

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI -6
HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION – MARCH -2025
KEY ANSWER FOR HISTORY– ENGLISH MEDIUM

NOTE:

1. Answer written only in **BLUE OR BLACK** should be evaluated.
2. Choose the most suitable answer in Part I from the given alternative and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

TOTAL MARKS-90

PART-I

Answer all the Questions

20×1=20

TYPE A			TYPE B			Mark
1	d	Vasubandhu	1	c	Aurangazeb	1
2	c	Aurangazeb	2	a	Korkai	1
3	b	Morocco	3	d	Canning	1
4	d	1863	4	a	Avanti	1
5	a	Korkai	5	d	1863	1
6	c	(iv)	6	c	Robert Clive	1
7	d	Canning	7	c	1761	1
8	b	Arikamedu	8	b	Morocco	1
9	a	Avanti	9	c	Hiuen Tsang	1
10	a	Simhachalam	10	b	(A) is correct ; (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
11	b	(1)–(iv), (2)–(iii), (3)–(i),(4)–(ii)	11	d	Vasubandhu	1
12	b	(i) and (ii)	12	d	James Prinsep	1
13	c	Hiuen Tsang	13	a	Simhachalam	1
14	c	1761	14	d	Dayananda Saraswathi	1
15	c	Robert Clive	15	a	Saranath	1
16	d	Dayananda Saraswathi	16	a	Thoothukudi	1
17	d	James Prinsep	17	b	(1)–(iv), (2)–(iii), (3)–(i),(4)–(ii)	1
18	a	Thoothukudi	18	b	Arikamedu	1
19	a	Saranath	19	b	(i) and (ii)	1
20	b	(A) is correct ; (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	20	c	(iv)	1

Part-II

Answer any 7 Questions.

Questions No. 30 is compulsory.

7×2=14

Q.No	Answer	Mark
21	Hominin (i) Hominin is immediate ancestor of Homosapiens (ii) They are mostly lived in Africa (iii) Fossils are excavated in Athirampakkam. (iv) He is called as narmadhai human (Any Two points)	2
22	Women in Early Vedic Age (i) Women had a respectable position. (ii) Women attended assemblies and offered sacrifices (iii) Polyandry seems to have existed and widow remarriage was also known. (Any Two points)	2
23	Tripitakas (i) Sutta pitaka (ii) Vinaya pitaka (iii) Abhidhamma pitaka	2
24	Porus restore his throne (i) The battle of Hydaspes in which porus was imprisoned. (ii) He impressed by the porus's dignity (iii) So, Alexander restored his throne on the condition of accepting his suzerainty. (Any Two points)	2
25	Significance of the battle of Takkolam (i) Krishna III defeated the chola army in the battle of Takkolam (ii) He built a pillar of victory at Rameshwaram (iii) He conquered entire Deccan region (Any Two points)	2
26	Tarafs (i) Bahman shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs (ii) Gulbarga, Daulatabad , Bidar and Berar. (iii) Each divisions was under a governor. (Any Two points)	2
27	Development of Tamil Language & Literature (i) During this period Tamil literature was dominated by saivite and vaishnavite (ii) Kumaraguruparar composed Meenakshi Amman Pillai Tamil and Neethineri vilakkam (iii) Thayumanavar composed Sanmarga (iv) Robert de Nobile, Veerama Munivar they were worked for development of Tamil (Any Two points)	2
28	Saraswati Mahal Library (i) It was built by Nayak rulers (ii) It was enriched by Serfoji II (iii) It is a treasure house of rare manuscripts and books in many languages (iv) The Maratha Royal Court office notes were maintained here. (Any Two points)	2

29	Suddhi Movement (i) It was Started by Swami Dayananda (ii) Suddhi Movement is conversion of Non Hindus to Hindus. (iii) It provoked controversies especially with the Ahmadiya Movement. (Any Two points)	2
30	Uttaramerur Inscriptions (i) It was Parantaka's Inscription (ii) It is described Kudavolai system. (iii) Election System of Local Self Government. (iv) Mentioned the method of selecting members. (Any Two points)	2

PART –III

Answer any 7 Questions.

Question No.40 is compulsory

7×3=21

Q. No	Answer	Mark
31	<u>Acheulian.</u> 1. Hand axes-Type tools are an Acheulian Tradition. 2. Acheulian industry mainly had hand axes and cleavers. <u>Sohanian</u> 3. The Sohan industry mainly had pebble-flake. 4. Chopping tools and splitting tools. (Any 3 Points)	3
32	<u>The characteristics of a pastoral society.</u> 1. Their main occupation was animal husbandary. 2. Cattle were considered wealth and sacred. 3. The donations to the priests were mainly cows. 4. It was subsidiary occupation in agriculture. (Any 3 Points)	3
33	<u>The use of iron in clearing the forest critically.</u> 1. As the Aryan moved eastward they encountered dense forest. 2. Iron played a key role restoring forest. 3. Iron ploughshares improved agricultural productivity. 4. Iron tools were used to make wood working handicrafts. (Any 3 Points)	3
34	<u>Five eco-zones of the Tamil land during sangam age:</u> 1. Kurinji - Hilly region 2. Mullai - Forested region 3. Marutham - Riverine tract 4. Neythal - Coastal land 5. Palai Parched land	3
35	<u>The Administrative divisions of Gupta Empire:</u> 1. provinces / bhuktis - Uparika 2. districts known as Visayas – Visayapathy 3. Village administrative body – vithi, boomi, pathaka, pida 4. Village administrators – kiramika, kiram, athyaksha (Any 3 Points)	3

