

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION, CHENNAI-6
HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION MAY-2022
HISTORY ANSWER KEY

- NOTE:- 1. Answer written only in **Black** or **BLUE** should be evaluated.
2. Choose the correct answer and write with option code.
3. Appropriate marks can also be given to the relevant answers in the textbook along with the answer key given below

TOTAL MARKS=90

A

PART- I			20×1=20
Q.NO	Option	Answer	Marks
1	c	Madura Vijayam	1
2	a	Ilanjetchenni	1
3	c	Tukaram	1
4	c	Samannaphala sutta	1
5	b	Adi Sankara	1
6	d	James Prinsep	1
7	a	Kakatiya	1
8	b	Deoband Movement	1
9	a	Sriperumbudur	1
10	a	Sher Shah	1
11	c	Satara	1
12	d	Samhitas	1
13	a	Mamallapuram	1
14	d	Bengal	1
15	b	(1)-(i),(2)-(iii),(3)-(iv),(4)-(ii)	1
16	a	Battle of Buxar	1
17	b	Malaysia	1
18	a	(A) is correct, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
19	b	Pre-historic	1
20	d	Canning	1

B**PART - I**

20×1=20

Q.NO	option	Answer	Marks
1	d	Canning	1
2	a	Sher Shah	1
3	d	Samhitas	1
4	b	Deoband Movement	1
5	a	Sriperumbudur	1
6	a	Battle of Buxar	1
7	a	Mamallapuram	1
8	b	Pre-historic	1
9	c	Satara	1
10	b	Adi Sankara	1
11	d	James Prinsep	1
12	d	Bengal	1
13	c	Samannaphala sutta	1
14	a	Kakatiya	1
15	b	Malaysia	1
16	c	Tukaram	1
17	a	Ilanjetchenni	1
18	c	Madura Vijayam	1
19	b	(1)-(i),(2)-(iii),(3)-(iv),(4)-(ii)	1
20	a	(A) is correct,(R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1

Part II

	Answer any SEVEN question briefly. Question No:30 is compulsory Any Two Points is enough	7×2=14
21	Decline of Indus Civilization: 1. Decline of trade with the Mesopotamia, the drying of the river. 2. Invasions, floods and shifting of the river course.	2
22	Zend Avesta: 1. The Zend Avesta is a Persian Iranian text of Zoroastrianism. 2. The indo – iraniyan languages speaks of the landscape gods of the people	2
23	Barter System: 1. Raw materials for the production were not available everywhere 2. So Precious and semi precious stones were collected 3. They exchanged for other commodities	2
24	Tarafs 1. Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs. 2. Gulburga, Daulataba, Bidar and Berar 3. The provinces were called the tarafs.	2

25	Ramanuja in making Vaishnavism more inclusive. 1. The bakti movement was reformed as a philosophical movement. 2. His philosophy of Visishtadvaita developed into a separate tradition 3. Adisankara rejected the idea that Jeevatma and Paramatma were one and the same.	2
26	Malik Kafur's invasion of Pandyan kingdom: 1. The Pandyan kingdom came to be divided in the Pandya's family 2. In Madurai, sultanate rule was established 3. Madurai Temple demolished and valuables like diamonds, emeralds and gems taken away by Malik Kafur.	2
27	The contribution of Ravidas to the Bhakti Movement: 1. Ravidas was a poet saint of the Bhakti movement 2. Ravidas spoke against social divisions of caste and gender 3. Ravidas's devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures 4. Ravidas was a disciple of the Ramanandar.	2
28	Governor Thomas Munro: 1. He was the Governor of Madras Presidency. 2. He officially enforced the Ryotwari system in Madras. 3. He also emphasized the need for Indianization of the services.	2
29	Raja Ram Mohan Roy to social Reforms 1. His long term agenda was to purify Hinduism 2. He denounced polytheism, idol worship 3. He condemned the caste system, and practice of Sati. 4. The bride's family supported the remarriage.	2
30	The British Military General Neill: 1. Due to the 1857 Kanpur Massacre special officer 2. English army officer Neill was involved in a vicious revenge operation. 3. All those believed to be responsible for the massacre in Kanpur were killed	2

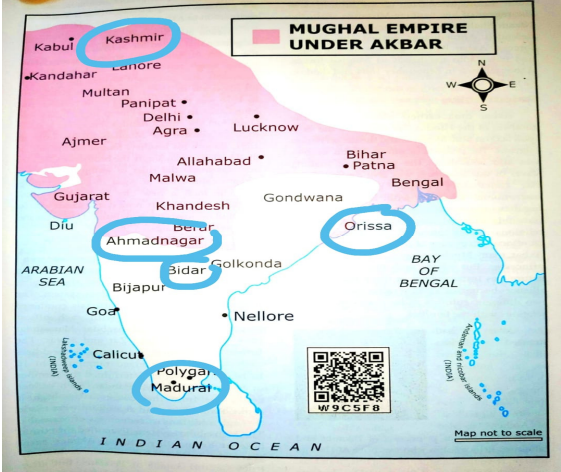
Part-III

	Answer any seven questions briefly. Question No:40 is compulsory (Any THREE points is enough)	7×3=21
31	The Craft Production of Harappan Economy: 1. Bead and ornament making, shell bangle making 2. Metal working were the major crafts 3. The beads were made in innumerable designs and decorations 4. They were exported to Mesopotamia	3
32	Highlight the social divisions in the Rig Vedic Period: 1. Social classes were classified as warriors, priests, and common people 2. Professionally referred to as livestock breeders, farmers and hairdressers. 3. Varna was basically divided into Brahmin, vaisya, chattri, sutras.	3
33	Rise of towns and cities in the Ganges Plains: 1. Agricultural Surplus 2. Growth of Crafts 3. Trade 4. Growing Population	3

