

M. VENKATESAN, M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED., PG ASSISTANT (HISTORY) GBHSS AYAPPAKKAM.
HSE FIRST YEAR EXAM, MAY – 2022
HISTORY

I. Answer all the questions

20 x 1 = 20

A	B
1.c) Madura Vijayam	1. d) Canning
2.a) Ilanjetchenni	2. a) Sher Shah
3.c) Tukaram	3. d) Samhitas
4.c) Samannaphala Sutta	4. b) Deoband movement
5.b) Adi Sankara	5. a) Sriperumbudur
6.d) James Prinsep	6. a) Battle of Buxar
7.a) Kakatiya	7. a) Mamallapuram
8.b) Deoband movement	8. b) Pre - historic
9.a) Sriperumbudur	9. c) Satara
10. a) Sher Shah	10. b) Adi Sankara
11.c) Satara	11. d) James Prinsep
12.d) Samhitas	12. d) Bengal
13.a) Mamallapuram	13. c) Samannaphala Sutta
14.d) Bengal	14. a) Kakatiya
15.b) 1,3,4,2	15. (b) Malaysia
16.a) Battle of Buxar	16. c) Tukaram
17. (b) Malaysia	17. a) Ilanjetchenni
18.a) (A) is correct, ® is the correct explanation of (A)	18. c) Madura Vijayam
19.b) Pre - historic	19. b) 1,3,4,2
20.d) Canning	20. a) (A) is correct, ® is the correct explanation of (A)

II. Answer any seven questions. Question number 30 is compulsory.

7 x 2 = 14

21. Mention the reasons for the decline of Indus Civilisation. (Any 2 points)

- Decline of the trade with the Mesopotamia, the drying of the river.
- Invasions, floods and shifting of the river course.

22. Write about the ZendAvesta. (Any 2 points)

- The ZendAvesta is a Persian/Iranian text of Zoroastrianism.
- It has references to the regions of northern and north-western parts of India.
- This text is an indirect evidence of the early home of the Aryans.

23. Explain Barter System. (Any 2 points)

- Raw materials for the production were not available everywhere.
- So Precious and semi-precious stones were collected.
- They exchanged for other commodities.

24. Write a note on “tarafs”. (Any 2 points)

- Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs.
- Tarafs : Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar.
- Each division was under a governor.

25. Point out the contribution of Ramanujar in making Vaishnavism more inclusive. (Any 2 points)

- He propagating the doctrine of Bhakti to social groups outside the varnashrama system.
- He challenged the monist ideology of AdiSankara.
- His philosophy of Visishtadvaita developed into a separate tradition.

M. VENKATESAN, M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED., PG ASSISTANT (HISTORY) GBHSS AYAPPAKKAM.

26. What were the results of Malik Kafur's invasion of Pandyan kingdom? (Any 2 points)
- The Pandyan kingdom came to be divided in the Pandya's family.
 - In Madurai, Sultanian Rule was established.
 - Later Jalaluddin Asan Shah declared himself independent.
27. What do you know about the contribution of Ravidas to the Bhakti movement? (Any 2 points)
- Ravidas was a poet saint of the bhakti movement.
 - Ravidas spoke against social divisions of caste and gender.
 - Ravidas' devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures.
28. Governor Thomas Munro. (Any 2 points)
- He was The Governor of Madras Presidency in 1820.
 - He officially enforced the Ryotwari System in Madras.
 - He also emphasized the need for Indianization of the services.
29. What are the contributions of Raja Rammohun Roy to social reform? (Any 2 points)
- His long term agenda was to purify Hinduism.
 - He denounced polytheism, idol worship.
 - He condemned the caste system, and practice of sati.

30. Write a note on the British Military general Neill. (Any 2 points)

He was brutally involved in revenge against those responsible for the Kanpur massacre.

As a result, all those who were thought to be responsible for the Kanpur massacre were killed.

His statue was installed by the British Government on Mount Road in Chennai.

Rajaji's Congress cabinet (1937-39) removed the statue and lodged it in the Chennai Museum.

