KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINTION AND ASSESMENT BOARD

II PUC EXAMINATION-1, MARCH-2024

SUBJECT: HISTORY MODEL ANSWERS SUBJECT CODE:21

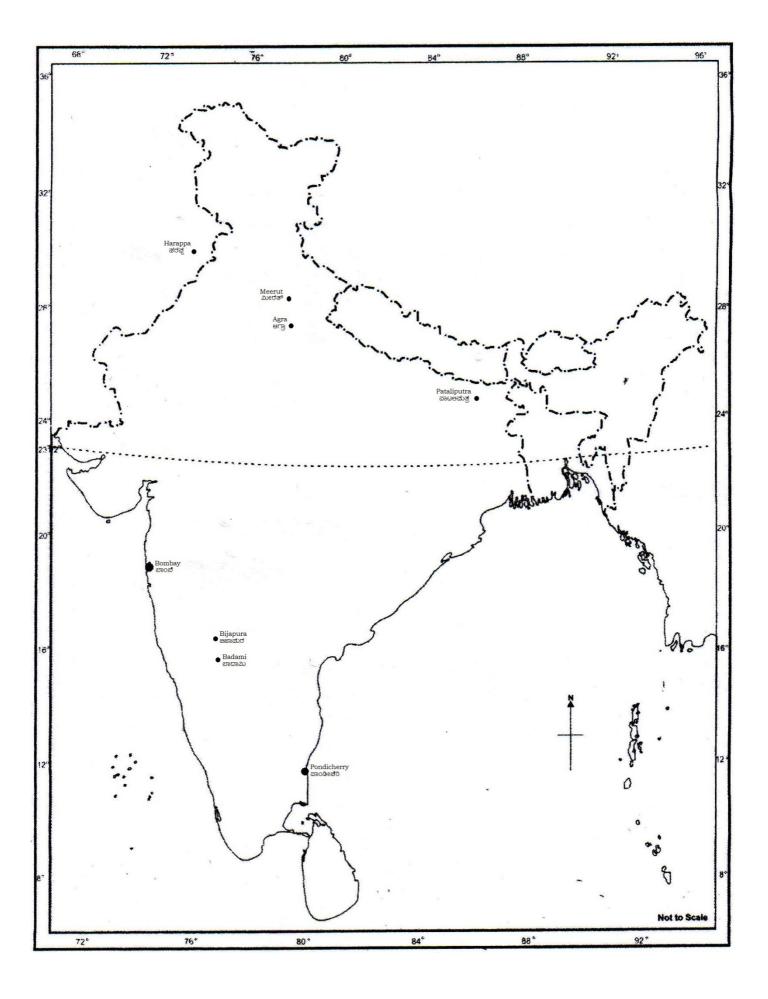
QUESTION NO		MARKS
I	PART - A	
1	a.Study of Coins	1
2	c.Mother Goddess	1
3	b.1674 CE	1
4	d.Swami Dayananda Saraswathi	1
5	a. Womesh Chandra Banarjee was the President of First Session of Indian National Congress	1
II		
6	Cultivated Land	1
7	Purushapura	1
8	Din-I-Ilahi	1
9	Lord Wellesley	1
10	Dadabhai Naoroji	1
III		
	A. Ptolemy - Geography	1
11	B. Srivijaya - Kavirajamarga	1
	C. Ramdas - Famous Musician of Mughal Period	1
	D. Ibrahim Adil Shah II - Jagadguru Badshah	1
	E. Tippu Sultan - The Tiger of Mysore	1
IV		
12	Dharmachakra	1
13	Cholas the members of Village administration were elected through Lucky Draw	1
14	Gurugranth sahib	1
15	The British refused to recognize her adopted son	1
16	Gangadhar rao Deshpande	1
V	PART-B	
17	Hill forts of Rajasthan, Khujaraho, Konark, Tajmahal, Jantar-Mantar, Gaya, Sanchi, Ajanta, Ellora, Hampi, Ihole, Pattadkallu, Madurai, Kanchi, Mahabalipuram, Churches of Goa. (Any Two)	1+1
18	'Paleo' (old), and 'lithic' (stone). This is known as Old Stone Age.	2
19	Hinayana and Mahayana	1+1
20	Bilhana-Vikramankadeva Charitam	1+1
	To safeguard the capital from the Mangol invasions. The capital were the proximity of	1+1
21	Delhi to the border and The new capital being in the centre of the empire. (Any Two)	
22	Jijabai, DadajiKondadeva, Ramdas, Tukaram. (Any Two)	1+1
23	Mitravinda Govinda, Singararya	1+1
23	Goa, Diu, Daman, Salset, Bassein, Bombay. (Any Two)	1+1
24	(Ally 1 WO)	1 1 1
25	Calcutta, 1828 CE	1+1
26	Jawaharalal Neharu, Vallababhai Patel and Pattabi Sitaramaiah	1+1
VI	PART-C	1.1
7.1	New religions arose against the exploitation in religion and social system of	
27	India in 6 th century BCE. Factors responsible for the rise of new religions:	
	a) Complications in Vedic religion.	5
	b) Supremacy of the priestly class.	
	,	
	d) Chanting of Mantras.	
	e) Caste System.	
	f) Birth of Great Personalities.	
28	Hoysalas Combined Vesare and Dravida Styls and Developed a New Style of	5
	Arcitecture called Hoysala Style the Main Feature of Styles Are:	
	a. Star shaped base.	