36	<u>Razia Sultana thrown out of power:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first queen of the delhi sulthanate 2. Raziya rode on horseback with armed as men ride. 3. She did not veil her face. 4. The nobles overplayed her closeness with Yakut. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 Points)</p>	3
37	<u>Battle of Rakshasi –Tangadi-1565:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This war held between vijayanagar and bhamini kingdoms. 2. In this war vijayanagar defeated by bhamini kingdoms. 3. Ramaraya was killed in the war 4. The battle known as talikotta in 1565 <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 Points)</p>	3
38	<u>The European factories /settlements established during the Mughal rule:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Portuguese : Goa, Diu, Daman, Santhome, Salsette 2. Dutch : Pulicat, Masulipattanam, Surat 3. Danes : Tranquebar, Serampore 4. French : Pondicherry, Surat, Karaikal, Mahe, Yenam 5. English: Surat, Madras , Bombay, Calcutta <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 Points)</p>	3
39	<u>Veera Pandiya Kattabomman:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He was born in 1760 2. He ruled from panchalamkurichi palayam 3. He fought against the british and refused to pay tribute to the British. 4. He stayed in Kalappur forest 5. in1799 he was hanged in kayatharu <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 Points)</p>	3
40	<u>Ayothidasa pandythar:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He worked as an swadeshi doctor 2. He founded the Adi Dravidian movement 3. Adi Dravidians were the original Buddhists 4. He ran a weekly magazine called 'oru paisa tamilan' 5. The publication of the complete edition of Jeevaka Chinthamani and Manimekalai. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 Points)</p>	3

Part-IV

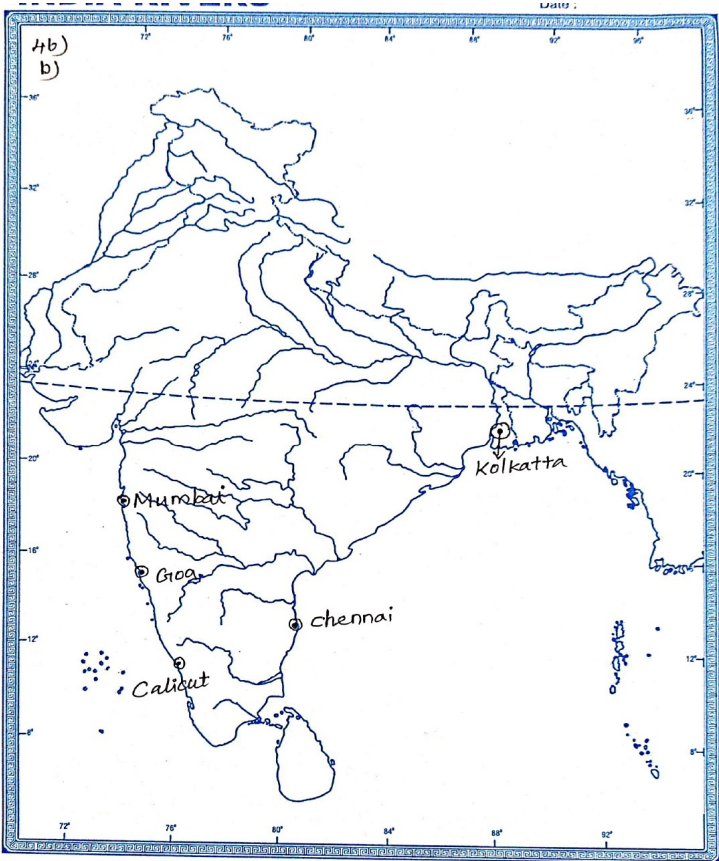
Answer all the questions

7×5=35

Q. No	Answer	Mark
41 (a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harappa 2. Mohenjadar <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain)</p>	5
	(or)	

