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**Bhutan Council for
School Examinations
and Assessment**

**CLASS 9
HISTORY**

**Competency
Based
Assessment**

2013

Teachers' Reference
For
Competency Based Assessment
CLASS 9 HISTORY



**Bhutan Council for School Examinations and Assessment
(BCSEA)**

Thimphu: Bhutan

2013

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Background

As mandated under Performance Compact Charter 7 of *Accelerating Bhutan's Socio-economic Development (ABSD)*, one significant initiative undertaken by the Bhutan Board of Examinations (BBE) was to develop *Teachers' Guide on Competency Based Assessment (CBA)* for selected subjects for various class levels in 2010 (10th Plan).

Teachers' Reference for Competency Based Assessment (TRCBA) books were first developed for Classes V, VII and IX in three subjects (Dzongkha, English and Mathematics) and introduced to all the secondary schools in 2011. Meanwhile, the erstwhile BBE was renamed as the Bhutan Council for School Examinations and Assessment (BCSEA) after as an autonomous body and it was later delinked from the Ministry of Education (MoE) with effect from April 2011.

In the following year, a survey was carried out on the usefulness of these books in teaching-learning. Subsequently, based on the feedbacks received from the teachers in the field, the Ministry of Education endorsed the recommendations to further develop the CBA books as teachers' reference guides for other subjects across the school curricula with an intent to improve both the standard and delivery of quality education in the country.

Broad objectives of CBA are to:

1. *enhance and improve teaching learning assessment of student competencies in schools at various class levels,*
2. *enables teachers to frame their own creative (modular) assessment tools using the booklet as reference guides, and*
3. *provide sample questions/model answers in the guide books inclusive of infusion of the GNH values wherever applicable while framing the questions for different student levels..*

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Introduction

It is essential that teachers have prior understanding of what competency based assessment (CBA) actually means. It is the process of collecting evidence and making judgments on whether students have demonstrated the required learning competency that will allow them to move to the next competency level in a study course.

Competency is the ability of a student to apply content knowledge and skills in and/or across the content area(s). It means that assignments are linked to the competencies that they are designed to assess and student performance is reported in a way that tracks students' mastery of the competencies that have been identified for each course.

CBA is focused on assessing the learning outcomes (competencies) that are linked to students' needs in real life situations involving portfolios, experiential learning in field experiences, demonstration in varying contexts, role play, etc. It defines educational goals precisely in measurable descriptions of knowledge, skills, and behaviors which students should possess at the end of a course of study.

- *Competencies consist of a set of essential skills, knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors required for effective performance of a real-world task or activity.*
- *Competencies within different contexts may require different sets of skills, knowledge and attitudes.*

However, teachers will need to gradually shift their focus from emphasizing on the content learning of the curriculum to assessing the development of student competencies in classroom teaching-learning situations.

Teachers constantly need to revisit and re-think about what they teach, how they teach, and evolve the ways in which they can help the students to demonstrate mastery over what they have learned and interact with the larger world around them.

The term *assessment* refers to the process of obtaining information about student learning outcomes to:

- *assess through formal/informal observations of students' performance, demonstration of skills and knowledge, portfolio-based assessments, tests, project works, oral questioning and analysis of student records, and*
- *guide educational policy decisions about students; to inform students, their parents, teachers, or other audiences about their progress, strength and achievements.*

The key to competency based assessment is based on actual skills and knowledge that a student can demonstrate in the workplace or other contexts. CBA in this case will lead to functional approach to History education emphasizing life skills and evaluating mastery of those skills in terms of achieving student proficiency in History learning.

Purpose of the book

This booklet comprises model questions and their answers that can be used to assess competencies across all the learning strands. It is intended to serve as a guide for teachers to help them in the classroom teaching and also be an item bank from which they may draw questions to assess students' competencies in History as specified in the strands and learning objectives of the History curriculum.

However, it is cautioned that the questions and answers given in the booklet are in no way prescriptive; they are rather intended to serve as guides, suggestions, or prompts for the improved construction and designing of the questions and answers that assess students' learning competencies.

How to use this book

The questions and answers in this booklet may be used:

1. as a reference when developing teaching and assessment plans in history lessons with suggested classroom activities and the resources,
2. while planning to assess the student competencies in classroom practice, collecting evidence of learning for assessment and to make immediate connections to assessment and reporting,
3. to assess student competencies (achievements or failures) in the formative or summative learning in the form of class tests, term tests, etc.,
4. as models/samples of reliable questions/answers testing competencies for the construction of questions that may be required for the assessment of skills through other texts, and
5. to review the value of using assessment criteria and be able to use them to grade work and give constructive feedbacks.

CHAPTER 1

Ancient History - Part I

Origins of early inhabitants, their social and economic life, and names for the country.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson a student should be able to:

- 1.1 *Describe the origins of early inhabitants, their social and economic life based on information such as of monoliths, oral traditions and records.*
- 1.2 *List down and give the meanings of the different names of our country from the ancient period till date.*

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

Name one artifact which indicates the presence of civilization in Bhutan during the Stone Age.

Ans: Namchag.

Question 2**(Remembering)**

What was Changra initially known as?

Ans: Chen Rey.

Question 3**(Remembering)**

Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** against each statement below.

- 1) The Stone Age lasted approximately from 8000 to 3000 BC. **(True)**
- 2) Namchag means broken sky. **(False)**
- 3) Bubja was earlier known as Bu Drel. **(True)**
- 4) Cotton was the earliest fibre used by the pastoralists of high altitude settlements. **(False)**
- 5) In 147 BC, Nyathri Tshenpo used the Manas river valley to migrate to Tibet. **(False)**

Question 4**(Understanding)**

Briefly describe the economic life of the Bhutanese people of in ancient times.

Give a brief description of the economic life of the people of our country during the ancient times.

Ans:

The early inhabitants of Bhutan were nomadic herders who migrated according to changing seasons. Later, they became agriculturalists and started cultivating lands and living in permanent settlements. They cleared forests for cultivation and shaped the environment to their own needs. The land they cleared was used for a few years and then left to revert to nature while a new piece of land was cleared for cultivation. Both the men and women worked in fields to produce their own food. Women learned to spin fleece from the sheep into yarns and use them to weave cloths. People also learned to collect fiber from cotton and wild nettles to make cloths and bags. They also discovered uses of raw materials like wood, bamboo, and mud and later even metals like iron.

Question 5**(Remembering)**

The coarse outer hair of the yak is called

- A. Drawa
- B. Tsidpa
- C. Khuloo
- D. Nettle

Ans: Tsidpa

Question 6**(Understanding)**

How did international trade evolve in Bhutan in ancient times? Mention **THREE** ways.

Ans:

Contacts were established between Bhutan and its neighbours namely, Tibet and India. These led to trading business whereby herbal medicines, spices, cereals, dried fruits and craft products were exchanged for things that were not available in Bhutan. This was the beginning of international trade through mainly the barter system.

Question 7**(Applying)**

Fill in the Blanks.

- 1) Dorings were used for border _____ as well as for religious rituals.(demarcation).

- 2) The Stone Age period is also known as _____. (Neolithic period)
- 3) The yak's soft hair called _____ was used for making caps and other dresses. (khuloo)

Question 8**(Applying)**

Give **TWO** evidences to prove that settlements took place in Bhutan as early as the Stone Age

Ans:

- a. The discovery of a stone axe which was made between 2000 to 1500 BC.
- b. The story of Prince Drimed Kuenden who visited Bhutan in the Rig Vedic period. While in our country he met many people. These prove that settlements had taken place in our country as early as the Stone Age.

Question 9**(Applying)**

Mention in **FOUR** ways how the geographical and climatic features of Bhutan influenced the social organization of the early inhabitants.

Ans:

The high mountain ranges, steep cliffs, the torrential rivers and the harsh climatic conditions prevented regular contacts among the people living in different valleys. Each valley was isolated from the other by these natural barriers. Therefore, the settlers living in different valleys evolved into different clans, each made up of several families. In the course of time, many different dialectic groups developed, each occupying a certain region.

Question 10**(Analyzing)**

Why did the pastoralists depend on yaks? Give **TWO** reasons

Ans:

- a. The yaks could be used for food such as milk, cheese, butter and meat. They were also used for transportation.
- b. The pastoralists could not grow crops on the high altitude due to harsh climatic conditions.

Question 11**(Analyzing)**

Match the items of column A with the column B items:

Column A	Column B
1. Jowo Durshing range	A. Shifting cultivation
2. Doring	B. Nyathri Tshenpo
3. Tseri	C. Monolith
4. Chogyal Dynasty	D. 17 th century
	E. Ri Nag

Ans: 1 (E), 2(C), 3(A), 4(B).

Question 12**(Evaluating)**

Early Bhutanese farmers were justified in practicing shifting cultivation. Do you agree? Justify.

Ans:

Yes. It was a good practice as it allowed the cultivated land to regain its fertility.

No. This kind of practice destroyed the ecosystem.

Question 13**(Analysis)**

Why do you think Prince Drimed Kuenden chose to come to Bhutan with his family?

Ans:

As per the decree of his father, Prince Drimed Kuenden was exiled to the wild mountains of northern Bhutan along with his wife and two children. He had no other place to live. He may have chosen Bhutan because of its cool and peaceful mountains.

Question 14**(Remembering)**

What was the oldest name assumed by Bhutan?

Ans: Ri Drag Gi Yul.

Question 15

Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** against each statement below:

(Remembering)

- 1) The people of Ri Drag Gi Yul were called Ri Dragma. **(True)**
- 2) During the 17th century, our country came to be known as Mon Kha Sum. **(False)**
- 3) Bhot-sthan means raised land. **(False)**

Question 16**(Understanding)**

Menjong Norbui Ling means

- A. paradise.
- B. land of minerals.
- C. beautiful land of gems.
- D. precious land of medicinal herbs.

Ans: precious land of medicinal herbs.**Question 17****(Analyzing)**

Match the following names of the country with their meanings.

Names of the Country

- 1. Tsenden Jong
- 2. Mon Kha Zhi
- 3. Tsenden Mengyi Jong
- 4. Ri Drag Gi Yul

Meanings

- A. four territorial extremities.
- B. country of mountainous terrain.
- C. land of cypress.
- D. raised land.
- E. land of medicinal herbs and cypress.

Ans: 1(C), 2(A), 3(E), 4(B)**Question 18****(Analyzing)**Give **ONE** reason why Bhutan is also known as Drukyul?**Ans:** Bhutan is known as Drukyul, meaning the land of the Drukpas, the followers of the Drukpa Kagyued sect of Buddhism.**Question 19****(Analyzing)**Give **ONE** reason why Bhutan was named Menjong Norbui Ling?**Ans:**

Bhutan was found to be endowed with an abundance of medicinal plants which were greatly used by the local people.

Question 20

(Evaluating)

The origination of the name 'Bhutan' is claimed to be from the following **TWO** theories:

- a. Bhu-uttan.
- b. Bhosthan.

Which theory do you support?

Ans:

Bhutan is today known to the outside world as Bhutan. This name could have originated from 'Bhu-uttan' because compared to India, Bhutan is on higher ground.

The term 'Bhutan' could also have originated from Bhot-sthan meaning 'land of Bhoteyas' as the people of India referred to the Bhutanese as 'Bhoteyas'.

Question 21

(Creating)

What name would you like to give to our country? Why?

Ans:

I would name our country as 'Lho Men Tsenden Jong' because it has abundant medicinal herbs and cypress trees. Moreover the cypress tree is the national tree.

CHAPTER 2

Ancient History – Part II

Describe the understanding of the ancient religious transition from Bon practices to the first advent of Buddhism.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson a student should be able to:

- 2.1 State and explain the principal religion practised by the early Bhutanese before the first advent of Buddhism.
- 2.2 Analyze the evidences and prove that the Buddhism first began before the arrival of Guru Rinpoche.

Assessment Items

Question 1

(Remembering)

Yeshey Goenpo was the disciple of

- A. Adi Buddha.
- B. Buddha Kasyapa.
- C. Maitriya Buddha.
- D. Buddha Vairochana.

Ans: Buddha Kasyapa.

Question 2

(Remembering)

What was the religion practised by the people of Bhutan before the advent of Buddhism?

Ans: Bonism.

Question 3

(Understanding)

What do you understand by the term ‘bonism’?

Ans:

‘Bonism’ is a practice of worshipping nature and its different elements. It was the main religion practiced throughout the Himalayan countries including Bhutan.

Question 4**(Understanding)**

Explain how Yeshey Goenpo became the guardian deity of the doctrine in Bhutan. Give **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

Earlier Yeshey Goenpo was a powerful heretic spirit who dwelled in the eastern parts of the Himalayas and harmed the people. Soon he came under the influence of Sangay Yoesung or Buddha Kasyapa who in turn converted him to become the guardian deity of Bhutan.

Question 5**(Applying)**

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Long before the birth of Buddha Shakyamuni the people in Bhutan were known as _____.(Mon Kha Thra)
2. The principal guardian deity of the doctrine in Bhutan is _____. (Yeshey Goenpo).
3. Sangay Yoesung is also known as _____. (Buddha Kasyapa)

Question 6**(Analyzing)**

'Bonism was the main religion practised by the early habitants of the country.' Give **TWO** reasons to support the above statement.

Ans:

- a. This was because the doctrine of Lord Buddha had not reached the soils of Bhutan.
- b. Due to the presence of different deities believed to be dwelling in the different elements of nature.

Question 7**(Evaluating)**

Bonism is believed to have stemmed from the Rig Vedic practice of the Indo Aryans from North India. Do you agree? Support your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, I agree because

- People of Bhutan and the Aryans worshipped nature and its elements.

- Both practised animal sacrifices to please the deities.

No, I do not agree because

- The gods worshipped by the Aryans and the deities worshipped by the people of Bhutan were not the same.
- The rituals practised are not the same.

Question 8**(Evaluating)**

Which religion do you think is better, Buddhism or Bonism? Give TWO points to support your answer.

Ans:

Buddhism is better because

- Buddhism preaches non violence. So, people become peace loving.
- In Buddhism it is believed that all living can attain enlightenment and become free of the cycle of birth and death.

Bonism is better than Buddhism because

- It is easy to understand and practice.
- People receive protection from deities.

Question 9**(Creating)**

What do you think will be the benefits of stopping the practice of Bonism in Bhutan? Give **TWO** points to support your answer.

Ans:

- a. Killing of animals for sacrifice will be stopped.
- b. Superstitions will be stopped and as a result, no rituals need to be performed.

Question 10**(Remembering)**

Who accompanied Buddharaksita to Tibet in 433 AD?

Ans: Lo Sem Tso

Question 11**(Remembering)**Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** against each statement below:

- a) The Mauryan Empire of Maghada lasted from 322 to 185 BC. **(True)**
- b) The temples built before the arrival of Guru Rinpoche have Buddha Kasyapa as the main statue. **(False)**
- c) Jampa Lhakhang in Bumthang and Kyichu Lhakhang in Paro are part of the 108 thadul- yangdul temples built by Songtsen Gampo. **(False)**

Question 12**(Understanding)**

Explain Lord Buddha's prophecy pertaining to the doctrine before his Mahaparinirvana.

Ans:

Before his mahaparinirvana, Lord Buddha had prophesized that his teachings would flourish in the land of Monpas in the eastern part of the Himalayas, south of Tibet and some hundred miles north of Bodh Gaya. As prophesied, Buddhism has become the principal religion in most parts of the eastern Himalayas, particularly Bhutan.

Question 13**(Applying)**

Give THREE evidences to prove that Buddhism was practised in Bhutan long before the arrival of Guru Rinpoche.

Ans:

- a. In the 5th century, a Bhutanese monk called Toenpa built a Buddhiststupa in Kashmir.
- b. In 433 AD, a Bhutanese monk called Lo Sem Tso accompanied an Indian scholar named Buddharaksita to Tibet.
- c. Many lhakhangs in country were built before the visit of Guru Rinpoche.

Question 14**(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks:

1. Temples built during and after Guru's visit have the image of _____ in central positions.(Guru Rinpoche)
2. Buddhism was introduced in Tibet by _____(Songtsen Goenpo)
3. Toenpa accompanied princess _____ of Kamrup to Kashmir.(Amrtaprabha)

Question 15**(Analyzing)**

What was the main difference between the temples built before and after the visit of Guru Rinpoche?

Ans:

Before Guru Rinpoche's visit	After Guru Rinpoche's visit
Temples had statues of Maitriya Buddha or Jowo Jampa as the main statues.	Temples had statues of Guru Rinpoche as the main statues.

Question 16**(Evaluating)**

Guru Rinpoche's arrival is considered as the second advent of Buddhism in Bhutan. Do you agree? Justify with TWO reasons

Ans:

- a. I agree because when Guru Rinpoche visited Bhutan in the 8th century Buddhism was already in practice in several parts of the country. With Guru's arrival, Buddhism spread to all parts of the country.
- b. The Buddhism that was in practice then was a form of Hinayana Buddhism whereas Guru Rinpoche brought Mahayana Buddhism. These are the reasons why Guru Rinpoche's arrival is considered as the second advent of Buddhism.
- a. I do not agree because there are no written records regarding the advent of Buddhism in Bhutan.
- b. The evidences cited in the text have been passed orally through generations which cannot be held as evidences.

Question 17**(Evaluating)**

Is Bonism still being practised in Bhutan? Support you answer with TWO evidences

Ans:

Yes, a. Bonism is still being practised by the Monpas in the Khyeng and Mangde regions.

- b. Many of the superstitions and the rituals that are being practiced today are actually Bon beliefs and practices.

No, a. Because majority of the people of Bhutan practise Buddhism and other religions.

- b. All the deities who were worshipped in the past are today considered the protectors of Buddhism in Bhutan.

Question 18

(Creating)

What would have been the religious scenario in Bhutan if Buddhism had not come?
Write your opinion.

Ans:

- a. Bonism would have prevailed.
- b. People may not have been peace loving.
- c. Different religions would have been practised in Bhutan other than Buddhism.

CHAPTER 3

Guru Padsambahava: The Second Advent of Buddhism

The second advent of Buddhism in Bhutan following the visits of Guru Padmasambahava through the various legacies left behind, such as written text as well as teachings by various Tertons who were born as his spiritual heirs.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson a student should be able to:

3.1. Narrate Guru Rinpoche's early life and describe his greatest quality.

3.2. Describe each of the Guru's visits and his numerous actions in consolidating the doctrines in Bhutan.

3.2 Explain the major legacies of Guru Rinpoche for the continuity of the doctrine.

Assessment Items

Question 1

(Remembering)

Guru Rinpoche is also referred to as

- A. The first Buddha.
- B. The second Buddha.
- C. The third Buddha.
- D. The fourth Buddha.

Ans: The second Buddha.