III. Answer any seven questions. Question number 30 is compulsory.

7 x 3 = 21

31. Write a short note on the craft production of Harappan economy. (Any 3 points)

- Bead and ornament making, shell bangle making.
- Metalworking were the major crafts.
- The beads were made in innumerable designs and decorations.
- They were exported to Mesopotamia

32. Highlight the social divisions in the Rig Vedic period. (Any 3 points)

- The Dasas and Dasyus were conquered and treated as slaves.
- Social classes were classified as warriors, priests and common people.
- Vedic society was largely egalitarian initially.
- Sudras as a category of people appeared at the end of the Rig Vedic period.

33. Analyse the factors responsible for the rise of towns and cities in the Ganges Plains. (Any 3 points)

- Agricultural surplus, Growth of crafts, Trade, Growing population.

34. The five eco-zones of Tamil land during Sangam Age. (Any 3 points)

Thinai	Eco Region	Occupation
Kurinji	Hilly region	Hunting and gathering
Mullai	Forested region	Pastoralism and shifting cultivation
Marutham	Riverine tract	Agriculture and irrigation
Neythal	Coastal land	Fishing and salt making
Palai	Parched land.	Cattle lifting and robbery

M. VENKATESAN, M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED., PG ASSISTANT (HISTORY) GBHSS AYAPPAKKAM.

35. Why was Rajendra Chola called “Kadaramkondan”? (Any 3 points)

- Rajendra’s naval operation was directed against Sri Vijaya.
- Sri Vijaya kingdom was one of the prominent commercial states in south east Asia.
- Kheda (Kadaram), feudatory kingdom was also conquered by Rajendra.
- So he was called kadaram kondan.

36. Narrate the causes for the rise of the Marathas. (Any 3 points)

- Precipitous mountains and inaccessible valleys were most favourable for military defence.
- "Guerrilla warfare" was their strength.
- The spread of the Bhakti movement created unity among the Marathas.
- They exhibited skills to change their tactics according to the battle situation.

37. “Dual System”. (Any 3 points)

- By the treaty of Allahabad the British got the Diwani and Nizamath rights.
- The Diwan’s duty included the collection of revenue and the civil justice.
- The Nizam’s duty included the military power and the criminal justice.
- The Company acquired the real power, while the responsibility of administration was with the Nawab.

38. The effects of the Great Rebellion of 1857. (Any 3 points)

- India would be governed by the British Monarch through a Secretary of State.
- The Council of India was formed with fifteen members.
- The Court of Directors and the Board of Control were abolished .
- The Doctrine of Lapse and the policy of annexation to be given up.

39. Swami Vivekananda (Any 3 points)

- Swami Vivekananda was referred to as the Morning Star of the Modern India.
- He attended in 1893 the famous, „Parliament of Religions“ at Chicago.
- He established the modern institution, Namely Ramakrishna Mission.
- The Mission opened schools, dispensaries and orphanages.

40. Write a short note on the Keeladi excavation conducted by department of Archaeology in Tamil Nadu.

(Any 3 points)

- Potsherds inscribed with Tamil-Brahmi script have been unearthed.
- More than 180 whorls used for spinning yarn were discovered.
- A red-colored pottery shell of the Aridine type in Rome has been discovered.
- Gold, iron, nails and parts of knives were found.
- Human and animal figures and 'sillu' made of terracotta were found.

IV. Answer all the questions

7 x 5 = 35

41. a) Write about the planned towns of Harappa and Mohenjo- Daro. (Any 5 points)

Harappa:

- Fortification, well-planned streets and lanes and drainages are noticed in the Harappan towns.
- The Harappans used baked and unbaked bricks, and stones for construction.
- The towns had a grid pattern and drainages were systematically built.
- The houses were built of mud bricks while the drainages were built with burnt bricks.

Mohenjo-Daro:

- The site of Mohenjo-Daro had a planned town, built on a platform.
- It has two distinct areas. One is identified as a citadel and another as the lower town.
- The houses had bathrooms paved with burnt bricks and proper drains.
- The citadel area had important residential structures that were either used by the public or select residents.

