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அரசு ஆண்கள் மேல்நிலைப்பள்ளி, அயப்பாக்கம், சென்னை - 77.

HSE First year Examination March – 2024. History

Total Marks : 90

I. Answer all the Questions.

20 x 1 = 20

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
1. D. Persian.	1. D. Devaraya II.
2. B.. Perunakilli.	2. D. Ramapala wrote Ramacharitam
3. A. New turban.	3. D. Rajendra I.
4. D. William Bentinck.	4. B. Sanskrit.
5. B. Mahavamsa.	5. A. Duipleix.
6. B. Bimbisara.	6. D. William Bentinck.
7. D. Devaraya II.	7. B.. Perunakilli.
8. A. ii,i,iv,iii.	8. B. Bimbisara.
9. E. Ramapala wrote Ramacharitam	9. B. Mahavamsa.
10. D. Greek.	10. D. Goa.
11. C. Pattadakal.	11. D. Persian.
12. B. (A) is correct, ® is the correct explanation of (A).	12. C. Pattadakal.
13. B. W.C. Jackson.	13. D. Vikramsila.
14. D. Samudragupta.	14. B. Cuneiform
15. B. Cuneiform	15. B. (A) is correct, ® is the correct explanation of (A).
16. A. Duipleix.	16. D. Greek.
17. B. Sanskrit.	17. B. W.C. Jackson.
18. D. Vikramsila.	18. A. ii,i,iv,iii.
19. D. Rajendra I.	19. D. Samudragupta.
20. D. Goa.	20. A. New turban.

II. Answer any seven Questions briefly. Question No. 30 is compulsory.

7 X 2 = 14

21. How is the Old Stone Age or Palaeolithic Period divided?

❖ Lower Palaeolithic culture. Middle Palaeolithic culture. Upper Palaeolithic culture.

22. List out the literature of Vedic Age.

❖ Rig Veda. Yajur Rig Veda. Sama Rig Veda. Atharva Rig Veda.

23. Distinguish the difference between janapadas and mahajanapadas. (2 points)

❖ Janapada : literally meant „the place where the tribe sets its foot upon.“

❖ The mahajanapadas represented the emergence of territorial kingdoms that ruled over people (jana).

24. How did Bimbisara extend the territory of Magadhan Empire? (2 points)

❖ He extended the territory of Magadhan Empire by matrimonial alliances and Conquests.

❖ He received Kasi as dowry.

❖ He annexed Anga by military might.

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25. Make a list of the following: Items exported to Rome; Items imported into India from Rome.
- ❖ Imported from Rome: coin, topaz, antimony, coral, crude glass, copper, tin and lead and wine.
 - ❖ Exported to Rome: pepper, pearls, ivory, silkcloth, diamonds and tortoise shell.
26. What do you know of Huns? (2 points)
- ❖ The Huns were a barbarian tribes living near Caspian sea.
 - ❖ One branch of Huns moved towards India from Central Asia.
 - ❖ The Huns invasion weakened the Guptas.
27. Highlight the significance of Nalanda University during the Pala dynasty. (2 points)
- ❖ Deva Pala granted five villages to maintain a monastery at Nalanda.
 - ❖ Nalanda continued to flourish as the chief seat of Buddhist learning.
 - ❖ Nalanda university played a major roll on the progress of Buddhist, Jain and Sanskrit literature.
28. Identify two important literary works in Kannada of Chalukyas' time . (2 points)
- ❖ Kavirajamarga. Vikramarjuna-vijayam. Pampa-bharata.
29. Important ruling Rajput dynasties of Northern India during the Turkish invasion. (2 points)
- ❖ Tomaras , Chauhans, Solankis,
 - ❖ Paramaras, Gahadavalas, Chandelas.
30. Write a note on Arthasastra(2 points)
- ❖ The author of Arthasastra was Kautilya.
 - ❖ The Arthasastra was a prescriptive text for good administration.
 - ❖ This book helps to know about Mauryan Empire.