Question 2

(Remembering)

Who prophesized the birth of Guru Rinpoche?

Ans:

Lord Buddha.

Question 3**(Understanding)**

What does *Guru Rinpoche* mean?

Ans:

The precious master

Question 4**(Understanding)**

Explain Lord Buddha's prophecy pertaining to the birth of Guru Rinpoche?

Ans:

Lord Buddha prophesized that, twelve years after his death, somebody named Padma Jungney would be born from a lotus flower on the Dhanakosha Lake and that he would be greater than he was.

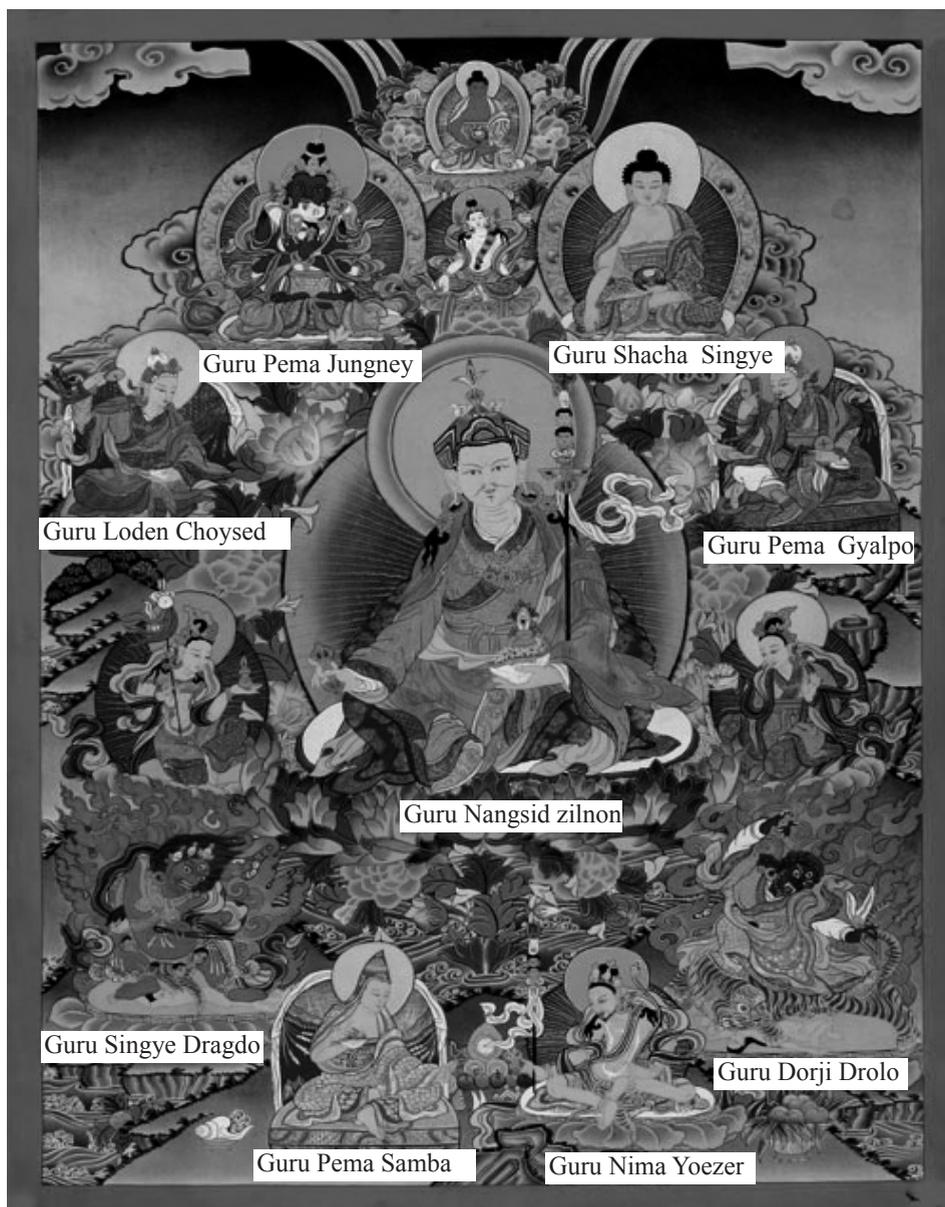
Question 5**(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks:

1. Guru Rinpoche brought the _____ teachings to Bhutan and the other Himalayan countries. (Vajrayana)
2. Padmasambahava married princess Bhasadhara, who is also known as _____. (Woechangma)
3. Prabhahasti was an incarnate emanation of _____ (Adi Buddha or Buddha Kuentu Zangpo)
4. The eight manifestation of Guru Rinpoche is called _____. (Guru Tshengye)

Question 6**(Applying)**

Study the picture given below and label the eight manifestations of Guru Rinpoche.

**Ans:**

The eight manifestations of Guru Rinpoche or Guru Tshengye are:

Guru Dorji Drola, Guru Padma Jungney, Guru Shakya Singye, Guru Nima Yoezer, Guru Loden Chosed, Guru Pema Samba, Guru Singye Drodrog and Guru Pema Gyalpo.

Question 7**(Analyzing)**

Write **THREE** similarities between Guru Rinpoche and Lord Buddha.

Ans:

- a. Both were born miraculously.
- b. Both renounced their family and kingdom.
- c. Both undertook meditation and attained enlightenment.

Question 8**(Analyzing)**

Why did king Ashwadhara try to burn Guru Rinpoche alive?

Ans:

King Ashwadhara's daughter princess Mandharava became Guru Rinpoche's disciple which was against his wishes. His daughter's decision angered him and he wanted to punish them. He wanted to teach his daughter a lesson.

Question 9**(Evaluating)**

Do you agree that the lake at Rewalsar called Tsho Pema was created by Guru Rinpoche? Give reasons to support your opinion.

Ans: Yes, I believe Tsho Pema was created by Guru Rinpoche because

- a. the lake is located in the area where Guru was burnt alive,
- b. Guru's foot print can still be seen in that place.

Ans: No, I do not believe because

- a. it is just a myth,
- b. science does not support a creation of a lake by a human/practically and scientifically it is not possible for a human to create a lake.

Question 10**(Creating)**

If you were King Ashwadhara how would you apologize to Guru Rinpoche for trying to burn him alive?

Ans:

[An example]Your Holiness, I have committed a great mistake in trying to kill you. Due to my pride and vanity, I did not see your true nature. Please forgive me for my actions. As a sign of my humble repentance, I convert myself and my subjects to Buddhism and will propagate the doctrine in the neighboring kingdoms as well.

Question 11**(Remembering)**

Define Beyuls.

Ans:

Beyuls are hidden lands believed to be the secret entrances to Guru Rinpoche's paradise.

Question 12**(Remembering)**Name **TWO** prayers paying homage to Guru Rinpoche.**Ans:**

Soeldeb Barched Lamsel and Lhandey Kathang.

Question 13**(Understanding)**In **TEN** lines summarize Guru Rinpoche's first visit to Bhutan.**Ans:**

- a. Guru Rinpoche came to Bhutan to recover Sendha Gyap's life force which had been stolen by Shelging Karpo.
- b. He traveled to Bumthang via Nabji and Korphu in the Mangde regions.
- c. Upon his arrival to Bumthang, Sendha Gyab promised him that he would fulfill all his wishes if he was cured.
- d. Guru Rinpoche chose the king's daughter Monmo Tashi Khyeuden as his tantric partner and meditated on a rock called Dragmar Dorji Tsegpa where Shelging Karpo was hiding.
- e. Scheming a trick Guru Rinpoche subdued Shelging Karpo and converted him to be the protector of Buddhism.
- f. Sendha Gyab's life force was returned and he was cured.
- g. Sendha Gyab converted to Buddhism.
- h. Guru Rinpoche made Sendha Gyab and King Noachhe take an oath to never fight again.
- i. A black stone pillar bearing the hand prints of the two kings on its sides and the Guru's on the top commemorated the oath.
- j. Guru Rinpoche returned to India along the same route in the Kheng and Mangde regions.

Question 14**(Applying)**

Draw a sketch of Khykharathoe based on the description given in the text.

**Question 15****(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks:

1. Sendha Gyab fell ill because his life force was stolen by ____ (Shelging Karpo).
2. Ceylon is today known as _____. (Sri Lanka).
3. King Thrisong Detsen invited Guru Rinpoche to Tibet to help him build the _____ monastery. (Samye)
4. While in Bumthang Guru Rinpoche preached the Dzogchen _____ to the inhabitants. (Selwai Melong).

Question 16**(Analyzing)**

Compare the first and the second visits of Guru Rinpoche to Bhutan. Write **THREE** differences

Ans:

First visit	Second visit
a) Did not travel extensively.	a) Travelled extensively to many parts of Bhutan.
b) Did not bless any Beyuls in Bhutan.	b) Blessed many parts of Bhutan as Beyuls.
c) Stayed in Bhutan for a short duration.	c) Stayed for a considerable period of time.

Question 17**(Analyzing)**

Why was Khykharathoe so called?

Ans:

His mouth resembled that of a dog and his skull resembled a goat's skull. Due to these features he was called Khykharathoe, meaning dog's mouth and goat's skull.

Question 18**(Evaluating)**

Was Khykharathoe's attempt to destroy the Samye monastery justified? Support your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans: Yes, he was justified because:

- a) He was banished from Tibet by the king for no fault of his. He wanted to take revenge on the king by destroying the Samye monastery which had been built by the king.
- b) He was not a Buddhist and he may have wanted to propagate Bonism.

No, he was not justified because:

- a) He should not go against the king.
- b) Destroying a monastery was not the ultimate solution; rather he should have confronted the king for banishing him.

Question 19**(Creating)**

Compose a dialogue between Guru Rinpoche and Khykharathoe, after Khykharathoe had finished building the wooden bird.

Ans:

Khykharathoe: Your Holiness, I have built the wooden bird as you wished.

Guru Rinpoche (*disguised as priest*): Indeed you have built a very magnificent bird. Let me see if this bird is big enough to hold you and your attendants.

Khykharathoe: As you wish, your holiness. (*Khykharathoe and his attendants enter the wooden bird*)

Guru Rinpoche: A person who tries to destroy the Buddhist dharma does not deserve to live here. Rise, O Wooden bird! Take these anti-Buddhists far, far away from this land. Fly away, fly away.

Question 20**(Remembering)**

The biographies of Guru Rinpoche such as Pema Thangyig, Kathang Duep and Kathang Denga were written by

- A. Bhasadhara.
- B. Mandarawa.
- C. Yeshey Tshogyal.
- D. Monmo Tashi Khyueden.

Ans: Yeshey Tshogyal.

Question 21**(Remembering)**

Name the five major tertons prophesized by Guru Rinpoche.

Ans:

Ugyen Lingpa, Dorji Lingpa, Richen Lingpa, Pema Lingpa and Karma Lingpa.

Question 22**(Understanding)**

What is meant by 'esoteric teaching'?

Ans:

Guru Rinpoche meditated in places where evil spirits and demons were believed to be residing. He tempted, coaxed and tricked them and finally using his supernatural powers subdued them. He subsequently converted them under solemn oath to be the protectors of Buddhism. This type of teaching is called as 'esoteric teaching'.

Question 23**(Understanding)**

Explain the significance of the various soeldebs such as *Barched Lamsel*, *Samba Lhendup* and *Zangdo Pelri Moelam*.

Ans:

- a. These soeldebs are believed to have been composed by none other than Khando Yeshey Tshogyal in Guru Rinpoche's honour.
- b. Moreover, these soeldebs narrate the epic stories of Guru Rinpoche subduing the anti-Buddhist forces and converting them into Buddhists.
- c. These texts are today recited widely by all his devotees while praying and paying homage to Guru Rinpoche.

Question 24**(Applying)**

Translate the extract below in your own words.

སེམས་དཔའ་ཆེན་པོ་བརྒྱུད་ཀྱི་སྤྱུལ་སྟེ།	དབུ་ན་ཨོ་རྒྱལ་གླིང་པ་ཡོད།
ཤར་ན་དོ་རྒྱལ་གླིང་པ་ཡོད།	སྟོ་རིན་ཆེན་གླིང་པ་ཡོད།
ལུབ་ན་པརྣ་གླིང་པ་ཡོད།	བྱང་ན་དཀར་མ་གླིང་པ་ཡོད།
བསམ་གཏམ་གླིང་དང་ཉིན་ལྷན་གླིང་།	ཞིག་པོ་གླིང་གཏེར་བདག་གླིང་།
གཏེར་སྟོན་ཆེན་པོ་གླིང་པོ་བརྒྱུད་བྱུང་ཞིང་།	ཨོ་རྒྱལ་དེའི་སྤྱུལ་པ་ཡིན་པར་ངེས།

Ans:

“The eight emanations of Bodhistatta will be born. They will be:

In the centre will be Ugyen Lingpa,

In the east will come Dorji Lingpa,

In the south Rinchen Lingpa will come,

In the west Pema Lingpa,

Karma in the north.

Other tertons like Samten Lingpa, Nyinda Lingpa,

Zhigpo Lingpa and Terdag Lingpa will also come.

These will be the true great emanations of I, Ugyen”.

Question 25**(Analyzing)**

Why did Guru Rinpoche hide treasures in different parts of the Himalayas? Give **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

- For the continuity of the doctrine and the people’s faith in the dharma.
- The discovery of these treasures would benefit all the sentient beings and the people would be blessed.

Question 26**(Analyzing)**

Why did Guru Rinpoche give most of his teachings to Khando Yeshey Tshogyal?

Ans:

This is because Khando Yeshey Tshogyal was said to possess supernatural wisdom, intelligence, memory and scholarly skills and was thus in the position to receive most of Guru Rinpoche's teachings. Guru Rinpoche thought that since Khando Yeshey Tshogyal was from Tibet she would be capable of spreading the doctrine in Tibet.

Question 27**(Analyzing)**

Why is Singye Dzong area recognized as an auspicious place where one can meditate in honor of Dorji Phurpa?

Ans:

According to Guru Rinpoche's biography, Khando Yeshey Tshogyal meditated in the Singye Dzong. During the meditation, the Khando had a vision of Dorji Phurpa in his full glory. Therefore, Singye Dzong area is recognized as the only place where the unique meditation in honor of Dorji Phurpa can be practised.

Question 28**(Evaluating)**

Have all the prophecies of Guru Rinpoche come true? Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans: Yes, the prophecies have come true because

- a. Most of the tertons prophesized by Guru Rinpoche have been born and have made discoveries.
- b. Guru Rinpoche's prophecy pertaining to Tibet's future has already been fulfilled.

No, all prophecies have not come true because

- a. As many of the tertons prophesized by Guru Rinpoche have not been born.
- b. Many treasures were not discovered.
- c. Many other religions have come into Bhutan.

Question 29

(Creating)

Both the beginning and the end of Guru Rinpoche remained in mystery. If you were to meet Guru Rinpoche, frame **THREE** questions you would like to ask him?

Ans:

- a. King Indrabodhi found you in the middle of Lake Dhanakosha on a lotus flower.
How did you get to that place?
- b. Who are your parents?
- c. What do you intend to do in your later part of life?

CHAPTER 4

The Emergence of Ruling Clans

The emergence of many ruling clans in Bhutan due to the virtual absence of political figures even during the medieval period.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson a student should be able to:

- 4.1 Describe the state of Bhutan in the medieval period which was without a political figure of national stature.
- 4.2 Evaluate the origins of the main families who emerged in various regions of Bhutan during the medieval period.

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

How long did the medieval period last in Bhutan?

Ans:

The medieval period lasted for almost one thousand years.

Question 2**(Understanding)**

What do you understand by 'medieval period' in Bhutan?

Ans:

The period that lasted from the 8th to the 17th century is called the medieval period in Bhutan.

Question 3**(Applying)**

1. How did different clans emerge in Bhutan?

Ans:

The geographical features of the country largely contributed to the emergence of the clan system in Bhutan. The high mountains, steep cliffs and the torrential rivers prevented

regular contacts among the people living in different valleys. Each valley was isolated from the others by these natural barriers. As a result, each valley formed one or more separate clans often with different dialects, and ruled by one or more chieftains.

Question 4 (Analyzing)

What was the political state of the country during the medieval period?

Ans:

The medieval period is marked by the virtual absence of any political figure of national stature. Hence, there were no significant political activities in the country.

Question 5 (Evaluating)

The geographical features of the country contributed to the emergence of the clans, social, cultural and economic organizations throughout the medieval period. Do you agree? Justify with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, I agree because

- a. different clans emerged in different valleys even though the area was small.
- b. Bhutan is a small country and yet there are many dialects in different regions.

No. I do not agree because

- a. many of the clans mentioned do not exist today.
- b. the geographical features could not have prevented the regular contacts since people could have contacted each other during favourable seasons.

Question 6 (Creating)

If you were to travel in a time machine to the medieval period, which **THREE** necessary things would you have taken for the people?

Ans:

Medicines, shoes and soaps.

Question 7 (Remembering)

Who founded the Jowo clan

Ans: Thrimi Lhayi Wangchuk.

Question 8**(Remembering)**

Prince Tsangma was the eldest grandson of

- A. King Muthri Tsenpo.
- B. King Thrisong Detsen.
- C. King Nyathri Tsenpo.
- D. King Songtsen Goenpo.

Ans: King Thrisong Detsen.

Question 9**(Understanding)**

What do you understand by *Yeyde*, *Tungdey* and *Wangma*?

Ans:

- a. *Yeyde*: Wooden bucket.
- b. *Tungdey*: big cane basket.
- c. *Wangma*: earth pit.

Question 10**(Understanding)**

Briefly explain the Ura version of the Dung Families of Zhongar, Bumthang and Kheng.

Ans:

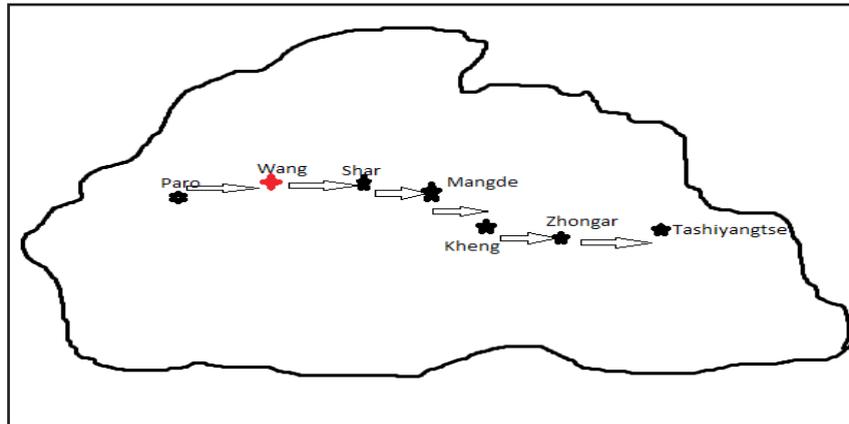
After Guru Rinpoche made peace between Sendha Gyab and the king of Serkhya, the latter returned to his country. As result there was no one to rule over Bumthang region. Without a ruler there were constant quarrels and fights amongst the people. They then, decided to pray for a ruler and in answer to their prayers a boy was born to a woman with auspicious signs. The boy Lhagoen Pelchen became the chief ruler of the region. His son and grandson provided continuity of rule in the region for some time. The grandson had no heir but he was reborn. The incarnate was named Lhawang Drakpa who later became the ruler. From him descended the Dung families of Bumthang, Zhongar and Kheng.

