

தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சர் திறனறி தேர்வு தேர்வு நாள் 23.9.23

9th Standard Social Science

(Fill in the blanks)

360 x 1 = 360

- 1) _____ is an object or tool made or modified by humans
- 2) The primitive multi - cellular life first appeared in the age of _____.
- 3) Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.
- 4) The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called _____ technology
- 5) _____ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic.
- 6) _____ is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head.
- 7) The early form of writing of the Egyptians is known as _____.
- 8) _____ specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia.
- 9) _____ was the master archive keeper of Chou state, according to traditions.
- 10) The _____ figurines and paintings on the pottery from the sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans.
- 11) _____ are documents scripted on stones, copper plates, coins and rings
- 12) _____ refers to systematically digging a site to recover material evidence for exploring societies of the past
- 13) _____ the classic work on economy and statecraft authored by Kautilya during the Mauryan period.
- 14) _____ is a poetic theme which means a class or category and refers to a habitat or eco-zone with specific physiographical characteristics.
- 15) _____ referred to the Westerners, including the Greeks, Romans and West Asian people.
- 16) _____ is a collection of sacred literature of different epochs, containing prayers, confessions and myths
- 17) In the Gangetic plain _____ agriculture required the use of bullocks.
- 18) Jains believe that _____ came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the twenty - fourth and the last
- 19) The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in _____
- 20) The rock edicts form the reliable source to know about the Mauryan
- 21) The river Nile originates in _____ .

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- 22) The preserved dead body is called _____ .
- 23) _____ was the God of writing and learning.
- 24) Agriculture was the main occupation of the _____ .
- 25) The _____ refers to the large collection of terracotta warrior images found in China.
- 26) The Indus Valley civilization is also known as _____ civilisation.
- 27) The Indus people worshipped _____ trees.
- 28) The Harappans had close trade link with the _____ .
- 29) Prehistoric people were the pioneers of _____
- 30) _____ were the apes from which modern humans evolved
- 31) Prehistoric animal (or) plant that turns to stone over a period of time _____
- 32) _____ people perhaps devised the first pottery.
- 33) The black and Red colour pottery were used by _____ and people
- 34) _____ collection includes ten long songs.
- 35) Act of destruction of heritage property (or) property belonging to others are called _____
- 36) _____ is the study of the of the by interpretation of the material cultural remains.
- 37) _____ Geography is a gazetteer and atlas of Roman times .
- 38) _____ table is an illustrated map of the Roman Roads.
- 39) A paper produced out of the papyrus plant used extensively for writing purposes in ancient _____
- 40) The Silappathikaram speaks about _____ who built a temple for Kannagi.
- 41) _____ is a long poem about Kaveripoompattinam.
- 42) The Pamban coast is famous for _____
- 43) Spices including _____ and _____ were exported.
- 44) The philosophy of Confucius gave the Chinese people an awareness about their _____ .
- 45) _____ was pained to find his people worshipping primitive deities.
- 46) Mahavira and Buddha lived a life of purity and exemplified _____ and _____ .
- 47) Buddha belonged to the Sakya class he was also known as _____ .
- 48) Buddhism was split into two as _____ and _____ .
- 49) _____ succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.
- 50) Alexander's death, however, cleared the way for the founding of a great empire _____ empire in India.
- 51) The envoy of Seleucus' s was _____ .
- 52) Chandragupta's minister Chanakya is credited with a book titled _____ .

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- 53) The most magnificent building in Europe was _____
- 54) Greeks defeated the Persians at _____
- 55) _____ stood in favour of poor peasants in Roman republic
- 56) Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of _____ dynasty
- 57) _____ and _____ were Magistrates in Rome.
- 58) _____ were the original inhabitants of Japan.
- 59) _____ was the original name of Japan.
- 60) _____ was the original name of Medina
- 61) _____ were the barbarians posing a threat to the Chinese in the north.
- 62) _____ established Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans
- 63) _____ were Europeans who arrived on the west coast of India
- 64) The combined forces of the five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar army in 1565 A.D. (C.E.) at the battle of _____
- 65) Vijayanagara evolved as a _____
- 66) The tempo of urbanization increased during _____ period.
- 67) _____ was the enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu
- 68) In 1453 Constantinople was captured by _____
- 69) _____ was known as Prince among Humanists
- 70) _____ -is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
- 71) The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as _____ -
- 72) The chief features of Commercial Revolution were _____, _____ and _____ -
- 73) Seljuq Turks were a tribe of _____ from Central Asia
- 74) Hung Ch'ao and his followers brought downfall to _____ empire.
- 75) Chu Yuan Chang was the leader of _____
- 76) Japan remained in _____ for many centuries
- 77) During the Tang dynasty, there were constant contacts between China and _____
- 78) Fujiwara family emperors in later years retired to _____
- 79) The title Sei-i-tai-Shogun meant _____
- 80) Kamakura Shogunate was followed by _____ Shogunate.
- 81) Abu Bakr and Omar laid the foundation for an _____ Empire.
- 82) Islam advocated simplicity and _____
- 83) The two sects of Islam were _____ and _____
- 84) The arches, the pillars, and the minarets and domes represented _____ architecture.
- 85) Umayyads were overthrown by _____
- 86) The Arabs had a scientific spirit of _____
- 87) Chengiz Khan was a great _____

