari of Punjab, only one single stand in being used at a time. The stitches in the Phulkari are done vertically, horizontally and even diagonally to create special effects of light and shade. The Phulkari works are used in various occasions like marriages, festivals and religious ceremonies in Punjab.