

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI- 6
HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION – MARCH/APRIL - 2023
History Answer Key

- Remarks :** 1. Use Blue or Black ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.
 2. Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

Total Marks : 90

Part – I

Answer all the questions.

20 × 1 = 20

Q.No	Option Code	Type A	Q.No	Option Code	Type B	Marks
1	d	Gandhara Art	1	b	Varaha	1
2	b	Varaha	2	d	17	1
3	c	Cambodia	3	b	Goa	1
4	b	Old Stone Age	4	a	Korkai	1
5	d	17	5	b	Old Stone Age	1
6	b	Andhra-Karnataka Region	6	b	Maratha	1
7	b	Goa	7	d	Maravarman Ariekesari	1
8	a	Menander	8	c	Cambodia	1
9	a	Korkai	9	b	1-(iv) 2-(iii) 3-(i) 4-(ii)	1
10	b	28 Kg	10	c	(A)is correct but (R) is wrong	1
11	b	Grahavarman	11	d	Gandhara Art	1
12	d	United States of America	12	b	Arthasastra	1
13	b	1-(iv) 2-(iii) 3-(i) 4-(ii)	13	b	28 Kg	1

14	d	Maravarman Arikesari	14	d	William Sleeman	1
15	b	Maratha	15	b	Iron	1
16	d	William Sleeman	16	c	Vellore	1
17	b	Arthasastra	17	b	Grahavarman	1
18	c	Vellore	18	a	Menander	1
19	b	Iron	19	d	United States of America	1
20	c	(A)is correct but (R) is wrong	20	b	Andhra-Karnataka Region	1

PART - II

Answer **any seven** questions briefly Question No. **30** is compulsory

7 × 2 = 14

Q.No.	Answers (Any Two points give 2 Marks)	Marks
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites, geological sediments, animal bones. • Fossils, stone tools, bone tools, rock paintings and artefacts 	2
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Iron Age in North India was coeval with Painted Grey ware Culture. • B.C.E 1100-800 B.C.E estimate in this period. • Major concentration in the Ganga Yamuna Valley. • In South India it was associated with Megalithic burial mounds. 	2
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The central tenet of Jainism is non-violence. • No other religion lays as much emphasis on non-violence as does Jainism. • In its early stages, diety was not worshipped in Jainism. • It emphasises that salvation cannot be attained by worshipping god or by sacrifices.It stipulates that one can escape misery only by performing austerities 	2

24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This word was derived from Persian word Yauna • In India the term Yavana was used to denote all persons of greek origin. • Who were described as “hard – eyed” probably because they had grey or blue eyes. 	2						
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madhuban copper plate inscription. • Sonpat inscription on copper seal. • Banskhera copper plate inscription. • Nalanda inscription on clay Seals. • Aihole inscription. 	2						
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhandivarman’s son Nandhivarman III aid by western Gangas and Cholas, defeated the Pandyas at the battle of Thirupurambiyam. • Aparajita, Grandson of Nandhivarman III, lost his life in a battle fought against Aditya I of the Chola Kingdom who invaded Thondaimandalam. • Pandya king Varaguna II defeated in the battle. • This sealed the fate of the Pallavas. • Thereafter, control over Thondaimandalam passed into the hands of Cholas. 	2						
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudi konda Cholan • Gangai kondan, • Kadaram kondan • Pandita Cholan. 	2						
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He visited the Holy places of North India and preached Vaisnavism. • Ramananda introduced radical changes in Vaishnavism. • He preached equality before God. • He rejected caste system. • The people from the lower strata of the society became his follower. 	2						
29	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Presidency</th> <th>Province</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The British called Presidency the place where the office of Chief Administrative Head was situated.</td> <td>Later when the Presidency became unwieldy for governance. It divided in to provinces.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the three presidencies.</td> <td>So they created provinces like centraland, united provinces.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Presidency	Province	The British called Presidency the place where the office of Chief Administrative Head was situated.	Later when the Presidency became unwieldy for governance. It divided in to provinces.	Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the three presidencies.	So they created provinces like centraland, united provinces.	2
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Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the three presidencies.	So they created provinces like centraland, united provinces.							
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight Telugu poet adorned krishnadeva Ray court, They were known as Ashtadiggajas. • They are Allasani Peddanna, Nandi Thimmanna, Tenali Rama, Dhuijatthij, Bhattumurthy, puna vira Bhadra, Mallanna and Panaji surana. 	2						

