

M. VENKATESAN M.A., M.Phil., B.Ed., PG ASSISTANT (HISTORY) GBHSS AYAPPAKKAM.

March – 2025 Public Examination
+1 History

Time: 3 Hrs

Total Marks : 90

I. Answer all the Questions.

20 x 1 = 20

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Vasubandhu. c. Aurangzeb. b. Morocco. d. 1863. a. Korkai. c. iv. d. Canning. b. Arikamedu. a. Avanti. a. Simhachalam. b. iv, iii, i, ii. b. i, ii. c. Hiuen Tsang. c. 1761. c. Robert Clive. d. Dayananda Saraswathi. d. James Princep. a. Saranath. a. Saranath. (A) is correct : (R) is correct explanation of (A) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Aurangzeb. a. Korkai. d. Canning. a. Avanti. d. 1863. c. Robert Clive. c. 1761. b. Morocco. c. Hiuen Tsang. b. (A) is correct : (R) is correct explanation of (A) d. Vasubandhu. d. James Princep. a. Simhachalam. d. Dayananda Saraswathi. a. Saranath. a. Thoothukudi. b. iv, iii, i, ii. b. Arikamedu. b. i, ii. c. iv.

II. Answer any Seven Questions. Question No 30 is Compulsory.

7 x 2 = 14

21. Write a short note on hominin. (Two Points)

- Hominin is immediate ancestor of Homo Sapiens.
- Unlike Africa, evidence of hominin fossil is rare in India.
- The only well-known hominin fossil of India was found at Hathnora.

22. Highlight the position of women in the Early Vedic Age. (Two Points)

- Women had a respectable position.
- Women attended assemblies and offered sacrifices.
- Polyandry system and widow remarriage was also known.

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23. Write the tripitakas that serve as the source for our study.

- Vinaya Pitaka
- Sutta Pitaka
- Abhidhamma Pitaka

24 . What made Alexander the Great to restore the throne of Porus ? (Two Points)

- The battle of Hydaspes in which Porus was imprisoned.
- Later, Alexander got impressed by the Porus's dignity.
- So Alexander restored his throne on the condition of accepting his suzerainty.

25. Point out the significance of the battle of Takkolam. (Two Points)

- This war was held between Rashtrakuta and the Cholas.
- Krishna III defeated the Chola army in the battle of Takkolam.
- He marched upto Rameshvaram and built a pillar of victory.

26. Write a note on "tarafs". (Two Points)

- Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs.
- Tarafs : Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar.
- Each divisions Was under a governor.

27. Describe the development of Tamil language and literature during the Mughal period.
(Two Points)

- During this period Tamil literature was dominated by Saivite and Vaishnavite literature.
- Kumaraguruparar composed Meenakshiammai Pillai Tamil and Neethineri Vilakkam.
- Thayumanavar composed sanmarga.
- The Christian missionaries like Roberto de Nobili and Constantine Joseph Beschi (Veeramamunivar) contributed much to Tamil language.

28. Write a note on Saraswati Mahal Library. (Two Points)

- The Saraswati Mahal library, was built by the Nayak rulers.
- It was enriched by Serfoji II.
- It is a treasure house of rare manuscripts and books in many languages.
- The correspondence between the French and the Marathas has been preserved here as documents.

29. Why was the Shuddi Movement considered a revivalist movement ? (Two Points)

- Arya Samaj is considered to be a revivalist movement.
- Because Dayananda's Shuddi movement is conversion of non- Hindus to Hindus.
- It provoked controversies especially with the Ahmadiya movement.

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30. Write a short note on Uttaramerur Inscriptions. (Two Points)

- This inscription was published by Parantaka I.
- Two inscriptions in Uttaramerur give details of the process of electing members to Local self Government.
- This village was divided into 30 wards.
- One member was to be elected from each ward.
- The names of qualified candidates from each ward were written on the palm-leaf slips and put into a pot (kudavolai).
- The eldest of the assembly engaged a boy to pull out one slip.
- The person whose name appears on the slip the boy picks is the one chosen as a member.

III. Answer any Seven Questions. Question No 40 is Compulsory.

7 x 3 = 21

31. Write a note on Acheulian and Sohanian industries. (Three Points)

- The Acheulian industry mainly had hand axes.
- It consists largely of hand axes and cleavers. Sohanian industry :
- The Sohan industry mainly had pebble-flake.
- It consists largely of chopper and chopping tools.