Question 11

(Applying)

On the sketch map of Bhutan given below, trace with arrows, the route taken by prince Tsangma from Paro to Tsenkhar.

Ans:



Question 12

(Applying)

From the given crossword puzzle below, identify the descendants of prince Tsangma.

Q	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A	S	D	F	G	H	J
Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	L	J	H	N	M	L	K	J	H
Z	A	Q	T	U	N	G	D	E	Y	M	O	A	T	I	G
S	O	M	T	H	I	N	B	S	Y	K	S	U	T	G	Y
D	U	N	G	D	R	O	G	R	U	E	C	H	E	W	A
A	L	D	R	Y	U	H	G	F	D	A	Y	S	F	J	L
D	E	A	F	O	H	I	F	J	E	D	K	D	G	B	D
Q	X	V	W	M	C	W	A	N	G	M	A	S	E	L	U
A	S	O	F	G	H	J	K	L	Z	X	C	V	B	Y	N
B	J	A	R	T	G	B	N	H	Y	U	K	I	O	L	G

Ans:

GYALDUNG, DUNG DROGRUE CHEWA, JOWO, BJAR, JE, YEYDEY, TUNGDEY AND WANGMA.

Question 13**(Analyzing)**

Why are the Zhelngo families considered important to the history of Bhutan?

Ans:

They are the oldest families believed to be descended from one of the disciples of Guru Rinpoche.

Question 14**(Evaluating)**

From the two versions of the origin of the Dung families, which version do you prefer? Give **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

I prefer the Ura tradition because

- a. there are evidences to support this version,(Story given in the text)
- b. this version is more logical and acceptable than the other one.

I prefer the second version because

- a. it is more interesting compared to the other one,
- b. there are evidences to support this version.(Story given in the text)

Question 15**(Creating)**

What kind of difficulties could Tsangma have faced when he came to Bhutan as a Royal refugee?

Ans:

He could have faced problems like

- a. language difficulty,
- b. food habits,
- c. high mountainous terrains, dense forest and torrential rivers,
- d. hot and humid climate.

CHAPTER 5

Origins of Distinct Religious Identity in Bhutan.

The different religious schools of Tibet; all the devotees of Guru Rinpoche arrived in Bhutan which eventually helped in forming a distinct religious identity in Bhutan.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson a student should be able to:

- 5.1 Interpret the religious turmoil in Tibet and emergence of different schools in Tibet as one of the main reason for the arrival of different schools in Bhutan.
- 5.2 Summarize the reasons for the integration of different religious schools into one common school, giving Bhutan a distinct religious identity.

Assessment Items

Question 1

(Remembering)

Who assassinated Langdarma ?

Ans. Pelgyi Dorji of Lhalung.

Question 2

(Understanding)

What is meant by the term ‘Vinaya’?

Ans:

It is the Buddhist text/canon written in Pali scripture.

Question 3

(Applying)

Fill in the blanks:

- a. The two sub- schools of Nyingmapa are.....and
(Dzogchenpa)(Kathogpa)
- b. Guru Rinpoche prophesied the religious turmoil in Tibet in the text known as(Kathang Duepa)

Question 4**(Analyzing)**

Match the schools given in column A with the founders given in column B

Schools(A)	Founders(B)
1. Chagzampa	A. Je-Tshongkhapa Lobzang Drakpa
2. Lhapa Kagyupa	B. Duesum Khyenpo
3. Drukpa Kagyupa	C. Gyeltshen Pelzang
4. Barawa	D. Longchen Rabjampa Drimey Oezer
5. Karmapa	E. Tsangpa Gyarey Yeshe Dorji
6. Gelugpa	F. Gyelwa Lhanangpa
	G. Thangthong Gyalpo

Ans. 1(G), 2(F), 3(E), 4(C), 5(B), 6(A)

Question 5**(Evaluating)**

Pelgyi Dorji made a wise move by assassinating Langdarma. Do you agree with the above statement? Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans.

Yes, because Langdarma had

- a. reinstated bonism as the state religion of Tibet
- b. banned the practice of Buddhism
- c. burnt religious books, destroyed temples statues, choetens and other religious relics
- d. severely persecuted Buddhist monks and their followers
- e. forced ordained monks to marry and even work as butchers

No, because

- a. Langdarma was a king and no one should go against the king
- b. Pelgyi Dorji being a Buddhist monk should be non violent

Question 6**(Creating)**

What would have happened in Tibet, if Langdarma had not been assassinated? Give an opinion about it.

Ans:

- a. Bonism would have been the state religion of Tibet instead of buddhism.
- b. In place of religious sites and monuments there would have be more butcher houses.
- c. Religious turmoil could have continued.
- d. All the Buddhist monks would have been married.

Question 7

(Remembering)

Who introduced Drukpa Kagyupa in Bhutan?

Ans. Phajo Drugom Zhigpo.

Question 8

(Understanding)

Nyingmapa means the

- A. builder.
- B. founder.
- C. ancient.
- D. translator.

Ans. Ancient

Question 9

(Applying)

Give an example of Kathogpa School which was merged with Drukpa Kagyupa during the time of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.

Ans: Taktshang Monastery

Question 10

(Analyzing)

Write **THREE** differences between the Gelugpas and the Nyingmapas

Gelugpas	Nyingmapas
Wear yellow hats	Wear red hats
Recognize Guru Rinpoche as a great Drupthop and scholar	See Guru Rinpoche as the second Buddha
Stress on learning and debate	Stress on learning and meditation equally
Follow the tradition of Kadam school of Tibetan Buddhism founded by Atisa Dipangkara	Follow the tradition of old school brought by Guru Rinpoche

Question 11**(Evaluating)**

“Drukpa Kagyupa School played the most significant role in the integration of different religious schools in Bhutan.” Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:**Yes**

- a. With the arrival of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, almost all the schools integrated into Drukpa Kagyupa School.
- b. Drukpa Kagyupa sect became the state religion of Bhutan and the monks (gelongs) resided in various dzongs and lhakhangs.

No

- a. Nyingmapa is still being practiced in some parts of Bhutan.
- b. Bonism is being practiced in some remote parts of Bhutan.

Question 12**(Creating)**

What would have happened if Drukpa Kagyupa was not adopted as the state religion of Bhutan? Give your opinion.

Ans:

- a. Different religions would have been adopted by different people in the different regions.
- b. Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal would not have played the significant role in the religious history of Bhutan.
- c. Religious turmoil would have continued in Bhutan.
- d. Today’s rich culture and tradition would not have prevailed.
- e. Gelugpas would have flourished.
- f. Bonism would have been practiced by the Bhutanese people.

CHAPTER 6

Drukpa Kagyupa: Its propagation in Bhutan

Phajo Drugom Zhigpo as the main personality to start the propagation of Drukpa teachings, later continued by his descendants emerged Drukpa as one of the most powerful and well established school of religious teachings in Bhutan during the period 13th to 16th centuries.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson a student should be able to:

- 6.1 Interpret how the arrival of Phajo helped Drukpa Kagyu to gain immense political power in the western part of Bhutan.
- 6.2 Describe how Phajo's descendants, visits of Drukpa saints and other Drukpa families played important role in extending the Drukpa influence in Bhutan till the end of the 16th century.

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

Who was the founder of Drukpa Kagyupa?

Ans:

Tsangpa Gyarey Yeshe Dorji

Question 2**(Understanding)**

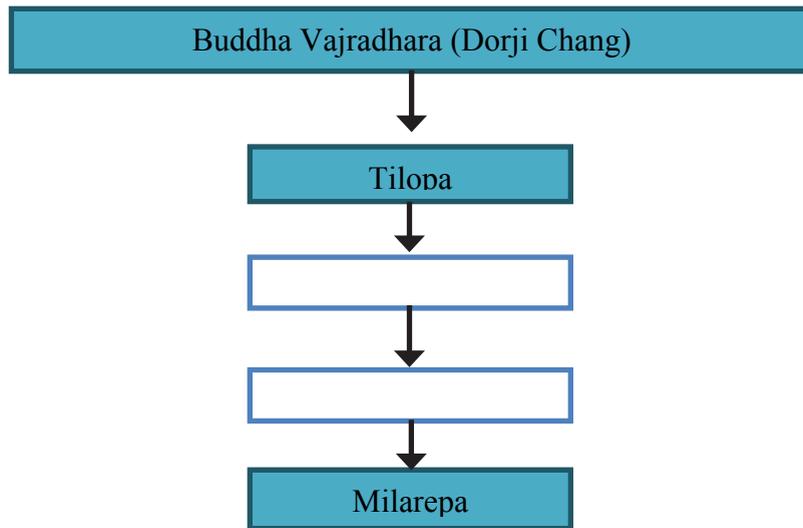
What do you understand by the term 'kagyupa'?

Ans:

Thread or line of the word, namely, the oral tradition of the words of Buddha which are to have been delivered through a continued chain of teachers and disciples, apart from the written scripture **OR** the oral tradition by which Buddha's words were to be passed down in a continued chain of teachers and disciples.

Question 3**(Applying)**

Complete the genealogical flow chart of Kagyupa given below

**Ans.**

Naropa and Marpa

Question 4**(Analyzing)**

Why did the Lhapas perform black magic against Lam Phajo Drugom Zhipo upon his arrival in Bhutan? Give **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

Because,

- a) Lhapas felt greatly threatened by the arrival of Phajo Drugom Zhigpo as they considered themselves lords of the area.
- b) Phajo Drugom Zhipo did not heed to the warning letter sent by the Lhapas to abide by the rule or leave the country.

Question 5**(Evaluating)**

“Phajo Drugom Zhipo gained considerable influence not only in western Bhutan but also in other parts of the country.” Do you agree with the above statement? Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes,

- a. People lost their faith in Lhapas and transferred their loyalty to Phajo after he rebounded Lhapas magical devices. Phajo Drugom Zhipo established several monasteries and temples throughout western Bhutan.
- b. King Bhrananla of the Kamarta Kingdom was said to have sent him presents which included talking parrot, grave wine and other goods. The tshangla chieftains of eastern Bhutan also sent him goodwill presents.

No,

- a. Phajo Drugom Zhigpo was popular only in Wang valley.
- b. There were many other religious schools especially the Lhapas who were against Phajo Drugom Zhigpo.

Question 6

(Creating)

What would have you done to avert the Lhapas from performing black magic against Phajo Drugom Zhipo? Suggest **TWO** measures.

Ans:

- a. Share the political power between Phajo Drugom Zhipo and the Lhapas considering the prophecy made by Tsangpa Gyarey Yeshe Dorji to bring Drukpa order to Bhutan.
- b. Make friends with Lhapas.
- c. Stop the practice of black magic.

Question 7

(Remembering)

Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** against each statement below

- a. Gyelchog and Gyelzom were known as Drung Drung brothers. **(TRUE)**
- b. Hayagriva is the protecting deity of Dechenphug. **(FALSE)**
- c. Drukpa Kuenley is popularly known to the western world as the “Divine Madman”. **(TRUE)**
- d. Kuenga Sengye subdued the famous local deity, Genyen Jagpa Melen. **(TRUE)**

Question 8**(Understanding)**

Explain the importance of Hobtsho Choeje.

Ans:

Hobtsho Choeje, family who descended from family Terkhungpa was perhaps the first Drukpa family in Bhutan. Terkhungpa was the disciple of Tsangpa Gyarey Yeshe Dorji. Tenzin Drugay, one of the chief disciples of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal and the first Desi was from Hobtsho Choeje.

Question 9**(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks:

- Nima, the son of Phajo settled in Thimphu valley where he began the(Zhelngo).
- The son of Drukpa Kuenley from Pelzang Buthri was known as.....(Ngawang Tenzin).

Question 10**(Analyzing)**

Why did the government of Bhutan choose takin as the national animal of Bhutan? Give **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

- It is believed that takin was created by the supernatural power of Lam Drukpa Kuenley.
- It is a rare and endangered species and due to its uniqueness and strange appearance.

Question 11**(Evaluating)**

Both Phajo Drugom Zhipo and Drukpa Kuenley greatly contributed in spreading Drukpa Kagyu in Bhutan. Who do you think is more important? Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Phajo Drugom Zhipo.

- Introduced Drukpa Kagyu in Bhutan. Came to Bhutan as prophesied by Tsangpa Gyarey Yeshe Dorji (founder of Drukpa Kagyupa). Won the loyalty of the people after rebounding of magical acts of Lhasa.
- Drukpa Kuenley

- His teachings were unorthodox but very simple that even common people could understand them. He subdued a large number of demons and converted them into guardians of dharma. Became popular throughout Bhutan.

Question 12

(Creating)

Suggest **TWO** measures that could have made Terkhungpa the first Lam to introduce Drukpa Kagyu in Bhutan.

Ans:

- a. He should have come to the interior part of fertile valleys of Bhutan.
- b. He should have extensively travelled to all parts of Bhutan.

CHAPTER 7

The Tertoens: their contributions to the Bhutanese Nationhood

As prophesied by Guru Rinpoche, later at auspicious times many of his spiritual heirs, the tertoen were born and the continuity of the dharma was ensured. Pema Lingpa, the greatest tertoen in Bhutan along with his sons, daughter, and descendants were, later over the centuries to form the important national heritages and lineages in the Bhutanese history.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson a student should be able to:

- 7.1 Describe the various tertoen and their accomplishments for the benefit of Buddhist teachings and all the sentient beings.
- 7.2 Analyze tertoen Pema Lingpa's contribution to the history of Bhutan.
- 7.3 Explain the pivotal roles played by Pema Lingpa's descendants and spiritual lineages in social, cultural and political history of Bhutan.

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

Name the text that Sarban Choemed discovered from Taktshang.

Ans. Jampel Dzogpa Chenpoi Choekor

Question 2**(Understanding)**

Describe the lineage of Nyizer Truelku founded in Bhutan.

Ans:

It is through the reincarnation of Wugpa Lingpa that the principal seat of Nyizer Truelku is at Geyduen Choling in Nyizergang. The line was merged with the Drukpa School during the time of Yonten Thaye. Two Nyizer Truelku became the Jekhenpo of Bhutan, (Yonten Thaye 13th and Thinley Khundup, 67th Jekhenpo respectively).

Question 3

Fill in the blanks

(Applying)

1. Lam Dum and his patron Kharnag discovered a leather box inside the image of a garuda at Lhakhang.(Kyichu)
2. Tertoen Ratna Lingpa's descendants came to be known as the..... Chhoeje. (Chusa)

Question 4

(Analyzing)

Why did the discovery of treasure from the lake in Haa anger the guardian deity, Khunglegtshel? Give **ONE** reason.

Ans:

Tertoen Sherab Mebar extracted the treasure (Terma) untimely, breaking the rules of Tertoen as he was forced to do so by the local chief. The time was inauspicious. This went against the rules of tertons.

Question 5

(Evaluating)

Tertoens contributed towards the continuity of the dharma as prophesied by Guru Rinpoche. Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes,

- a. In accordance to the biography of Guru Rinpoche (Khathang Duep), many of them were born and discovered the treasure from various locations in Bhutan.
- b. The numerous tertons discovered treasures which were in forms of texts and artifacts and from these they gave initiations to their devotees.
- c. The activities of the tertons and their descendants prevailed throughout the country from Kurtoe in the east to Haa in the west.
- d. Dances they composed and the work of arts they commissioned are national heritage today.

No,

- a. All the tertons did not make equal contribution in the continuity of dharma.
- b. Some tertons were forced to break the rule of tertons.

- c. Not many tertoen were born in Bhutan.
- d. Some dances were duplicated from other countries.

Question 6**(Creating)**

If you were Tertoen Sherab Mebar, how would you have reacted to the order of the local chief?

Ans:

If I were tertoen Sherab Mebar, I would not have followed the order of the chief but tried to convince him about the disasters if the tertoen rules were to be broken **OR**

I would have acted as tertoen Sherub Mebar as the chief was a powerful one.

Question 7**(Remembering)**

1. Tertoen Pema Lingpa discovered the treasure from Mebartsho in

- A. 1450 AD.
- B. 1475 AD.
- C. 1518 AD.
- D. 1520 AD.

Ans:1475 AD.**Question 8****(Understanding)**

What do you mean by '*khandos* and *yidams*'?