b. A star platform (jagati) of about 4 feet high. c. The Jagati around the temple is the open paradakshinapatha. d. Polished pillars with variety of designs. e. Elaborate carvings and beautifully carved Madanika figures f. Spacious Navaranga (Central hall) g. The Bhuvaneshwari (carved ceiling) h. The Vimana (Shikara) in a pyramidical shape. i. Garbhagruhas ranging from one to five (Ekakuta, Dwikuta, Thrikuta, Chathushkuta and Panchakuta.) Basaveshwera (1132-1168 CE) Born in Bagewadi in 1132 CE. Madarasa and Madalambike were his parents At the age of 8, he removed his sacred thread saying that he had Linghadeeksha at his birth and so there was no need for Upanayana. Kalachuri king Bijjala appointed Basaveshwara as Karanika. Without getting influenced by power, wealth and worldly life, he carried out responsibilities through honest service. He took an vow to remove caste system, blind beliefs, plurality of God and Idol worship, animal sacrifices that were practiced in the society of those days. He toured the state and created awareness among the people. He made it clear that caste system does not have the base of Dharmashastra. He encouraged interdining and gave Linga deeksha to untouchable Nagadeva and accepted his hospitality. Encouraging inter caste marriage he performed the marriage of Brahmin Madhuviah's daughter with Harijan Haralaiah's son. Both were devotees of Shiva. Preventing animal sacrifice he said 'Dayave Dharmada Moolavaiah'-Basaveshwara propounded Shaktivishistadwaitha philosophy-he said 'Kayakave Kailasa' (Work is Worship). Basaveshwara established 'Anubhavamantapa' at Kalyana to spread his philosophy. This is also called Vachanamantapa. Here religious discourses were held and social and religious problems were discussed. Before the advent of Europeans the education in India was based on religion. A new beginning was made in education in 1813 CE, with the passing of Charter Act by	5
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obsiming was made in education in 1013 CE, with the passing of charter rice of	
British Parliament. This Act provided for annual expenditure of Rs.1,00,000 for the	_
development of education in India.	3
Macaulay's Minute – 1835 CE: He advocated the development of Western system	
of education in India and English as medium of education.	
Wood's Despatch – 1854 CE:	
1. Company should start primary schools in villages, high-schools in towns and	
colleges at district level.	
2. Primary education should be in vernacular languages and English medium for	
higher education.	
3. To provide Grant-in-aid to private educational institutions.	
4. Company should set up the the 'Department of Public Instruction' to supervise the	
education in all the provinces.	
5. To establish Universities at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta on the model of London	
university.	
6. To open Teachers Training Colleges.	
7. To established vocational education and technical schools and colleges.	
8. Stress for female education.	
This despacth is known as 'Magna –Carta of English Education' in India.	
VII PART-D	
Gupta period has a unique in the history of India, Due to the all-round development in	
with the state of	
	0
Augustus Caesar of Rome and queen Enzabeth of England. The demovements in the	.0
fields of Religion, Education, Literature, Art and Architecture, Science and	0
fields of Religion, Education, Literature, Art and Architecture, Science and Technology were extra-ordinary.	0
fields of Religion, Education, Literature, Art and Architecture, Science and	0

	Education: Takshashila, Nalanda, Ajantha and Saranatha were well known Gupta universities. Pataliputra and Vallabhi were great centres of education. The important subjects taught were Puranas, Literature, Philosophy, Arithmatic, Astrology and Science. Literature: The Gupta age is called 'The Golden age of Sanskrit literature'. Samudragupta has been described as a King among poets in Allahabad inscription. He was also a gifted musician and a great scholor of the Vedas. There were 'Navarathnas' in the court of ChandraGupta II. Among them -Kalidasa was the greatest Poet and Dramatist of Ancient India-He wrote famous dramas like Malavikagnimithra, Vikramorvashiya and Shakunthala, great Epics like Raghuvamsha and Kumarasambhava and lyrical poems like Meghaduta and Rithusamhara. Science and Technology: Tremondous progress was achieved in the fields of Science, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine and Metallurgy. Aryabhatta was the greatest Mathematician and astronomer of this period-Brahmagupta was another Mathematician The Meharauli Iron pillar discovered near Delhi is an outstanding example of their metallurgical skill. Art and Architecture: The basic structural features of Indian temple architecture were developed during the Guptas. Mathura, Benaras, Patna, Udayagiri, Devgarh, etc. were the centers of their artistic activity-Dashavatara temple of Devagarh was the first temple of the Gupta period.	
32	Achievements of Alla-ud-din Khilji (1296 CE-1316 CE) I. Conquest of North India: Conquest of Gujarath: (1297 CE) Conquest of Ranathambore (1301 CE): Conquest of Mewar (Chittor) (1303 CE): Other Conquests: Malwa, Ujjain, Mandu, Dhar, Chanderi and Jolur were conquered The Mangol Raids: II South Indian Campaign Expedition to Devagiri (1307 CE): Warrangal Expedition: (1309 CE) Conquest of Dwarasamudra (1310 CE): Conquest of Madhurai (1311 CE): Second Expedition on Devagiri : (1312 CE) He had an ambition to conquer the whole world. But had to be satisfied in conquering the entire India. Even then he issued the coins with the title Sikandar (Alaxander II). Alla-ud-din Khilji was a strong and efficient ruler also.	10
33	Sir M Vishweshwaraiah (1861 CE-1962 CE) Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah, who is considered the 'Architect and Maker of Modern Mysore' was born on 15 ^a September 1861 CE at Muddenahalli in Chikkaballapura district. After completing his primary education at Chikkaballapura, he went to Bengaluru for further studies. Later he got his B.A. degree from Central College and moved to Pune for Engineering studies. He served Bombay Government from 1884 CE to 1909 CE. He was appointed as the Chief Engineer of Mysore in 1909. He was appointed as the Dewan of Mysore in 1912 CE by Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Mysore witnessed alround development during his Dewanship. Administrative Reforms: Industrial Development: 'Industrialize or perish' Educational Reforms: His greatest achievement in the field was the establishment of the Mysore University in 1916 CE. The Kannada Sahitya Parishat was established in 1915 CE. His Other Achievements: The greatest achievement of Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah was the construction of the Krishna Raja Sagara Dam and Mandya District In 1913 CE the Mysore-Arasikere and	10