34	Five eco-zones of the Tamil land during sangam age: Kurinji, Mullai, Marudham, Neythal, Palai.	
35	Rajendra Chola was called “Kadaram Kondan”: 1. Rajendra’s Naval operation was directed against Sri vijaya 2. Kheda(kadaram), feudatory kingdom was also conquered by Rajendra chola. 3. So he was called Kadaram Kondan	3
36	Causes for the rise of the Marathas: 1. Rise during the reign of Shivaji 2. “Guerrilla warfare” was their strength. 3. The spread of the Bhakthi movement inculcated the spirit of oneness among the Marathas. 4. They possessed the ability to plan and execute the surprise lightning attacks at night	3
37	Dual System: 1. By the treaty of Allahabad the British got the Diwani and Nizamath rights. 2. The Diwan’s duty included the collection of revenue and the control of civil justice 3. The Nizam’s functions was to exercise military power to dispense criminal justice 4. The company acquired the real power, while the responsibility of administration was with the nawab.	3
38	Effect of the Great Rebellion of 1857: 1. Queen Victoria’s proclamation read by lord canning in Allahabad on November 1, 1858. 2. Lord Canning was the first viceroy and last Governor General of India. 3. The court of Directors and the Board of control were abolished. 4. Doctrine of Lapse and the policy of annexation to be given up.	3
39	Swami Vivekananda: 1. His early name of Narendranath Dutta 2. He was a famous disciple of Ramakrishna paramahansa 3. Swami Vivekananda was referred to as the morning star of the modern India. 4. He attended in 1893 the famous ‘parliament of Religions’ at Chicago	3
40	Keeladi excavations conducted by department of Archaeology in Tamil Nadu: 1. Below are Pottery tiles with Tamil Brahmi inscriptions 2. Thus it is possible to know that the Tamil people were literate. 3. Iron use was high in excavation	3

PART-IV

	Answer all the questions (Any FIVE points is enough)	7×5=35
41 (a)	The Planned towns of Harappa and Mohenjadaro 1.Harappa 2.Mohenjadaro (Explain)	5
(b)	Decline of Buddhism in India: 1. Many sects of Budddhism 2.Originally quoted in Pali and prakrit 3.Later days taken in Sanskrit 4.Huns, Arabs, Turks invasions 5.After the time of Harsha, Buddhism declined state support	5
42 (a)	The Trade and maritime activity in Pallava kingdom: 1. Mamallapuram was an important sea port. 2. In foreign trade, spices, cotton textiles, precious stones were exported. 3.The goods were exported to java, Sumithra, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, China and Burma. 4. The Pallavas had maritime trade with south-east Asia. 5. The trade in the west coast was mainly controlled by the arabs	5
(b)	The salient features of the Bhakti Movement: 1. Doctrine of the one God 2. Compelled the way of commitment to receive the grace of the Lord 3. The Guru should be the guide and teacher 4.Taught the principle of world brotherhood 5.Criticized idoltary 6.The Religious rites condemmed the pilgrimage	5
43(a)	The Military Conquests and confrontation against Bijapur of Shivaji: 1. Capture of Fort Throna, renounced of Raigad Fort 2. Zakir assumes responsibility 3.Capturing the place of (Satara) Jawlin 4. War between Shivaji Afzalkhan 5. War between Shivaji Seishtakhan 6.Capture of surat city	5
(b)	The subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley: 1.Elements of the project (Explain)	5
44 (a)	Traders and their long distance trade during the sangam and the immediate Post-Sangam period. 1.Sattu means to go from place to place and do business. 2. Salt merchant-umanar 3. Barter was in practice respectively. 4. Roman gold, silver coins facilitated the to exchange. 5. Roman coins were found in the Coimbatore area.	5

(b)	<p>Pre-Historic India The period before development of scripts is called pre-historic period</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lower Palaeolithic 2. Middle Palaeolithic 3. Upper Palaeolithic <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain)</p>	5
45 (a)	<p>The causes and course of the Vellore revolution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Innovative practice of the English 2. Agni turban 3. The trend of the revolution <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain)</p>	5
(b)	<p>Works done by Christian missionaries in India:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schools were established as for the backward people 2. They offered them government jobs and tried to improve their economic status 3. Permission to use public roads 4. Orphaned children were brought in and educated in their boarding schools 5. They carried out relief operations during times of famine 	5
46 (a)	<p>Causes of intellectual awakening:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vedic religion has strict restrictions 2. Heterodox theories developed 3. The upper classes who flourished in the Central Gangetic plains moved towards the heterodox religions 4. Vedic religion has not penetrated all sections of society 5. It was easy for people follow new religious 6. Only Brahmins were allowed to study the Vedas 	5
(b)	<p>Mark the following places from Akbar's Empire:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Bidar ii) Ahmadnagar iii) Madurai iv) Kashmir v) Orrisa <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	5

47 (a)	Civil and Justice Administrative Reform:- 1. Civil work in Cornwallis 2. Cornwallis also hired talented and honest people 3. The civil Court - Sadar Diwani Adalat 4. The criminal court - Sadar nizamath Adalat 5. Four Courts of Appeal Kolkata, Deccan, Murshidabad and Patna 6. Adherence to religious background in criminal cases	5
(b)	Timeline for events of Babur's life : (Any Five Events) 1. 1526 - Battle of Panipat-I 2. 1526 - Muhal kingdom established in Delhi 3. 1527 - Battle of Khanwa 4. 1528 - Battle of Chanderi 5. 1529 - Battle of Ghagra 6. 1530 - Death of Babur	5