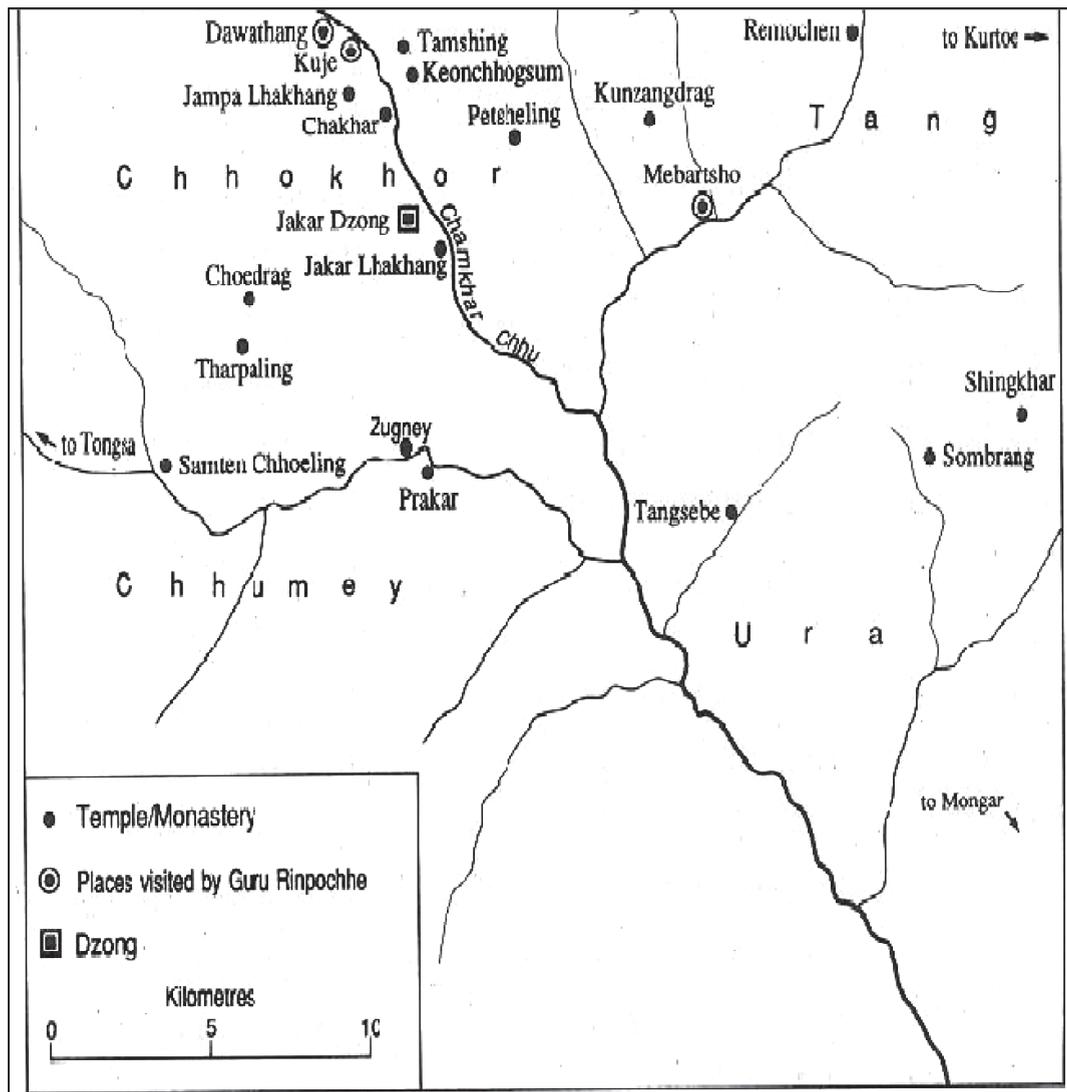
Ans:

Khandos and yidams mean fairies and other forms of divine devotees.

Question 9

(Applying)

On the outline map of Bumthang, locate the places visited by Tertoen Pema Lingpa



Ans:

Mebartsho, Rimochen, Thowadra, Sengyedra, Kuenzangdra, Tamzhing.

Question 10**(Analyzing)**

Why is Tertoen Pema Lingpa considered as one of the five greatest tertoen's?

Ans:

He was born as a tertoen as prophesied by Guru Rinpoche in his biography (Kathang Duep). He discovered many treasures throughout Bhutan and neighboring countries. The texts he discovered, dances he composed and the works of arts he commissioned are today national heritage of Bhutan.

Question 11**(Evaluating)**

Do you believe that Guru Rinpoche hid all the treasures only in Bhutan?

Ans:

Yes, Guru Rinpoche had hidden all the treasures in Bhutan because many tertons discovered treasures from Bumthang, Paro, Haa and other parts of Bhutan. Terchoe is widely practised in Bhutan.

No. Guru Rinpoche did not hide all the treasures in Bhutan because many Tertons were also born in countries other than Bhutan. Many treasures were discovered by tertoen's in other Himalayan countries.

Question 12**(Creating)**

What is your opinion on the discoveries of treasures being made mostly in Bumthang?

Ans:

Guru Rinpoche visited Bhutan three times. His visit was mainly concentrated in Bumthang. Many sacred treasures were found in Bumthang.

Question 13**(Remembering)**

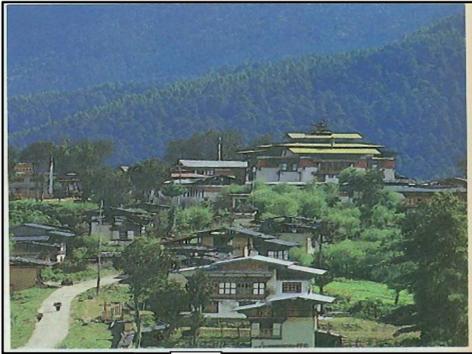
Wangchuck Dynasty belonged to

- A. Yagang Choeje.
- B. Drametse Choeje.
- C. Tamzhing Choeje.
- D. Dungkhar Choeje.

Ans: Dungkhar Choeje

Question 14**(Remembering)**

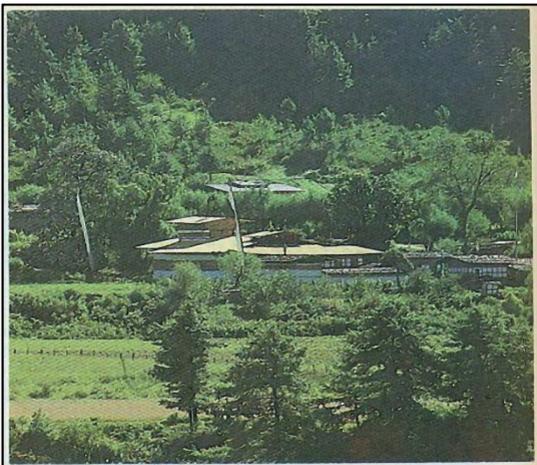
Name the monasteries given in the pictures below:



a



b



c

Ans:

- a. Gangtey Goenpa
- b. Drametse Lhakhang.
- c. Tamzhing Lhakhang.

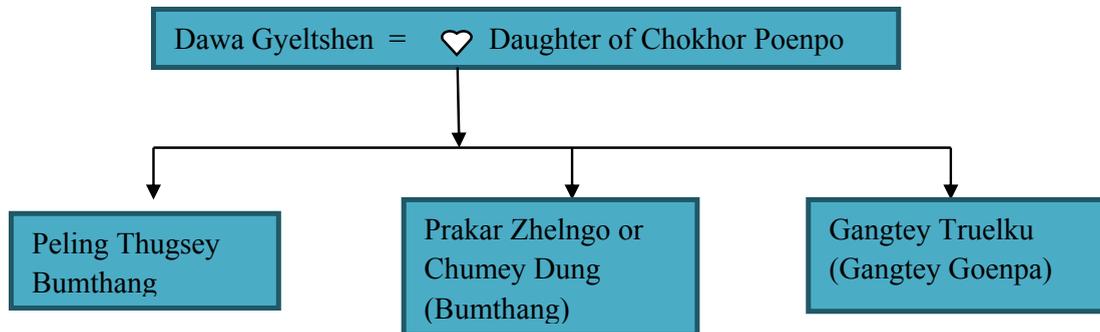
Question 15**(Understanding)**Explain the *ku*, *sung*, *thug* reincarnations.**Ans:**

Ku-Body reincarnation.

Sung- Speech reincarnation.*Thug*- Mind reincarnation.

Question 16**(Applying)**

Draw a flow chart showing the religious nobility descended from Pema Lingpa's son Dawa Gyeltshen.

Ans:**Question 17****(Analyzing)**

What was the main reason for Pema Lingpa's descendants to gain an important role in the history of Bhutan?

Ans:

Pema Lingpa's descendants gained an important role as his lineages of reincarnation together with his blood descendants were able to weave an intricate network of influence all over Bhutan governing different parts of the country and starting their own nobility.

Question 18**(Analyzing)**

Match each founder against the lineage founded.

Founders	Lineages
1. Pema Thinley	A. Drametse Choeje
2. Kuenga Wangpo	B. Yangang Choeji
3. Tenzin Choki Gyalpo	C. Gangtey Truelku
4. Choden Zangmo	D. Khochung Choeje
	E. Tamzhing Choeje

Ans: 1(C), 2(D), 3(E), 4(A)

Question 19**(Evaluating)**

Kuenga Wangpo and Dawa Gyeltshen's lineages are considered the most important ones in Bhutan. Which of the two lineages is the most important one? Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Dawa Gyeltshen's lineage

- a. He started with the lineage of reincarnation known as Peling Thugsey.
- b. His descendants founded Prakar Zhelngo or Chumey Dung.
- c. His son Pema Thinley founded the lineage known as Gangtey Truelku.

Kuenga Wangpo's lineage

- a. He founded Khochung Choeje in Kurtoe.
- b. His great grandsons, Drekha and Langkha founded Dungkar Choeje in Kurtoe.
- c. He founded Bidung Choeje in Trashigang.
- d. His grandson Phola started with Kheri Choeje in Dungsam(Pema Gatshel).

Question 20**(Creating)**

What do you think would have been the impacts on Buddhism in Bhutan if Tertoen Pema Lingpa had not been born?

Ans:

- a. Treasures (termas) would not have been discovered.
- b. The doctrine of Buddhism would have undergone various fates including many difficulties at different points of time.
- c. Important lineages would not have come into being.
- d. Social, cultural, religious and political history would not have been as rich.
- e. Tradition of Terchoe would not have existed.

CHAPTER 8

Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal and the creation of Nation State of Bhutan

Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal as a leader of extraordinary personality and the architect who created Bhutan and provided it with protection of sovereignty of being distinct with a unique national identity.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of a lesson a student should be able to:

- 8.1 Describe the early life of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.
- 8.2 Explain the reasons for Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal's departure to Bhutan.
- 8.3 Analyze the reasons for need to unify the country.
- 8.4 Explain how Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal managed to defend the country's sovereignty and unite the different regions of the country.
- 8.5 Describe the various reforms and developments brought about by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal for new nation state of Bhutan.

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

'Reincarnation of Kuenkhen Pema Karpo was challenged by another contender against Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal'. Name the contender.

Ans: Pagsam Wangpo

Question 2**(Understanding)**

Describe briefly the early life of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.

Ans:

Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal was born in Tibet in 1594 into the princely family of Gya who ruled the Drukpa Kagyupa School. His father was Tenpai Nima and mother was Sonam Pelki Buthri. His grandfather Mipham Chogyel was the 17th Prince abbot at Ralung monastery. Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal was groomed to succeed his grandfather and he became the 18th Prince Abbot of Ralung.

Question 3

(Applying)

Fill in the blanks:

1. Pagsam Wangpo was supported byin being installed as the incarnate of Pema Karpo(Tensung Wangpo)
2. The main teacher of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal was(Lhawang Lodroe)

Question 4

(Analyzing)

Why did Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal leave Tibet to come to Bhutan? Give **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

Because

- a. He was not recognized as the reincarnation of the great Drukpa scholar, Kuenkhen Pema Karpo rather Pagsam Wangpo was installed as the incarnate.
- b. Tsang Desi openly supported Pagsam Wangpo.
- c. He was invited by guardian deities of Bhutan.
- d. Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal had many disciples who invited him to Bhutan.
- e. His forefathers had built numerous monasteries and had many followers in Bhutan.

Question 5

(Evaluating)

Was Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal's leaving behind the seat of the 18th Prince Abbot of Ralung monastery and coming to Bhutan a wise move? Justify your answer.

Ans:

Yes,

- a. He might have lost his life if he had stayed back in Tibet.

- b. Tsang Desi openly supported Pagsam Wangpo which made his stay in Tibet miserable.
- c. He was not recognized as the reincarnation of great scholar Kuenkhen Pema Karpo.
- d. By coming to Bhutan he could make remarkable achievement.

No,

- a. He should have fought for the recognition as the reincarnation of Kuenkhen Pema Karpo against Pagsam Wangpo and Tsang Desi.
- b. He should have continued as the Prince Abbot of Ralung Monastery.

Question 6

(Creating)

Imagine you were Tsang Desi. What reasons would you give for the installation of Pagsam Wangpo as the reincarnation of Kuenkhen Pema Karpo?

Ans:

Many other Lamas supported Pagsam Wangpo. Pagsam Wangpo was the son of hereditary Prince of Chongye, a powerful principality in the Yarlung valley of Tibet.

Question 7

(Remembering)

In which year did Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal come to Bhutan?

Ans:

1616 AD.

Question 8

(Understanding)

What is the meaning of 'Rangjung Kharsapani'?

Ans:

Self created image (statue) of Buddha of compassion (Chenrezi)

Question 9

(Applying)

Give example of the sacred image that appeared on Tsangpa Gyarey's vertebrae at the time of his cremation.

Ans:

Rangjung Kharsapani

Question 9**(Analyzing)**

Why did Hobtsho Lama of Gasa maintain close ties with the Gya family of Ralung?

Ans.

Hobtsho Lama was one of the followers of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal's forefathers.

Question 11**(Evaluating)**

Hobtsho family's invitation was the sole reason for Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal to come to Bhutan. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

Ans:

Yes,

Hobtsho family maintained a close tie with the Gya family of Ralung since 13th century. One of the sons of Hobtsho Lama, Tenzin Drugay working both as Umze and Chagzoe in Ralung monastery was greatly favoured by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal and highly respected by others. Tenzin Drugyal influenced Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal in his decision to leave Tibet assuring him that he would be welcomed in Bhutan. The Hobtsho Lama personally sent him messages of invitation with offers of religious estates in Bhutan.

No,

His coming to Bhutan was unavoidable because of his tussle with Pagsam Wangpo. Protecting deities of Bhutan, Yeshe Goenpo and Palden Lhamo invited him by offering the valleys of Bhutan. His forefathers had already established numerous monasteries and had many followers in Bhutan. His main intention was to spread Drukpa Kagyu in Bhutan.

Question 12**(Creating)**

Why do you think the image of Rangjung Kharsapani appeared on the vertebrae of Tsangpa Gyarey? Write your opinion.

Ans:

- a. He was a true follower of Chenrize.
- b. He wanted to leave a legacy behind to his followers to propagate Drukpa Kagyud

CHAPTER 9

Completion of Unification of Sharchhog Khorlo Tshibgyed

The role of the first four Desis in unification of Sharchhog Khorlo Tshibgyed during the era of Zhabdrung Ngaeang Namgyal in retreat.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson a student should be able to:

9.1 Analyze the reasons for the need to unify the country.

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

Name the monastery built by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal to keep the ashes of his father.

Ans. Chari Monastery.

Question 2**(Remembering)**

“Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal had a long beard and some of its hair reached his waist”
Who said the above statement?

Ans. Father Cacella.

Question 3**(Understanding)**

What is the meaning of Zhabdrung Rinpoche?

Ans:

The precious jewel at whose feet one prostrates.

Question 4**(Applying)**

Construct time line depicting Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal’s contributions in unification of western Bhutan from 1619 to 1627.

Ans:

- 1619- Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal met a rich patron named DarchukGyeltshen of Chapcha, and he gained the loyalty of people of Chapcha.
- 1620- Built Chari monastery to keep the ashes of his father.
- 1623- He ordained thirty monks and organized the first monk body to preach Drukpa Kagyu in Bhutan
- 1627- Returned to Thimphu after receiving allegiance from people of Shar.

Question 5

(Analyzing)

Why did Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal enter a three-year retreat in 1623?

Ans:

Because he planned to live an ascetic life following the example of Jetsuen Milarepa and he wanted to spend more time on religious matters than on political affairs.

Question 6

(Evaluating)

Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal received a warm welcome from the people of Bhutan upon his arrival in 1616 AD. Do you agree?

Ans:

Yes,

- a. In Laya he was received by Hobtsho Lama who had brought with him a small troop to ensure his safety.
- b. In Gasa, a number of families paid their respect to him and received his blessings.
- c. All the followers and disciples of his forefathers welcomed him in Thimphu and Paro valleys.

No,

- a. Beside Thimphu, Paro and the Hobtsho family, the people of other parts did not know about his coming.
- b. Lam Kha Nga were against his coming.
- c. He was skeptical of coming to Bhutan.

Question 7**(Creating)**

What could have been the possible reasons for Father Cacella and Cabral to visit Bhutan? Write your opinion.

Ans,

- a. They could have come to spread Christianity in Bhutan.
- b. They could have come to meet Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal who was an important figure.
- c. May be they wanted to open missionary schools in Bhutan.
- d. They wanted to study Buddhism.
- e. They might have come as tourists.
- f. They wanted to be the first Europeans to visit Bhutan.
- g. They might have come to look for the possibility of trade route to Tibet through Bhutan.

Question 8**(Remembering)**

Name the Lam Kha Nga.

Ans.

Lhapas, Nenyngpas, Barawas, Kathogpas and Chagzampas

Question 9**(Understanding)**

Explain the significance of the *Zhugdrel Phuensum Tshogpa* ceremony.

Ans:

Zhugdrel Phuensum Tshogpa was instituted by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal during the inauguration of Punakha Dzong. The ceremony symbolizes the Bhutanese nationhood and unity amongst its different valleys and is today widely performed as a prelude to any important function.

Question 10**(Applying)**

Construct a timeline to show the events of the first **FIVE** Tibetan invasions faced by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.

Ans:

- 1617- Zhabdrung's forces defeated Tibetan army at Chang Nangkatse, near the present day Paro international airport.
- 1634- Tibetan (Tsang Desi) attacked Bhutan from six different fronts, two in Paro, one in Goen, one in Chari, one in Ngingla and one in Bumthang. However Zhabdrung's forces defeated them and captured the commanders along with the soldiers.
- 1639- Tibetans attacked Bhutan at the invitation of Lam Kha Nga. Zhabdrung's forces led by Langoenpa Tenzin Drugdra defeated them.
- 1644- The combined forces of Tibetan and Mongols attacked Bhutan in Bumthang. But Zhabdrung's forces defeated the invaders and captured a large number of horses, weapons, armours and other war materials.
- 1648-49- Tibetan and Mongols attacked Bhutan at many fronts. They were ultimately crushed by the Drukpas and all the possessions and arms were also captured.

Question 11

(Applying)

Translate the following Dzongkha Version of Nga Chudrugma in your own words.

ལུགས་གཉིས་འཁོར་ལོས་སྐྱུར་བ་ང་།།

ང་ནི་ཀུན་གྱི་སྐྱབས་སུ་བཟང་།།

དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་པའི་བསྟན་འཛིན་ང་།།

ང་ནི་འབྲུག་པར་བརྗེས་རྣམས་བཅོམ་།།

ཚཱ་པའི་དབྱངས་གྲུབ་པ་ལ།།

ང་ནི་ལེགས་བཤད་འབྲུང་བྱུངས་བཅུན་།།.....མཐའ་བུལ་ལྟ་བའི་བདག་པོ་ང་།།

Ans:

I am he who turns the wheel of the dual system.

I am everyone's good refuge.

I am he who upholds the teachings of the Glorious Drukpas.

I am the subduer of all who disguise themselves as Drukpas.

I achieve the realization of the Sarasvasti of Composition.

I am the pure source of moral aphorisms.

I am the possessor of an unlimited view.

Question 12**(Analyzing)**

Why did the Tibetans attack Bhutan repeatedly? Give **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

The Tibetans attacked Bhutan repeatedly because

- a) of Zhabdrung's enmity with Tsang Desi,
- b) of Zhabdrung's growing popularity and power in south of Tibet,
- c) of propagation of Drukpa Kagyu in Bhutan,
- d) they wanted to take back the Rangjung Kharsapani brought to Bhutan by Zhabdrung.