M. VENKATESAN, M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED., PG ASSISTANT (HISTORY) GBHSS AYAPPAKKAM.

41.b) Account for the decline of Buddhism in India. (Any 5 points)

- Buddhism faced divisions from time to time.(Hinayana, Mahayana, Vajrayana, Tantrayana and Sahajayana.)
- During the reign of Kanishka, Sanskrit was adopted by buddhism.
- Buddhism also lost its royal patronage after Harshavardhana.
- The Vedic religion first got a royal patronage from Pushyamitra Sunga and later from imperial Guptas.
- The role of the exponents of bhakti movement like Ramanuja Ramananda also helped to Vedic religion.
- The invasion of Huns gave a death blow to Buddhism.
- The invading Arabs and Turks forced the Buddhist monks to flee from India.

42.a) Discuss the maritime activity in Pallava kingdom. (Any 5 points)

- Mamallapuram was an important sea port.
- In foreign trade, spices, cotton textiles, precious stones were exported.
- The Goods were exported to Java, Sumatra, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, China and Burma.
- The Pallavas had maritime trade with south-east Asia.
- The trade in the west coast was mainly controlled by the ababs.
- The Communication with the west became very limited and was restricted to trade alone.
- The Pallavas developed a navy and built dockyards at Mamallapuram and Nagapattinam.

42.b) List out the salient features of the Bhakti Movement.. (Any 5 points)

- The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism.
- They emphasized the self-surrender for obtaining the bliss and grace of God.
- Gurus could act as guides and preceptors.
- They advocated the principle of Universal brotherhood.
- They criticized idol worship.
- They stressed the singing of hymns with deep devotion.
- They condemned ritualism, pilgrimages and fasts.

43.a) Highlight the military conquests of Shivaji and conformation against Bijapur of Shivaji.(Any 5 points)

- He captured the fortress of Torna from the Sultan of Bijapur.
- The fort of Raigad, was captured and wholly rebuilt.
- Subsequently, the forts of Baramati, Indapura, Purandhar and Kondana came under his direct control.
- He captured Javli in the Satara district and the immense booty that he won made him popular among the Marathas.
- Afzal Khan was sent by Bijapur sultan, with a huge army to attack Shivaji. But he was killed by shivaji.
- Aurangzeb despatched an army under the command of the Rajput general Raja Jai Singh to defeat Shivaji and annex Bijapur.
- Purandar was besieged in June 1665.
- The heroic resistance of Shivaji became futile. So he agreed the Treaty of Purandar.

43.b) Explain the Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley. (Any 5 points)

- An Indian ruler entering into Subsidiary Alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces.
- They accept British forces and a British Resident in his territory.
- He had to pay for the British army's maintenance.
- The protected prince was to sever all connections with European powers other than the British, especially the French.
- No European should be employed without the permission of the British.

M. VENKATESAN, M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED., PG ASSISTANT (HISTORY) GBHSS AYAPPAKKAM.

- No negotiation with any Indian power should be held without the Company's permission.
- No other Indian power to interfere in its internal affairs.

44. a) Attempt an account of traders and their long distance trade during the Sangam and the immediate post-Sangam period. (Any 5 points)

- Traders from faraway regions were present in the Tamil country.
- Trade-related terms such as vanikan, chattan and nigama appear in the Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions.
- Chattu referred to the itinerary or mobile merchants.
- Salt merchants called umanar.
- Long distance trade existed and the connections with the Roman empire and south east Asia.
- The major early historic ports have evidence of Roman amphora, glassware and other materials suggesting active maritime activities.
- The wealth brought by the Romans and by the arrival of foreign merchants is evidenced in archaeology as well as literature.