III. Answer any seven Questions briefly. Question No. 40 is compulsory.

7 X 3 = 21

31. What do you know about the faith and belief system of the Harappans? (3 points)
- ❖ The Indus people worshipped nature.
 - ❖ They worshipped the pipal tree.
 - ❖ Fire altars have been identified at Kalibangan.
 - ❖ They buried the dead.
32. Briefly describe the Chalcolithic culture of South India. (3 points)
- ❖ South india does not have fullfledged chalcolithic culture.
 - ❖ Stone tools continued to be used in this area.
 - ❖ Black on red ware pottery is found.
 - ❖ These people survived through animal rearing and agriculture.

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33. Analyse the factors responsible for the rise of towns and cities in the Ganges Plains. (3 points)
- ❖ Agricultural surplus,
 - ❖ Growth of crafts and Trade
 - ❖ Growing population.
34. Comment on the scientific advancement made during Gupta period. (3 points)
- ❖ The concept of Zero was invented during the Gupta period.
 - ❖ Aryabhatta was the first astronomer to discover that the earth rotates on its own axis.
 - ❖ Varahamihira's BrihatSamhita is an encyclopaedia of astronomy, botany.
 - ❖ Brahmagupta wrote important texts on mathematics and astronomy.
35. Who assumed the title "Second Alexander". Why? (3 points)
- ❖ Alaudin bahmanshah assumed the title of "Second Alexander".
 - ❖ He collected annual tribute from the state of Warangal.
 - ❖ He also collected annual tribute from the state of Reddi kingdoms and Kondavidu.
 - ❖ Bahman Shah emerged victorious in all his expeditions. so he was called the Second Alexander.
36. Analyse the teachings of (a) Sur Das (b) Tuka Ram.
- ❖ Sur Das preached religion of love and devotion to a personal God.
 - ❖ Krishna's ballila constitutes the first great theme of Sur Das poetry.
 - ❖ Tuka Ram preached the virtue of piety, forgiveness and peace of mind.
 - ❖ He spread the message of equality and brotherhood.
37. The Mansabdari system of Akbar. (3 points)
- ❖ The nobles, civil and military officials combined into title of Mansabdar.
 - ❖ Mansabdar rank was divided into Zat and Sawar.
 - ❖ Zat refers to the number of soldiers under a Mansabdar.
 - ❖ Sawar refers to the number of horses under a Mansabdar.
38. Tarangambadi. (3 points)
- ❖ Tarangambadi is a Danes Settlement in Tamilnadu.
 - ❖ The Danish Fort built in Tarangambadi.
 - ❖ Danish trade outposts were established here.
 - ❖ Ziegenbalg set up a printing press at Tharangambadi.
39. Ahmadiya Movement(3 points)
- ❖ The Ahmadiya movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed.
 - ❖ He emphasis the return to the original principles enunciated in the Quran.
 - ❖ His primary work was to defend Islam against the Arya Samaj and the Christian missionaries.
 - ❖ In social morals the Ahmadiya movement was followed the conservative policy.

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40. Write about Guru Nanak. (3 points)

- ❖ Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak.
- ❖ As a monotheistic religion Sikhism emphasized the oneness of god
- ❖ It Condemned idolatry and religious rituals.
- ❖ Sikh teachings resulted in the creation of a strong sense of community.

IV. Answer all the Questions.

7 x 5 = 35

41. a. Why is the Indus Civilisation also known as Harappan Civilisation?

- ❖ The Indus Civilisation represents the first phase of urbanisation in India.
- ❖ The civilisation that appeared in the north-western part of India and Pakistan in third millennium BCE is collectively called the Indus Civilisation.
- ❖ Harappa was the first site to be identified in this civilisation, it is also known as Harappan Civilisation.
- ❖ The Indus Civilisation and the contemporary cultures covered nearly
- ❖ 1.5 million sq. km area in India and Pakistan.
- ❖ The Indus region (Mehrgarh) is one of the areas of the world where agriculture and animal domestication began very early.
- ❖ The early Harappan phase saw the development of villages and towns in the entire region.
- ❖ In the Mature Harappan phase, urban centres developed.

41. b. Attempt an essay on the polity and administration of the Vedic age.

- ❖ The polity of the Rig Vedic period was that of a tribal society.
- ❖ The main duty of the king was to protect the tribe.
- ❖ The assemblies called sabha, samiti, vidhata and gana are mentioned in the Rig Veda.
- ❖ Sabha was the assembly of elders or the elites, samiti was an assembly of people, and vidhata was the assembly of tribe.
- ❖ The purohita or priest offered advice to the king.
- ❖ Senani was the chief of army.
- ❖ The officer who controlled the territory was called Vrajapati.
- ❖ Gramini was the head of the village and fighting unit.