41 (b)	<u>List out the eightfold path of Buddha</u> 1. Right Views, 5. Right Livelihood, 2. Right Resolve, 6. Right Effort, 3. Right Speech, 7. Right Recollection, 4. Right Conduct. 8. Right Meditation	5
42 (a)	The sources for the study of the Mauryan Empire. 1. Inscription evidence 2. Literary evidence 3. Archaeological evidence <div style="text-align: right;">(Explain)</div>	5
	(or)	
42 (b)	Discuss the contribution of Kanishka to Art and Literature. Art : 1. During the region of Kushanas, there was great creative energy when art and literature flourished. 2. Mahayana Buddhism, which allowed the representation of the person of buddha in human form. 3. The Greek influence led to an Indo-Greek Style of sculpture and art commonly referred to as Gandhara art. Literature : 1. Kanishka was the patron of Buddhist philosophers such as Asvaghosha, parsva and vasumitra as well as the great Buddhist teacher Nagarjuna. 2. Asvaghosha the author of Buddhacharita. 3. The great dramatis Bhasa 4. The manusmriti, vatsyayana's Kamasutra and kaudilya's Arthasastra taking final shape by the second century C.E. <div style="text-align: right;">(Any 5 Points)</div>	5
43 (a)	Gupta period is called the 'Golden Age of Ancient India.' 1. Gupta's administrative system 2. Architecture 3. Sculptures 4. Paintings Art 5. Literature 6. Scientific Development 7. Medical Science <div style="text-align: right;">(Explain any five)</div>	5
	(or)	
43 (b)	The architectural excellence of shore temples at mamallapuram: 1.The Mamallapuram Beach Temple was built during the Reign of Rajashimma. 2. It has three sanctuaries 3.Its one of the fore most of the south Indian Architectural Temples 4.Panchapandavar Chariot, Monolithis Charits, sculptures and cave temples are found. 5.This temple is a Five story rock cut temple 6.The Mamallapuram Beach temple is considered a Symbol of the Pallavas. <div style="text-align: right;">(Explain)</div>	5

44 (a)	The architectural excellence of Cholas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Grand Temple of Thanjavur 2. Gangaikonda Chozhapuram 3. Darasuram Temple (Explain)	5
	(or)	
44 (b)	The administration under the Vijayanagar rulers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ultimate authority 2. Administration unit 3. Nayak system (Explain)	5
45 (a)	Explain the organization of palayakkarar system in south TamilNadu. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the decline of Vijayanagara Empire, Nagama Nayak who arrived as a viceroy to Madurai and his son viswanatha Nayak asserted themselves as independent rulers of Madurai and Tirunelveli. 2. Under the able guidance of prime minister Ariyanatha Mudaliyar. 3. All the little kingdoms of the former pandian Empire were classified and converted into 72 Palayams. 4. Viswanatha Nayak constructed a formidable fort around Madurai city, which consisted of seventy two bastions. 5. A Palayakkarar was bound to pay a fixed annual tribute or supply troops to the king and to keep order and peace over a particular area. 6. In order to enable him to perform these duties and attend to other services, a certain number of villages were granted for revenue collection. 7. Palayakkarars had Judicial powers and dispensed Justice over civil and criminal cases. 8. Based on the topographical distribution they are classified as western palayams and eastern palayams. (Any 5 Points)	5
	(or)	
45 (b)	The impact of Portuguese presence in India. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Europeans conquered and seized territories from the Indian rulers. 2. The Portuguese could contain the monopolistic trade of the Arabs. 3. The portuguese encouraged marriages between the Europeans and Indians. 4. As a result a new Eurasian racial group was created. 5. Jesuit missionaries visited India. 6. The presence of Portuguese is very much in chennai's SanThome. 7. They followed Cartez system. 8. Gun powder and Artilary played a major role in Europeans. (Any Five Points)	5

<p>46 (a)</p>	<p>Doctrine of Lapse:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditionally Hindu custom allowed the adoption of a son in the absence of male heirs. 2. Heirs has the right only the property. 3. But Dalhousie declared that the adoption male hiers could not assume power without british permission. 4. By applying this policy known as Doctrine of Lapse, 5. The first state to fall was Satara. 6. This policy was with draw After 1857 Revolt When the crown took over India in 1858, Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five Points)</p>	<p>5</p>
(or)		
<p>46 (b)</p>	<p>Mark the following places of European Trading:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Chennai ii) Kolkatta iii) Mumbai iv) Goa v) Calicut 	<p>5</p>

47 (a)	Rebellion of 1801. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nawab of Arcot gave the company the right to collect taxes through the treaty of 1772. 2. Its was Against of the Birtish 3. The Maruthu brothes led the south Indian forces 4. They are hanged in tirupattur at oct24 1801 5. Umathurai and Sevathaiyaa were hanged in Panchalamkurichi. 6. 73 rebels exiled in Maleya Binakku. 7. A division of troops led by Agniu begin taking action against the south Indian rebels. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five Points)</p>	5
	(or)	
47 (b)	Draw a Time Line for any five important events of the Maratha Empire and write about them. <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. 1659 – War with Afzal Khan 6. 1660 – Shaistakhan was attacked by Shivaji 7. 1664 – Attack of Shivaji on Surat 8. 1665 – Treaty of Purandar 9. 1666 – Shivaji travelled in Agra 10. 1670 – Shivaji again attacked surat 11. 1674 – Coronation of Shivaji 12. 1676 – Shivaji Deccan invaded 13. 1680 – Death of Shivaji 14. 1760 – Battle of udgir 15. 1761 – The Third Battle of Panipat 16. 1775 – The first Anglo Maratha war 17. 1803 – The Second Anglo Maratha war 18. 1817 – The Third Anglo Maratha war 19. 1832 – Death of serfoji II <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five Events)</p>	5