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- 88) The Ottomans conquest Constantinople in _____
- 89) Fief was a _____ given to someone by their lord.
- 90) New elements like _____ and _____ were included in Christian theology
- 91) The Portuguese claimed the territories discovered by _____
- 92) Portuguese navy defeated the king _____ of Calicut
- 93) Philippines was named after the _____ Prince Philip
- 94) The introduction of Sugarcane led to the establishment of Sugarcane plantation in _____ islands.
- 95) Mercantilism refers to _____ system.
- 96) The English East India Company had monopoly trade in _____
- 97) Florence, Milan, Venice, and Rome profited immensely from the _____ trade.
- 98) Machiavelli's 'The Prince' was a _____ treatise.
- 99) Utopia was written by _____
- 100) The office of the Pope was known as _____
- 101) The supreme head of the Anglican Church was _____
- 102) Society of Jesus was founded by _____
- 103) Henry the Navigator of Portugal laid the foundation for _____
- 104) Ptolemy's Geography was brought from the _____ Empire.
- 105) The discovery and colonization of America increased the _____ trade
- 106) Military campaigns to the South were undertaken by _____
- 107) The great statesman and loyal minister under the Bahmani Kingdom was _____
- 108) Rajendra's grandson was _____
- 109) Magnificent Hindu temples are found at _____ in Combodia
- 110) The Hoysala kingdom shifted its capital to _____
- 111) The dynasty _____ ruled Vijayanagar for nearly one and a half centuries
- 112) The Mughal empire started to disintegrate after _____
- 113) The spice trade from India was controlled by Muslims up to _____
- 114) The Portuguese were able to conquer many ports from east Africa up to _____
- 115) The Cholas introduced innovations in _____ administration
- 116) Al beruni, Ibn Batuta, and Ferishta are among the best known of the Muslim _____
- 117) Under Vijayanagar Empire _____ supplied the manpower for the army
- 118) The appointment of _____ resulted in the migration of Telugu-speaking people from the north

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- 119) After Aurangzeb, the viceroys of many Mughal provinces became _____ rulers
- 120) Valankai and Idankai were the division of the _____ system
- 121) Roberto de nobili was a _____
- 122) The Mughal _____ were single works to be kept in albums
- 123) The intricately carved lofty towers or gopurams at the entrance to temples were contributed by the _____
- 124) Venkatamakhi codified the _____
- 125) Textile is a _____ product.
- 126) A fortified city of ancient Greeks on a hill in Athens was _____
- 127) Pericles had power for _____ years
- 128) The Greek-Egyptian city was _____
- 129) After Punic wars, Rome emerged as an _____ power in the western world.
- 130) Catalina's defeat led to _____
- 131) Octavian was known as _____
- 132) Augustus called himself _____
- 133) Wang Cheng, was popularly known as _____
- 134) Shih Huang Ti means _____
- 135) From China, a large export-trade mainly in silk reached as far as the _____
- 136) With Buddhism, came the influence of _____ art to China.
- 137) One of the Roman emperors _____ himself became a Christian
- 138) The Postmaster General of the Postal Department of the government of Continental Congress was _____
- 139) The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on _____
- 140) The _____ Act insisted on repaying the debt in gold or silver
- 141) The leader of National Assembly of France was _____
- 142) _____ was guillotined for organizing a Festival of Liberty.
- 143) Louis XVI was arrested at _____ with his family when he tried to escape from France.
- 144) _____ called for voting rights to men in England.
- 145) _____ changed the way roads were built around the world.
- 146) _____ discovered a faster and cheaper method of production of steel.
- 147) _____ advocated scientific socialism.
- 148) The first railroad line started in Germany was in the year _____
- 149) _____ Conference resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European Powers.

