

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

1. What are the sources for the study of pre-historic period?
  - ❖ Archaeological sites, geological sediments, animal bones.
  - ❖ fossils, stone tools, bone tools, rock paintings and artefacts.
2. How is the Old Stone Age or Palaeolithic Period divided?
  - ❖ 1. Lower Palaeolithic culture. 2. Middle Palaeolithic culture
  - ❖ 3. Upper Palaeolithic culture.
3. Write a short note on hominin.
  - ❖ 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.
4. Define Mesolithic culture.
  - ❖ Mesolithic cultures appeared around 10,000 BCE in India.
  - ❖ Hunting wild animals and gathering plant food and fishing were people's main occupation during this age.
  - ❖ The Mesolithic people buried the dead.
5. How is the Harappan culture divided into various phases?
  - ❖ Early Harappan 3000–2600 BCE
  - ❖ Mature Harappan 2600–1900 BCE
  - ❖ Late Harappan 1900–1700 BCE
6. Write a short note on The Great Bath.
  - ❖ The Great Bath is a tank situated within a courtyard.
  - ❖ There were corridors with stairs on all four sides.
  - ❖ It was well paved with several adjacent rooms.
7. Mention the reasons for the decline of Indus Civilisation.
  - ❖ Decline of the trade with the Mesopotamia, the drying of the river.
  - ❖ Invasions, floods and shifting of the river course.
8. List out the literature of Vedic Age.
  - ❖ Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva.
  - ❖ Brahmanas, aranyakas, and upanishads.
9. Write about the ZendAvesta.
  - ❖ The ZendAvesta is a Persian/Iranian text of Zoroastrianism.
  - ❖ It has references to the regions of northern and north-western parts of India.
  - ❖ This text is an indirect evidence of the early home of the Aryans was outside the Indian subcontinent.

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**10. Highlight the position of women in the Early Vedic Age.**

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

**11. Who were the Rig Vedic Gods?**

- ❖ Indra was the most important god and he was called Purandara.
- ❖ Surya was a god who removed darkness.
- ❖ Ushas was the goddess of dawn.

**12. What do you know of the Iron Age in India?**

- ❖ The Iron Age in North India was coeval with Painted Grey ware Culture.
- ❖ The pottery was fine grey in colour with painted geometric designs.
- ❖ In South India it was associated with Megalithic burial mounds.

**13. Write the tripitakas that serve as the source for our study.**

- ❖ Vinaya Pitaka deals with monastic rules and moral disciplines.
- ❖ Sutta Pitaka which contains teachings of Buddha.
- ❖ Abhidhamma Pitaka expounds Buddhist philosophy.

**14. What do you know about Carvaka?**

- ❖ Indian materialism has also been named as Carvaka.
- ❖ Carvakas developed the concept of scepticism.
- ❖ He questioned the authority of Vedas.

**15. Explain the core of Mahavir's teachings.**

- ❖ The central tenet of Jainism is non-violence.
- ❖ Jainism denies the existence of God.
- ❖ Triratnas or Three Gems: Right faith, Right knowledge, Right conduct.

**16. Distinguish the difference between janapadas and mahajanapadas.**

- ❖ Janapada literally meant 'the place where the tribe sets its foot upon.'
- ❖ The janapadas fought with one another for resources and political dominance.
- ❖ The mahajanapadas represented the emergence of territorial kingdoms that ruled over people (jana).
- ❖ The king headed the government aided by a centralised administration.

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**17. Write the importance of Nagapattinam in the Buddhist history of Tamilnadu.**

- ❖ Pallava king Narasimhavarman II built a Buddhist temple in Nagapattinam.
- ❖ Chinese monk Wu-hing visited the monastery.
- ❖ Sri vijaya King built a Buddhist temple in Nagapattinam (Soolamani-varma-vihara).

**18. How did Bimbisara extend the territory of Magadhan Empire?**

- ❖ He extended the territory of Magadhan Empire by matrimonial alliances and Conquests.
- ❖ He received Kasi as dowry.
- ❖ He annexed Anga by military might.

**19. Write a note on Mahapadma Nanda.**

- ❖ The first Nanda ruler was Mahapadma.
- ❖ He usurped the throne by murdering the last of the Shishunaga kings.
- ❖ Under the Nandas, the empire expanded considerably.

**20. What made Alexander the Great to restore the throne of Porus ?**

- ❖ 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.

**21. What are the features of a centralised state?**

- ❖ A new administrative frame work to govern an extensive territory.
- ❖ A system of revenue administration had to be developed.
- ❖ A large standing army was required for expanding and retaining the empire.

**22. Give a brief note on the literary sources for the study of Mauryan state.**

- ❖ Mahavamsa, Brahmanas, Mudrarakshasa, Arthasastra, Indica.

**23. In what ways did the invasion of Alexander make a watershed in Indian history?**

- ❖ It marked the beginning of the interaction between India and the West.
- ❖ Greek historians began to write about India.
- ❖ Greek governors and kings ruled in the north-western region of India.

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**24. Explain Barter System.**

- ❖ Raw materials for the production were not available everywhere.
- ❖ So Precious and semi-precious stones were collected.
- ❖ They exchanged for other commodities.

**25. What do you know from Madurai Kanchi?**

- ❖ Maduraikanchi speaks about day markets as well as and night markets.
- ❖ It's also speaks about selling several craft goods.
- ❖ Maduraikanchi refers to mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi and Nedunchezhiyan.

**26. What did Hiuen Tsang see in Kanchipuram?**

- ❖ Hiuen-Tsang visited one hundred Buddhist monasteries at kanchipuram.
- ❖ He also visited 10,000 priests belonging to the Mahayana school.

**27. Identify Adukotpattu Cheralathan.**

- ❖ He was one of the king of Cheras of the Sangam age.
- ❖ He was son of the Neduncheralathan.
- ❖ He ruled 25 years and his capital was Thondi.