Question**(Analyzing)**

What could be the possible reasons for the defeat of Tibetans and Mongols in the fourth and the fifth Tibetan invasions?

Ans:

The possible reasons could be that:

- a) The troops were accustomed to fighting on the high mountains and plateaus and had no experience with the dense forest and high temperatures of Bhutan.
- b) They marched too far south and lost their bearings (possessions).
- c) Three prominent officers, Nangso Dondup, Drongtsensas and Dujungnas were captured.
- d) Their troops scattered and fled, most of them finding their way back to Tibet.

Question 14**(Evaluating)**

In 1730AD, a treaty of friendship was signed between Tibet and Bhutan. Does Bhutan still maintain a good friendship with Tibet? Justify with **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

Yes, Bhutan does maintain a good relationship with Tibet because

- a) there is an existence of communal harmony.
- b) Lhasa is still a destination for many Bhutanese pilgrims.
- c) many Tibetans settled in Bhutan.

No, Bhutan does not maintain a good relationship with Tibet because

- a) it has lost its sovereignty to China
- b) the treaty lost its importance.
- c) minor problems continue to occur in the border areas.

Question 15

(Creating)

What would have been the situation of Bhutan, had Zhabdrung been defeated by the Tibetans? Give your opinion.

Ans:

- Bhutan would have lost its sovereignty.
- Different religious schools other than Drukpa Kagyupa and Nyingmapas would have prevailed.
- Bhutanese culture and traditions would have been similar to other Himalayan countries.

Question 16

(Creating)

If you were Zhabdrung Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, what **TWO** measures would you have taken to avoid the Tibetan invasions?

Ans:

If I were Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal

I would have worked to develop diplomatic relations with Tsang Desis.

I would have ignored the controversy of reincarnation of Kuenkhen Pema Karpo.

I would have clarified about bringing of Rangjung Kharsapani/return Rangjung Kharsapani to the Tibetans.

Question 17

(Remembering)

Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** against each statement below

- a. The codification of laws came to be known as Kathrim. **(TRUE)**
- b. Zhabdrung Rinpoche was the head of theocratic state. **(TRUE)**
- c. Choesi Nyiden was established in our country in 1616 AD. **(FALSE)**

Question 18**(Understanding)**

Gongzim means the

- A. Governor.
- B. Chamberlain.
- C. Chief Steward.
- D. Chief of Protocol.

Ans: Chamberlain.**Question 19****(Analyzing)**

What were the advantages and disadvantages of the Dual System of the government?

Ans:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Dual system brought a strong system of government.	Monk body played major role in governing the country.
Zhabdrung introduced a system of government with two persons responsible for two different fields, which were, religious and political matters.	Monks quarreled to succeed to the post of Desis.
	Power struggles became a daily routine

Question 20**(Creating)**

If you were Umze Tenzin Drugyal during the time of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, how would you have drafted a proposal of law to be incorporated with the Kathrim?

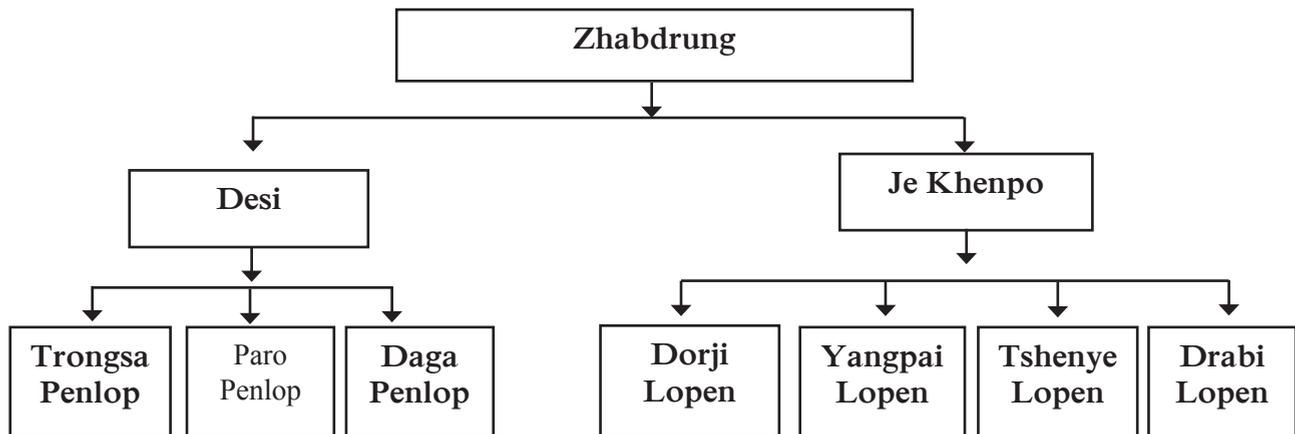
Ans:

- Every household should send one member compulsorily to carry salt from the border towns during spring seasons.
- Monastic education should be free and open to all the Bhutanese.
- No polygamy be practiced in Bhutan. People's expressions should be considered before punishing them.
- When a child is registered in the Dzong, name of the child's father is compulsory.

Question 21**(Applying)**

Draw a flow chart showing the working of Choesi Nyiden from 1651-1907.

Ans:

**Question 22****(Evaluating)**

The greatest achievement of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal was the creation of unique national identity. Do you agree? Justify with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes,

Customs, traditions, dress, ceremonies and rituals reflect the Bhutanese as distinct from others. It has ensured our sovereignty with unique cultural identity.

No,

There were other achievements of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal which were equally important. They were as follows:

- The code of laws- “Kathrim”.
- Unification of Bhutan.
- Establishment of Choesi Nyiden.

CHAPTER 10

Completion of Unification of Sharchhog Khorlo Tshibgye in the Era of the Zhabdrung in Retreat.

The unification of the whole country into a nation state with the completion of the unification of Sharchhog Khorlo Tshibgye carried out by the first four Desis under the banner and seal of Zhabdrung during the early years of his retreat.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of a lesson a student should be able to:

- 9.1 Analyze probable consequences of the country if the Zhabdrung's death was not kept a secret.
- 9.2 Explain why the desis and the other officials carried out the campaigns in the name, banners, and the seal of Zhabdrung.
- 9.3 Describe the responsibilities carried out by the First Four Druk Desis in preserving the unity and the integrity of the country.
- 9.4 Describe the challenges faced in the unification of the eight provinces of the central and eastern Bhutan called Sharchog Khorlo Tsibgye.

Assessment Items

Question 1

(Remembering)

Zhabdrung entered into permanent retreat in Punakha dzong in the year

- A. 1649
- B. 1650
- C. 1651
- D. 1652.

Ans:1651

Question 2**(Understanding)**

What does “retreat” mean?

Ans:

The term retreat means a period of rest/religious meditation.

Question 3**(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks

1. The death of Zhabdrung was officially declared in 1705 by the(4th Jekhenpo Damchoe Pekar)

Question 4**(Evaluating)**

The Lhengye Tshog made the right decision to declare the death of Zhabdrung in 1705. Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, the Lhengye Tshog made the right decision to declare the death of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal because,

- a) unification of Sharchog Khorlo Tsibgye was completed,
- b) internal and external disputes were more or less settled,
- c) Tibetan invasions were successfully defeated.

No, the Lhengye Tshog didn't make the right decision to declare the death of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal in 1705 because,

- a) the recognition of the reincarnation of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal became a room for trouble,
- b) the Choesi Nyiden system of governance became weak with desis becoming mere puppets at the hands of wealthy and powerful regional penlops and dzongpoens.

Question 5**(Analyzing)**

Why Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal's remains preserved in Machey Lhakhang of Punakha Dzong? Give **THREE** reasons.

Ans:

Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal's remains were preserved in Mache Lhakhang in Punakha because,

- Ranjung Kharsapani, the important relic brought by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal from Tibet was kept in Punakha Dzong,
- Punakha was then the capital of Bhutan,
- it signified the presence of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal even after his death.

Question 6

(Creating)

What would have happened if Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal's death was declared immediately after he had entered his permanent retreat?

Ans:

- There would have been political and religious turmoil in Bhutan.
- Tibetans would have threatened the sovereignty of Bhutan.
- The dual system would have been immediately failed.
- The unity of the desi and penlops would not have been maintained.

Question 7

(Remembering)

Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** against each statement given below:

- The Desi Tenzin Drugay had served as Umze in Ralung. **(True)**
- Chogyal Minjur Tenpa was the son of Tenpai Nyima, the father of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal. **(False)**

Question 8

(Understanding)

What is meant by the term "Thri Rinpoche"?

Ans:

The term means "Lam on the throne of Zhabdrung."

Question 9

(Remembering)

The second Druk Desi (Tenzin Drugdra) of Bhutan belongs to the family of

- Dungsam dungkhar chhoeje
- Chungkhar Chhoeje

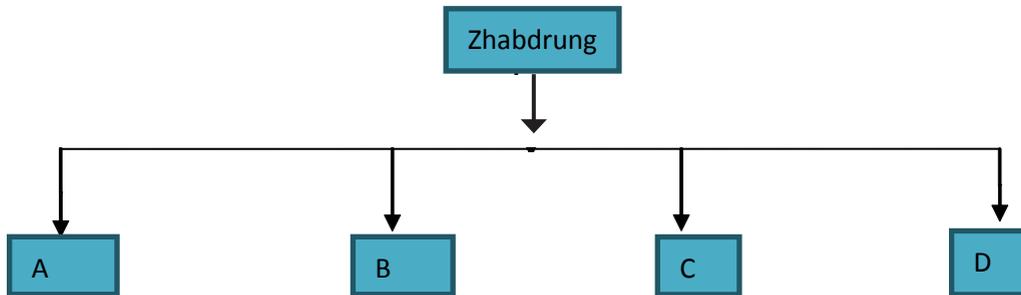
- C. Dungkhar chhoeje
- D. Sharli dzong chhoeje

Ans: Dungsam dungkhar chhoeje

Question 10

(Applying)

Fill in the empty spaces below with names of the desis who carried out the campaigns in the name and the seal of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.



Ans:

- A: Umze Tenzin
- B: La Ngoenpa
- C: Choegyal Minjur
- D: Gyalse

Question 11

(Analyzing)

Why did the desis and the officials carry out campaigns in the name of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal by using his seal during his retreat? Give **THREE** reasons.

Ans:

- a. The desis and the officials carried out campaigns in the name Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal by using his seal because,
- b. Bhutan was in the process of unification.
- c. To settle internal and the external threats.
- d. Mainly to convince the people that Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal was still alive.
- e. To show that they were sent by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.

Ans: 1(B), 2(A), 3(D), 4(C)

Question 12

(Evaluating)

Was it fair on the part of the desis and the officials to carry out campaigns in the name of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal by using his seal? Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, it was fair on the part of the desis and the other officials to carry out campaigns in the name of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal by using his seal because,

- a. It suppressed internal and the external threats to Bhutan.
- b. It could unify Sharchog Khorlo Tsibgye, the main aim of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.
- c. It could maintain the sovereignty of Bhutan.
- d. In absence of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, during the crucial times, they also strengthened Bhutans's relationship with other countries.
- e. It further strengthened the administrative system introduced by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.
- f. They worked towards the promotion of peace and happiness of the people.

No, it was not fair on the part of the desis and the officials to carry out campaigns in the name and the seal of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal because,

- a. Immediately after the declaration of the death of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, the set objectives gradually failed.
- b. People were deceived in the name of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal.

Question 13

(Creating)

If you were Umze Tenzin Drugay, what measures could you have taken to maintain the peace and sovereignty of Bhutan in the absence of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal? Suggest **TWO** measures

Ans:

If I were Umze Tenzin Drugay, I could have

- conducted campaigns in the name of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal in order to strengthen the sovereignty of Bhutan.

- solved the internal and the external problems through the peaceful means without resorting to war.
- propagated the laws codified by Zhabdrung Ngwang Namgyal.

Question 14**(Remembering)**

Which desi built the famous Drukgyal Dzong and the Ta Dzong in Paro?

Ans: Desi La Ngoenpa Tenzin Drugda built the Drukgyal Dzong and the Ta Dzong.

Question 15**(Understanding)**

Write **TWO** sentences about Gyalse Tenzin Rabgye as an administrator.

Ans: Gyalse Tenzin Rabgye was

- very vigilant and often went on inspection tours throughout the country including the distant Sharchog Khorlo Tsibgye,
- well versed in administration as well as religion.

Question 16**(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks:

- Umze Tenzin Drugyal was appointed the Paro Penlop by.....
(Zhabdrung Ngwang Namgyal)
- Choegyal Minjur Tenpa ruled Bhutan for.....years.(twelve).

Question 17**(Analyzing)**

Match the desis against their achievements.

Desis	Achievements
1. Umze Tenzin Drugyal	A. Promoted medicine, literature and general education throughout Bhutan.
2. La Ngoenpa Tenzin Drugda	B. The entire eastern and central Bhutan was unified under the Drukpa rule.
3. Choegyal Minjur Tenpa	C. Improved the provincial and the district administrative system.
4. Gyalse Tenzin Rabgye	D. Defended Bhutan against at least seven major Tibetan invasions.
	E. Established several temples and monasteries throughout the nation.

Question 18**(Evaluating)**

Amongst the first four Druk desis, which Druk Desi do you think was the most capable ruler?

Ans :

In my opinion, the third Druk Desi Choegyal Minjur Tenpa was the most capable ruler because

- he was a very powerful and wise and he did a lot for the happiness and the wellbeing of the people,
- he consolidated the Bhutanese nation state by constructing a dzong in each valley,
- he strengthened Bhutan's diplomatic relationships with the neighbouring kingdoms,
- he enhanced Bhutan's status as a sovereign independent nation.

Question 19**(Creating)**

What could have happened in Bhutan, if the first four Druk Desis had not ruled the country in the absence of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal?

Ans:

If the first four Druk Desis had not ruled the country in absence of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal,

- there would have been political and religious turmoil,
- Bhutan may not have been unified,
- Bhutan may not have built relations with other countries,
- Tibet might have threatened the sovereignty of our country,
- the rich culture of our country may have been deteriorated.

Question 20**(Remembering)**

In which year was Bhutan unified under the Drukpa rule?

Ans:

1659 A.D

Question 21**(Remembering)**

Who requested Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal to send armed forces to unify all the eastern provinces?

Ans:

Lam Namsey

Question 22**(Understanding)**

Describe the Battle of Chenkhar.

Ans:

Lam Namsey sent his officers to collect taxes from the chieftains of the Khaling, Tsenkhar and Chengkhar. But they refused to pay taxes and revolted against Lam Namsey who immediately gathered a force from Zhongar, Ngagtshang, Pchitshang, Tashigang and Tsengmi. This central force was led by Umze Damchoe Rabgye and was further supported by the Kanglung chieftain. The combined forces of the Kanglung chieftain and the central force marched into Khaling. The chieftain of Chengkhar was killed and the chieftain of Khaling was captured and all his properties were confiscated. He was then sent to Punakha. Lam Namsay commemorated the victory by constructing a fortress from where he could enforce the central authority throughout the region.

Question 23**(Applying)**

Fill the empty spaces in the table given below

Column A	Column B
Mangde tsho zhi
.....	The four sub division of Bumthang
Kurtoe do zhi
Yangtse Tsho Nga
.....	Three different regions of Kheng
Zhongar Tsho Duen
	Ten Blocks of Tashigang
	Three Valleys of Dungsam

Ans:

Column A	Column B
Mangde Tsho Zhi	Four blocks of Mangde
Bumthang Dezhi	Four sub division of Bumthang
Kurtoe Dozhi	Four valleys of Kurtoe
Yangtse Tsho Nga	Five blocks of Yangtse
Kheng rig Namsum	Three different regions of Khyeng
Zhongar Tsho duen	Seven Blocks of Zhongar
Tashigang Tshochu	Ten blocks of Tashigang
Dungsam Dosum	Three valleys of Dungsam

Question 24

(Evaluating)

Was it a challenging task for Lam Namsey to unify Sharchog Khorlo Tsibgye? Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, it was a challenging task for Lam Namsey to unify Sharchog Khorlo Tsibgye

- because of steep cliffs, torrential river, high mountains etc,
- repeated Tibetan invasions,
- different regions were ruled by the different powerful chieftains.

No, it wasn't a challenging task for Lam Namsey to unify Sharchog Khorlo Tsibgye because

- he was already told by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal of a prophecy that would determine the unification despite the challenges,
- he was supported by the central government.

Question 25

(Creating)

If you were Lam Namsey, what measures would you take to fight against the chieftain of Khaling?

Ans:

If I were Lam Namsey, I would try to settle the dispute through peaceful settlement rather than opting for war. I would not seek the support of the central government too.

CHAPTER 11

A Century of Instability: First Encounter with the British.

After the official announcement of Zhabdrung's death in 1705, the office of the Desi under the Zhabdrung's Choesi system enjoyed remarkable continuity but marked by internal instability and external invasion with the British in India forcing many wars and missions on Bhutan.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of a lesson a student should be able to:

- 10.1 Compare and contrast the Choesi System during Zhabdrung's own life as well as during his retreat and after his death was officially declared.*
- 10.2 Explain how Bhutan first encountered the British India amidst the internal instability leading to the war.*
- 10.3 Analyse and describe the course of the first war with British India, its ultimate treaties and the consecutive bilateral mission disposed towards Bhutan further leading to the instability.*

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

Who was the first Je Khenpo of Bhutan?

Ans:

Pekar Jungney.

Question 2

What does the term "Choesi Nyiden" mean?

(Understanding)**Ans:**

A dual system of the government.

Question 3**(Analyzing)**

Why did Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal introduce the Choesi Nyiden System of Governance in Bhutan? Give **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal introduced Choesi Nyiden System of Governance in our country because he wanted to,

- a) leave behind a strong government which could replace him effectively,
- b) to ensure the discipline and purity of religious teachings, he appointed Jekhenpo.
- c) Similarly he appointed Desi to look after the temporal matters in his absence.

Question 4**(Evaluating)**

Do you think that the introduction of Choesi Nyiden System provided a strong governance in the absence of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal? Justify with **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

Yes, the introduction of the Choesi Nyiden System provided strong governance in the absence of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal because it distinctly segregated the religious and political affairs in the country with the appointment of Jekhenpo and Desi.

- a) the first four desis further strengthened the government,
- b) the internal and external strifes were solved and the welfare of the people was successfully met.

No,

- a) the absolute power of governing the country vested in the hands of the desi and Jekhenpo attracted others to take over the positions of Desi and Jekhenpo. This created chaos and disorder in the appointment of the desi and Jekhenpo,
- b) The above stated reason made the administration weak in the country which led to 200 years of internal instability.

Question 5**(Creating)**

Imagine that Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal had not segregated the religious and the political affairs in the country. What kind of political and religious situations do you think could have been in the country today?