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- 150) Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of _____ in 1896.
- 151) The settlement made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is _____.
- 152) _____ was the author of a book called "Notebook from Prison".
- 153) _____ were money lenders in the Tamil speaking areas.
- 154) The Sugar Act of 1764 prohibited the import of _____
- 155) The _____ acted like a political party and instilled a new political awareness.
- 156) The Declaratory Act affirmed _____ right to legislate for the colonies.
- 157) The _____ led to intense anti-British propaganda through newspapers, posters and pamphlets.
- 158) In May 1774, in the Virginia Assembly, Thomas Jefferson declared that _____ would be a day of fasting and prayer.
- 159) The first Continental Congress met in _____
- 160) The Patriot militia force of _____ captured Fort Ticonderoga in New York
- 161) The Americans were divided among themselves as Patriots and _____
- 162) The Continental Congress had drafted the _____
- 163) The French Monarchy of the _____ had enjoyed unchallenged power for 140 years.
- 164) Turgot, Necker, Calonne and Brienne were the _____ of the French King.
- 165) Due to Industrial Revolution goods began to be produced by _____
- 166) Division of Labour came into practice due to _____
- 167) A Scottish engineer _____ converted a stationary steam engine to a rotary engine.
- 168) The safety lamp of Sir Humphrey Davy was invented in _____
- 169) The railways date back to sixth century B.C. in _____, Greece.
- 170) The Industrial Revolution made the life for _____ class very miserable.
- 171) The textile capital of the world was _____
- 172) In Prussia _____ became a centre of the railroad network.
- 173) Moses Brown was a leading _____ industrialist.
- 174) Hay market square is located in _____
- 175) In Siam, the country's partially independent cities were called _____
- 176) The Berlin conference declared that _____ basin to be neutral.
- 177) The Zulu Tribe was known for its strong _____
- 178) The British South African company was established in _____
- 179) Leopold II, King of Belgium, showed interest in _____

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- 180) Maji-Maji rebellion was caused by the _____
- 181) Vasco da Gama arrived in Calicut in _____
- 182) _____ was an army engineer and civil servant.
- 183) Under the permanent settlement the cultivators were at the mercy of _____
- 184) Mahajans, Sahukars and bohras were _____
- 185) Dinosaurs existed in the _____ era.
- 186) At first human worshipped _____ as god.
- 187) The beginning of history writing can be traced to the ancient _____ .
- 188) In Europe Scientific enquiries and National thinking emerged in _____ period.
- 189) Oldest museum in the world _____ .
- 190) Sennacherib was the daughter of the Neo Babylonian king _____ .
- 191) The _____ museum in Italy is perhaps the oldest surviving museum at present.
- 192) _____ published the books on the 'Origin of Species'.
- 193) The hand axe tools are also known as _____ tools.
- 194) _____ is a stone made chisel with a sharp cutting edge.
- 195) The evidence for Iron age is found in _____ near Pudukottai.
- 196) Egypt is irrigated by _____ river.
- 197) River Nile originates in _____ lake.
- 198) _____ are seen on both sides of the Nile River.
- 199) In 332 BCE Greeks under _____ invaded Egypt.
- 200) The Egyptian King was known as the _____ .
- 201) The great pyramids near Cairo are known as the _____ pyramids.
- 202) _____ pyramids are considered to be one of the wonders of the world.
- 203) _____ is considered as one of the largest sculptures of the world.
- 204) _____ was the learning God of the Egyptians.
- 205) _____ was one of the important city of Sumerian cities.
- 206) The city of _____ later became the city of Babylon
- 207) One of the most famous Ziggurats is in the city of _____ .
- 208) China has two major rivers _____ and _____ .
- 209) The _____ river is known as sorrow of China.
- 210) _____ philosopher travelled throughout China and offered his counsel to the rulers.
- 211) Paper was invented by the _____ .
- 212) The great bath of Indus valley civilisations is situated in _____ .
- 213) The Harappans were unknown to _____ animal and