**28. What led to the integration of India with the Mediterranean world, Central Asia and China?**

- ❖ Invasion of the Indo Greeks, Sakas and Kushanas from West and Central Asia.
- ❖ All of them established themselves as rulers over large parts of India.
- ❖ The integration of India with the Mediterranean world and Central Asia and China through extended trade linkages.

**29. What was the result of the war between Chandragupta and Seleucus Nicator?**

- ❖ Chandragupta made a peace treaty with Seleucus.
- ❖ Seleucus surrendered the land he had conquered up to the Indus.
- ❖ Megasthenes was sent to the Pataliputra as the Greek ambassador.

**30. What is meant by the term Yavana?**

- ❖ The word was derived from the Persian word yauna.
- ❖ In India the term yavana was used to denote all persons of Greek origin.
- ❖ Including those of mixed race and even the Phoenicians.

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31. “Menander is said to have ruled a large kingdom in the North West of the country.” Elaborate.

- ❖ Menander was the best known of the Indo-Greek kings.
- ❖ His coins have been found over an extensive area ranging from the valleys of the Kabul and Indus rivers to as far as western Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ Menander successfully attacked Pataliputra.

32. Write a short note on “Kshatrapas”.

- ❖ The Sakas appointed kshatrapas as provincial governors to administer their territories.
- ❖ Many of the *kshatrapas* were virtually independent rulers.
- ❖ One of the most famous in the Saka kshatrapas was Rudradaman.

33. 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

34. Explain the contribution merchants to the expanding trade and commerce.

- ❖ Merchants became more visible and important as trade grew.
- ❖ Merchants dealing with specific products like food grains, cloth, gold and jewellery in the markets of the big cities.
- ❖ Merchants were also involved in overseas and overland trade.

35. Write down the names of Gupta rulers in chronological order until Skanda Gupta.

- ❖ 1. Sri Gupta, 2. Ghatotkacha, 3. Chandragupta – I, 4. Samudragupta,
- ❖ 5. Chandragupta II, 6. Kumara Gupta I 7. Skanda Gupta.

36. What do you know of Huns?

- ❖ 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.

37. Attempt a brief account of Fahien on Mathura.

- ❖ At Mathura, the people are numerous and happy.
- ❖ They do not have to register their household.
- ❖ Criminals are fined both lightly and heavily depending on the circumstances.

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**38. List down the Buddhist scholars along with their literary works.**

- ❖ Arya Deva and Arya Asanga of the Gupta period are the most notable writers.
- ❖ The first regular Buddhist work on logic was written by Vasubandhu.
- ❖ Vasubandhu's disciple, Dignaga, was also the author of many learned works.

**39. Discuss the importance of Allahabad Pillar Inscription.**

- ❖ Allahabad Pillar inscription describes Samudra Gupta's achievements.
- ❖ It was Composed by Harisena.
- ❖ It was engraved in Sanskrit in Nagari script.

**40. What are the epigraphical sources for the study of Harsha's Empire?**

- ❖ Madhuban copper plate inscription.
- ❖ Sonpat inscription on copper seal.
- ❖ Banskhera copper plate inscription.
- ❖ Nalanda inscription on clay Seals.

**41. How did Harsha become the king of Kanauj?**

- ❖ The magnates of Kanauj invited Harsha to ascend the throne.
- ❖ Harsha accepted the throne on the advice of Avalokitesvara Bodhisatva.
- ❖ Thus the two kingdoms of Thaneswar and Kanauj became united under Harsha's rule.

**42. Discuss the greatness of Mahipala I.**

- ❖ He was son of vikramapala II.
- ❖ Pala dynasty were revived by Mahipala I.
- ❖ The advance of the Cholas beyond the Ganges was checked by Mahipala I.

**43. Point out the significance of the battle of Takkolam.**

- ❖ 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.

**44. Highlight the significance of Nalanda University during the Pala dynasty.**

- ❖ Deva Pala granted five villages to maintain a monastery at Nalanda.
- ❖ Nalanda continued to flourish as the chief seat of Buddhist learning.



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- ❖ Nalanda university played a major roll on the progress of Buddhist, Jain and Sanskrit literature.
45. What do you know of the battle of Sripurambiyam?
- ❖ Aparajita pallava was killed by chola king Aditya I.
  - ❖ This war sealed the fate of the Pallavas.
  - ❖ Thereafter, control over Tondaimandalam passed into the hands of the Cholas.
46. Attempt a brief account of Aihole Inscription.
- ❖ This inscription is a prashasti of Pulikesin II.
  - ❖ Aihole Inscription was composed by Ravikriti.
  - ❖ It highlights the history of the dynasty, defeat of all his enemies, especially Harshavardhana.
47. Identify two important literary works in Kannada of Chalukyas' time .
- ❖ Kavirajamarga, Vikramarjuna-vijayam, Pampa-bharata,
48. Point out the contribution of Ramanujar in making Vaishnavism more inclusive.
- ❖ Ramanuja took interest in propagating the doctrine of Bhakti to social groups outside the varnashrama system.
  - ❖ He challenged the monist ideology of AdiSankara.
  - ❖ His philosophy of Visishtadvaita developed into a separate tradition.
49. Mahmud becoming the ruler of Ghazni.
- ❖ Mahmud ascended the throne of Ghazni, after defeating Ismail in a battle.
  - ❖ Caliph acknowledged his accession by conferring upon him the title Yamini-ud-Daulahlah.
50. Scholars patronized by Mahmud of Ghazni.
- ❖ Alberuni, Ferdowsi, Uthbi, Ansari.
51. Important ruling Rajput dynasties of Northern India during the Turkish invasion.
- ❖ Tomaras (Delhi), Chauhans (Rajasthan), Solankis (Gujarat),
  - ❖ Paramaras (Malwa), Gahadavalas (Kanauj) and Chandelas (Bundelkhand)
52. Forty System.
- ❖ Iltutmish organized a Corps of Forty.
  - ❖ This Forty for appointments in military and civil administration.

