

Directorate of Government Examinations, Chennai -6
Higher Secondary First Year Examinations, March 2024
Answer keys for HISTORY

NOTE:

1. Answer written only in **BLACK** or **BLUE** should be evaluated.
2. Choose the most suitable answer in part A from the given alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.
3. If one of the answer option code or answer is wrong 0 marks to be awarded
4. Appropriate marks can also be given to the relevant answers in the textbook along with the answer key given below.

Maximum Marks : 90

PART- I

Answer all the questions.

20x1=20

A TYPE			B TYPE		
Q. No	Option code	Answer	Q. No	Option code	Answer
1	d	Persian	1	d	Devaraya - II
2	b	Perunarkilli	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	Dupleix
6	b	Bimbisara	6	d	William Bentinck
7	d	Devaraya - II	7	b	Perunarkilli
8	a	1 (ii) 2 (i) 3 (iv) 4 (iii)	8	b	Bimbisara
9	d	Ramapala wrote Ramacharitam	9	b	Mahavamsa
10	d	Greek	10	b	Goa
11	c	Pattadakkal	11	d	Persian
12	b	(A) is correct ; (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	12	c	Pattadakkal
13	b	W.C.Jackson	13	d	Vikramsila
14	d	Samudra gupta	14	b	Cuneiform
15	b	Cuneiform	15	b	(A) is correct ; (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
16	a	Dupleix	16	d	Greek
17	b	Sanskrit	17	b	W.C.Jackson
18	d	Vikramsila	18	a	1 (ii), 2 (i) 3 (iv) 4 (iii)
19	d	Rajendra I	19	d	Samudra gupta
20	b	Goa	20	a	New Turban

PART-II

Answer any 7 Questions briefly. (Question No.30 is compulsory)

7 x 2 = 14

Q.No.	Answers (Any Two points give 2 marks)	Marks
21.	<p>Old stone Age (or) Palaeolithic period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earliest age in history is called old stone age or palaeolithic. • This period is divided into <p>Lower palaeolithic culture Middle palaeolithic culture Upper palaeolithic culture</p>	2
22.	<p>Literature of vedic age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The vedas are four. ➤ Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva ➤ Rig is the Oldest veda ➤ The Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads (Any Two points give 2 marks) 	2
23.	<p>Janapadas and Mahajanapadas:</p> <p>Janapadas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The loyalty of the people shifted from jana (tribe or clan) to Janapada. 2) Janapada literally meant 'the place where the tribe sets its foot upon'. 3) The Janapadas fought with one another for resources and political dominance. <p>Mahajanapadas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Territory, people, government and sovereignty and important elements of a state. 2) All these elements were found in some of the mahajanapadas. 3) The Mahajanapadas represented the emergence of territorial kingdoms that rules over people (Jana) (Any Two points give 2 marks) 	2
24.	<p>Bimbisara extend the territory of Magadhan Empire:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The first known ruler of Magadha was Bimbisara of the Haryanka dynasty. 2) He extended the territory of Magadhan Empire by matrimonial alliances and conquests. 3) By marrying off his sister to Prasenajit, ruler of Kosala, he received Kasi as dowry. (Any Two points give 2 marks) 	2
25.	<p>(a) Items exported to Rome from India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a large quantity of pearls, pepper, ivory, silk cloth, spikenard, malabathrum, the leaf of the cinnamon tree, sapphire, beryl, diamonds and tortoiseshell <p>(b) Items imported into India from Rome</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i Coin, topaz, antimony, coral, crude glass, copper, tin and lead and wine. (Any Two points give 2 marks) 	2

26.	<p>Huns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Huns were a barbarian tribe living near caspian sea. 2) Huns contributed to the fall of Roman Empire 3) They organised under Attila and were known for their savagery and bestiality in Europe. 4) The Hun Invasion weakened the Guptas. (Any Two points give 2 marks) 	2
27.	<p>Nalanda University during the pala dynasty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Devapala granted five villages to Balaputradeva, the king of the Sailendra dynasty of Suvarnadipa to maintain a monastery built by him at Nalanda. 2) Nalanda continued to flourish as the Chief Seat of Buddhist learning even during the pala reign. 	2
28.	<p>Two important literary works in Kannada of Chalukyas time</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kavirajamarga 2) Pampa-Bharata 3) Vikramarjuna-vijayam <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two points give 2 marks)</p>	2
29.	<p>Rajput Dynasties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tomaras (Delhi) 2) Chauhans (Rajasthan) 3) Solankis (Gujarat) 4) Paramaras (Malwa) 5) Gahadavalas (Kanauj) 6) Chandelas (Bundelkhand) <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two points give 2 marks)</p>	2
30.	<p>Arthasastra:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The author of Arthasastra was Kautilya. 2) Perhaps the most detailed account of the administration is to be found in the Arthasastra. 3) However, it must be remembered that the Arthasastra was a prescriptive text, which laid down the guidelines for good administration. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two points give 2 marks)</p>	2