	D ' / I/ 1 '1 1' 1' 1	
	Bowringpete-Kolar railway lines were laid. Relief Works:	
	It was during Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah's Dewanship that the First World War (1914-18 CE) broke out. This led to severe shortage of foodstuff. Sir M.Vishweshwaraiah took up relief works by opening fair price shops, stopping export of food grains and fixing the selling prices. He was conferred the title 'Sir' by the British Government The	
	Government of India conferred the 'Bharata Ratna' award in 1955 CE.	
34	Various Stages of Indian National Movement I Stage (the period of the Moderates – 1885 CE-1905 CE) II Stage (the period of the Extremists – 1905 CE-1920 CE) The III Stage (Gandhian Era – 1919 CE- 1947 CE) Mahatma Gandhi played a prominent role in the third stage of the National Movement. He also politically educated the Indian masses and introduced 'Satyagraha' as a tool to fight against the mighty British Empire. He led the Movement successfully and was the most prominent of all the leaders. Hence this stage of the National Movement is popular as 'Gandhian Era'. Important events like: Champaran Satyagraha -1917 CE Ahmadabad Mill Strike -1918 CE Kheda Satyagraha -1918 CE Jallianwalabagh Massacre -1919 CE Khilafat Movement Non-Cooperation Movement -1920-1922 CE Civil Disobedience Movement -1930-31 CE - 'Salt March' or 'Dandi March' Second Round Table Conference 1931 CE Quit India Movement-1942 CE	10
VIII	PART-E	1
35	A. Kalinga war B. Sulaiahman visited to Manyakheta	1 1
33	C. The First battle of Panipat	1
	D. Mysore State was renamed as Karnataka	1
IX		
36 (A)	a) Harappa: It is one of the important sites of Indus civilization. It is on the banks of the river Ravi. It is now in Montegomary district of Western Punjab in Pakistan. Dayaram Sahani excavated this site in 1921CE.	1
	b) Pataliputra: It is presently called as Patna, the capital of Bihar state which is on the banks of the river Ganges. Pataliputra was the capital of the Magadha empire, the Mauryas and the Guptas.	1
	c) Badami: It is in Bagalkote district. The early name of Badami was Vatapi and it was the capital of Chalukyas. It is famous for rockcut cave temples.	1
	d) Agra: It is on the banks of river Jamuna in Uttarpradesh. It was founded by Sikandar Lodhi. It became the capital of the Mughals. Taj Mahal is the most famous monument of Agra.	1
	e) Bijapura: (Vijapura) It is in the northern part of Karnataka. It was the capital of Adil Shahis. Monuments like Golgumbaz, Ibrahim Rauza, AsarMahal, Barakaman, etc are found here.	1
	f) Pondicherry: It is to the South of Madras on the Coramandal coast. It was the capital of the French in India.	1
	g) Bombay: It is the capital of Maharashtra. It was the main settlement of the British on the west coast of India. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held here.	1
		
	h) Meerut: It is in Uttarpradesh and is near Delhi. It was an important centre of First war of Indian Independence. PART -F	1

	FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY	
	Pulikeshi II (609-642 CE)	
36 (B)	He was the greatest of the rulers of Chalukyas of Badami. The son of Keerthivarma.	
	Hieuntsang's 'Si-yu-ki', Banabhatta's, 'Harshacharite' Aihole inscription, etc., give us	
	information about Pulikeshi II.	10
	Achievements:	
	Pulakeshi killed Mangalesha in the Ellwattusimbige war and came to the throne	
	in 609 CE.	
	Pulakeshi defeated Appayika and Govinda on the banks of river Bhima.	
	Then he won Banavasi, the capital of Kadambas. He defeated Mauryas of Konkana,	
	Alupas of South Canara and Gangas of Talakadu. he went towards the North and	
	defeated the rulers of Lata (Gujarath), Malwa and Gurjaras.	
	War with Harshavardhan 634 CE- on the banks of the river Narmada-'Parameshwara'.	
	Narmada river became the border of their respective empires. Pulikeshi II proceeded	
	towards the East where the rulers of South Kosala and Kalinga surrendered to him.	
	Later he won Pistapura and conquered Vengimandala. Pulikeshi invaded Kanchi and	
	defeated the Pallava ruler Mahendra Varman I at Polliluru- Pallava-Chalukya	
	conflicts. He had titles like 'Dakshinapatheswara', Maharajadhiraja', 'Parameshwara',	
	'Pruthvivallbha', 'Satyashraya', etc.,	
	OR	
	Vijayanagara Empire was a powerfull empire in south India, with all-round	
	progress.	
	Religion- The Vijayanagara Empire protected Hindu religion and culture from	
	invaders religious tolerance among the Hindus, Jains and Muslims.	10
	Muslims entered the Vijayanagara army from the days of DevarayaII.	
	Mathas and Temples were two notable religious institutions of this	
	period. important religious festivals of that time were Mahanavami,	
	Deepavali, Holi etc.	
	Education and Literature- Education. 'Dhulakshara' was a system of education,	
	Primary education was called 'Balabodhe'. Hampi, Kodimatha, Sringeri,	
	Yedeyuru, Kunigal, etc. were notable centers of education.	
	Sanskrit- Gangadevi Veerakamparayacharitham (Madhuravijayam)	
	Guru Vidyaranya Raja Kalanirnaya-Krishnadevaraya Jambavati	
	Kalyanam, Usha Parinayam	
	Kannada- Kumaravyasa Karnataka Kathamanjari (Gadugina Bharata)-	
	Nanjunda Kavi Kumara Ramanakathe -Ratnakaravarni Bharatesha	
	Vaibhava Bhimakavi Basava Puran -Chamarasa Prabhulingaleele –	
	Kanakadasa Mohana Tarangini, Nala Charita, -Ramadhanya Charita –	
	Purandaradasa Keerthanas	
	Telugu- Krishnadevaraya Amuktamalyada-Allasani Peddanna(Andhra Kavita	
	l · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Pitamaha) Manucharitamu-Vemana Poems	
	Art and architecture- The capital city hampi was a great centre of art and	
	architecture. Architecture: They changed Dravidian style of	
	architecture into 'Vijayanagara style' with added unique features.	
	Some of the important features of the Vijayanagara style The Lotus	
	Mahal is an excellent example of indo- Islamic style of architecture at Hampi.	
	Sculpture- Kadalekalu Ganesha, Sasivekalu Ganesh and Laxmi,	
	Narasimhastatues at Hampi are notable.	
	Painting - Fine Arts: Purandaradasa is called the 'Father of Karnatic Music'	
	(Karnataka Sangeeta Pitamaha).	