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- ❖ Balban abolished the Corps of Forty.
- 53. Musical instruments brought by Muslim musicians.**
- ❖ Muslims brought their musical instruments like Rabab and Sarangi.
  - ❖ Pir Bhodan, a Sufi saint, was considered a great musician of the age.
  - ❖ Royal patronage for the growth of music was also forthcoming.
- 54. What are the quasi-historical literary works of the Cholas?**
- ❖ Kalingattupparani, Kulotungan cholan Pillai Tamizh.
  - ❖ Muvarula, and KambaRamayanam.
- 55. Why was the Chola Mandalam called “Mummudi Chola Mandalam”?**
- ❖ By the 11th century, through invasions, Cholas extended their territory to Tondainadu, Pandinadu, and the Kerala territory.
  - ❖ The Cholas ventured overseas conquering the north-eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
  - ❖ This part of Sri Lanka was called Mummudi-Chola Mandalam.
- 56. What were the titles assumed by Rajendra I?**
- ❖ Mudi konda Cholan, Gangai kondan,
  - ❖ Kadaram kondan, Pandita Cholan.
- 57. List the various units of the land measurement.**
- ❖ kuli, ma, veli, patti, padagam, etc.
- 58. Name the canals constructed and named after Chola kings, queens and gods.**
- ❖ Uttama chola vaykkal, Panca-vanama devi-vaykkal,
  - ❖ Ganavathy-vaykkal.
- 59. Write a short note on Sangam, the Tamil academy.**
- ❖ The term Sangam, means an academy.
  - ❖ The term Sangam occurs in Iraiyanar Akapporul.
  - ❖ Its used in late medieval literary works like Periya Puranam and Tiruvilaiyadal Puranam.
- 60. What were the results of Malik Kafur’s invasion of Pandyan kingdom?**
- ❖ The Pandyan kingdom came to be divided in the Pandya’s family.
  - ❖ In Madurai, Sultanian Rule was established.
  - ❖ Later Jalaluddin Asan Shah declared himself independent.



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**1. What are the archaeological sources to know about the Vijayanagar Kingdom?**

- ❖ Temples, palaces, forts, mosques, etc.
- ❖ Thousands of inscriptions in Kannada, Tamil, and Telugu.

**2. Name the founders of city of Vijayanagar. How did it get its name?**

- ❖ Harihara and Bukka's were Founders of the Vijayanagar Empire.
- ❖ Initially the capital was in or near about Anegondi
- ❖ The capital was expanded and renamed Vijayanagara, the "city of Victory".

**3. Mention the three areas where there was a clash of interest between the Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms.**

- ❖ The contest for territory, Tribute, The control of horse trade.

**4. Write a note on "tarafs".**

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

**5. What do you know about Mohammed I?**

- ❖ Mohammed I succeeded Bahman Shah.
- ❖ He appointed a council of eight ministers of state.
- ❖ He built two mosques at Gulbarga.

**6. Highlight the services rendered by Ramanujar for Bhakti cult ?**

- ❖ Ramanuja's Philosophy known as visistadvaita.
- ❖ He converted the Devotional Movement to philosophical ideology.
- ❖ He was a great supporter to religious equality.

**7. What do you know about the contribution of Ravidas to the Bhakti movement?**

- ❖ Ravidas was a poet saint of the bhakti movement.
- ❖ Ravidas spoke against social divisions of caste and gender.
- ❖ Ravidas' devotional songs were included in the Sikh Scriptures.

**8. What were Ramananda's teachings?**

- ❖ Ramananda introduced radical changes in Vaishnavism.
- ❖ He preached equality before God.
- ❖ He rejected caste system.

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**9. Mirabai's songs and lyrics constitute a rich cultural heritage - Explain.**

- ❖ Mirabai preached the path of love on God.
- ❖ His divine grace on the ground of birth, poverty, age and sex.
- ❖ Her *bhajans* are sung with fervour to this day.

**10. What were the two different attitudes of the Hindu saints towards Islam?**

- ❖ The Hindu response to Muslim political power was complex.
- ❖ There was considerable hostility to the new religion.
- ❖ Internal reforms were made in Hinduism, in order to face the new challenges.

**11. What prompted Babur to invade India?**

- ❖ The race for political supremacy in Central Asia.
- ❖ Babur who dreamed of repeating what Timur had done a century and a quarter earlier.
- ❖ Babur received an embassy from Daulat Khan Lodi.

**12. How did Akbar deal with Bairam Khan?**

- ❖ Akbar, was dissatisfied with Bairam Khan's behaviour.
- ❖ So he issued a farman dismissing.
- ❖ This led to Bairam Khan's revolt against Akbar, which was well tackled by him.

**13. Write a short note on a) William Hawkins b) Sir Thomas Roe.**

- ❖ William Hawkins became a British ambassador during Jahangir's regin.
- ❖ He could not get permission for establishing an English factory in India.
- ❖ Sir Thomas Roe sent by King James I as an ambassador.
- ❖ He succeeded in securing permission to establish a British factory at Surat.

**14. NurJahan was the power behind the throne during Jahangir's reign – Explain.**

- ❖ Jahangir was more interested in art and painting and gardens and flowers, than in Ruling his country.
- ❖ So his wife Nur-Jahan became the real power behind the throne.
- ❖ Nur-Jahan, lost her power and influence after Jahangir's death.

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**15. Which is called the epitome of Mughal architecture? Explain its structure.**

- ❖ TajMahal, is the epitome of Mughal architecture.
- ❖ Its a blend of Indian, Persian and Islamic styles.
- ❖ The complex - main gateway, garden, mosque and mausoleum were conceived and designed as a unified entity.