PART-III

Answer any Seven Questions. (Question No.40 is compulsory)

7 x 3 = 21

Q. No.	Answers	
31.	<p>Faith and belief system of the Harappans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Indus people worshipped nature. 2) They worshipped the pipal tree. 3) Some of the terracotta figures appear to be mother goddess. 4) They buried the dead. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
32.	<p>Chalcolithic culture of South India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Southern part of India has not produced cultural evidence of a full - fledged chalcolithic culture. 2) Perforated and spouted vessels have been found in some sites. 3) Copper bronze tools like chisels and flat axes occur at these sites. 4) Black on red ware pottery is found. 5) These people survived through animal rearing and agriculture. 6) Black on Red ware pottery is found. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
33.	<p>The rise of towns and cities in the Ganges Plains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Agricultural surplus, the growth of crafts and trade and the growing population led to the emergence of towns in the Gangetic plains. 2) This is called the second urbanisation in Indian History. 3) Iron paved the way for urbanisation. 	3
34.	<p>Scientific advancement - Gupta period:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The invention of the theory of "Zero" by the Gupta period 2) In the Surya Siddhanta, Aryabhatta examined the true cause of the solar eclipses. 3) Aryabhatta was the first astronomer to discover that the earth rotates on its own axis. 4) Varahamihira's Brihat Samhita is an Encyclopaedia of Astronomy, Physical Geography. Botany and Natural History. 5) Brahmagupta is author of important works on Mathematics and astronomy namely Brahmasphuta - siddhanta and Khandakhadyaka. 6) The Navanitakam was a Medical work which is a manual of receipts formulation and prescription. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
35.	<p>Second Alexander:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Alaudin Bahmanshah assumed the title of Alexander II. 2) For the greater part of his reign of eleven years Bahman was engaged in subduing the unruly in his kingdom and in establishing order. 3) His attempt to exact an annual tribute from the state of warangal, the Reddi kingdoms of Rajahmundry and Kondavidu led to frequent wars. 4) Bahman shah emerged victorious in all these expeditons and assumed the title second Alexander on his coins. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3

36.	<p>Sur Das:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sur Das lived at 'the Court of Akbar' . 2) And was popularly known as "the blind bard of Agra". 3) Sur Das preached religion of love and devotion to a personal God. 4) His popular works "Sursagar" is a story of Lord Krishna. <p>TukaRam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tuka Ram was a contemporary of Maratha Shivaji. 2) He preached the virtue of piety, forgiveness and peace of mind. 3) He rejected ceremonies and idol worship. 4) He tried to foster Hindu-Muslim unity. 5) Tukaram believed in a formless god. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
37.	<p>Mansabdari System:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. 2) The nobles, civil and military officials combined into one single service with each officer receiving the title of Mansabdar. 3) Mansabdar rank was divided into Zat and Sawar.Sawar refers to the number of horses under a Mansabdar. 4) The former determined the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000. 5) The later determined the number of horses under a Mansabdar. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
38.	<p>Tarangampadi :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) According to the agreement signed 20 November 1620, the Danes received the village of Tarangambadi or tranquebar and the right to construct a fort there. 2) Trade between Denmark and Tarangambadi resumed and many new trade outposts were also established. 3) The Nayak King of Thanjavur gifted three more villages surrounding Trangambadi. 4) The Danish Fort built in Tarangambadi is still intact. 5) ziegenbalg set up a Printing Press and published studies of the Tamil language and of Indian religion and culture. 6) Finally the Danish sold Tranqubar to the British.(Any three points) 	3
39.	<p>Ahmadiya Movement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Ahmadiya movement founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889 established a different trend. 2) While emphasizing the return to the original principles enunciated in the Quran, Ghulam Ahmed became controversial when he claimed to be a Messiah, which was considered heretical by mainstream Islam. 3) In social morals the Ahmadiya movement as conservative, adhering to polygamy, veiling of women and the classical rules of divorce. 4) His Primary work was to defend Islam against the Aryaasmaj and Christian Missionaries. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3

40.	Guru Nanak: 1) Guru Nanak who founded the sikh religion which shows undoubted Syncretic influence. 2) As a monotheistic religion sikhism emphasized the oneness of god and adherence to a strict morality. 3) Sikh teachings resulted in the creation of a strong sense of community. 4) While the teachings of Guru Nanak is the Adi Granth. 5) Guru Nanak known as Baba Nanak.	3
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(Any three points)

PART-IV

Answer all the questions .