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಲಿ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಿಯುಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ-1, ಮಾರ್ಚ್-2024

ವಿಷಯ: ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ: 21

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		ಅಂಕಗಳು
ر ا	ಭಾಗ–ಎ	
1	ಎ) ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ	1
2	ಸಿ) ಮಾತೃದೇವತೆ	1
3	ಬಿ) ಸಾಶ 1674	1
4	ಡಿ) ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದಯಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ	1
5	ಎ) ಉಮೇಶ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬ್ಯಾನರ್ಜಿಯವರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೇಸ್ ನ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಅದ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು	1
II		
6	ಉಳುಮೆ ಭೂಮಿ	1
7	ಮರುಷಮರ	1
8	ದಿನ್–ಇ–ಇಲಾಹಿ	1
9	ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ವೆಲ್ಲೆಸ್ಲಿ	1
10	ದಾದಾ ಬಾಯಿ ನವರೋಜಿ	1
III		
	ಎ. ಟಾಲೆಮಿ – ಜಿಯಾಗ್ರಫಿ	1
11	ಬಿ. ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯ – ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ	1
	ಸಿ. ರಾಮದಾಸ್ – ಮೊಘಲರ ಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರ	1
	ಡಿ. ಎರಡನೇ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಆದಿಲ್ ಷಾ – ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಬಾದ್ಇಾ	1
	ಇ. ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ್ – ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹುಲಿ	1
IV		
12	ಧರ್ಮಚಕ್ರ	1
13	ಚೋಳರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಡಳಿತದ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಅದೃಷ್ಠ (ಲಾಟರಿ) ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು	1
14	ಗುರು ಗ್ರಂಥ ಸಾಹಿಬ್	1
15	ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ತನ್ನ ದತ್ತು ಮತ್ರನನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ	1
16	ಗಂಗಾಧರ್ ರಾವ್ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ	1
V	ಭಾಗ–ಬಿ	
17	ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನದ ಗಿರಿದುರ್ಗಗಳು, ಖಜುರಾಹೋ, ಕೋನಾರ್ಕ್, ತಾಜ್ ಮಹಲ್, ಜಂತರ್–ಮಂತರ್, ಗಯಾ, ಸಾಂಚಿ, ಅಜಂತಾ, ಎಲ್ಲೋರಾ, ಹಂಪಿ, ಐಹೊಳೆ, ಪಟ್ಟದಕಲ್ಲು, ಮಧುರೈ, ಕಂಚಿ, ಮಹಾಬಲಿಪುರಂ, ಗೋವಾದ ಚರ್ಚಗಳು. (ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು)	1+1
18	'ಪ್ಯಾಲಿಯೋ' (ಹಳೆಯ) ಮತ್ತು 'ಲಿಥಿಕ್' (ಶಿಲೆ) ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದೆ. (ಹಳೆಯ ಶಿಲಾಯುಗ)	2
19	ಹಿನಾಯಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾಯಾನ	1+1