32. Analyse the characteristics of a pastoral society. (Three Points)

- Cattle rearing was an important economic activity for the Aryans.
- Cattle were considered wealth.
- The donations to the priests were mainly cows and women slaves.
- There was no private property in land.

33. Write a note on the use of iron in clearing the forest critically. (Three Points)

- Iron played a significant role in the clearing of the forest.
- Iron ploughshares improved agricultural productivity.
- Iron also played a big role in improving craft production.
- They such as pottery, carpentry and metal working.

34. The five eco-zones of Tamil land during Sangam Age.

Thinai	Eco Region	Occupation
Kurinji	Hilly region	Hunting and gathering
Mullai	Forested region	Pastoralism and shifting cultivation
Marutham	Riverine tract	Agriculture and irrigation
Neythal	Coastal land	Fishing and salt making
Palai	Parched land.	Cattle lifting and robbery

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- 35.** Describe the administrative divisions of Gupta Empire. (Three Points)
- 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.
- 36.** Why was Razia Sultana thrown out of power? (Three Points)
- Raziya rode on horseback with armed as men ride.
 - She did not veil her face.
 - The elevation of an Abyssinian slave, Jalal-ud-din Yaqut, to the post of Amir-i-Akhur.
 - The nobles overplayed her closeness with Yakut and tried to depose her.
- 37.** Battle of Rakshasi – Tangadi (1565) (Three Points)
- Ramaraya's divide and rule policy provoked much enmity against Vijayanagar.
 - Finally vijayanagar defeated by bhamini kingdoms.
 - Ramaraya was imprisoned and executed immediately.
 - This battle is generally considered the signal for the end of Vijayanagar.
- 38.** European factories established during the Mughal rule. (Three Points)
- Portuguese : Goa, Daman, Salsette, Santhome, and Hugli.
 - Dutch : Masulipatam , Pulicat , Surat , Karaikal , Chinsura , Kasimbazar, Balasore.
 - Danes : Tranquebar, Serampore.
 - French : Surat, Masulipatnam, Pondicherry, Chandernagore.
 - English: Surat, Madras , Bombay, Calcutta.
- 39.** Write a short note on Veera Pandya Kattabomman. (Three Points)
- He was the Palayakkarar of Panchalankurichi.
 - There was a conflict between Kattabomman and the British over the payment of taxes.
 - Collector Jackson was dismissed from his post for handling the conflict with Kattabomman.
 - However, Kattabomman did not forget the humiliation he had suffered.
 - Therefore, he tried to join the South Indian Alliance.
 - Therefore, the Company took this as a challenge and launched an invasion against Kattabomman.
 - The English army led by Bannerman defeated Kattabomman.
 - Vijaya Ragunatha Tondaiman, Raja of Pudukottai, captured Kattabomman from the jungles of Kalapore and handed him over to the enemy.
 - On 16 October Kattabomman was hanged to death at a conspicuous spot near the old fort of Kayatar.

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40. Write a Short note on Iyothethoss Pandithar. (Three Points)

- He argued that Adi Dravidars were the original Buddhists.
- He also encouraged the conversion to Buddhism.
- He found the greatest following in north Tamilnadu
- Pandithar ran a weekly journal called Oru Paisa Tamilan.

IV. Answer all the Questions.

7 x 5 = 35

41.a Write about the planned towns of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. (Five Points)

Harappa:

- Fortification, well-planned streets and lanes and drainages are noticed in the Harappan towns.
- The Harappans used baked and unbaked bricks, and stones for construction.
- The towns had a grid pattern and drainages were systematically built.
- The houses were built of mud bricks while the drainages were built with burnt bricks.

Mohenjo-Daro:

- The site of Mohenjo-Daro had a planned town, built on a platform.
- It has two distinct areas. One is identified as a citadel and another as the lower town.
- The houses had bathrooms paved with burnt bricks and proper drains.
- The citadel area had important residential structures that were either used by the public or select residents.

41. b) List out the eightfold path of Buddha.