PART - IIIAnswer **any seven** questions briefly Question No. 40 is compulsory**7×3=21**

Q.No.	Answers (Any Three points give 3 Marks)	Marks
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tools became smaller. • The decrease in the use of hand axes in relation to other tools. • Use of core preparation techniques in stone tool production. • Use of chert, jasper, chalcedony and quartz as raw materials. 	3
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron played a significant role in the clearing of the forest. • Iron plough shares improved agricultural productivity in Ganga valley. Axe / plough tools. • Iron also played a big role in improving craft production. • Iron tools, axe, plough tools were supported to increase the production in the place of Gangetic plains. 	3
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kalinga war fought reign of his 8th years of his region • A punitive war against Kalinga, which had broken away from the Magadha Empire. • This is the only recorded military expedition of the Mauryas. • The number of those killed in battle into tens of thousands. • Ashoka was devastated by the carnage. 	3
34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karikalan son of Illanjentchenni Pattinapalai a gives view account of his region. • He was greatest Chola king of the Sangam age. • Karikalan defeated Cheras, Pandyas, and eleven Velirs at Venni. • He is credited with converting forest into habitable regions. • He developing agriculture by providing irrigation through the embankment of the Kaveri. 	3
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gupta Empire was divided into provinces known as deshas or bhuktis. • The provinces were divided into districts known as visayas. • The administrative units below the district level as vithi, bhumi, pathaka and peta. • At the village level, villagers chose functionaries such as gramika. 	3

36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mahmud of Ghazni targeted Hindu temples that were depositories of vast treasures. ● There was also a military advantage in demolishing temples and smashing idols. ● The raids of Mahmud were meant to replenish the treasury to maintain his huge army. ● Because the Turks relied on a permanent, professional army. 	3
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The taxes collected included irai, kanikadan, iraikattina-kanikadan, kadamai, kudimai, ● King and local leaders collected opati tax. ● Cultivated paddy crops also collected namely iraikattina nellu tax. ● Village assembly under the cholas collected a tax eriyam which was utilised for repairing irrigation tanks. 	3
38	<p>Portuguese : Goa, Daman, Salsette, Santhome, and Hugli. Dutch : Masulipatam , Pulicat , Surat , Karaikal , Chinsura , Kasimbazar, Balasore. Danes : Tranquebar, Serampore. French : Surat, Masulipatnam, Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Karaikal, Mahe, Yenam English: Surat, Madras , Bombay, Calcutta.</p>	3
39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He was one of the contributor to the Prarthana Samaj. ● The National Social Conference organized at the initiative of M.G. Ranade. ● He was one of the founders of the Widow Marriage Association. ● He was an ardent promoter of the famous Deccan Education Society. 	3
40	<p><u>Ryotwari Settlement</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1822 Sir Thomas Mantro officially enforced the Ryotwari system in madras. 2. The word Ryot means a peasant or cultivator was the preparation and tax payer of the land. 3. The Government deal with him directly without the Intervention of any middleman. 4. The peasant was entitled to possession of land, so long as he paid land revenue. 5. The Ryotwari system introduced the concept of private property in land. 	3