**16. What were the three major uprisings against Aurangzeb in the North?**

- ❖ The Jat rebellion, The Satnamis rebellion, The Sikhs rebellion.

**17. Write a note on a) Sikhism b) Sufism.**

- ❖ Sikhism is one of the recognised religions of the world.
- ❖ Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak.
- ❖ Sufism had its origin in Iran.
- ❖ Sufism was accepted by the orthodox Muslims.

**18. How did the Bhakti Saints become popular among the masses?**

- ❖ They were critical of rituals, and criticised the caste system.
- ❖ They followed the language of the common people.
- ❖ The radical ideas, and the easy but catchy language often set to music made.

**19. Describe the development of Tamil language and literature during the Mughal period.**

- ❖ During this period Tamil literature was dominated by Saivite and Vaishnavite literature.
- ❖ Kumaraguruparar composed Meenakshiammai Pillai Tamil and Neethineri Vilakkam.
- ❖ Thayumanavar composed sanmarga.

**20. “The Mughals achieved international recognition in the field of painting” – Elucidate.**

- ❖ Mughal miniatures played an important role in the museums of all over the world.
- ❖ Abdu’s Samad and Mir Sayyid Ali are masters of the miniature painting.
- ❖ The great Dutch painter Rembrandt was influenced by Mughal miniatures.

**21. Write a note on the conflict between Shivaji and Afzal Khan.**

- ❖ Afzal Khan was sent with a huge army to attack Shivaji.

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- ❖ He boasted that he would bring the “mountain-rat” in chains.
  - ❖ He planned to trick Shivaji but he was outwitted.
22. What were the terms of the treaty of Purandhar?
- ❖ Shivaji yielded the fortresses that he had captured.
  - ❖ He agreed to serve as a mansabdar.
  - ❖ He assist the Mughals in conquering Bijapur.
23. Write about Tara Bai.
- ❖ She is wife of the Maratha Ruler Rajaram.
  - ❖ Tara Bai carried on a parallel rival government with Kolhapur as capital.
  - ❖ During the civil war Tara Bai was defeated by Sahu.
24. Write a note on a) Chauth b) Sardeshmukhi
- ❖ Chauth was one-fourth of the revenue of the district conquered by the Marthas.
  - ❖ Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% of the revenue.
  - ❖ Shivaji collected this tax with his virtuous position as Sardeshmukh.
25. Point out the Provision of the Treaty of Basslin
- ❖ The treaty of Bassein was signed in 1802.
  - ❖ The territory to be ceded should fetch an income of Rs. 26 Lakhs.
  - ❖ The leading Maratha States regarded the treaty as humiliating .
26. What marked the climax of the Maratha military might?
- ❖ The Peshwa’s commander under Sadasiva Rao won the battle of Udgir.
  - ❖ This success marked the climax of Maratha military might.
  - ❖ As a result the Peshwa took over Bijapur, Aurangabad, Dulatabad, Ahmadnagar and Burhanpur.
27. Mention the terms of the treaty signed in 1817 between the British and the Peshwa.
- ❖ The Peshwa resigned the headship of the Maratha confederacy.
  - ❖ Peshwa Ceded Konkan to the British.
  - ❖ He recognised the independence of the Gaikwar.
28. Write a note on Saraswati Mahal Library.
- ❖ The Saraswati Mahal library, was built by the Nayak rulers.
  - ❖ It was enriched by Serfoji II.

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- ❖ It is a treasure house of rare manuscripts and books in many languages

**29. In what aspect was Serfoji II in advance of both the missionaries and the colonial state?**

- ❖ He had established the first modern public school for non-Christian natives.
- ❖ Included were schools for all levels, charity schools, colleges and padashalas.
- ❖ The schools catered to the court elites, Vedic scholars, orphans and the poor.

**30. What do you know about Kanhoji Angira?**

- ❖ Kanhoji Angre was the most powerful naval chief on the western coast.
- ❖ During the civil war Kanhoji had supported Tarabai.
- ❖ The Peshwa convinced him of the common danger from the Europeans.

**31. Why were the Nayak kingdoms setup? What were they?**

- ❖ Madurai, Thanjavur and Senji.
- ❖ The objective was to provide financial and manpower resources to the empire.

**32. How did the English establish their settlement at Madras?**

- ❖ The English got a piece of land from the local chief, Damarla Venkatadri Nayak.
- ❖ Where they built Fort St. George in 1639.
- ❖ This was the first landholding recorded by the Company on Indian soil.

**33. Write a note on craft manufacture.**

- ❖ Handicraft production was carried on both in urban and rural areas.
- ❖ Luxury crafts, like metalwork were urban based.
- ❖ Weaving was mostly done in rural areas.

**34. What do you know of shroffs and hundis?**

- ❖ Money-changers were called shroffs.
- ❖ They also served as local bankers.
- ❖ Bills of exchange, known as hundis.
- ❖ Which would be cashed by shroffs at different destinations.