Ans:

Had Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal not segregated the religious and the political affairs in the country, the situations could have been as follows:

- a. the unification of the country could not have been achieved,
- b. Drukpa Kagyu could not have been the state religion,
- c. the unity of the people could have been disrupted,
- d. the hereditary monarchy could not have been established,
- e. There could have been political and religious clashes.

Question 6

(Remembering)

Who assassinated the fifth Druk Desi, Karbi Geduen Chopel in the year 1701?

Ans: Ngawang Tshering, the dzongpoen of Wangdiphodrang.

Question 7

(Understanding)

Explain any one cause of the Battle of Cooch Behar.

Ans:

During the time of the tenth Desi Mipham Wangpo, there was a family dispute between Upendra Narayan and Din Narayan of Cooch Behar for the throne. Mohammed Shah Rangila, the local official of the Mughals of Rangpur, interfered in the disputes and supported Din Narayan. Upendra Narayan sought the help from Bhutan against the Mughal intrusion in the family feud. Bhutan agreed to give support and in 1730, the Bhutanese defeated Upendra Narayan's rivals and the Mughal supporters. Upendra Narayan was then enthroned as the ruler of Cooch Behar and he became the Bhutanese Agent.

Question 8

(Applying)

Fill in the blanks:

1. British and the Bhutanese fought their first battle at the fort of.....(Cooch Behar)
2. Captain John Jones occupied the post of Daling (near present day Kalimpong) in the year.....(1773)
3. Tshangey lopen proclaimed himself as the 17th.....(desi)

Question 9**(Analyzing)**

Captain John Jones said, “the Bhotias (Bhutanese) behaved with the amazing bravery I fought for the glory, but here I was obliged to fight for life.”

Why did Captain John Jones make such a remark?

Ans:

In January 1773, the Bhutanese attacked the Chichacotta garrison held by the collector of Rangpur. Although the Bhutanese forces were defeated, compelling them to retreat into the mountains, they did not go down with a fierce battle. The bravery of the Bhutanese soldiers made the Captain John Jones utter the above remark.

Question 10**(Evaluating)**

The first war between Bhutan and British took place in Cooch Behar. Was Bhutan prepared to fight against the British? Justify with **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

Yes,

- a) The central government of Bhutan exercised considerable power over the people of Bhutan.
- b) The internal problems in the country had subsided.
- c) Bhutan had a very good relation with the rulers of Cooch Behar.

No,

- a) There was an acute shortage of the manpower and weapons.
- b) The rulers were not prepared to fight against the British.
- c) The Bhutanese armies were not trained like the British soldiers.

Question 11**(Creating)**

If you were Desi Mipham Wangpo, what advice would you have given to Upendra Narayan of Cooch Behar when he came to seek support from Bhutan?

Ans: If I were Desi Mipham Wangpo, I would advise him to

- settle the dispute through peaceful means,
- find out different means to settle the dispute rather than supporting him,
- not to bring Raja Direndra Narayan and his brother Diwan Dev as prisoners of Bhutan.

Question 12**(Remembering)**

Which treaty brought the Battle of Cooch Behar to an end?

- A. Indo Bhutan Treaty
- B. Treaty of Sinchula
- C. Treaty of Punakha
- D. British Bhutanese Treaty

Ans: British Bhutanese Treaty.

Question 13**(Understanding)**

What does the term “Dharma Raja” mean?

Ans:

The term Dharma Raja means incarnate of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal- the Supreme Ruler.

Question 14**(Applying)**

The table below should provide information about the visits of British missions in Bhutan. Fill in the missing information in the table.

Name of the missions	Years	Reasons
Mission of Dr. Hamilton	To maintain and strengthen the links between the two countries and to examine the Bhutanese claims to Ambari Falakata and Jalpais.
Mission of Samuel Turner	1783	
Mission of Kishan Kant Bose	1815	To gather information on the state of affairs in Bhutan.
	1774	To collect the information of the country to establish commercial links between Bhutan and Bengal.

Ans:

Name of the missions	Years	Reasons
Mission of Dr. Hamilton	1776- 1777	To maintain and strengthen the links between the two countries and to examine the Bhutanese claims to Ambari Falakata and Jalpais.
Mission of Samuel Turner	1783	Desire to maintain peaceful relations with Bhutan in order to secure trade route to Tibet.
Mission of Kishan Kant Bose	1815	To gather information on the state of affairs in Bhutan.
Mission of George Bogle	1774	To collect the information of the country to establish commercial links between Bhutan and Bengal.

Question 15

(Applying)

How did Bhutan try to mitigate the boundary issues with the British India government in 1787?

Ans:

Bhutan sent the Dzungpoen of Tashichoedzong to Calcutta as a Bhutanese envoy to discuss adjustment of certain boundary issues in Bejni, Goomah and Byakantapur areas with the British government.

Question 16

(Evaluating)

One of the terms of the British Bhutanese Treaty states that, “British were permitted to fell timbers in the hill forest and were promised that the wood cutters would be protected”. As a concerned citizen of Bhutan, do you think that Desi Kuenga Rinchen made a wise decision?

Ans:

Yes, Desi Kuenga Rinchen made a wise decision because,

- Bhutan regained its lost territories,
- British allowed Bhutan to trade in Rangpur,
- British did not attack Bhutan.

No, it drained Bhutan's resources into British who did not have good intentions for Bhutan. They would have threatened the sovereignty of Bhutan. It would have been a mere pretext to connect their trade route to Tibet.

Question 17

(Creating)

If you were the Druk Desi, what decision would you have taken when the British mission requested for a trade route to Tibet?

Ans:

If I were Druk Desi, I would have allowed the British to connect trade route to Tibet through Bhutan because,

- a. it would strengthen Bhutan's relation with the British,
- b. it would finally end the age old isolation Bhutan followed,
- c. it could have brought developments in Bhutan.

CHAPTER 12

The Second Century of Instability: The Great Duar War

The reasons and the causes of Bhutan's turbulent relation with British India since their first encounter in 1772 till the Great Duar War of 1865 and the establishment of better relations between the two countries which developed into a long-term relationship later with independent India.

Learning Outcomes

By the end a lesson a student should be able to:

- 11.1 State the reasons for the disputes over the duars between the early British India and Bhutan.
- 11.2 Describe the situations of the duars, the missions that lead to the conflict, war and annexation.
- 11.3 Describe the causes and the course of the war between British India and list down the results.

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

How many duars were there in Bhutan?

Ans: Eighteen duars.

Question 2**(Understanding)**

What does the term "duar" mean?

Ans:

'Gates' or 'passes.'

Question 3

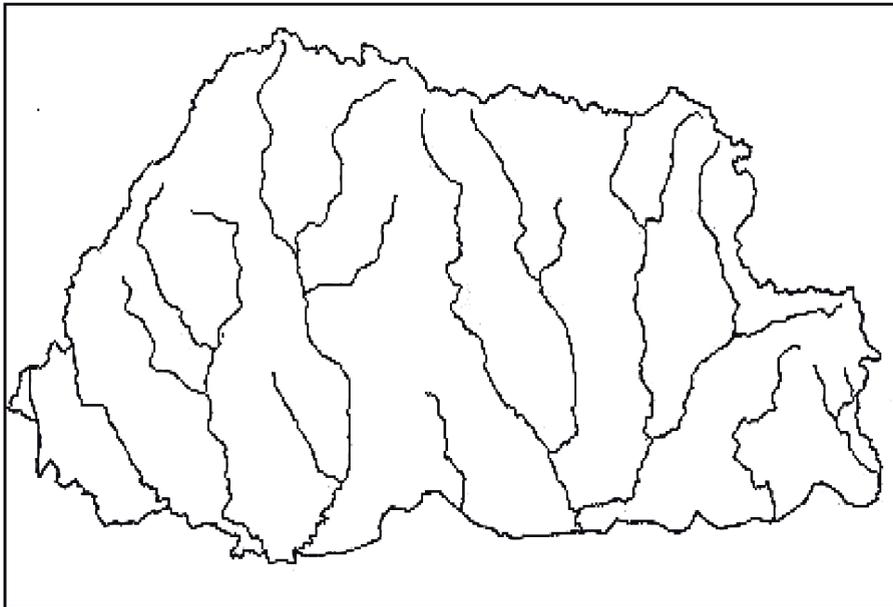
(Applying)

Locate and label the following duars in the map given below:

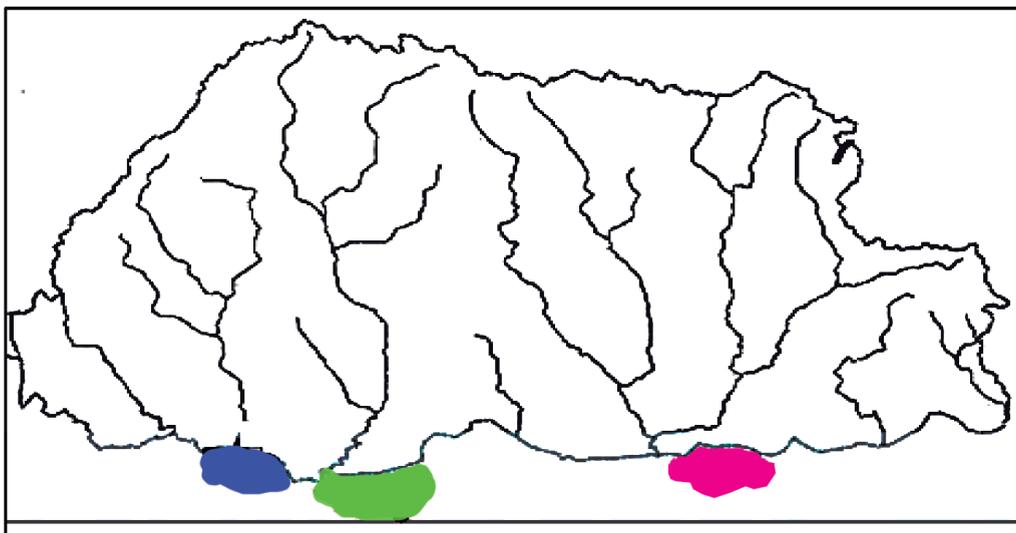
Buxa Duar

Guma Duar

Banska Duar



Ans:



Question 4**(Analyzing)**

Why did tension between British India and Bhutan arise during the reign of 32nd Desi Choekyi Gyeltshen over the duars?

Ans:

The tension between British India and Bhutan arose during the reign of 32nd Druk Desi Choekyi Gyeltshen because

- a. in 1828, British India occupied Assam, and began to share a long common border with Bhutan,
- b. they also inherited the arrangement regarding the seven duars,
- c. compensation for the duars were not paid on time,
- d. goods of inferior qualities were substituted by the middlemen working for the British India.

Question 5**(Evaluating)**

It is established that Bhutan maintained the policy of isolation until the reign of His Majesty the Third Druk Gyalpo, even though Bhutan already had eighteen duars, which points to earlier relations with British India. Debate.

Ans: Direction for the activity to be carried out:

Form two groups.

Appoint a time keeper, programme manager and judges from the student body.

Give the topic for or against, to the groups.

Give thinking-time and discussion time to the groups.

Specific time for each speaker and the group as a whole would be getting.

Conduct the debate.

Ans:

Yes, Bhutan maintained the policy of isolation although there were eighteen duars but it had not opened a formal relation with British India,

did not have a formal commercial link with British India,

did not allow British to connect their trade route to Tibet through Bhutan,

did not allow British to station their resident mission in the country despite several missions being sent.

No, Bhutan had not maintained the age old policy of isolation because

- there were several duars where the country could maintain contacts with the outsiders,
- several British missions came to Bhutan, which confirm that the country's door to the outside world was open, except that outsiders were not interested to come to Bhutan,
- even before the arrival of the British in India, there are evidences that lot of foreigners used Bhutan as a route to Tibet.

Question 6**(Creating)**

Suppose you are an advisor to the 32nd Desi Choekyi Gyeltshen. Desi seeks an advice from you to settle the rising tension with British over the duars. What advice would you give?

Ans:

I were an advisor to Desi Choekyi Gyeltshen, I would advise Desi

- to establish a formal diplomatic relation with the British India,
- not to resort to war, instead opt for a peaceful settlement of the problems at Buri Guma Duar.

Question 7**(Remembering)**

"If we possess the duars, the source of their subsistence, the Bhutanese government would in a short time become entirely dependent on us...."Who made the above statement?

Ans:

Colonel Jenkins, the Governor- General's Agent for Assam.

Question 8**(Analyzing)**

Differentiate the purposes behind the Pemberton mission and the Ashley Eden mission.

Ans:

The purpose of Ashley Eden mission was to obtain permission to station a permanent political agent in Bhutan whereas the purpose of Pemberton mission was to sign an agreement on clashes about the extraction of criminals, freedom of movement between the two countries and payment of compensation.

Question 9**(Applying)**

Draw a time line to show the various British missions which visited Bhutan from 1776-1864.

Ans:**Year Mission**

1776	Mission of Dr. Hamilton
1783	Mission of Samuel Turner
1815	Mission of Kishan Kant Bose
1838	Mission of Pemberton
1864	Mission of Ashley Eden

Question 10**(Analyzing)**

What were the reasons for the British aggression against the Bhutanese in the Bengal Duars between 1850 and 1856? Provide **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

The reasons for the British India to act aggressively against the Bhutanese in the Bengal duars between 1850 and 1856 were

- they wanted to capture the rich and fertile duars which belonged to Bhutan.
- because of the ill treatment and the humiliations made by Bhutan upon the Pemberton Mission.

Question 11**(Evaluating)**

“Darlung Tobgay, the newly appointed Wangdiphodrang Dzungpon threw his chewed doma on the face of Ashley Eden.” Was it good on Wangdiphodrang Dzungpon’s part to show such a behaviour? Justify with **TWO** reasons

Ans:

Yes, it was good on the part of Darlung Tobgay because

- The Bhutanese were not ready to receive a mission at that stage as the country was torn apart by an ongoing civil war.
- The terms of the treaty which Eden had brought had not only favoured the British India but also openly accused the Bhutanese of their misdeeds.

c) The mission had not been granted official approval to come to Bhutan.

No,

a) Later, it led to the annexation of the Bengal and Assam duars.

b) British India declared war against Bhutan.

c) It led to the signing of treaty of Sinchula which completely favoured the British.

Question 12

(Creating)

You are a reporter from one of the Indian newspaper houses. You accompanied the Ashley Eden Mission in 1864 to Bhutan. You have witnessed the ill treatments made to the Ashley Eden Mission by the Bhutanese. Compose a short skit to be presented to the Governor General of India as your report.

Ans:

Instructions:

Identify appropriate characters to be involved in the skit.

Give specific roles to each character.

Make appropriate dialogues for each character.

Practice the skit till you are confident.

Exhibit your skit in front of the Governor General.

Question 13

(Remembering)

When did the British India issue a proclamation of war against Bhutan?

Ans: 1864.

Question 14

(Remembering)

What is meant by “phurbu”?

Ans:

Phurbu is a three edged dagger signifying the powers of the wrathful manifestation of Guru Rinpoche.

Question 15

Fill in the blanks:

(Applying)

1. The annexation of the Bengal and Assam Duars was completed in the year(1865).
2. In November 11, 1865 the Treaty of.....(Sinchula) was signed.

Question 16**(Analyzing)**

Why was the attack in mid March-April of 1865 considered to be the decisive battle of the entire British wars against Bhutan?

Ans:

- Jakar Penlop Tsondrue Gyaltshen was killed in the battle.
- All the Bhutanese who surrendered at the time were slaughtered.
- Every building was raised to the ground before the British India evacuated.

Question 17**(Evaluating)**

The defeat of the Bhutanese forces in the duar war was neither a disgrace nor a downfall for Bhutan. Do you agree with the above statement? Justify with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, the defeat was not a disgrace or a downfall for Bhutan because

- a) Bhutan could capture two British cannons and hundreds of British Indian soldiers as prisoners.
- b) British India evacuated the fort at Deothang (Dewangiri) and Chamurchi leaving everything behind them.
- c) British India were amazed by the skill, coordination and unity shown by the Bhutanese in the war field.

No, it was a disgrace to Bhutan because

- a) The Bhutanese had to surrender the Assam Daur and the Bengal Duars.
- b) The Bhutanese had to surrender two British cannons and the prisoners of the war.

Question 18

(Creating)

Assume that you are the Tongsa Penlop Jigme Namgyal. After the end of the war British India has proposed the terms of the Treaty of Sinchula which favours British more. What new terms would you like to add in favour of Bhutan?

Ans:

The new terms that I would add in favour of Bhutan would be:

to return all the Assam and Bengal Duars to the Bhutan.

If there is a violation of the terms of the treaty by either of the countries, the responsible country should be liable for the entire cost of the war.

The central government will exercise autonomy in settling internal and external problems of the country.

CHAPTER 13

History of the Constitution.

Introduce the importance of the Constitution for any country and government. History, process, making and significance of the Constitution of Bhutan as a gift to the people from the King to move the country towards Democratic Constitutional Monarchy.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of a lesson a student should be able to:

- 12.1. Evaluate the process of moving towards a Democratic Constitutional Monarchy as a well conceived change under a gradual and planned progress under the benevolent monarchs.
- 12.2. List down the processes in the making and adoption of the Constitution of Bhutan.
- 12.3. Describe the significance of the Constitution for the Bhutanese and the state.

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

Which year was the Tshogdu established?

Ans: 1953.

Question 2**(Remembering)**

His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck 'handed over the reins of governance' to a new cabinet of elected council of ministers during the

- A. 74th session of the National Assembly.
- B. 75th session of the National Assembly.
- C. 76th session of the National Assembly.
- D. 77th session of the National Assembly.

Ans: 76th session of the National Assembly.

Question 3**(Remembering)**

Write the English term for the following Dzongkha terminologies:

- a. Tshogdu
- b. Lodroe Tshogde
- c. Gewog Yargye Tsogchung
- d. Dzongkhag Yargye Tshogdu

Ans:

- a. Tshogdu- the National Assembly.
- b. Lodroe Tshogde- Royal Advisory Council.
- c. Gewog Yargye Tsogchung- Block Development Committee.
- d. Dzongkhag Yargye Tshogdu- District Development Committee.

Question 4**(Understanding)**

Describe the role of Lodroe Tshogde.

Ans:

Lodroe Tshogdu advises the king and the Council of Ministers on all matters of national importance.

Question 5

Fill in the blanks:

(Applying)

- a. Druk Gyalpo Ugyen Wangchuck ascended the Golden Throne as the king of Bhutan on 17th Dec. 1907 corresponding to the signing of the historic _____ (gyenja).
- b. The Lodroe Tshogde was established in 1963 but was formally constituted in _____.(1965)
- c. The King is the head of the state while the _____ is the head of the government.(Prime Minister)
- d. The Constitution of Bhutan was launched on____ 2008.(July 18)

Question 6**(Applying)**

Construct a time line depicting the history of constitution of Bhutan from 1953 to 2008.