7 x 5 = 35

Q. No.	Answers	Marks
41. a)	Indus civilisation also known as Harappan civilisation: 1) The civilisation that appeared in the north western part of India and Pakistan in third millennium BCE is collectively called the Indus civilization. 2) Since Harappa was the first site to be identified in this civilization, it is also known as Harappan civilization. 3) This civilization didnot appear all of a sudden. 4) The urban phase was prevalent in the mature Harappan period. 5) The Indus valley site of Harappa was first visited by Charles Mason in 1826 CE. 6) But the importance of the site and the associated civilisation were not realises untile Sir John Marshal. 7) The Indus civilaization and its contemporaries spread over a total area of 1.5 million square Kilo Meter in India and Pakistan. 8) Harappa was destroyed to built a railway line Lahore to Multam. 9) A Seal from the Region was found by Alxender Cunningham the first surveyor of Indian Archaeology.	5
	(or)	

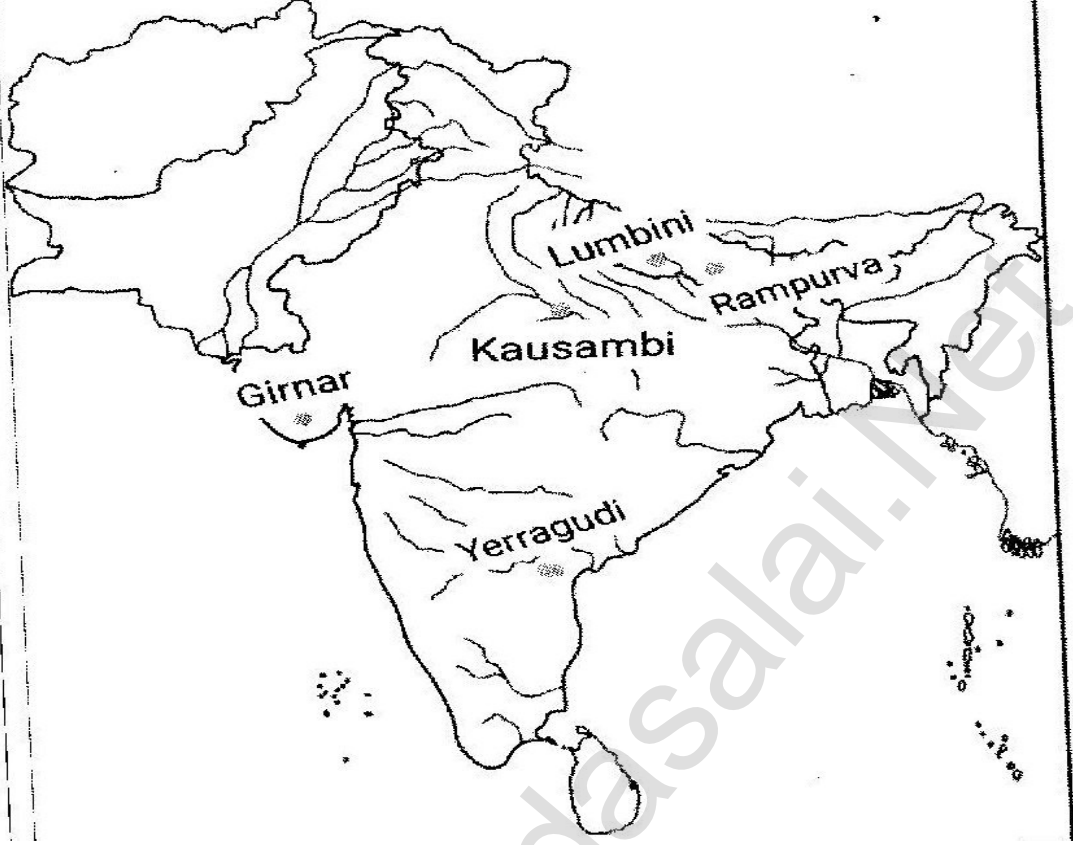
(Any five points)