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**35. Name the first Portuguese viceroy in India. Explain his policy.**

- ❖ **Francisco d' Almeida.**
- ❖ **He followed 'Blue Water Policy,'**
- ❖ **He added more ships to strengthen the navy.**

**36. What is meant by Cartaz system?**

- ❖ **The Portuguese threatened disruption of trade by violence unless their protection, *cartaz*.**
- ❖ **Under the cartaz system, the Portuguese exacted money from the traders.**
- ❖ **They protected traders against the piracy.**

**37. Name the Dutch colonial forts and possessions in India.**

- ❖ **In Pulicat the Dutch built the Castle Geldria.**
- ❖ **Nagapattinam, Punnakayal, Porto Novo, Cuddalore and Devanampatinam.**

**38. What is a factory? List out the European factories established.**

- ❖ **Factory means , the Commercial agents, resided to transact business for their employers abroad.**
- ❖ **The English east india company, The French east india company.**
- ❖ **The Dutch east india company, The Danish east india company.**

**39. What were the causes for the outbreak of the First Carnatic War.**

- ❖ **The Austrian War of Succession is the main Reason for the First Carnatic War.**
- ❖ **The war was fought between Britain and France in Europe.**
- ❖ **It's also led to clashes between these two countries over India.**

**40. Name the treaty signed in 1765. What were its terms?**

- ❖ **Treaty of Allahabad.**
- ❖ **By this treaty the Company got the Diwani right to collect land revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.**
- ❖ **The Company obtained three districts, Burdwan, Chittagong and Midnapur, in Bengal.**

**41. The Regulating Act, 1773.**

- ❖ **The court of Directors informing all revenue transactions of the Company servants to the British Treasury.**
- ❖ **The Governor ,Commander-in-Chief and two counsellors sat as a Board of Revenue.**



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- ❖ The Board of Revenue is discussed Revenue matters.

**42. Governor Thomas Munro.**

- ❖ He was The Governor of Madras Presidency in 1820.
- ❖ He officially enforced the Ryotwari System in Madras.
- ❖ He also emphasized the need for Indianization of the services.

**43. Distinction between ‘Presidency’ and ‘Province’.**

Presidency	Province
The British called Presidency the place where the office of Chief Administrative Head was situated.	Later when the Presidency became unwieldy for governance.
Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the three presidencies.	So they created provinces like central and united provinces.

**44. “The biggest contribution of Cornwallis was in the field of civil services” – Explain.**

- ❖ Cornwallis provided scope for employing capable and honest public servants.
- ❖ He put an end to the old tradition of the civil service.
- ❖ He appointed people solely on merit.

**45. Write a note on irrigation development under the British.**

- ❖ Arthur Cotton built a dam across the Kollidam.
- ❖ Built a dam across the Krishna river.
- ❖ Jumna canal was completed in 1830.

**46. Write a note on Dacca Muslin.**

- ❖ Dacca muslin was made from silk like cotton.
- ❖ It was produced largely in Bengal.
- ❖ This was great welcome to world wide.

**47. “Drain of wealth impoverished India” – How?**

- ❖ Incentive to the shareholders of the Company.
- ❖ Savings and the salaries of European officials, European traders and Planters remitted to England.
- ❖ Pensions to those who retired from civil and military services.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

**48. Write a note on the humiliating terms of the Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792) imposed on Tipu Sultan.**

- ❖ Tipu was to give up half of his dominions.
- ❖ He pay three crores of rupees as indemnity.
- ❖ The English got Malabar, Dindigul and Barmahal.

**49. What do of “Pagoda”?**

- ❖ Pagoda was a gold coin of Vijayanagar descent.
- ❖ It was called varagan in Tamil.
- ❖ During the reign of Tipu Sultan, one pagoda was the equivalent of three and half rupees in Mysore.

**50. What is the revolt of TheeranChinnamalai of Kongu region?**

- ❖ Theeran Chinnamalai was trained by the French and Tipu.
- ❖ Three of his battles are important: Battles of Cauvery banks, Odanilai and Arachalur.
- ❖ Finally he was hanged by the british in Sivagiri fort.

**51. Explain Sail Rakab.**

- ❖ Birsa Munda led a revolt in the Chotta Nagpur region.
- ❖ So Britishers Murdered the women of munda community at Sail Rakab, in order to threaten them.
- ❖ But this indiscriminate slaughter did not deter the followers of Birsa.

**52. Kanpur Massacre.**

- ❖ In Kanpur Nana Sahib led the rebels.
- ❖ About 125 English women and their children along with English officers were killed.
- ❖ Their bodies were thrown into a well. It was called Kanpur massacre.

**53. What are the contributions of Raja Rammohun Roy to social reform?**

- ❖ His long term agenda was to purify Hinduism.
- ❖ He denounced polytheism, idol worship.
- ❖ He condemned the caste system, and practice of sati.

**54. What role did Jyotiba Phule play for social justice ?**

- ❖ Jyotiba Phule waged a life-long struggle against upper caste tyranny.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Phule founded the *Satya Shodak Samaj* and his most important book is *Gulamgiri*.
- ❖ He started a school for girls in Poona in 1851 and one for depressed classes.

**55. Why was the Shuddhi Movement considered a revivalist movement ?**

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

**56. Describe the contribution of SNDP Yogam.**

- ❖ Right of admission to public schools
- ❖ Recruitment to government services.
- ❖ Access to roads and entry to temples
- ❖ political representation.

**57. What do you know about Ramalinga Adigal?**

- ❖ He established the Sathya Dharma Salai at Vadalur.
- ❖ Ramalinga Swamikal's poems expressed radical ideas.
- ❖ He founded the Sathya Gnana Sabhai to organize his followers.

**VOLUME - I**

**1. Write a note on Acheulian and Sohanian industries.**

- ❖ Acheulian industry mainly had hand axes and cleavers.
- ❖ The Sohan industry mainly had pebble-flake.
- ❖ The Sohan industry is considered to have used only chopper and chopping tools.
- ❖ The Sohan industry gets its name from the Sohan river valley of Pakistan.

**2. What are the main features of Indian Middle Palaeolithic age?**

- ❖ The tools became smaller.
- ❖ The decrease in the use of hand axes in relation to other tools.
- ❖ Use of core preparation techniques in stone tool production.
- ❖ Use of chert, jasper, chalcedony and quartz as raw materials.