Part - IV**Answer All the questions.****7×5 = 35**

Q.No.	Answers (Any Five points give 5 Marks)	Marks
41 (a)	<p>“The Neolithic Culture in Kashmir region was contemporary to the Harappan civilization”. Justify the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neolithic culture in Kashmir region was contemporary to the Harappan civilization. • Burzahom, an important site of this culture. • In this place, people lived in pit houses in order to escape the cold weather. • The Neolithic period of Kashmir had domestic sheep, goat and cultivated plants. • The Neolithic people of Burzahom traded with the people of the Harappan Civilization. • They used handmade pottery. • They used tools such as stone axes, chisels, adzes. • Scrapers were used for working the skins. • Two phases of Neolithic culture have been identified. They are termed aceramic and ceramic phases. 	5
(OR)		
41 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the head of the administration was the king. • He was assisted by a council of ministers, mahamatriyas, and a priest. • The capital region of Pataliputra was directly administered. • The empire was divided into four provinces based at Suvarnagiri, Ujjain, Taxila, and Tosali. • The provinces were administered by governors who were usually royal princes. • The district was under the command of a sthanik. • Gopas were in charge of five to ten villages. • Urban administration was handled by a nagarika. • Villages were semi-autonomous and were under the authority of a gramani. 	5

42 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the chiefs of the Iron Age emerged the Vendar of the early historic period. • While certain chiefs attained higher status (vendar) through the larger and effective control of pastoral and agricultural regions. • The Vendar subjugated the chieftains and fought with the other two Vendars. • For this they mobilized their own warriors, besides seeking the support of some Velirs. • The adoption of titles was one of the measures adopted by the Sangam Age Vendar to display their power. • Vendar's Titles such as Kadungo, Imayavaramban and Vanavaramban and PeruVazhuthi. • They distinguished themselves from the ordinary people and the Velirs. 	5
(OR)		
42 (b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hieun Tsang describes the structure, aesthetics and safety measures of the cities, towns and villages of India. 2) At Mathura, the people numerous and happy 3) Criminals are fined both lightly and heavily depending on the circumstances 4) He pointed out that Pataliputra lost its prominence and its place was taken by Kanauj. 5) People lived a simple life. They dressed in colourful cotton and silk clothes. 6) Hieun Tsang observed that the principles of Buddhism had deeply permeated the Hindu society. 7) According to him, people were given complete freedom of worship. 8) According to Hieun Tsang, the occupations of the four divisions of society continued to be in practice as in the previous times. 9) Hieun Tsang also noted that Indians were mostly vegetarians. 	5