Ans:

1953- Tshogdu established

1965- Lodroe Tshogde established

1968- Conceding of veto powers to Tshogdu

1981- Dzongkhag Yargye Tshogdu established.

1991- Gewog Yargye Tshogchung established.

1998- Devolution of power to Cabinet.

2008- Institution of Democracy.

Question 7**(Analyzing)**

Compare absolute monarchy with constitutional monarchy. Write **THREE** points.

Ans:

Absolute Monarchy	Constitutional Monarchy
1. The king is the head of the country as well as the government.	1. The king is only the head of the country.
2. The power is entirely vested with the king.	2. The power is divided between the king and the prime minister.
3. People do not participate in decision making.	3. People participate in decision making.

Question 8**(Analyzing)**

Why were the DYT and GYT established?

Ans: To encourage people's participation in formulation of development plans and the programmes at the grass root level.

Question 9**(Evaluating)**

The institution of Democratic Constitutional Monarchy is not an ad-hoc development, but a well conceived change that has seen gradual and planned progress. Do you agree? Support your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, I agree with the above statement because

- a. the establishment of the Tshogdu, DYT and GYT fostered people's participation which is a sign of democracy,
- b. conceding of powers by the Third King to the Tshogdu in 1968 and the devolution of powers to the cabinet in 1998 prove that our monarchs had planned for democracy,

No, I do not agree because

- a. the people's participation in decision making is minimum,
- b. our monarchs have introduced these institutions to have people's participation but not to institute democracy.

Question 10**(Creating)**

Compose a poem as a tribute in honor of the Fourth King Jigme Singye Wangchuck for democracy.

Ans:

(Sample) A tribute to the fourth King

Father of a king,

Son of a king,

Thou did risk thy life

For the security of thy country.

Son of the lion,

King of the lions,

For thy great generalship

I salute thy great honour,

For being a guide
I follow thee
Son of the king,
King of the kings
This gift from thy throne
Citizens shall value,
For thy life
We pray and
For the glory of the country
We work with full dedication.

Question 11**(Remembering)**

When did the drafting of the constitution start?

Ans:

The drafting of the constitution started on 30th November 2001.

Question 12

Read the extract given below and answer the question that follows:

An exemplary and courageous act of devolution of power to the people without people's demand, and a constitution with comprehensive rights and constitutional principles, that can be amended through direct democracy, referendum and vote of confidence. The greatest power rests with the people.'

i. Who said the above statement?

(Remembering)

Ans:

Chief Justice of Bhutan Lyonpo Sonam Tobgye.

ii. Interpret the above extract in your own words.

(Understanding)

Ans:

The act of giving power to the people without their demand and also a constitution with comprehensive rights and constitutional principles which can be changed through peoples' participation people have been vested with immense power.

Question 13**(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks:

- a. The Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee was _____.
(Lyonpo Sonam Tobgye).
- b. The first Draft Constitution was released on _____, 2006
(26th March)
- c. The public consultations on the draft constitution started with _____ Dzongkhag.
(Thimphu)

Question 14**(Applying)**

Rearrange the following processes of the institution of Democracy in the correct chronological order.

- a. Distribution of the draft Constitution
- b. Submission of the first draft to his majesty.
- c. The royal command to draft the Constitution.
- d. Commencement of the drafting constitution.
- e. Forming of the Constitution Drafting Committee.
- f. Implementation of the Constitution.
- g. Public consultation of the Draft Constitution.

Ans:

- c. The Royal command to draft the Constitution
- e. Forming of the Constitution Drafting Committee.
- d. Commencement of the drafting constitution
- b. Submission of the first draft to his majesty.
- a. Distribution of the draft Constitution.
- g. Public consultation of the Draft Constitution.
- f. Implementation of the Constitution.

Question 15**(Analyzing)**

Why were public consultations conducted in all the different dzongkhags?

Ans:

The public consultations were conducted mainly to create mass awareness and to receive recommendations and suggestions from the people to refine the draft constitution.

Question 16**(Analyzing)**

Why were the provisions of the draft constitution aired both on the radio and the television?

Ans:

To create awareness amongst people across the country and emphasize on the importance of the draft constitution.

Question 17**(Evaluating)**

The Fourth King made a wise decision by gifting the people with democracy. Do you agree? Support your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, it was a wise decision because

- a. it has enabled people's participation in the decision making process,
- b. the power is devolved to the people by the government.

No, it was not a wise decision because

- a. our traditional etiquettes and values are diminishing,
- b. the people are not yet ready for democracy.

Question 18**(Creating)**

You are an election officer in Samtse Dzongkhag and you are asked to organize awareness campaign to educate the people on the concept of democracy. List **TWO** activities you would carry out.

Ans:

- a. explain the concept of democracy in the local dialect.
- b. simulation on the election of the political leaders.

Question 19**(Remembering)**

What does the opening page of the Constitution contain?

Ans:

The Constitution opens with the Preamble.

Question 20**(Understanding)**

What do you understand by Constitutional Monarchy?

Ans:

It is a parliamentary system of government where the monarch is the head of the country and the real executive authority is exercised by the prime minister.

Question 21**(Applying)**

Complete the information in the table given below:

Ans:

Articles	Descriptions
a. Article 1	Kingdom of Bhutan
b. Article ----	Institution of Monarchy
c. Article 3 and 4	-----
d. Article 7
e. Article	Fundamental Duties
f. Article 9

Ans:

Articles	Description
a. Article 1	Kingdom of Bhutan
b. Article 2	Institution of Monarchy
c . Article 3 and 4	Spiritual and Cultural Heritage
d. Article 7	Fundamental Rights
e. Article 8	Fundamental Duties
f. Article 9	Directive Principles of state Policy

Question 22

(Analyzing)

Why does the Constitution confer single citizenship?

Ans:

The constitution confers single citizenship in order to promote the unity and integrity of the people living in different parts of the country.

Question 23

(Analyzing)

Summarize the significance of the Constitution.

Ans:

It opens with a preamble.

It defines “Democratic Constitutional Monarchy” as the form of government of the country.

It explains the institution of Constitutional Monarchy in the country.

It endeavors to preserve and promote the spiritual and cultural heritage of Bhutan.

It ensures that all citizens of Bhutan who are 18 years and above enjoy the right to vote.

It grants fundamental rights to the people.

To achieve peace and prosperity, it encourages the citizens of Bhutan to perform certain ‘Fundamental Duties’

Question 24

(Evaluating)

Is it necessary to separate religion from politics? Justify your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans: Yes, it is necessary to separate religion from politics because

- a. some people will confuse religion with politics,
- b. politicians and religious personalities may exploit the people.

No, it is not necessary to separate religion from politics because

- a. the Bhutanese can understand the difference between religion and politics,
- b. religious personalities can make valuable contribution in popularizing democracy among the uneducated people.

Question 25

(Creating)

What would happen if absolute monarchy is reintroduced in our country?

Ans:

- a. some people may become rebellious,
- b. our country may not develop up to the present state,
- c. some people who do not favor democracy may welcome the idea.

CHAPTER 14

Election

Election is one of the essential components in a democratic country and it creates a platform for the citizens to cast vote to elect political parties or person as their representatives in the parliament or the local government.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of a lesson a student should be able to:

- 1.1 Explain the need and the importance of election in a democracy and describe the types of election and state its merits and demerits.
- 1.2 Explain the election procedures, the need for election campaigns and the importance of voting and its procedures.

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

The election for the local government will be conducted every after

- A. 3 years.
- B. 4 years.
- C. 5 years.
- D. 6 years.

Ans: 5 years.

Question 2**(Understanding)**

What does the term “election” mean?

Ans:

An election is a process where the voters cast their votes to elect political parties or candidates as their representatives for the parliament or the local governments.

Question 3**(Applying)**

Complete the missing information in Column B and C in relation to Column A

Types of elections(A)	Merits(B)	Demerits(C)
		Involves time, money and energy
Indirect election	Suitable for the elections in very large constituencies.	

Ans:

Types of election	Merits	Demerits
Direct election	Motivates the people in the affairs of the country	Involves time, money and energy
Indirect election	Suitable for the elections in very large constituencies	Some voters may disobey party's order and vote for or against the representatives

Question 4**(Applying)**

Why do you think it is necessary for the Election Commission to conduct election? Mention TWO reasons.

Ans:

It is necessary for the Election Commission to conduct election because it

- is mandatory to conduct elections in a democratic country,
- enhances leadership abilities in candidates,
- enables the citizens to exercise their fundamental rights to cast votes.

Question 5**(Evaluating)**

Direct election for Bhutan. Do you support this statement? Justify with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes,

Direct election works best for Bhutan because

- the elected representatives are answerable for the voters for their deeds,
- the voters have the right to choose or reject representatives according to their judgement.

No,

it is not the best form of election for Bhutan because

- election campaigns may result in tensions and disputes,
- there is every possibility for the voters to be influenced by the religion, caste and emotions and vote for the wrong candidates.

Question 6

(Creating)

You are the Chief Election Commissioner of the Election Commission. In the course of an election, a serious dispute arose between the parties. How would you settle the dispute?

Ans:

If I were the Chief Election Commissioner of the Election Commission, I would try to settle the disputes between the parties by

- studying the problem carefully and trying to settle it peacefully,
- if the parties fail to accept the above measure, I will solve the dispute as per the provision of the election act,
- if the dispute turns out to be severe, I will hand over the case to the concerned authorities.

Question 7

(Remembering)

The election held to fill a vacancy in the parliament or local government is known as

- A. primary election.
- B. bye- election.
- C. general election.
- D. secondary election.

Ans: bye-election.

Question 8**(Understanding)**

Explain the term “primary election”?

Ans:

The term “primary election” means the election conducted for the parties to contest for the general election.

Question 9**(Applying)**

How does a gup prepare the election procedures to elect a mangi as ordered by the ECB?

Ans:

A gup

- inform and let the contestant sign their “dos” and “don’ts” during the campaign as per the provision of the election act,
- conduct the primary election, whereby the two maximum vote winners will get the chance to take part in the general election,
- conduct the general election after their political campaigns,
- declare the result of the election.

Question 10**(Analyzing)**

Why is it necessary for the political parties to conduct election campaigns? Provide **TWO** reasons.

Ans: It is necessary for the political parties to conduct election campaigns

- to reach out to as many voters in person,
- to explain the policies and plans of their manifest because it gives an opportunity to explain why a voter should vote for their party and candidates and not any other party,
- to introduce and familiarise the candidates to the voters.

Question 11**(Evaluating)**

Is it necessary for the political parties to be provided with funds for their campaigns?

Ans:

Yes, it is necessary to provide funds for the political parties to conduct their campaigns because;

- only the rich people will then be able to take part in the election (because the success of the campaign would rely on money),
- the country may not be able to get the right and capable leaders and the members of the Parliament,
- the above stated reasons will hinder in forming a strong and efficient government,
- the quality of the election procedure will improve,
- the election will be free and fair.

No, it is not necessary to provide funds for the political parties to be provided with funds because;

- it is too expensive for the government,
- the candidates and the parties might misuse the fund to bribe the voters,
- there are chances of electing wrong person as a leader,
- the parties may not survive,
- the rich people will use the party for their gains.

Question 12

(Creating)

You are working in the Election Commission of Bhutan. You are to coordinate the conduct of the 2013 Elections without the E.V.M.S. for the election. How would you conduct the 2013 general election of the parliament?

Ans:

If I were to coordinate the 2013 general election without the Electronic Voting Machine, I would:

- Request the security personnel from the armed forces for security.
- Appoint three polling officers in each polling station, one returning officer in each constituency, two observers in each constituency and one presiding officer for each polling station.
- The contestant will be allowed to appoint one representative each in each polling station to observe how the voting is being carried out.
- A box will be kept for each contestant with their photo pasted on it.

- Election procedures:
- The security personnel will be vigilant for the safety of the voters.
- The first polling officer will check the eligibility of the voters by going through their VPICs.
- The second polling officer will register the candidates in the voter's lists.
- The third polling officer will put the indelible ink and issue voting paper with their thumb impression against each eligible voter's name.
- The voter will then go to the voting compartment and put the voting paper in the secret ballot of the candidate of his/her choice.
- Finally the votes of the contestants will be counted in presence of the presiding officer, polling officers, observers and the representatives of each contestant.
- The final result will be submitted to the Returning Officer.
- The Returning Officer of each constituency will submit the result to the Election Commission.
- The Election Commission will then, finally declare the result.

CHAPTER 15

Political Party

Political Party is one of the vital component in a democratic form of government and it creates a platform to form the ruling and the opposition parties in the government.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of a lesson a student should be able to:

- 14.1 *Write down the meaning of the political party and the pre-requisites of a political party.*
- 1.2 Describe the process of the formations of a political party and explain its major roles.

Assessment Items

Question 1 (Remembering)

When was democracy introduced in our country?

Ans:

2008.

Question 2 (Understanding)

What does the term “political party” mean?

Ans:

A political party is a group of individual citizens of a country with same ideologies forming a group and contesting election to the National Assembly.

Question 3 (Applying)

The Prime Minister is the head of the government whereas the King is the head of the state. This type of the government is known as.....(parliamentary) form of government.

Question 4**(Analyzing)**

Why is it necessary for the political party to have same set of ideas and ideologies in forming a party?

Ans:

It is necessary to have the same set of ideas and ideologies in forming a party because they may encounter a clash in their ideas of running the government if they ever come to the power.

Question 5**(Evaluating)**

As per the pre-requisite of the political party in section iv. Article xv, it clearly states that the members of the political parties should not be a trulku, a lam or other religious personality.

Is it fair to the religious persons in not allowing them to take part in the political party? Justify your views with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, it is fair to the religious personality in not allowing them to take part in the political party because:

- there may be a conflict of roles and interest,
- they are apolitical,
- there are chances of developing religious and political clashes.

No, it is not fair to the religious personality in not allowing them to take part in the political party because:

- they are being deprived their fundamental rights,
- they are also deprived of performing their fundamental duties,
- they are being discriminated from the society.

Question 6**(Creating)**

You are the President of Druk Nyamro Tshogpa. The Election Commission has declared the parties to go for campaigns. What would be the major focus that you would give in your campaign to win the seat in the National Assembly as the Ruling Party?

Ans:

If I were to go on a campaign as the president of Druk Nyamro Tshogpa in to win the seat in the National Assembly as the Ruling Parly, I would promise that the party will

- commit to the Constitution in full faith and allegiance and uphold the sovereignty, security, unity and integrity of the kingdom,
- I would aim at the promotion of the democracy and for the social, economic and political growth of the country,
- I would not go against the provision of the constitution and the act of the Elelection Commission,
- I would commit to focus more on the rural development and solving the rising youth issues in the country.

Question 7

(Remembering)

In Bhutan Prime Minister is the head of the

- A. Ruling Party.
- B. National Council.
- C. Opposition Party .
- D. National Assembly .

Ans: A. Ruling Party.

Question 8

(Understanding)

What is the purpose of a manifesto for a political party?

Ans:

The purpose of a manifesto for a political party is to declare the motives and intentions if the party is voted to power.

Question 9

(Applying)

Column A shows the main office holders of the political party and column B shows the responsibility of the office holders. Match column A correctly with column B.

Column A	Column B
1. President	A. Executes ideas
2. Secretary General	B. Manages party's fund
3. Treasurer	C. Formulates ideas.
	D. Prepares party's manifesto.

Ans: 1(A), 2(D), 3(B).

Question 10

(Analyzing)

Why is it mandatory for the political parties to have logos?

Ans:

It is mandatory for the political parties to have logo because it

- a. becomes the symbol and identity with which they associate,
- b. also becomes a symbol for the public to make reference to the party.

Question 11

(Evaluating)

The 2013 government election is going to witness at least five political parties when there were just two political parties contesting for the National Assembly election in 2008. Is it important to have more parties in the election? Justify your views with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes, it is important to have many political parties in the government election because,

- it provides choices to the people,
- the country will be able to get the capable and appropriate leaders to rule the government,
- the above reason will help achieve strong and efficient government.

No, it is not important to have many political parties in the government election because

- it is very expensive for the election commission,
- there is high risk of corruption,
- it will be difficult for the parties to get the right members.

Question 12

(Creating)

You attended the election campaign being conducted by your representative in the parliament in 2007. Now, you are nominated as one of the nominees for the school captain. How will you conduct your campaigns to get elected as the school captain?

Ans:

I will call all the students and teachers in the multi purpose hall in and declare my promises,

I will explain my set objectives, plans, intentions and the manifesto.

Establish a good link with the student and the management body.

I will promise that I will serve with utmost dedication and loyalty.

I will eradicate the formation of gangs and groupism amongst the students.

I will reduce the consumption of drugs and substance abuse in the school.

I will take the initiative to conduct activities in the school and render my helping hand whenever needed.

CHAPTER 16

The Indus Valley Civilization

Archaeological findings, religion, art, script and economic activities of the period.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of a lesson a student should be able to:

15.1 State the period of existence of the Indus valley civilization and describe some of the architectural features of Harrapan.

15.2 Mention the economic activities, religious practices and the arts and the scripts of the Indus valley civilization.

Assessment Items

Question 1

(Remembering)

The term Mohenjo daro means

- A. Grid iron system
- B. Temporary civilization.
- C. Mount of the dead.
- D. Drainage system of Indus Valley Civilisation.

Ans: mount of the dead

Question 2

(Understanding)

Describe the drainage system of Indus Valley Civilisation.

Ans:

The drainage system of the Indus Valley Civilisation was well planned and can be compared with the modern drainage system. It was constructed along side the road. The waste and the water from the kitchen and bathrooms emptied directly into the main drains.

Question 3**(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks.

- A. The Great Bath served the purpose for ritual of(bathing).
- B. Assembly Hall was used for taking important.....(decisions).
- C. The beautifully made dockyard testified the(engineering)skills of the people.
- D. Granary was used for the storage of(surplus) food grains.

Question 4**(Analyzing)**

Why were the Harappans considered as peace loving people?

Ans:

The Harappans were considered peace loving people because the absence of weapons suggested that they did not fight major wars. Moreover they paid more attention to improving the quality of their daily life.

Question 5**(Evaluating)**

“The Indus Valley Civilisation is also referred to as the Harrappan culture”. Do you agree to this statement? Justify with **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

Yes, the Indus Valley Civilizations can be referred to as the Harrappan culture because

- a. it was the first site discovered.
- b. the planning of the other sites and the artifacts found in them resembled those of Harappa.