20	ಬಿಲ್ಲಣ, ವಿಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದೇವ ಚರಿತಂ	1+1
21	ಮಂಗೋಲರ ದಾಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ, ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ದೆಹಲಿಯು ಗಡಿಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮೀಪವಿದ್ದುದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯು ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುದ್ದರಿಂದ.	1+1
	(ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು)	
22	ಜೀಜಾಬಾಯಿ, ದಾದಾಜಿಕೊಂಡದೇವನು, ರಾಮ್ದಾಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ತುಕಾರಾಂ	1+1
	(ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇಬ್ಬರು)	
23	ನಾಟಕ 'ಮಿತ್ರಾವಿಂದ ಗೋವಿಂದ' ಬರೆದವರು ಸಿಂಗರಾರ್ಯ	1+1
24	ಗೋವಾ, ದಿಯು, ದಮನ್, ಸಾಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ರ್ ಬೆಚ್ಸಿನ್, ಬಾಂಬೆ	1+1
	(ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು)	
25	ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ, ಸಾಶ 1828	1+1
26	ಜವಹಾರ್ಲಾ ನೆಹರು, ವಲ್ಲಬಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮಯ್ಯ	1+1
		171
VI	ಭಾಗ–ಸಿ ಸಾಶಪೂ 6ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಶೋಷಣೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ	
27	ಹೊಸ ಧರ್ಮಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡವು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು:	5
	ಎ) ವೈದಿಕ ಧರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿನ ಗೊಂದಲಗಳು	
	ಬಿ) ಮರೋಹಿತ ವರ್ಗದ ಪರಮಾಧಿಕಾರ	
	ಸಿ) ಪ್ರಾಣಿಬಲಿ	
	ಡಿ) ಮಂತ್ರಗಳ ಪಠಣ	
	ಇ) ಜಾತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ	
	ಎಫ್) ಮಹಾನ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಜನನ	
20	ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರು ವೇಸರ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಶೈಲಿಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಹೊಸ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದು ಅದು	
28	'ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ಶೈಲಿ' ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಈ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳೆಂದರೆ:	5
	1. ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಾಕಾರದ ತಳಪಾಯ	
	2. ಸುಮಾರು 4 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಾಕಾರದ ಜಗತಿ.	
	3. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಸುತ್ತಲಿರುವ ಜಗತಿ ತೆರೆದ ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಪಥವಾಗಿದೆ.	
	4. ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯ ರಚನೆ/ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ನುಣುಪಾದ ಕಂಬಗಳು.	
	5. ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ಕೆತ್ತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಕೆತ್ತಿರುವ ಮದನಿಕೆಯರ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು	
	6. ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ನವರಂಗ (ಮಧ್ಯ)	
	7. ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರಿ (ಕೆತ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮೇಲ್ಬಾವಣಿ)	
	8. ಪಿರಾಮಿಡ್ಡಿನಾಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಮಾನ(ಶಿಖರ)	
	9. ಒಂದರಿಂದ ಐದು ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹಗಳು (ಏಕಕೂಟ, ದ್ವಿಕೂಟ, ತ್ರಿಕೂಟ, ಚತೂಷ್ಕೂಟ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಕೂಟ)	
29	ಸಾಶ 1132 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನನ. ಮಾದರಸ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾದಲಾಂಬಿಕೆ–ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಯರು.	5
	8ನೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿವಾರ ಕಿತ್ತೊಗೆದು ನನಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಾಗಲೇ ಲಿಂಗ ದೀಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಉಪನಯನದ	
	ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು.	
	ಕಲಚೂರಿ ಅರಸ ಬಿಜ್ಜಳನ ಬಳಿ ಕರಣಿಕರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ – ಅಧಿಕಾರ, ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಹಾಗೂ ಲೌಕಿಕ ಬಂಧನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ	
	ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಹಲವು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರು – ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಢಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಜಾತಿಪದ್ಧತಿ,	
	ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಬಹುದೇವತಾರಾಧನೆ, ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಪೂಜೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಬಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೆ ಪಣತೊಟ್ಟು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ	
	ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು.	
	ಸಹಭೋಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿ, ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯ ನಾಗದೇವನಿಗೆ ಲಿಂಗದೀಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡಿ ಅವನ ಆತಿಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರು.	
	ಅಂತರ್ಜಾತಿ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಮಧುವಯ್ಯನ ಮಗಳಿಗೂ ಹರಿಜನ ಹರಳಯ್ಯನ ಮಗನಿಗೂ	
	ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರು.	
	ಪ್ರಾಣಿಬಲಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆದು "ದಯವೇ ಧರ್ಮದ ಮೂಲವಯ್ಯ" ಎಂದರು. –ಶಕ್ತಿವಿಶಿಷ್ಠಾದ್ವೈತ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು.	
	"ಕಾಯಕವೇ ಕೈಲಾಸ" ಎಂದರು. ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರರು ತಮ್ಮ ತತ್ವ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಅನುಭವ ಮಂಟಪ'ವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು	
	'ವಚನ ಮಂಟಪ' ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮಗೋಷ್ಠಿಗಳು ನಡೆದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ	
	ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.	
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30	ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್ನರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಧರ್ಮಾಧಾರಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸಾಶ 1813 ರ ಚಾರ್ಟರ್ ಕಾಯಿದೆ– ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಿ 1 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ ನಿಗದಿ, ಮೆಕಾಲೆಯ ವರದಿ – ಸಾಶ 1835: ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚತ್ಯ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ತೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ	5
	ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆ ಪೌರತ್ಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯು (ಓರಿಯಂಟಲ್) ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಗಿಂತ (ಯುರೋಪಿನ) ತೀರಾ ಕಳಪೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆ.	