**3. Mention the Mesolithic sites in India.**

- ❖ Paisra (Bihar),
- ❖ Langhnaj (Gujarat),

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Chopani Mando, Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahadaha and Damdama in U.P,
  - ❖ Sankanakallu , Kibbanahalli (Karnataka).
4. Explain the distinct features of the Mesolithic cultures.
- ❖ The Mesolithic people lived in temporary settlements.
  - ❖ They occupied caves and open grounds.
  - ❖ They buried the dead.
  - ❖ They had artistic skill.
5. What are the border settlements of the Indus civilisation?
- ❖ West :Sutkagen-dor Pakistan–Iran border.
  - ❖ East :Shortugai (Afghanistan ).
  - ❖ North :Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh).
  - ❖ South :Daimabad (Maharashtra).
6. Write a short note on the craft production of Harappan economy.
- ❖ Bead and ornament making, shell bangle making.
  - ❖ Metalworking were the major crafts.
  - ❖ The beads were made in innumerable designs and decorations.
  - ❖ They were exported to Mesopotamia.
7. What do you know about the faith and belief system of the Harappans?
- ❖ The Indus people worshipped nature.
  - ❖ They worshipped the pipal tree.
  - ❖ Fire altars have been identified at Kalibangan.
  - ❖ They buried the dead.
8. Briefly describe the Chalcolithic culture of South India.
- ❖ 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.
9. List out the geographical areas of Early Vedic Age.
- ❖ The early Aryans lived in the area of eastern Afghanistan.
  - ❖ Pakistan.
  - ❖ Punjab.
  - ❖ Fringes of Western Uttar Pradesh.
10. Highlight the social divisions in the Rig Vedic period.
- ❖ The Dasas and Dasyus were conquered and treated as slaves.
  - ❖ Social classes were classified as warriors, priests and common people.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Vedic society was largely egalitarian initially.
- ❖ Sudras as a category of people appeared at the end of the Rig Vedic period.

11. Analyse the characteristics of a pastoral society.

- ❖ 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.

12. Distinguish between the early Vedic society and the later Vedic society.

Early Vedic society	Later Vedic society
Vedic society was largely egalitarian initially.	The system of four Varnas had taken Deep root
Sudras as a category of people appeared at the end of the Rig Vedic period.	Some social groups were placed in ranking even below the Sudras.
Women had a respectable position.	Daughters are spoken of as a source of trouble

13. Write a note on the use of iron in clearing the forest critically.

- ❖ 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.

14. Analyse the factors responsible for the rise of towns and cities in the Ganges Plains.

- ❖ Agricultural surplus,
- ❖ Growth of crafts
- ❖ Trade
- ❖ Growing population.

15. Mention some of the rising towns and cities in the aftermath of second urbanization.

- ❖ Political and administrative centres such as Rajgriha, Shravasti, Kaushambi and Champa
- ❖ Centres of trade and commerce such as Ujjain and Taxila
- ❖ Holy centres such as Vaishali.

16. Identify the heterodox thinkers of fifth and sixth century BCE.

- ❖ Gosala, Pakudha Kachchayana,
- ❖ Gautama Buddha, Purana Kassapa,

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Mahavira, Nanda Vaccha
- ❖ Ajita Kesakambalin, Kisa Samkicca.

**17. Point out the influence of Jainism in Tamilnadu.**

- ❖ Jainism has survived in Tamil Nadu and there are several Jaina temples.
- ❖ One of the Jaina temples is at Tiruparuthikunram near Kanchipuram with beautiful ceiling paintings.
- ❖ A Jaina Dravida Sangha was established in Madurai by Vajranandi.
- ❖ Jaina rock shelters are found in large numbers around Madurai and other places.

**18. Mention the urban features revealed by archaeological findings.**

- ❖ Archaeology excavations reveal the nature of urban morphology.
- ❖ It's provide layout of the city and construction of buildings.
- ❖ They also provide concrete information about the material culture of people in the past.
- ❖ Such as the metals that were known, materials and tools they used, and the technology they employed.

**19. Explain the features of the monarchies or kingdoms on the Gangetic plains.**

- ❖ Minor states and federations of clans were merged through conquests to create an empire during this period.
- ❖ A large state, ruled by a chakravartin or ekarat.
- ❖ The rise of a centralised empire in the Gangetic plains of present-day Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ Its changed the social, economic and administrative fabric of the region.

**20. Highlight the impact of the invasion of Alexander the Great on India.**

- ❖ Many Greek settlements were established in the northwest of India.
- ❖ Trade routes opened up with the West.
- ❖ Establishing direct contact between India and Greece.
- ❖ Greek merchants and craftsmens were came to India.

**21. What do you know of Ashoka's campaign against Kalinga?**

- ❖ A punitive war against Kalinga, which had broken away from the Magadha Empire.
- ❖ This is the only recorded military expedition of the Mauryas.



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ The number of those killed in battle, those who died subsequently, and those deported ran into tens of thousands.
- ❖ Ashoka was devastated by the carnage.

**22. Discuss the extensive trade on textiles carried on during the Mauryan period.**

- ❖ The Arthashastra refers to the regions producing specialised textiles – Kasi, Vanga, Kamarupa, Madurai.
- ❖ Clothes of all kinds for higher and lower class peoples were manufactured.
- ❖ Cloth embroidered with gold and silver was worn by the King and members of the royal court.
- ❖ Silk was known and was generally referred to as Chinese silk.

**23. Write a note on the commodities traded between India and West and South Asia.**

- ❖ The Arthashastra has along list of the goods
- ❖ They: textiles, woollens, silks, aromatic woods, animal skins and gems.
- ❖ Greek sources confirm the trade links with the western countries and Egypt.
- ❖ Indigo, ivory, tortoise shell, pearls and perfumes and rare woods were all exported to Egypt.