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- 214) Tholkappiyar authored the Grammar book _____ .
- 215) Thirukural consists of _____ couplets.
- 216) The development of script marks the beginning of the _____ period.
- 217) Hero stone of Sangam Age is found in _____ Theni district.
- 218) The common people in the Northern part of India used _____ language during the Mauryan period.
- 219) Roman coins are concentrated in the _____ region in South India.
- 220) Arthasastra is authored by _____ .
- 221) _____ is the Srilankan Buddhist chronicle.
- 222) The term Periplus means _____ .
- 223) Pliny the Elder was a Roman who wrote _____ .
- 224) The _____ script is used in Ashokan edicts or inscription.
- 225) The chieftains of Sangam Age are known as _____ .
- 226) _____ was the capital of Cheras.
- 227) The Cheras wore garlands made from the flowers of _____ tree.
- 228) _____ was the capital of the Cholas.
- 229) _____ was the notable king among the Cholas.
- 230) _____ depend on their patrons for their livelihood.
- 231) South east Asia was known as _____ in Tamil literature.
- 232) The discovery of _____ marked the beginning of the second phase in the history of civilisations.
- 233) The two great thinkers of China were _____, _____ .
- 234) Lao -Tze wrote _____ .
- 235) _____ remained as the state religion of the Persians.
- 236) The religion Zoroastrianism was founded by _____ .
- 237) Jaina means _____ .
- 238) Before Mahavira _____ was the 23rd Thirthankara.
- 239) In Mahavira's teachings changes were not accepted by _____ .
- 240) Gautama Buddha was born in _____ .
- 241) Gautama Buddha's son was _____ .
- 242) _____ was Buddha's closest discipline.
- 243) Kanishka patronised _____ Buddhism.
- 244) Nanda Dynasty was founded by _____ .
- 245) The King of Jhelum region _____ fought against Alexander.
- 246) The third Buddhist council was held in _____ .
- 247) The district was under the _____ in Mauryan administration.
- 248) _____ became the most renowned seat of learning.
- 249) _____ and _____ continents are called Eurasia.

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- 250) The Persian king _____ decided to conquer the Greek city state.
- 251) In the battle of _____ Persian ships were destroyed.
- 252) _____ city had a great leader Pericles.
- 253) The war between Athens and Sparta are known _____ war.
- 254) _____ and _____ are the famous Historians during pericles period.
- 255) _____ was the teacher of plato.
- 256) Plato's disciple was _____ .
- 257) The jury found Socrates guilty and sentenced him to die by drinking _____ (a poison).
- 258) Under _____ the Greeks established a kingdom in Macedonia.
- 259) A major source of revenue to the Roman state was _____ trade.
- 260) The Island of _____ became a great slave market.
- 261) The martyrdom of the _____ brothers played a decisive role in the transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire.
- 262) _____ the Elder completed a voluminous encyclopaedia of 'science'.
- 263) The uprisings of the peasantry led to the collapse of _____ dynasty.
- 264) The capital of Han dynasty was _____ .
- 265) _____ was the most popular and powerful ruler of Han dynasty.
- 266) After Jesus, crucifixion _____ started spreading the Christian doctrine.
- 267) Roman Empire came to an end in _____ .
- 268) Seljuq Turks; were the _____ tribes.
- 269) The revolt under the leader of _____ caused the destruction of Tang empire.
- 270) The Mongols established their rule by the name of _____ .
- 271) In 1252 BC(BCE) _____ became the Great Khan.
- 272) _____ Empire established their rule in China by replacing the Mongol Empire.
- 273) _____ religion was a mixture of nature and ancestor worship.
- 274) The first great family that controlled the state was the _____ family.
- 275) _____ was the leader of Soga family.
- 276) From 794 AD(CE) _____ remained the capital for more than one thousand years.
- 277) Yoritomo established his military capital at _____ .
- 278) _____ established Islam.
- 279) The flight of Mohammed from Mecca is called _____ .
- 280) _____ and _____ succeeded Prophet Mohammed.
- 281) _____ was the holy city of Yudhas and Christians.
- 282) _____ city is known as the city of Arabian Nights