	ವುಡ್ ನವರದಿ–ಸಾಶ 1854:	
	1. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆ, ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಆರಂಭ.	
	2. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ದೇಶೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ.	
	3. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುದಾನ ನೀಡುವುದು.	
	4. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗೆ 'ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ'ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.	
	5. ಬಾಂಬೆ, ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.	
	6. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭ.	
	7. ವೃತ್ತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ–ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.	
	8. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಧನ್ಯತೆ.	
	ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ' ಇ ಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಹಾಸನ್ನದು' .	
VII	ಭಾಗ–ಡಿ	
31	ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಪ್ತರ ಕಾಲವು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಠ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. – ಗ್ರೀಸ್ನ ಪೆರಿಕ್ಲಸ್, ರೋಮ್ನ ಅಗಸ್ಟಸ್	10
31	ಸೀಜರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ರಾಣಿ ಎಲಿಜಬೆತ್೪ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ	10
	ಹಿಂದೂಧರ್ಮದ ಪುನರುತ್ಥಾನ – ಗುಪ್ತರ ರಾಜಧರ್ಮ	
	ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ – ತಕ್ಷಶಿಲ, ನಳಂದ, ಅಜಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರನಾಥಗಳು ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳು	
	ಪಾಟಲೀಮತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವಲ್ಲಭಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಮರಾಣಗಳು, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ,	
	ಅಂಕಗಣಿತ, ಜೋತಿಷ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಬೋಧಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು	
	ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ – 'ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸುವರ್ಣಯುಗ' ಅರಸ ಸಮುದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನು ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ದ	
	ವೇದವಿದ್ವಾಂಸನಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಎರಡನೇ ಚಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 'ನವರತ್ನ'ರೆಂಬ ಕವಿಗಳಿದ್ದರು.	
	ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಕವಿ ಹಾಗೂ	
	ನಾಟಕಕಾರ – ಮಾಳವಿಕಾಗ್ನಿಮಿತ್ರ, ವಿಕ್ರಮೋರ್ವಶಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಕುಂತಲ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ದ ನಾಟಕಗಳು	
	ರಘುವಂಶ ಮತ್ತು	
	ಕುಮಾರಸಂಭವ ಎಂಬ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಘದೂತ ಮತ್ತು ಋತುಸಂಹಾರ ಎಂಬ	
	ಗೀತಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು.	
	ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ. – ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಗಣಿತ, ಖಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಹಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ –	
	ಆರ್ಯಭಟ – ವರಹಾಮಿಹಿರ ಧನ್ವಂತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು 'ಭಾರತೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪಿತಾಮಹ' (ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ)	
	– ದೆಹಲಿಯ ಸಮೀಪದ ಮೆಹ್ರೌಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಸ್ತಂಭ ಲೋಹಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ	
	ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.	
	ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ – ಭಾರತೀಯ ದೇವಾಲಯ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಮೂಲ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಗುಪ್ತರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ	
	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ. 'ುಥುರಾ, ಬನಾರಸ್, ಪಾಟ್ನಾ, ಉದಯಗಿರಿ, ದೇವಗಡ್ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಕಲಾಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ	
	ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು. ದೇವಗಡ್ನ ದಶಾವತಾರ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಗುಪ್ತರ ಕಾಲದ ಮೊದಲ ದೇವಾಲಯ.	
	ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ – ಅಜಂತಾ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ	
32	ಅಲ್ಲಾವುದ್ದೀನ್ ಖಿಲ್ಜಿಯ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು: (ಸಾಶ 1296–1316)	10
	ಉತ್ತರಭಾರತದ ದಿಗ್ವಿಜಯಗಳು – ಗುಜರಾತ್ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ –ರಣಥಂಬೋರ್ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ –ಮೇವಾರ (ಚಿತ್ತೋರ್)	
	ಆಕ್ರಮಣ	
	ಇತರೆ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಗಳು – ಮಾಳ್ವ, ಉಜ್ಜೈನ್, ಮಂಡು, ಧಾರ್, ಚಾಂದೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜೋಲೂರ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ	
	ಮಂಗೋಲಿಯನ್ನರ ದಾಳಿಗಳು	
	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ದಂಡೆಯಾತ್ರೆಗಳು –ದೇವಗಿರಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ –ವಾರಂಗಲ್ ನ ದಂಡೆಯಾತ್ರೆ –ದ್ವಾರ ಸಮುದ್ರದ	
	ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಳಿ – ಮಧುರೈನ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ –ದೇವಗಿರಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ 2ನೇ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ –	
	ಅಲ್ಲಾವುದ್ದೀನ್ ಖಿಲ್ಜಿಯು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಭಾರತದ ಅಧಿಪತಿಯಾದನು. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ	
	ಗೆಲ್ಲಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅವನು	
	ತೃಪ್ತನಾಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವನು ಸಿಕಂದರ್ (2ನೇ ಅಲೆಗ್ಗಾಂಡರ್) ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ	
	ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದನು. ಅಲ್ಲಾವುದ್ದೀನ್ಖಿಲ್ಲಿಯು ಒಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮರ್ಥ	
	ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರನಾಗಿದ್ದನು– 'ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ದೇವರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ' ಅಥವಾ 'ದೇವರ ನೆರಳು' ಎಂದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದನು.	
33	ಸರ್. ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ: 'ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಮಾತೃ' ಸಾಶ 1861 ರ ಸೆಪ್ಟಂಬರ್ 15 ರಂದು	10
	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಮರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮುದ್ದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನನ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಮರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ	