- Right Views, Right Resolve, Right Speech, Right Conduct, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Recollection, Right Meditation.
- Right Views; To understand and know the fourfold truth.
- Right Resolve; To discard materialism and ill will.
- Right Speech; To speak the truth.
- Right Conduct; Dispassionate discharge of duty.
- Right Livelihood; Honest earning.
- Right Effort; To cultivate pure feelings and efforts.
- Right Recollection; To be pure in thought word and deed.
- Right Meditation : To meditate and concentrate upon the spiritual.

42. a. Explain the sources for the study of the Mauryan Empire. (Five Points)

- The Mahavamsa, is comprehensive historical chronicle in Pali from Sri Lanka, is an important additional source.
- Junagadh inscription : it indicates the extent of the Mauryan
- Empire, which had expanded as far west as Gujarat
- Mudrarakshasa by Visakhadatta : It narrates Chandragupta's accession to the throne of the Magadha Empire.

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- ➔ The most detailed account of the Mauryan administration is to be found in the Arthashastra.
 - ➔ Indica by Megasthenes : It's describing the court of Chandragupta and his administration.
 - ➔ The edicts of Ashoka thus constitute the most concrete source of information about the Mauryan Empire.
 - ➔ There are 33 edicts comprising 14 Major Rock Edicts, 2 known as Kalinga edicts, 7 Pillar Edicts.
42. b. Discuss the contribution of Kanishka to art and literature. (Five Points)
- ➔ Mahayana Buddhism, which allowed the representation of the person of Buddha in human form.
 - ➔ The Greek influence led to an Indo-Greek style of sculpture and art commonly referred to as Gandhara art.
 - ➔ The Buddhists began to carve out rock caves in the hills of western India.
 - ➔ This served as religious centres with chaityas and viharas.
 - ➔ Large statues of Buddha were sculpted in these caves as a part of the Mahayana tradition.
 - ➔ Kanishka was the patron of Buddhist philosophers such as Asvaghosha, Parsva, Vasumitra, and Nagarjuna.
 - ➔ Asvaghosha is known for his Buddhacharita and Sariputraprakarana.
 - ➔ Books like Manusmriti, Kamasutra and Arthashastra were taking final shape during this period.
43. a. "Gupta period is called the Golden Age of Ancient India." Give reasons.(Five Points)
- ➔ During this period, the Gupta kingdom emerged as a great power.
 - ➔ They achieved the political unification of a large part of the Indian subcontinent.
 - ➔ With an effective guild system and overseas trade, the Gupta economy boomed.
 - ➔ Great works in Sanskrit were produced during this period.
 - ➔ A high level of cultural maturity in fine arts, sculpture and architecture was achieved.
 - ➔ The living standards of upper classes reached a peak.
 - ➔ Education, art and study of science progressed.
 - ➔ But the feudal system of governance put people in some form of hardship.
43. b. Describe the architectural excellence of shore temples at Mamallapuram. (Five Points)
- ➔ The iconic Shore Temple of Pallavas at Mamallapuram was constructed during the reign of Rajasimha.
 - ➔ The temple comprises three shrines, where the prominent ones are dedicated to Siva and Vishnu.

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- In southern India, this is one amongst the earliest and most important structural temples.
 - The monolithic vimanas are peculiar to Mamallapuram.
 - The Rathas there are known as the Panchapandava Rathas.
 - The Arjuna Ratha contains artistically carved sculptures of Siva, Vishnu, mithuna and dwarapala.
 - The most exquisite of the five is the Dharmaraja Ratha.
- 44. a. Highlight the architectural excellence of Cholas. (Five Points)**
- The Grand Temple of Thanjavur, stands as an outstanding example of Chola architecture, painting, sculpture and iconography.
 - The sanctum with a vimana of 190 feet is capped with a stone weighing 80 tons.
 - The figures of Hindu deities were engraved in the outer walls of the sanctum.
 - Rajendra I built Gangaikonda Chozhapuram on the model of Brihadisvarar temple in Thanjavur.
 - The sculptures of Ardhanariswarar, Durga, Vishnu, Surya, are the best pieces in this temple.
 - Darasuram Temple, built by Rajaraja II , is yet another important contribution of the Cholas to temple architecture.
 - Incidents from the Periyapuram, in the form of miniatures, are depicted on the base of the garbha-griha wall of the temple.
- 44. b. Describe the administration under the Vijayanagar rulers. (Five Points)**
- The king was the ultimate authority in the kingdom.
 - He was assisted by several officers in higher-ranks.
 - The chief minister was known as the mahapradhani.
 - He led a number of lower-ranking officers, like Dalavay, Vassal, Rayasam, Adaippam, and Kariya-karta.
 - The territory administrative divisions called rajyas or provinces, each under a governor called pradhani.
 - Each rajya, were divided into nadu, sima, sthala, kampana, etc.
 - The lowest administration unit was of course the village.
- 45. a. Explain the organization of Palayakkarar system in South Tamilnadu. (Five Points)**
- During the Viswanatha Nayak period, Pandian Empire was classified and converted into 72 palayams.
 - A Palayakkarar was bound to pay a fixed annual tribute.
 - They supply troops to the king and to keep order and peace over a particular area.
 - A certain number of villages were granted for revenue collection.
 - Palayakkarars had judicial powers and dispensed justice over civil and criminal cases.