b)	<p>Polity and administration of the Vedic Age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polity of the Rig Vedic period was that of a tribal society. • The Chief of the tribe was the main political head and he was called rajan. • Rajan was a hereditary Chief, he was perhaps elected by the assembly called Samiti. • The main duty of the king was to protect the tribe. • The king had authority over the territory and people. • 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. • Vidhata was the assembly of tribe. • The king sought the support of the samiti and sabha for his activities. • The purohita or priest offered advice to the king. Vedic priests advised the kings, inspired them and praised their deeds. • Senani was the Chief of army. • Perhaps people made voluntary contribution called bali to the king. • There is no reference to the administration of justice. The officer who controlled the territory was called Vrajapati. • 15) He Helped the heads of fighting groups called gramini. Gramini was the head of the village and fighting unit. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five points)</p>	5
42. a)	<p>Ajivakam and its spread in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nanda vaccha was considered the founder of the "Ajivika" section. • He was followed by Makkahali Gosala and he went to sravasti, where he was patronised by a rich potter woman called "Halahala". • "Sravasti" was the headquarters of the AJivika. • "The Ajivikas" were naked ascetics. • The basic principle of the Ajivikas was "Niyatai or fate". • According to Ajivikas, there were six inevitable factors in life, viz. gain and loss, joy and sorrow and life and death. • The Ajivikas had rich lay disciples such as potters and bankers. • The Ajivika sect. spread across the length and breadth of the country. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five points)</p>	5
(OR)		

b)	<p>Impact of Persians:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Persian contact left its impact on Art, Architecture, Economy and Administration of ancient India. 2) The most significant impact was the development of the "Kharosthi" Script used by Ashoka. 3) The Indian word for coin "karsa is of Persian origin. 4) The Mauryan Art and Architecture show traces of Persian influence. 5) Mauryan Columns of the Asokan Pillar are similar to the columns found in the Achaemenid Empire. 6) "The bell-shaped" capital of the columns, especially the lion capital of Saranath pillar. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p>	5
43 a)	<p>Traders and their long distance trade during the sangam and the immediate post-sangam period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traders from faraway regions were present in the Tamil country. • Manimegalai refers to Magadha artisans, Maratha Mechanics, Malva Smiths and Yavana carpenters working in co-operation with Tamil Craftsmen. • Trade-related terms such as Vanikan, Chattan and Nigama appear in the Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions. • Salt merchants called Umanar, travelled in bullock carts along with their families for trade activities. • Chattu referred to the itinerary or mobile merchants. • In trade, barter system was much in vogue, though coins were also in use. • Roman coins circulated as bullion. Long distance trade existed and the connections with the Roman empire and Southeast Asia are in evidence at many archaeological sites. • The major early historic ports have evidence of Roman amphora, glassware and other materials suggesting active maritime activities. • The discovery of the pattern of Monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea in First century CE by Hippalas an Egyptian sailor. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p>	5
(OR)		
b)	<p>Rome emerged as the super power of the Mediterranean world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the last century BCE, Rome emerged as the Super power of the Mediterranean world. • The republic became an Empire in 27 BCE under Emperor Augustus. • Rome was the largest and probably the wealthiest city in the world commanding huge resources realized through conquests in Europe and North Africa. • The wealth of Rome greatly increased the demand for various products from India. • Especially the spices and textiles of the Tamil Country. • The second development was the discovery of the pattern of monsoon 	5