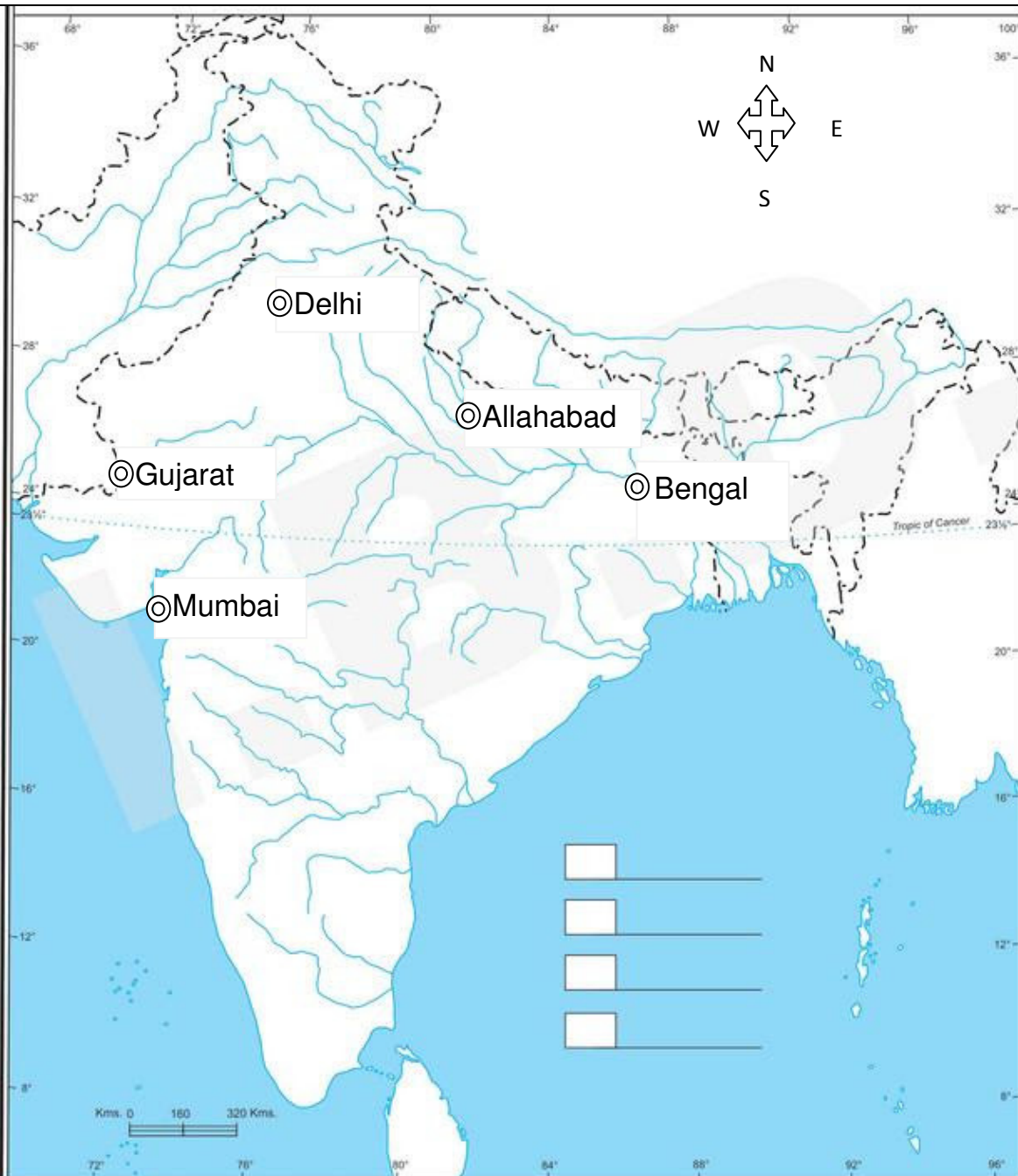
43 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain (1191). ● Contrary to the expectations of Prithviraj Chauhan, Muhammad Ghori marched into India in the year of 1192 (Second Battle of Tarain). ● Prithviraj underestimated the potential danger of the enemy. ● The Second Battle of Tarain was one of the turning points in Indian history. ● Prithviraj suffered a crushing defeat and was eventually captured. ● Ghori restored him to his throne in Ajmer. ● But on charges of treason he was later executed. ● Ghori's trusted general Qutb-ud-din Aibak was appointed as his deputy in India. 	5
(OR)		
43 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As the state was drawing most of its revenue from agriculture. ● They made arrangements for irrigation by digging tanks, wells and canals. ● This led to the production of food grain surplus. ● Vativaykkal, a criss-cross channel, is a traditional way of harnessing rain water. ● Vati is a drainage channel and a Vaykkal is a supply channel. ● The turn system was practiced for distributing the water. ● Different kinds of water rights were assigned. ● These rights regulated the share of water from the tanks and wells. ● Village assemblies under the Cholas collected a tax called eriyam, It's for repairing irrigation tanks 	5
44 (a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Migrations of Kannada and Telugu warriors and their followers into Tamil areas. ii) Many people were living in poverty. Slavery was also practiced. iii) The state had to derive their revenue only by taxing the people. iv) Artisans like weavers, smiths, and masons became more prominent in the society. v) These non-agrarian groups were generally called the pattadai or kasaya – vargam . vi) Large number of commercial and weaving centres came up in northern Tamil Nadu, Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra. vii) The textiles formed an important commodity exported from south Indian ports. 	5
(OR)		