No, the Indus Valley Civilization cannot be referred to as the Harappan culture because, according to Radhakanal Mukkherjee, a well known scholar, ‘The Indus Valley people gave to the world its earliest cities, its first town planning, its first architecture in stone and clay, its first example of sanitary engineering and drainage system.’ The town planning of the Indus Valley Civilization was well advanced and planned. It had three distinct areas: the citadel was centrally located and was reserved for the public buildings and the ruling commercial classes, the residential areas, beyond it were ts and the houses of the farmers and other producers.

Question 6**(Applying)**

Based on the information provided above, draw a plan of your own for a local town.

Ans: If I were to draw a plan of my own for a local town, I would

- a. allocate the centre as the commercial hub and recreational centre,
- b. reserve the offices beyond the commercial hub,
- c. allocate the residential areas beyond the offices,
- d. allocate the houses of the farmers and other producers beyond the residential buildings.

Question 7**(Remembering)**

The main occupation of the Indus Valley people was

- A. domestication of animals.
- B. technology and craft.
- C. trade and sculpture.
- D. agriculture.

Ans: agriculture.

Question 8**(Understanding)**

Explain the religious life of the people of Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans:

The people of Indus Valley Civilisation worshipped forces of nature, mother goddess, Lord Pasupati, earth goddess and peepul trees and plants. There were no temples. They worshipped in the open air. They believed in life after death. People believed in spirits, charms and spells and wore amulets to drive away evil spirits.

Question 9**(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks:

- a. The pottery made of fine fire baked clay is known as.....(terracotta)
- b. The statue of the Bearded Man is a remarkable piece of(sculpture) in stone.
- c. According to Finnish and Soviet scholars the Indus Valley script has altogether (400) signs.

Question 10**(Analyzing)**

Why did the people of the Indus Valley Civilization give a lot of importance to agriculture? Give **THREE** reasons.

Ans:

The Indus Valley people gave a lot importance to agriculture because

- a. They fully depended on agriculture,
- b. The climate was favorable for them to do agricultural work,
- c. The land was fertile,
- d. They did not have much trade link with other countries,
- e. They did not have any other occupations.

Question 11**(Evaluating)**

Indus Valley Civilisation is considered a great civilization? Do you agree? Justify with **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

Yes, the Indus Valley Civilisation is considered a great civilization because:

- a. it had well planned settlement which can be compared to a modern city
the ruthless Aryan invaders,
- b. governing system was well established,
- c. people were conscious about their health and looks.

No, the Indus Valley Civilization cannot be considered as the great civilization because

- a. they fully depended on agriculture,
- b. they did not much have commercial link with other countries,
- c. they used barter system.

Question 12

(Creating)

If you were the Governor of the Indus Valley civilization, what changes will you bring to the valley?

Ans:

If I were the Governor of the Indus Valley Civilization, I would

- a. extend commercial link to many countries,
- b. improve the governing system,
- c. replace the barter system with monetary economy,
- d. improve transportation system,
- d. introduce modern system of farming.

CHAPTER 17

THE ARYANS

The origins of Aryans, focusing on political, religious, economic, social life and the education system.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of a lesson a student should be able to:

- 16.1. Explain the origin of the Aryans.
- 16.2. Describe the religious, economic, social and political life of the Aryans.
- 16.3. Evaluate the system of education of the Aryans and the significance of the Vedic literature.

Assessment Items

Question 1**(Remembering)**

Which region was also referred to as Brahmavarta?

Ans: The Sapta Sindhu.

Question 2**(Understanding)**

What is meant by 'Later Vedic Period'?

Ans:

The period when the Aryans spread in the Northern part of India is known as the Later Vedic Period.

Question 3**(Applying)**

Fill in the blanks:

- a. Swami Dayanand believed that the home of the Aryans was _____ (Tibet)
- b. The period when the Aryans first settled in India is known as the _____ Vedic Period. (Early)

- c. The most accepted view is that the Aryans arrived in India around the year _____.
(1500 BC)
- d. The Indo-Europeans who moved to Persia and India are known as _____.
(Aryans)

Question 4**(Analyzing)**

Why is Professor Max Mueller's Central Asian Theory the most widely accepted?

Ans:

Professor Max Mueller believed that Indians, Persians, Greeks and the Celts once lived in a common place in central Asia. This theory is based on the fact that some fundamental words of common use spoken by these people even today have close similarity to each other.

Question 5**(Evaluating)**

Do you accept the Central Asian theory? Justify with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Yes,

- these people have similar features,
- similarities in languages.

No,

- only some words are similar but the languages on the whole are completely different,
- their culture and way of life are completely different.

Question 6**(Creating)**

What are your views about the origin of Aryans? Give **TWO** points to support your view.

Ans:

In my view, the original home of the Aryans could have been India because

- like the people of India, the Romans and the Greeks also worshipped gods and goddesses who symbolized the various forms of nature.
- many words of some European languages have been derived from Sanskrit which originated in India.

Question 7**(Remembering)**

Name the **FOUR** varnas.

Ans:

- a. Brahmins.
- b. Kshatriyas.
- c. Vaishyas.
- d. Shudras.

Question 8**(Understanding)**

What is the significance of Agni, the god of fire?

Ans: Fire, which is one of the five elements of the world, played a very significant role in the life of the Aryans. All ceremonies were performed in the presence of fire. Agni acted as an intermediary between god and the people. The Vedic people offered offerings to Agni believing that these would be carried to the heavens in the form of smoke and would thus be transmitted to the gods.

Question 9**(Applying)**

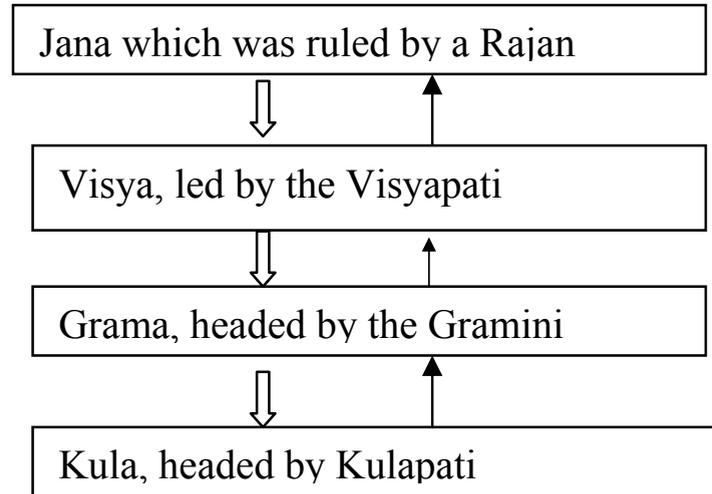
Fill in the blanks:

- a. Indra, Rathestha and Jitendra are examples of _____ gods.(aerial or atmospheric)
- b. According to what happened in the world was supposed to be a reflection of the desire of _____(Varuna).
- c. The Aryans used _____ as the standard unit of value for trade.(cow)
- d. The King in Vedic times was assisted by a number of officials such as the Senani, Purohita and _____(Gramini)

Question 10**(Applying)**

Draw a diagram of the political organization of the Aryans.

Ans:



Question 11

(Analyzing)

Write **FOUR** differences between the worship in the Early and the Later Vedic Period.

Early Vedic Period	Later Vedic Period
1. People did not believe in idol worship.	1. People began the practice of idolworship.
2. People did not build temples and worshipped the gods in open air.	3. People started building temples for the idols.
3. Recitation of prayers and chanting of Vedic hymns.	3. Prayers were replaced by rituals.
4. Sacrifices were simple which involved the offering of milk, ghee, butter, barley and vegetables etc.	4. Sacrifices became complex with the introduction of animal sacrifices.

Question 12

(Analyzing)

What similarities do you find between the present religious Hindu practice in India and the religious practice of the Aryans in the Later Vedic Period? Write **THREE** similarities.

Ans:

- a. practice of animal sacrifices in many parts of India.
- b. worship of statues of gods in temples across the country.
- c. the culture and beliefs.

Question 13

(Evaluating)

Between the Brahmins and the Kshatriyas, who were the superior ones? Support your choice with **TWO** points.

Ans:

Brahmin were superior because

- a. they were pure as they were of the priestly classes,
- b. they were indispensable as no other caste could perform the yajnas and other religious ceremonies,

Kshatriyas were superior because

- a. they were warriors who defended the country from invaders,
- b. the Kings belonged to this caste.

Question 14

(Creating)

In your opinion, what made the Aryans in the later Vedic period sacrifice animals for religious purposes?

Ans:

- a. the worship of new goddesses like Kali who could be appeased only with blood.
- b. new beliefs and customs.

Question 15

(Remembering)

The formal initiation into educational career for boys of the higher caste was called

- A. upanayanam.
- B. unapanyanam.
- C. upayamanam.
- D. upanamayam.

Ans: A. upanayanam.

Question 16

Explain the importance of the Vedas?

(Understanding)

Ans: The Vedas are said to have divine revelations. They are holy scriptures and very fine pieces of literature. They are the only authentic source of information about the Aryans as they give information about their lives and they testify to the literary quality of the Aryans.

Question 17

(Applying)

Complete the table given below:

Name of the books	Content
1. -----	Contains nearly 1028 hymns divided into 10 mandalas. Each mandala was attributed to a sage or a maharishi.
2. Samaveda	-----
3. -----	Contains the rituals to be observed while performing the sacrifices.
4. Atharvaveda	-----
5. Brahmana	-----
6. -----	They are forest books written mainly for the hermits and students living in the forest. They are the concluding part of the Brahmanas and deal with philosophical doctrines and mysticism. They emphasize meditation and moral virtues.
7. Upanishads	-----

Ans:

Name of the books	Content
1. Rigveda	Contains nearly 1028 hymns divided into 10 mandalas. Each mandala was attributed to a sage or a maharishi.
2. Samaveda	Contains 1063 verses which are mostly borrowed from the Rigveda.
3. Yajurveda	Contains the rituals to be observed while performing the sacrifices.

4. Atharvaveda	Contains 731 hymns consisting of manthras dealing knowledge, action and invocation. It also describes popular beliefs and superstitions of non Aryans. It is divided into 20 kandas(books).
5. Brahmana	Provides elaborate commentaries on various hymns in the Vedas. They explain social and religious meanings of rituals and contain long notes explaining the value of sacrifices. It also includes legends and stories about great personalities.
6. Ayranyakas	These books written mainly for the hermits and students living in the forest. They are the concluding part of the Brahamanas and deal with philosophical doctrines and mysticism. They emphasize meditation and moral virtues.
7. Upanishads	They condemn ceremonies and sacrifices. They are anti-ritualistic. They deal with creation and discuss the doctrine of action, salvation and illusion.

Question 18**(Analyzing)**

Match and arrange the stages with the period in the correct order.

Stages	Periods
1. Grihastha	a. meeting with Yamaraj.
2. Sanyas	b. domestic life.
3. Bramacharya	c. reclusive life without the comforts of domestic life.
4. Vanprastha	d. celibacy and disciplined life.
	e. a stage of detachment and service to others.

Ans:

Stages	Periods
1. Bramacharya	d. celibacy and disciplined life.
2. Grihastha	b. domestic life..
3. Vanprastha	e. a stage of detachment and service to others.
4. Sanyas	c. reclusive life without the comforts of domestic life.

Question 19**(Evaluating)**

Will education through Gurukuls be appropriate in the present age? Support your answer with **TWO** points.

Ans:**Yes,**

- a. students will be able to concentrate on their studies as the schools will be located far away from the towns and cities.
- b. important values like obedience, brotherhood, loyalty and dignity of labour will be imparted which are otherwise lacking in our students.

No,

- a. girls will be deprived of education.
- b. we may not have funds and infrastructure to support this type of education.

Question 20**(Creating)**

If you were to rewrite the Ramayana what changes would you like to make? Suggest **TWO** changes.

Ans:

- a. Lord Rama will not banish Sita from the kingdom.
- b. Sita will not go back to the earth from which she came. Instead she will live happily ever after with her husband and sons.

CHAPTER 18

Buddhism

Learning Outcomes

By the end of a lesson a student should be able to:

- 17.1 Explain the causes of the rise of religious movements and the origin of Buddhism.
- 17.2 Describe the causes of the spread of Buddhism and activities of the Buddhist Councils and Buddhist centres of learning.
- 17.3 Explain about Buddhist scriptures, decline of Buddhism and the contributions of Buddhism in the fields of arts and architecture.

Question 1

(Remembering)

Name the parents of Lord Buddha.

Ans: Sudhodhana and Maya.

Question 2

(Understanding)

What is meant by “Great-Renunciation”?

Ans: At the age of twenty nine, Lord Buddha left his material life to lead the life of an astatic. This event is known as Great Renunciation.

Question 3

(Applying)

Give **TWO** examples to prove that Buddha believed in the equality of all human beings.

Ans:

- Membership to Sangha was open to all without any distinction of caste or sex.
- Equal treatment was given to non Vedic people.

Question 4

(Analyzing)

Why was there a rise of religious movements in India during the sixth century? Give **TWO** reasons.

Ans:

- Reaction against the existing religion.
- Rigid caste system and supremacy of the Brahmins.
- The Vedic scripture was written in difficult language.
- Use of cattle in agriculture in the Gangetic plains.
- Preference for a simple and ascetic life.

Question 5

(Evaluating)

Which society was better, Brahmins or Kshatriyas during the later Vedic period? Justify your stand.

Ans:

Brahmins were better because,
they claimed the highest status in the social order.
they lived austere or ascetic life.
they performed all the rituals and headed the temples.
Kshatriyas were better because,
they were the rulers of the region.
the people were under their commands.
they fought with their enemies to expand their kingdom.

Question 6

(Creating)

If you were Lord Buddha, what addition to the existing Four Noble Truths would you add?

Ans:

By attaining Nirvana, one can be free from the cycle of birth and death.

Question 7

The first Buddhist Council meeting was held in

(Remembering)

- A. 247 BC.
- B. 383 BC.

- C. 483 BC.
D. 1st century AD.

Ans: 483 BC.

Question 8

(Understanding)

State the Four Noble Truths

Ans:

- World is full of suffering
- Suffering has a cause.
- Desire is the cause of suffering.
- By getting rid of desire one attains Nirvana

Question 9

(Applying)

Draw a timeline to show the first **four** Buddhist councils.

483BC- First Buddhist Council at Sattapani cave near Rajgriha

383BC- Second Buddhist Council at Vaishali, Bihar

247 BC- Third Buddhist Council at Pataliputra

1st Century AD- 4th Buddhist Council at Kashmir.

Question 10

(Analyzing)

Compare and contrast between Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism.

Hinayana	Mahayana
Lesser Vehicle.	Greater Vehicle.
Believed Lord Buddha to be a teacher, ideal person and guide.	Believed Lord Buddha to be a god.
Did not believe in rituals and idol worship.	Believed in rituals and idol worship.
Preached and written in Pali.	Preached and written in Sanskrit.
Believed in Nirvana.	Believed in Swarga.
Practiced philosophy of Lord Buddha.	Adopted ideas of scholars like Nagarjuna and Vasubandhu.

Question 11**(Analyzing)**

Describe **TWO** causes which lead to the spread of Buddhism.

Ans:

- Buddha taught in Pali which was the language of common people.
- Buddha believed in the equality and admitted women in the order.
- Buddha was opposed to the Varna system and gave equal treatment to the Vedic people.
- Royal patronage- great rulers like Ashoka, Kanishka and Harsha embraced Buddhism.

Question 12**(Evaluating)**

Buddhism was able to break the barriers between the people by removing all forms of distinctions. Do you agree with the above statement? Justify.

Ans:

Yes,

Buddhism never differentiated between the castes.

Membership to the Sangha was open to all without any distinction of caste or sex.

Buddhism did not believe the society divided into various castes.

No,

In the later period Buddhism became expensive with rituals and idols which were affordable only to rich people.

Many sub-sects of Buddhism emerged after the death of Buddha, which made the religion lose its essence.

Many other rituals came into practice.

Question 13**(Creating)**

Suppose you were king Ashoka giving a talk to your subjects after the Kalinga War, trying to convince them to convert themselves into Buddhists. Compose a speech that you would have delivered.

Ans:

My dear fellow citizens. after the Kalinga war, I have realized that what we had been doing was against the human society. Taking away lives and happiness of others hurts you more at the end of the day. Henceforth, I want all of us to lead a non violent life. I am thoroughly inspired by the Lord Buddha. I feel Buddhism is the source of one's own happiness and others too. Therefore, let's all take solemn oath to take Buddhism as our religion.

Question 14

(Remembering)

Name the Brahmin ruler who persecuted the Buddhists

Ans: Pushyamitra.

Question 15

(Understanding)

Tripitaka means three

- A. baskets.
- B. disciples.
- C. teachings.
- D. rules and regulations.

Ans: baskets.

Question 16

(Applying)

Fill in the blanks.

- a. Halls for worship were called _____. (Chaityas)
- b. There are _____ caves at Ajanta, situated near Aurangabad in Maharashtra. (Twenty seven)
- c. The _____ Pillar at Rampurva in Uttar Pradesh with a bull as the capital is another fine example of art. (Ashokan)

Question 17

(Analyzing)

Why did the Brahmins begin to reform Brahmanism?

Ans:

- To meet the challenges of Buddhism.
- To retain people by making Brahmanism flexible and taking positive aspects of Buddhism.

Question 18**(Analyzing)**

Why did Buddhism decline in India?

Ans:

- Buddhism resorted to rituals and ceremonies.
- Buddhist monks were cut off from the mainstream population.
- Hinduism became flexible and assimilated the positive aspects of Buddhism.
- Turkish who was Muslims invaded India.
- The wealth of monasteries attracted the invaders.

Question 19**(Evaluating)**

Buddhism contributed to the field of architecture and sculpture in India. Do you agree? Justify with **THREE** points.

Ans: Yes,

- Most important cave temples are at Karle, Ajanta, Ellora and Udaygiri.
- Three distinct school of Buddhist art- Mauryan, the Kushana and the Gandhara.
- The numerous monolithic pillars built by Ashoka.
- Existing stupas at Sanchi, Bodh Gaya and Bharhut are note worthy specimens of Buddhist architecture.

No,

- Before the emergence of Buddhism Aryans had made important contributions towards the architecture and sculpture in India.
- Coming of Islamic religion had brought rich culture in the field of architecture and sculpture. (Example Taj Mahal)

Question 20**(Creating)**

You are a reporter of one of the newspapers; write an article on how the Sudras (low caste) were treated in the society.

Ans:

Of the four major castes that existed, sudras were the lowest. They were mistreated by the upper class in the society. They were not allowed to worship in places which the upper class people occupied.

Sudras were unhappy with the society norms that were prevailing, and to overcome those they welcomed the new religion which offered them better treatment and equality.