**24. 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.

**25. Karikala as the greatest of early Chola rulers.**

- ❖ He was greatest Chola king of the Sangam age.
- ❖ Karikalan defeated Cheras, Pandyas, and eleven Velir chieftains at Venni.
- ❖ He is credited with converting forest into habitable regions.
- ❖ He developing agriculture by providing irrigation through the embankment of the Kaveri and building reservoirs.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.****26. Achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni.**

- ❖ Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest of the Satavahana kings.
- ❖ He defeated the Shaka ruler Nahapana.
- ❖ He reissued the coins of Nahapana with his own royal insignia.
- ❖ The inscription Nashik mentions him as the conqueror of the Shakas, Pahlavas, and Yavanas.

**27. Distinction between Khizhar and Velir.**

Kizhar	Velir
Kizhar were the heads of the villages territory,	Velir controlled mainly hilly and forest areas.
They were the chiefs of tribal communities	There were frequent wars among these chiefs on account of capture of cattle.
The kizhar were few in number.	The velir were many in number.

**28. Point out the speciality of the coins of Demetrius.**

- ❖ Numismatic evidence also proves Demetrius's association with India.
- ❖ He issued bi-lingual square coins.
- ❖ This coin has Greek language on the obverse.
- ❖ Kharoshti on the reverse.

**29. What do you know of Menander?**

- ❖ Menander was the best known of the Indo-Greek kings.
- ❖ Menander successfully attacked Pataliputra.
- ❖ He became a Buddhist and promoted Buddhism.
- ❖ His coins have been found over an extensive area ranging from the valleys of the Kabul and Indus rivers to as far as western Uttar Pradesh.

**30. "The Roman coins of the earlier period are concentrated in Coimbatore, Erode, Salem and Karur districts." Why?**

- ❖ Trade had flourished between the Tamil country and Rome.
- ❖ Erode and Salem had mines producing beryl.
- ❖ This gem stone was in high demand in Rome.
- ❖ Chennimalai near Erode produced iron and steel, which were exported to Rome.

**31. "Muziri was the centre of two circuits of trade." How?**

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ According to Sangam poetry, Musiri was the centre of two circuits of trade.
  - ❖ Boats came in from the interior carrying rice and took back fish.
  - ❖ At the same time, sacks of pepper were brought to the market and were exchanged for gold.
  - ❖ Which indicates a kind of barter trade in the primary consumption goods.
- 32. Explain the importance of money as medium of exchange.**
- ❖ Overland and overseas trade, as well as city markets would imply that money was the main medium of exchange.
  - ❖ The Roman coins have been found in various part of Tamilnadu.
  - ❖ A large number of Chera coins have also been found in the bed of the Amaravati river.
  - ❖ The very large quantities of Indo-Greek and Kushana coins found in North India.
- 33. Highlight the cultural influence of India's contact with Greeks.**
- ❖ The cultural influence of the Greeks is evident from the capitals of monuments at pataliputra.
  - ❖ Mauryan administration also inspiration of the Persians and Greeks.
  - ❖ The Greek influence led to an Indo-Greek style of sculpture and art commonly referred to as Gandhara art.
- 34. Describe the administrative divisions of Gupta Empire.**
- ❖ 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.
- 35. Write a short note on Vikramashila University.**
- ❖ Dharmapala established the VikaramasilaUniversity.
  - ❖ Vikramashila universities paved the way for the progress of Buddhist, Jain and Sanskrit literature.
  - ❖ It was one of the india's early university
  - ❖ Vikaramasila University was destroyed by Bakthiyar khalji.
- 36. Gupta period also recorded the growth of Jaina literature. Elaborate.**
- ❖ The Jaina canonical literature at first took shape in Prakrit dialects.
  - ❖ Jainism produced many great scholars.
  - ❖ Vimala produced a Jaina version of Ramayana.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

❖ Siddasena Divakara laid the foundation of logic among the Jainas.

**37. Comment on the scientific advancement made during Gupta period.**

- ❖ In the Surya Siddhanta, Aryabhatta examined the true cause of the solar eclipses.
- ❖ He was the first astronomer to discover that the earth rotates on its own axis.
- ❖ He is also the author of *Aryabhattiyam*, which deals with arithmetic, geometry and algebra.
- ❖ Varahamihira's *BrihatSamhita* is an encyclopaedia of astronomy, botany and natural history.

**38. What could be the reasons for the decline of the Gupta Empire?**

**Suggest any three reasons.**

- ❖ Huns invasion weakened the Gupta hold in the country.
- ❖ Internal fighting and dissensions among the royal family led to its collapse.
- ❖ Later Gupta's did not focus on empire building and military conquests.
- ❖ Independent rulers emerged all over the north like Yasodharman of Malwa.

**39. Harsha's relationship with the Chinese.**

- ❖ Harsha had cordial relations with China.
- ❖ The contemporary T'ang emperor, Tai Tsung.
- ❖ Tai Tsung sent an embassy to Harsha court in 643 and 647 CE.
- ❖ On the second occasion, the Chinese ambassador found that Harsha had recently died.

**40. Importance of Harsha's criminal justice system.**

- ❖ Criminal law was more severe than that of the Gupta age.
- ❖ Mimamsakas were appointed to dispense justice.
- ❖ Corporal punishment for serious offences was in practise.
- ❖ The death penalty was usually avoided.

**41. Shrines at Elephanta and at Ellora.**

- ❖ The Ellora cave complex contains the features of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments and art work.
- ❖ The most striking structure at Ellora is the Kailasanath Temple.
- ❖ Elephanta is artistically superior to the shrines at Ellora.
- ❖ The sculptures such as Nataraja and Sadashiva excel even that of the Ellora sculptures in beauty and craftsmanship.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.****42. Contribution of Rashtrakutas to Kannada literature.**

- ❖ Kannada literature made great progress during their reign.
- ❖ Amoghavarsha I, was the author of Kavirajamarga, a Kannada work.
- ❖ Rashtrakutas patronised Kannada scholars.
- ❖ The three gems of ancient Kannada literature –Ponna, Panpa and Ranna – were patronised by Rashtrakuta king Krishna III.