<p>44 (b)</p>	<p>i) Mughal buildings were noted for the massive structures decorated with bulbous domes, splendid minarets, cupolas in the four corners, elaborate designs.</p> <p>ii) During Akbar's reign, Humayun's tomb was enclosed with gardens and placed on a raised platform.</p> <p>iii) The Agra fort built with red sandstone is a specimen where Rajput architectural styles were also incorporated.</p> <p>iv) The new capital city of Akbar Fatehpur Sikri enclosed within its walls several inspiring buildings.</p> <p>v) The Taj Mahal is a marble structure on an elevated platform.</p> <p>vi) The Red Fort in Delhi, encompassed by magnificent buildings like Diwan-i Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Moti Mahal</p> <p>vii) Shahjahan established a new township, Shah jahanabad, where Red Fort and Jama Masjid are located.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>45 (a)</p>	<p>1) After Balaji viswanathan his son Baji rao i was appointed first peshwa .</p> <p>2) BajiRao enhanced the power and prestige of the Maratha Empire.</p> <p>3) He defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Rajput Governor of Malwa and the Governor of Gujarat.</p> <p>4) He got one third of the territories from Bundelkhand ruler.</p> <p>5) The commander-in-chief, TrimbakRao, who troubled the Peshwa, was defeated and killed in the battle of Dabhai.</p> <p>6) After the battle of Dabhai, the Peshwa assumed the office of the commander-in-chief also.</p> <p>7) Thana, Salsette and Bassein were captured from the Portuguese. The Portuguese were driven out of the Konkan coast.</p>	<p>5</p>

(OR)

45 (b)	<p><u>Circumstances:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests were destroyed in their effort to extend the areas of cultivable land. • Zamins were created out of Jungle Mahal forests and auctioned off for regular cultivation. • The original inhabitants of this region, the Santhals were evicted, so they protest against British. • Timber came to be exploited with the massive construction of the railway system. <p><u>Effects :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was a draconian act which restricted the use of forest resources by indigenous groups who resented it. • In order to contain protest and resistance the British enacted the dreaded Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. • During the entire colonial period there were frequent insurrections by tribal people against the colonial state. 	5
46 (a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of royal patronage 2. Split amongst jains as Digambaras and Svetambaras 3. Lack of missionary zeal 4. Factionalism 5. The severity of practices and 6. Spread of Buddhism as a rival faith led to the decline of Jainism. 	5
(OR)		

46
(b)



5

<p>47 (a)</p>	<p>Babar's Invasion of India:</p> <p>First Battle of panipat-1526</p> <p>*Babar defeated Ibrahim lody with the help of strategic positionaing of his forces and the effective use of artilerry.</p> <p>*Babar's Victory provided hopes for him to settle in India permently.</p> <p>Battle of Khanwa-1527</p> <p>*Babar decided to take on Ranasanga of Chittor.</p> <p>*With srrategic positioning of forces and effective use of artilerry Babar defeatedRanasanga forces.</p> <p>Battle of Chanderi 1528</p> <p>* The next significant battle that ensured Babars supremacy over the madura region was fought against medinirai as chanderi</p> <p>*Following this victory Babar turned towards the growing rebellious activities of Afghans.</p> <p>Battle of Chanderi 1529</p> <p>*This was the last battle Babar fought against the afghans.</p> <p>*In the battle that ensured along the Banks of Ghagra, a tributary of Ganges. Babar defeated the Afghans.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>(OR)</p>		
<p>47 (b)</p>	<p>Time Line: Shivaji (1627 – 1680)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1627 – Birth of Shivaji 2. 1646 – Shivaji Capture the fortress of Torna 3. 1647 – Dadaji kondadev died 4. 1649 – Shahji Released 5. 1656 – Shivaji re-started militerly actcities 6. 1659 – Bijapur Sultan attack to shivaji 7. 1660 – Shaista khan was attacked by shivaji 8. 1664 – Attack of Shivaji on surat 9. 1665 – Treaty of purandar 10. 1666 – Shivaji travelled in Agra 11. 1669 – Jat rebellion 12. 1670 – Shivaji Attack Surat 13. 1672 – Chauth Tax 14. 1674 – Coronation of Shivaji 15. 1676 – Shivaji Deccan invaded 16. 1680 – Death of Shivaji. 	<p>5</p>