34	ಸಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಎ. ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು, ಹುಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಾಶ 1884 ರಿಂದ ಸಾಶ 1909ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಬಾಂಬೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಾಶ 1909 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರ್ ಆಗಿ ನೇಮಕ, ಸಾಶ1912 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ದಿವಾನರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ, ಇವರ ದಿವಾನಗಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿತು. ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು:— ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ:— 'ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೀಕರಣ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ವಿನಾಶ' ಕೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು:—ಸಾಶ 1916 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಸಾಶ 1915 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಪರಿಷತ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣಣಜ ಸಾಗರ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ — ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮಾರ್ಗ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು:— ಪ್ರಥಮ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಯುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಹಾರ 'ಸರ್' – 'ಭಾರತ ರತ್ನ' ಪ್ರಶಸಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು. ಇವರು ಹಲವು ಮಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದರು, ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ 'ಎ ಫ್ರಜನ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತರಸ್ ಮೈಸೂರ್' 'ರೀಕನ್ ಸ್ಟಕ್ರಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ', 'ಪ್ರುಪಿಂಚಾ ತೆಪಲಪ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡ್ರ್ಯುಸ್, 'ಜ್ಲಾನಡ ಎಕಾನಮಿ ಫಾರ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ', 'ಮೆಮೊಯರ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೈ ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಲೈಫ್' (ಆತ್ಮ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ) ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೂರು ಹಂತಗಳು: ಮಂದಗಾಮಿಗಳ ಯುಗ–ಸಾಶ 1885–1905 ತೀಪ್ರಗಾಮಿಗಳ ಯುಗ–ಸಾಶ 1905–1920 ಗಾಂಧಿ ಯುಗ ಸಾಶ 1920–1947 — ತೃತೀಯ ಹಂತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸಿದರು, ಅವರು ಭಾರತದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಿದರಲ್ಲದದೆ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಬ್ಲಿಟರ್ಷ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಡನೆ ಹೋರಾಡಲು 'ಸತ್ರಾಗ್ರಹ' ಅಸ್ತತಾರುದೆ, ನೀಡಿದರು, ಅವರು ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಯುನ್ನಡಸಿದರು ಹಾಗು ಮುಖಂಡರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖರಾಗಿದ್ದರಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಹಂತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು 'ಗಾಂಧಿಯಾಗ', ಎಂದು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಂತದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಘಟನೆಗಳು: ಚಂಪರನ್ ಸತ್ರಾಗ್ರಹ –ಸಾಶ 1918 ಖೇಡಾ ಸತ್ರಾಗ್ರಹ –ಸಾಶ 1918 ಜಲಿಯನ್ವವಾದಲಾಗ್ ಸುತ್ಯಾಕೂಂಡ – ಸಾಶ 1919 ಖಲಾಫತ್ ಚಳುವಳಿ –ಸಾಶ 1920–22 ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಭಂಗ ಚಳುವಳಿ – 'ಉಪ್ತಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ' ಅಥವಾ 'ದಂಡಿ ಸತ್ಪಾಗ್ರಹ' –ಸಾಶ 1930–31	10
NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	ಭಾರತ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೊಲಗಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ–ಸಾಶ 1942 ಭಾಗ–ಇ	
35		1
33	ಎ. ಕಳಿಂಗ ಯುದ್ಧ	1
	ಬಿ. ಮಾನ್ಯಖೇಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಲೈಮನ್ ಬೇಟಿ	1
	ಸಿ. ಒಂದನೇ ಪಾಣಿಪತ್ ಕದನ	1
	ಡಿ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣ	1
IX		
36(ఎ)	ಎ. ಹರಪ್ಪ: ಇದು ಸಿಂಧೂ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು, ರಾವಿ ನದಿಯ ದಡದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಇಂದು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಪಂಜಾಬ್ ನ ಮೊಂಟೆಗೊಮರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸಾಶ 1921ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಯರಾಂ ಸಹಾನಿಯವರು ಈ ನಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಉತ್ಖನನ ಮಾಡಿದರು.	1
	ಬಿ. ಪಾಟಲಿಪುತ್ರ: ಗಂಗಾನದಿಯ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಇದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪಾಟ್ನ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಿಹಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮಗಧ ಸಾಮ್ರಜ್ಯ, ಮೌರ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಪ್ತರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು.	1
	ಸಿ. ಬಾದಾಮಿ: ಇದು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಬಾದಾಮಿಯ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಹೆಸರು ವಾತಾಪಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಇದು ಗುಹಾಂತರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.	1
	ಡಿ. ಆಗ್ರಾ: ಇದು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಮುನಾ ನದಿಯ ದಡದ ಮೇಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮೊಘಲರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತಾಜಮಹಲ್ ಆಗ್ರಾದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿದೆ.	1
	ಇ. ಬಿಜಾಮರ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇದು ಆದಿಲ್ ಷಂಹಿಗಳ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಗೋಳಗುಮ್ಮಟ,	1

	ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ರೋಜಾ, ಅಸಾರ ಮಹಲ್, ಬಾರಾಕಮಾನ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ಕಾರಕ ಇಲ್ಲಿವೆ.	
	ಎಫ್. ಪಾಂಡಿಚೆರಿ: ಇದು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ನ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋರಮಂಡಲ ತೀರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚರ	1
	ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು.	1
	ಜೆ. ಬಾಂಬೆ : ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವ್ಯಾಪರಿ	1
	ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಮೊದಲ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿತು.	1
	ಹೆಚ್. ಮೀರತ್: ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ದೆಹಲಿಯ ಸಮೀಪವಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ	1
	ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು.	1
	ಭಾಗ–ಎಫ್	
	ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ವಿಕಲಚೇತನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ	
36(బి)	ಇಮ್ಮಡಿ ಪುಲಿಕೇಶಿ (ಸಾ.ಶ. 609–642) ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯ ದೊರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ದೊರೆ. ಕೀರ್ತಿವರ್ಮನ ಮಗ, ಹ್ಯೂಯನ್ತ್ರಾಂಗನ ಸಿ–ಯು–ಕಿ, ಬಾಣಭಟ್ಟನ ಹರ್ಷ ಚರಿತೆ, ಐಹೊಳೆ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು:	10
	ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ ಮಂಗಳೇಶನನ್ನು ಎಳ್ವತ್ತುಸಿಂಬಿಗೆ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂದು ಸಾ.ಶ. 609 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವನ್ನೇರಿದನು ಅಪ್ಪಾಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋವಿಂದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭೀಮಾ ನದಿ ಕದನ. ಬನವಾಸಿ– ಕೊಂಕಣದ ಮೌರ್ಯ– ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಅಳುಪ –ತಲಕಾಡಿನ ಗಂಗ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ವಶ. ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಟ (ಗುಜರಾತ್), ಮಾಳ್ವ, ಗೂರ್ಜರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ವಶ	
	ಹರ್ಷವರ್ಧನನೊಡನೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ಸಾ.ಶ. 634– 'ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ' ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದು– ನರ್ಮದಾ ನದಿ ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಗಡಿ	
	ಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೋಸಲ–ಕಳಿಂಗ–ಪಿಷ್ಠಪುರ–ವೆಂಗಿಮಂಡಲ ವಶ, ವೆಂಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹೋದರ ಕುಬ್ಜ ವಿಷ್ಣುವರ್ಧನನ ನೇಮಕ– ವೆಂಗಿ ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ. ಕಂಚಿಯ ಪಲ್ಲವರ ದೊರೆ 1ನೇ	
	ಮಹೇಂದ್ರವರ್ಮನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪೊಲ್ಲಿಲೂರು ಕದನ –ಪಲ್ಲವ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಚೋಳ ಮತ್ತು ಚೇರ ರಿಂದ ಕಪ್ಪ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ–ಪಲ್ಲವ ದೊರೆ ಒಂದನೇ ನರಸಿಂಹವರ್ಮನಿಂದ ಸಾ.ಶ.642ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಂಬಲಾಗಿದೆ. – 'ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಪಥೇಶ್ವರ', 'ಸತ್ಯಾಶ್ರಯ', 'ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ', 'ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ', 'ಪೃಥ್ಟಿವಲ್ಲಭ' ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬಿರುದುಗಳು.	
	ಅಥವಾ	
	ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ– ಸರ್ವಾಂಗಿಣ ಪ್ರಗತಿ	10
	ಧರ್ಮ: ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ದಾಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ – ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ– ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ	10
	ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು –ಪ್ರಮುಖ	
	ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳು	
	ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ: ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳು, ಮಠಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೇವಾಲಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರ –'ಧೂಳಾಕ್ಷರ' ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ–	
	'ಬಾಲಬೋಧೆ' ಹಂಪಿ, ಕೋಡಿಮಠ, ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ, ಎಡಿಯೂರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕುಣಿಗಲ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರಾಜರು	
	ಮತ್ತು ರಾಣಿಯರು ಸ್ವತಃ	
	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಕನ್ನಡ, ತೆಲಗು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆ	
	ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ : ಗುರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ ರಾಜಕಾಲನಿರ್ಣಯ– ಕೃಷ್ಣದೇವರಾಯ ಜಾಂಬವತಿಕಲ್ಯಾಣಂ, ಉಷಪರಿಣಯಂ	
	ಕನ್ನಡ: ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಥಾಮಂಜರಿ (ಗದುಗಿನ ಭಾರತ)–ನಂಜುಂಡ ಕವಿ ಕುಮಾರರಾಮನ ಕಥೆ–	
	ರತ್ನಾಕರವರ್ಣಿ ಭರತೇಶವೈಭವ	
	ಕನಕದಾಸ ಮೋಹನತರಂಗಿಣಿ ನಳಚರಿತ, ಹರಿಭಕ್ತಿಸಾರ, ರಾಮಧಾನ್ಯಚರಿತ–ಮರಂದರದಾಸ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳು–	
	ನರಹರಿ ತೊರವೆ ರಾಮಾಯಣ	
	ತೆಲುಗು : ಶ್ರೀನಾಥನ ಕಾಶಿಕಂದ–ಕೃಷ್ಣದೇವರಾಯ ಆಮುಕ್ತಮಾಲ್ಯದ–ಅಲ್ಲಸಾನಿಪೆದ್ದನ್ನ ಮನುಚರಿತಮು – ಅಷ್ಟದಿಗ್ಗಜರು	
	ರಜ್ಞದಗ್ಗೆದರು ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ : ಹಂಪಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	
	ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ: ಅವರು ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಶೈಲಿಯ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಬಳಕೆ ನಂತರ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ವಿಷಿಷ್ಠ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದರು–	
	'ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಶೈಲಿ' ವಿಜಯನಗರ _{್ಪ} ಶೈಲಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು.	
	ಕಮಲ ಮಹಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಹಿಂದೂ–ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿಕ್ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರ್ತಿಶಿಲ್ಪ: ಹಂಪಿಯ ಕಡಲೆಕಾಳು ಗಣೇಶ, ಸಾಸಿವೆಕಾಳು ಗಣೇಶ, ಹಾಗೂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು	

	ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ: ಹಂಪಿ, ಆನೆಗೊಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲೇಪಾಕ್ಷಿ ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಲಲಿತ ಕಲೆಗಳು: ಮರಂದರದಾಸರನ್ನು 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪಿತಾಮಹ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.	
	ರಂತ ಕರ್ರಗಳು. ಖುರಂಬಂದಾನರನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಣಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪಠಾಬುಹ ಬಂದು ಕಂಯರಾಗದ.	