	<p>winds in the Arabians sea by Hippalus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The direct sea route became common knowledge. • Roman ships began to sail directly to the western coast of India <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p>	
44 a)	<p>Estimate the rule of Firuz Tughlaq</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firuz Tughlaq followed a conciliatory policy towards the nobles and theologians. Firuz restored the property of the owners who had been deprived of it during the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq. • The Sultan increased the salaries of Government officials. • While toning up the revenue administration, he reduced several taxes. • Firuz had a genuine concern for the slaves and established a separate Government department to attend to their welfare. • There were only two Mongol incursions during his time and both of them were successfully repulsed. • Firuz favoured orthodox Islam. He proclaimed his state to be an Islamic state largely to satisfy the theologians. • He imposed Jizya, a head tax on non-Muslims, which even the Brahmins were compelled to pay. • Firuz did not prohibit the building of new Hindu temples and shrines. • Fond of music, he is credited with establishing several educational institutions and a number of mosques, palaces and forts. • Firuz undertook many irrigation projects. • A canal he dug from sutlej river to Hansi and another canal in Jumna indicate his sound policy of public works development. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p>	5
	(OR)	
b)	<p>Sher Shah was the forerunner of Akbar in revenue administration :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the peasant is ruined, Sher Shah believed the king is ruined. • He followed a flexible revenue system. • Land was surveyed and revenue settled according to the fertility to the soil. • In some areas, the Jagirdari and Zamindari systems were allowed to continue. • In order to encourage trade, he simplified trade imposts, collecting taxes only as the point of entry and the point of sale. • The standardization of the metal content of gold, silver and copper coins also facilitated trade. • His currency system continued through the entire Mughal period and became the basis of the coinage under the British. • The highways were Endowed with a large network of Sarais, Rest houses. • Peasants were forced to pay tax as money and implements 1% of tax according to the production. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p>	5

45 a)	<p>Military campaigns and the administrative machinery under Mohammed Gawan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahmud Gawan served as a "Prime Minister" under Mohammed III • he contributed extensively to the dynamic development of the Bahmani kingdom. • He curb the power of provincial Governors. • He used Parsian chemists to teach the preparation and the use of gun powder. • He curtailed the military powers of the Governors. • Each Governor was allotted only one fort. • The other forts remained under the Sultan's direct control. • The royal officers who were given land assignment as pay were made accountable to the Sultan for their income and expenditure. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p>	5
(OR)		
b)	<p>Social Reform Movement in Tamilnadu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The north indian reform moments made its impacts in tamilnadu such as Brahma samaj and Arya samaj • Keshab chandra sen visited to chennai and delivered is address. • Ramalinga Adigal- Sathya Dharma Salai at Vadalur- He Wrote Thiruvartuppa-Sathya Gnana Sabai. • He opposed casteism and religion • He feed to poor and down trodden people • Iyothethoss Pandithar – He Argued Adi Dravidar welfare, conversion of Budhisiam. His Journal Oru Paisa Tamilan. • Vaikunda swamigal is a famous social reformer born in kanniyakumari at swamithopu • His teaching is popularly known as "Ayya vazhi" <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two Headings)</p>	5
46. a)	<p>Intellectual awakening in the sixth century BCE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The emergence of territorial identities accelerated the process of socia-political and economic changes. 2) The elite class disillusioned with the system in place began to move in protest towards Magadha. 3) As the Vedic religion was not fully organized, its reach did not permeate into the society. 4) Hence people did not find it difficult to follow the newly emerging religions sects. 5) With urbanization and expansion of trade, new classes of merchants and bankers sought higher social status appropriate to their economy status. 6) The grievance of Kshatriyas was that they were denied a staged life of Ashramas, a privilege permitted only to Brahmins in the Vedic texts. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p>	5

	(OR)	
b)	On the given river map of India mark the following places from Asoka's empire	
		5
47. a)	<p>The Tamil Kingdoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tamil region was ruled by Muvendar. • The Three kings - The Pandiyas from their capital Madurai • The Cholas from their capital Udaiyur. • Now a suburb of the city of Tiruchy. • The Cheras from Vanji (Modern day Karur) • Ashoka's second rock edict mentions them as kingdoms bordering his Empire. • There were many war Lords and Chiefs (often referred to as Velir) who were ruling over smaller principalities in the region. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p>	5
	(OR)	

47 (b)	Draw a time line for any Five important events of the coming of the Europeans: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 1498 - Vasco da Gama came to Calicut.➤ 1600 - British East India company was established.➤ 1602 - Dutch East India company was established➤ 1605 - Establishment of Dutch settlement at Masulipatnam.➤ 1610 - Establishment of Dutch settlement at Pulicat.➤ 1616 - Danish East India company was established.➤ 1620-Danish got Tharangampadi.➤ 1623 - The Amboyna Massacre➤ 1639 - British East India company got permission to build Fort St. George.➤ 1664 - French East India company was established.➤ 1746 – First carnatic war➤ 1749 – Second carnatic war/Battle of Ambur➤ 1755 – Treaty of Pondicherry➤ 1756 – Third Carnatic war begins➤ 1757 – Battle of Plassey➤ 1764 – Battle of Buxar	5
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