44.b) Describe pre-historic India. (Any 5 points)

- The period before the development of script is called the pre-historic times.
- Human ancestors are likely to have first evolved in Africa and later migrated to different parts of the world.
- The pre-history of India was considered between two million and one million years ago.
- Generally, this period divided into Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- The earliest age in history is called Palaeolithic.
- This period is divided into Lower Palaeolithic culture, Middle Palaeolithic culture, Palaeolithic culture.
- This is the age in which animal and plant domestication developed, leading to food production.
- The classification of these cultures is done on the basis of stratigraphic, chronological and lithic evidence.

45.a) Describe the causes and the course of the Vellore Revolt of 1806. (Any 5 points)

Causes:

- The sepoys prohibited all markings on the forehead which were intended to denote caste and religious.
- The sepoys to cut their moustaches to a set pattern.
- General Agnew introduced a new model turban for the sepoys.
- This turban cockade was made of animal skin(pig & cow).

Course:

- The Revolt took place on 10 th 1806 at 2 „o“ clock in the morning.
- Thirteen officers and 81 soldiers were killed.
- Major coats who was on duty outside the Fort wrote a letter to col. Gillespie at Arcot.
- This revolt compiled by col. Gillespie, with in 15 minutes.

45.b) Discuss the role played by Christian missionaries in India. (Any 5 points)

- The missionaries organised schools for the socially and economically deprived.
- They Pleaded for their economic improvement through employment in the state service.
- They also fought for their „civil rights“ that included access to public roads, and permission for the women of these groups to wear upper garments.
- They provided education for children and widows in their boarding schools.
- During the Famine they Providing shelter and succour gave. these an opportunity to convert people to Christianity.
- The interiors for the disprivileged and the poor people, was a responsibility willingly accepted by the Christian missionaries.
- The Christian Missionaries took the initiative of establishing Hospitals and Dispensaries.

M. VENKATESAN, M.A.,M.PHIL.,B.ED., PG ASSISTANT (HISTORY) GBHSS AYAPPAKKAM.

46. a) Discuss the causes of intellectual awakening in the sixth century BCE. (Any 5 points)

- The rigidity of the Vedic religion constrained the liberty of thought and action.
- A revolt against religious practice of following dogmas found its articulation in heterodox sects.
- The emergence of territorial identities accelerated the process of socio-political and economic changes.
- The elite class, disillusioned with the system in place, began to move in protest towards the heterodox religions.
- As the Vedic religion was not fully organised, its reach did not permeate into the society.
- The urbanisation and expansion of trade, new classes of merchants and bankers.
- such as seth is sought higher social status appropriate to their economic status.
- The grievance of Kshatriyas was that they were denied a staged life of ashramas .

47.a) Write about the reforms in civil and judicial administration during the british rule in India? (Any 5 points)

- Cornwallis provided scope for employing capable and honest public servants.
- Every district was divided into thanas (police circles).
- Each thana was under a daroga, an Indian Officer.
- Civil and criminal courts were thoroughly reorganized.
- At the top of the judicial system were the Sadar Diwani Adalat and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat.
- Under them were four provincial courts of appeal at Calcutta, Deccan, Murshidabad and Patna.
- Each was to function under three European judges, aided by Indian advisers.
- Next came the District and City courts, each presided over by a European judge assisted by Indians.
- Every district and important city was provided with a court.
- At the bottom of the judicial system were courts under Indian judges, called munsifs.
- In civil cases, Muslim law was imposed and followed.
- In criminal cases, Hindu and Muslim laws were applied according to the religion of the litigants.

47.b) Draw a time line for any five important events of babur's life.

- 1483 - Birth of Babur
- 1494 - Babur Crowned Emperor of Parganas
- 1504 – Babur conquered Kabul
- 1513 - Babur Leaving from Samarkand
- 1520 - Babur Attack on Pathaksan
- 1522 - Babur Attack on Kandahar
- 1524 – Babur started travelling to Lahore.
- 1525 - Babur conquered the Punjab.
- 1526 - First Battle of Panipat
- 1527 - Battle of Kanwa
- 1528 - Battle of Chanderi
- 1529 - Battle of Ghaghra
- 1530 - Death of Babur