42. a. Give an account of Ajivikam and its spread in India.

- ❖ Nanda Vaccha was considered the founder of the Ajivika sect.
- ❖ Sravasti was the headquarters of the Ajivika sect.
- ❖ The Ajivikas were naked ascetics.
- ❖ The basic principle of the Ajivikas was niyati or fate.
- ❖ They believed that nothing in this world could be changed as everything was predetermined.
- ❖ Everyone has to pass through a series of transmigrations to put an end to pain.

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- ❖ The Ajivikas had rich lay disciples such as potters and bankers.
 - ❖ The Ajivika sect spread across the length and breadth of the country
- 42. b.** Highlight the impact of Persians on India.
- ❖ The Persian contact left its impact on art, architecture, economy and administration of ancient India.
 - ❖ The cultural impact was felt most in the Gandhara region.
 - ❖ The most significant impact was the development of the Kharosthi script.
 - ❖ It was used by Ashoka in his inscriptions in the Gandhara region.
 - ❖ Persian sigloi (silver coin) is an imitation from the region.
 - ❖ The Indian word for coinkarsais of Persian origin.
 - ❖ The Mauryan art and architecture show traces of Persian influence.
 - ❖ Mauryan columns of the Ashokan Pillar are similar to the columns found in the Achaemenid Empire.
- 43. a.** Attempt an account of traders and their long distance trade during the Sangam and the immediate post-Sangam period.
- ❖ 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.
- 43. b.** Explain how Rome emerged as the super power of the Mediterranean world.
- ❖ By the end of the last century BCE, Rome emerged as the superpower of the Mediterranean world.
 - ❖ The Greek kingdoms, and the republic became an empire in 27 BCE under Emperor Augustus.
 - ❖ The wealth of Rome greatly increased the demand for various products from India.
 - ❖ Especially the spices and textiles of the Tamil country, resulting in a great expansion of trade.
 - ❖ The discovery of the pattern of monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea in the first century CE by Hippalus, an Egyptian sailor.
 - ❖ Roman ships began to sail directly to the western coast of India.
 - ❖ As a result, sea route became more busy of each day a ship sailing in through this route.

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44. a. Estimate the rule of FiruzTughlaq.

- ❖ Firuz Tughlaq followed a conciliatory policy towards the nobles and theologians.
- ❖ He fixed revenue administration and reduced many taxes.
- ❖ He established a separate government department for slaves.
- ❖ Slaves were trained in handicrafts and employed in the royal workshops.
- ❖ He imposed jizya, a tax on non-Muslims.
- ❖ He established several educational institutions and a number of mosques, palaces and forts.
- ❖ Firuz undertook many irrigation projects.
- ❖ There were only two Mongol incursions during his times, and both of them were successfully repulsed.
- ❖ He Built many palaces and forts.

44. b. “Sher Shah was the forerunner of Akbar in revenue administration” – Explain.

- ❖ He followed a flexible revenue system.
- ❖ Land was surveyed and revenue settled according to the fertility of the soil.
- ❖ In some areas, the jagirdari and zamindari systems were allowed to continue.
- ❖ In yet other places he arranged to collect only a portion of the gross produce.
- ❖ He simplified trade imposts, collecting taxes only at the point of entry and the point of sale.
- ❖ The standardization of the metal content of gold, silver and copper coins also facilitated trade.
- ❖ The highways were endowed with a large network of sarais, rest houses.
- ❖ His currency system continued through the entire Mughal period.
- ❖ His currency system also became the basis of the coinage under the British.

45. a. Describe the military campaigns and the administrative machinery under Mahmud Gawan.

- ❖ Gawan served with great distinction as prime minister under Mohammad III.
- ❖ Gawan fought successful wars against the rulers of Konkan, Orissa and Vijayanagar.
- ❖ He used Persian chemists to teach the preparation and the use of gunpowder.
- ❖ Gawan divided the Bahmani Sultanate into eight provinces for administration.
- ❖ He appointed to separate governors for each provinces.
- ❖ He curb the power of provincial governors.
- ❖ He placed some districts in the provinces directly under central administration.
- ❖ He reduced the military power of the governors.
- ❖ Government officials were given lands for wages.