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- Based on the topographical distribution they are classified as western palayams and eastern palayams.
 - Maravar chieftains were mostly in the western parts of Tirunelveli.
 - Telugu migrants were mostly in the eastern part of Tirunelveli.
45. b. Describe the impact of Portuguese presence in India. (Five Points)
- Europeans conquered and seized territories from the Indian rulers.
 - The Portuguese could contain the monopolistic trade of the Arabs.
 - The portuguese encouraged marriages between the Europeans and Indians.
 - As a result a new Eurasian racial group was created.
 - They were the ones who were later taken to other Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia.
 - Jesuit missionaries visited India.
 - Clashes occurred between the Portuguese and the Muslim groups on the pearl fishery coast.
 - Roman Catholic priests (Padres) who converted thousands of fisher people to the Catholic religion.
46. b. Explain the Doctrine of Lapse by Dalhousie. (Five Points)
- Traditionally Hindu custom allowed the adoption of a son in the absence of male heirs.
 - Before Dalhousie's arrival, the custom was to obtain the sanction of the Company government before or after adoption.
 - But Dalhousie declared that a state bound to the British government could not appoint heirs without proper permission.
 - Thus the adoptive heirs were prevented from ascending the throne.
 - Satara was the first state to be annexed using this policy.
 - Following this, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed to the British government.
 - The Doctrine of Lapse, thus, served as an instrument for the pursuit of its annexation policy.
 - When the Crown took over India in 1858 Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn.
47. b. Explain the South Indian Rebellion of 1801. (Five Points)
- The victory over Tipu and Kattabomman had released British forces from several fronts to target the fighting forces in Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai.
 - Thondaiman of Pudukottai had already joined the side of the Company.
 - This divisive strategy split the royalist group, eventually demoralizing the fighting forces against the British.
 - The Company forces occupied the rebel strongholds of Paramakudi.
 - The Marudu brothers' heroic battles made the task of the British formidable.
 - There was heavy damage on both sides.

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- ➔ In the end the superior military strength and the able commanders of the British army won the day.
- ➔ Marudu brothers, Umathurai and Shevathiah, with several of their followers were arrest and hanged.

47. b) Draw a Time Line for any five important events of the Maratha Empire and write about them.

- ➔ 1627 – Birth of Shivaji
- ➔ 1646 – Shivaji Captured the Fort of Torna.
- ➔ 1659 – Shivaji killed Afzal Khan
- ➔ 1663 – Shivaji defeated shaista khan
- ➔ 1664 – Shivaji Attacked the Surat
- ➔ 1665 – Treaty of Purandar.
- ➔ 1666 – Shivaji Visit to Agra.
- ➔ 1670 – Shivaji again Attacked the Surat
- ➔ 1674 – Coronation of Shivaji.
- ➔ 1680 – Death of Shivaji.
- ➔ 1761 - Battle of Panipat III.
- ➔ 1775 – Beginning of the First Anglo Maratha War.
- ➔ 1782 – End of the First Anglo Maratha War, Treaty of Salbai.
- ➔ 1802 – Treaty of baseen.
- ➔ 1803 - Beginning of the Second Anglo Maratha War.
- ➔ 1806 – End of the Second Anglo Maratha War.
- ➔ 1817 – Treaty of poona, Beginning of the Third Anglo Maratha War.
- ➔ 1818 – End of the Third Anglo Maratha War.

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46. b. on the given outline map of India mark the following places of European Trading.

1. Chennai, 2. Calcutta, 3. Mumbai, 4. Goa, 5. Calicut.

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