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- 283) Arabian students learnt medicine in _____ university in India.
- 284) The Turks who had become Muslims were called as _____ Turks.
- 285) The struggle between Christianity and Islam which continued for nearly 200 year is known as _____ wars.
- 286) _____ was the great military genius of Mongols.
- 287) Historian _____ uses the term classical to describe the period up to Gupta Empire.
- 288) Beginning of Muslim rule in India _____ .
- 289) The impact of Muslim rule was felt during the reign of _____ .
- 290) _____ established Bahmini Sultanate,
- 291) Bahmini Sultanate's capital is _____ .
- 292) At the end of the 15th century _____ Sultanate emerged in Deccan.
- 293) The Chola Empire was extended during _____ period.
- 294) Rajendra I took his armies as far to the north east as the river _____ .
- 295) Kulothung I had marriage alliance with _____ .
- 296) Vijayanagar kingdom was established by _____ .
- 297) Vijayanagar established on the bank of _____ river.
- 298) Vijayanagar means _____ .
- 299) _____ was the Great king of Vijayanagar empire.
- 300) In 1503 the Portuguese built their first fort at _____ .
- 301) The activities of the British and the French carried on through _____ company.
- 302) The basic unit of Chola administration was _____ .
- 303) In many centres of Tamil Nadu _____ military officers were appointed.
- 304) The Mughal Empire was united and strengthened by _____ .
- 305) At first the Europeans came to India in search of _____ goods.
- 306) The four caste system mentioned in the religious texts referred to as _____ .
- 307) Jesus's disciple _____ spread Christianity in Kerala.
- 308) Sikhism was founded by _____ .
- 309) Kamban wrote Ramayana in Tamil which was formally presented in the temple at _____ .
- 310) Sekkilar's _____ similarly was presented at the temple in Chidambaram.
- 311) The monumental architecture of the Cholas is visible in the great temple of _____ .
- 312) _____ and _____ Italian cities profited immensely from trade.
- 313) Manuscripts were written by hand on animal skin called _____ .

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- 314) The idea of humanism was first expressed in _____ .
- 315) _____ was the first to adopt idea of classical humanism in his work.
- 316) Machiavalli wrote a political treatise called _____ .
- 317) Cervantes wrote Satire book _____ .
- 318) Micheal Angelo's marble sculpture is of _____ .
- 319) Madonnas (Virgin and the child) is a beautiful painting painted by _____ .
- 320) In the medieval period the _____ view that earth was the centre of the universe.
- 321) The introduction and practice of writing in the vernacular started from _____ .
- 322) _____ and _____ indirectly encouraged the reformation movement.
- 323) In the Middle Ages _____ church was a powerful institution.
- 324) The _____ was the head of the church.
- 325) The most infamous inquisition was the _____ inquisition.
- 326) Martin Luther was a Professor of Theology in the University of _____ .
- 327) _____ came to Wittenberg to sell indulgence.
- 328) _____ founded the society of Jesus.
- 329) The _____ re emphasized the importance of ceremonies and the significance of the mass.
- 330) The reformation of the Catholic church from within is known as _____ .
- 331) The Southern tip of Africa was named Cape of Storms by _____ .
It was renamed Cape of Good Hope by _____ .
- 332) In 1492 AD(CE) _____ started to sail in three ship.
- 333) The _____ claimed the territories discovered by Columbus.
- 334) Portuguse navy defeated the _____ of Calicut.
- 335) Magellan Straits was discovered in _____ .
- 336) The _____ company had monopoly trade in India.
- 337) _____ revolution provided inspiration for other anti-colonial struggle in Asia and Africa.
- 338) The ship _____ had taken a batch of puritans from England to America.
- 339) The puritans landed in North America and called the palace _____ .
- 340) Quaker Penn established the colonies called as _____ .
- 341) The Dutch founded _____ town in America.
- 342) By the end of the eighteenth century there were _____ British colonies in America.

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- 343) The native Americans were called as _____ .
- 344) Currency Act was enacted in _____ .
- 345) The Stamp Act required that many printed materials in the colonies be produced on stamped paper produced in _____ .
- 346) _____ introduced new duties on imports.
- 347) _____ became the colonists commander-in-chief.
- 348) The local farmers fought the British troops at the battle of _____ .
- 349) "Green Mountain Boys" captured fort _____ in New York.
- 350) _____ day is celebrated by the Americans as Independence day.
- 351) The _____ revolution affected the life and society in the whole of continental Europe.
- 352) _____ was the French Parliament.
- 353) Louis XVI was entirely under the influence of his wife _____ .
- 354) In 1777 French government officially declared that there were _____ lakhs beggars in France.
- 355) Rationalist and Science writer of France was _____ .
- 356) The fall of _____ prison was the great turning point in the French revolution.
- 357) In 1791 Austria and Prussia together issued the Declaration of _____ .
- 358) There was great festival of liberty and reason in _____ Cathedral in Paris.
- 359) Danton and others protested against Robespierre for sending too many people to the _____ .
- 360) The ideals of _____, _____, _____ continued to inspire many later political movements.