45. b. Highlight the Social Reform Movement in Tamilnadu.

North India's Reforms Movements in Tamilnadu.

- ❖ North Indian reform movements had their impact on Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj had their branches.
- ❖ Keshab Chandra Sen visited Madras and lectured here.

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RamalingaSwamigal :

- ❖ Ramalinga Swamigal's poems expressed radical ideas.
- ❖ He condemned bigotry and irrationality.
- ❖ He established the Sathya Dharma Salai at Vadalur.
- ❖ When there were famines and pestilence he feed without distinction of caste and creed.
- ❖ He founded the Sathya Gnana Sabhai to organize his followers.

Iyothet hoss Pandithar:

- ❖ He argued that Adi Dravidars were the original Buddhists.
- ❖ He also encouraged the conversion to Buddhism.
- ❖ His policies were followed by many people in North Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Pandithar ran a weekly journal called Oru Paisa Tamilan.

46. a. Discuss the causes of intellectual awakening in the sixth century BCE.

- ❖ 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. Given an account of the Tamil Kingdoms of first century CE.

- ❖ The political landscape of the Tamil region was fragmented into small kingdoms.
- ❖ The Tamil region was ruled by muvendar, the three kings.
- ❖ Pandyas ruled with Madurai as their capital.
- ❖ The Cholas ruled with Vrayyur as their capital.
- ❖ Cheras ruled with Vanjii as their capital.
- ❖ These kings were known to the Mauryas even in the 3rd century BCE.
- ❖ Asoka's second rock edict mentions them as kingdoms bordering his empire.
- ❖ Many war lords and chiefs who were ruling over smaller principalities in the region.

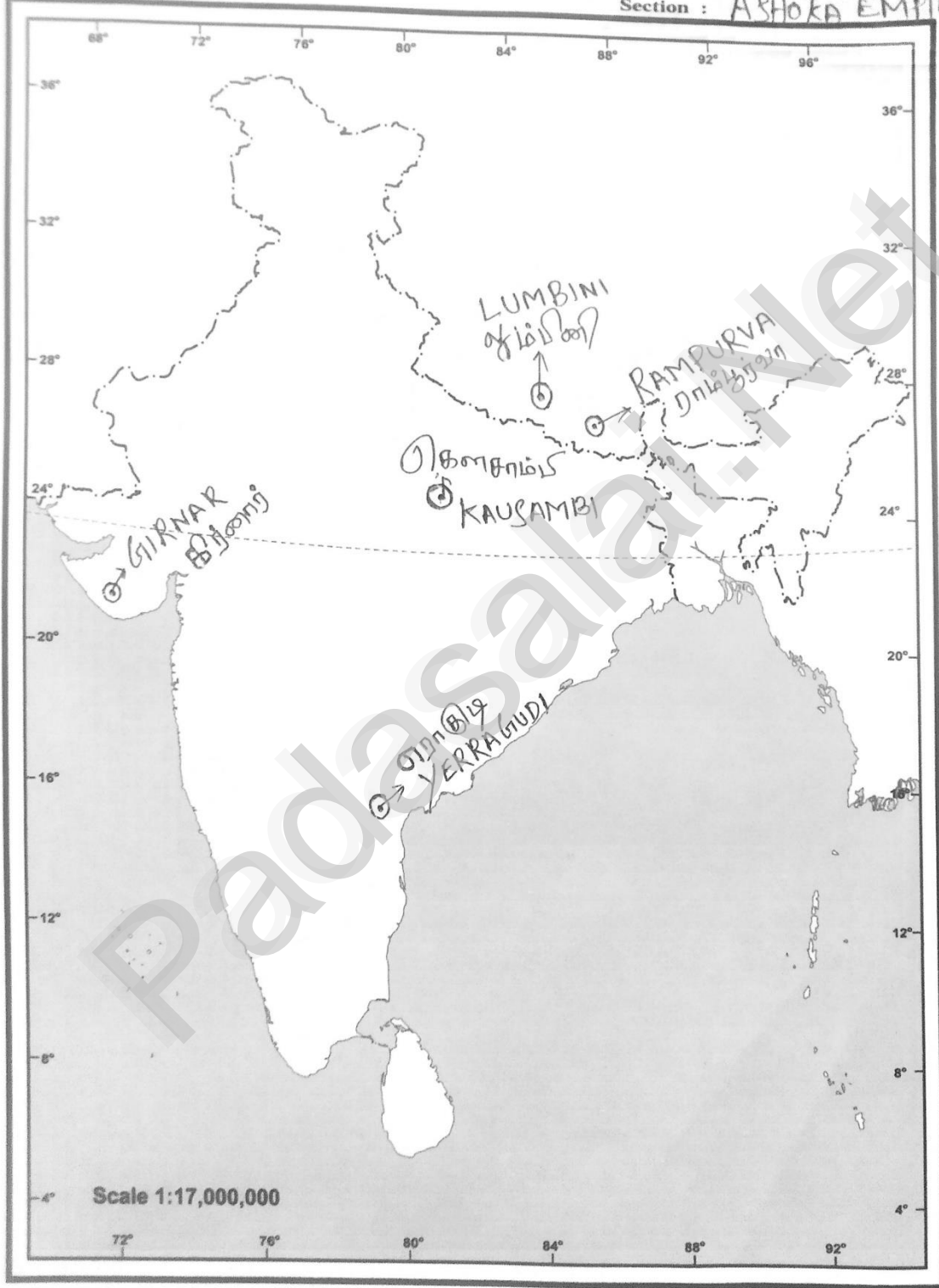
46. b. On the given outline map of india, mark the following places from Ashoka's Empire.

1. Girnar 2. kausambi 3. yerragudi 4. Lumbini 5. Rampurva

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INDIA - OUTLINE

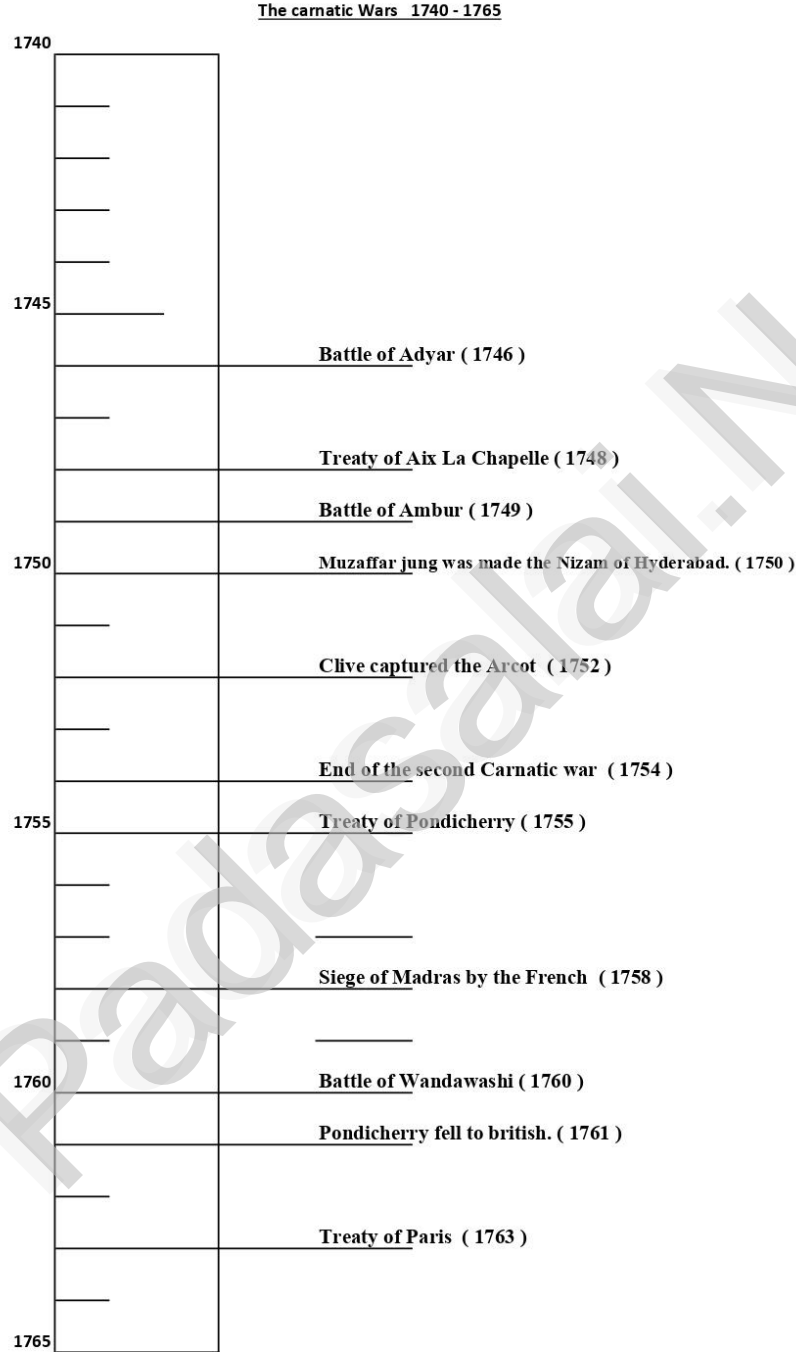
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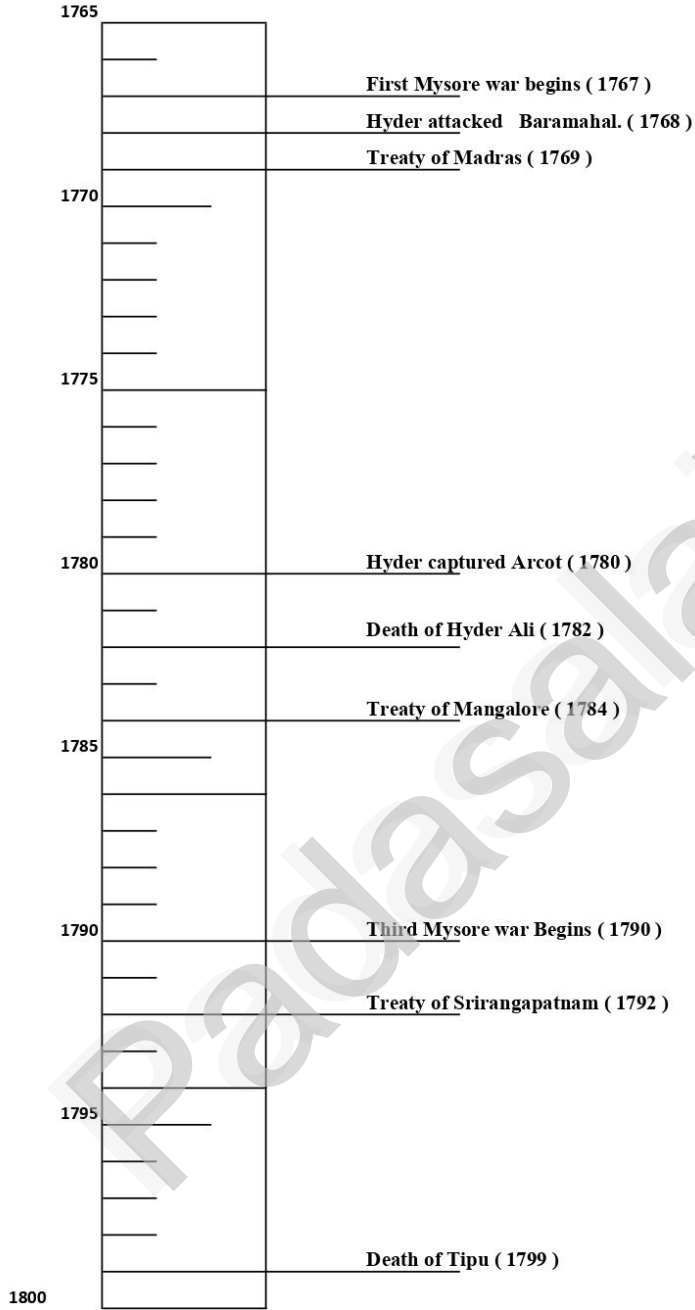
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47. ஆ. Draw a Time line for any five important events of the coming of the Europeans.



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The Mysore Wars (1765 - 1800



And related to the English, the Portuguese, the French, the Danes, the Dutch are all correct answer.