**43. Patronage of Rashtrakutas to Jains.**

- ❖ Jainism was patronised by later rulers such as Amoghavarsha I, Indra IV, Krishna II and Indra III.
- ❖ Jinasena wrote the Adipurana.
- ❖ Gunabhadra, wrote the Mahapurana.
- ❖ Amoghavarsha I gave five Jain cave temples at Ellora.

**44. Administrative divisions of Pallavas**

- ❖ The king was assisted by a group of ministers.
- ❖ Mantri Mandala was called a council of ministers.
- ❖ The governor of a province was advised and assisted by officers incharge of districts.
- ❖ In the village, the basic assembly was the sabha.

**45. Kailasanatha cave in Ellora.**

- ❖ Kailasanatha cave is carved out of a single solid rock.
- ❖ This temple is said to represent Kailash, the abode of Lord Shiva.
- ❖ The temple is two storeyed and the Kailasa temple is on the first one.
- ❖ The courtyard has two huge pillars with the flagstaff and a Nandi mandapa.

**46. Famous trio of Saiva saints.**

- ❖ The prominent Saiva poets include Tirunavukarasar (Appar), Tirugnana sambandar and Sundarar.
- ❖ NambiAndar Nambi compiled their hymns into an anthology of eleven books.
- ❖ The first seven books, commonly known as Thevaram.
- ❖ Contain the hymns of Sambandar (I to III), Appar (books IV to VI) and Sundarar (book VII)

**47. Role of Alvars in popularising Vaishnavism in Tamil country**

- ❖ Azhwars composed moving hymns addressed to Vishnu.
- ❖ They were compiled in the Nalayira Divviya prabandham by Nadamuni.
- ❖ Periyalvar themes are mostly Krishna's childhood.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

❖ Nammalvar is considered the greatest amongst Alvars.

**48. Importance of royal women during Chalukya rule.**

- ❖ Royal ladies were appointed as provincial governors.
- ❖ They also issued coins in some instances.
- ❖ Vijaya Bhattariga, a Chalukya princess, issued inscriptions.
- ❖ Chalukya queens take active part in the administration of the kingdom.

**49. Describe the immediate cause for the military expeditions of Muhammad-bin-Qasim?**

- ❖ The Arab governor of Iraq, Hajjaj Bin Yusuf, under the pretext of acting against the pirates.
- ❖ He sent two military expeditions against Dahar, the ruler of Sind, one by land and the other by sea.
- ❖ Both were defeated and commanders killed.
- ❖ So Hajjaj then sent a full-fledged army, under the command of Muhammad Bin Qasim.

**50. What were the reasons for the military raids of Mahmud of Ghazni in India?**

- ❖ Mahmud of Ghazni targeted Hindu temples that were depositories of vast treasures.
- ❖ There was also a military advantage in demolishing temples and smashing idols.
- ❖ The plundering raids of Mahmud were meant to replenish the treasury to maintain his huge army.
- ❖ Because the Turks relied on a permanent, professional army.

**51. Why was Razia Sultana thrown out of power?**

- ❖ Razia 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.

**52. Write briefly about the south Indian campaigns of Malik Kafur.**

- ❖ Malik Kafur to capture Devagiri fort in 1307.
- ❖ Prataparudradeva, the Kakatiya ruler of Warangal was defeated in 1309.
- ❖ In 1310 the Hoysala ruler Viraballala III surrendered all his treasures to the Delhi forces.



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Malik Kafur plundering Chidambaram and Srirangam as well as the Pandyan capital Madurai.

**53. What were the causes for the failure of the experiments of Muhammad Tughlaq?**

- ❖ Muhammad Tughlaq's attempt to shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
- ❖ Muhammad realised that it was difficult so he again ordered transfer of capital back to Delhi
- ❖ Muhammad issued bronze coins, but fake coins were minted which could not be prevented by the government.
- ❖ He expanded the cultivation but it also failed, because during that time severe famine in the Doab.

**54. Write a note on the naval expeditions of Rajaraja Chola.**

- ❖ He engaged in naval expeditions and emerged victorious in the West Coast, Sri Lanka.
- ❖ He conquered the Maldives in the Indian Ocean.
- ❖ Sri Lanka led to its northern and eastern portions coming under the direct control of the Chola authority.
- ❖ Rajaraja I appointed a Tamil chief to govern the annexed regions.

**55. Why was Rajendra Chola called "Kadaramkondan"?**

- ❖ Rajendra's naval operation was directed against Sri Vijaya.
- ❖ Sri Vijaya kingdom was one of the prominent maritime and commercial states in south east Asia.
- ❖ Kheda (Kadaram), feudatory kingdom was also conquered by Rajendra.
- ❖ So he was called kadaramkondan.

**56. Write a note on the role of guilds during the Chola period.**

- ❖ Two guild like groups are known: anjuvannattar and manigramattar.
- ❖ Anjuvannattar were maritime traders and were settled all along the port towns of the west coast.
- ❖ manigramattar were busy with trade in the hinter land.
- ❖ Both groups merged under the banner of disai-ayirattu-ainutruvar.

**57. Name some of the taxes collected during the Chola period.**

- ❖ The taxes collected included irai, kanikadan, iraikattina-kanikadan.
- ❖ Iraikattina-nellu, kadami.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

❖ Kudimai, Opati.

**58. Write about the social hierarchy under Cholas.**

- ❖ The Brahmin landholders called brahmadeya-kilavars at the top brahmadeya settlements.
- ❖ The landholders of vellanvagai villages were placed next in the social hierarchy.
- ❖ Ulukudi had to cultivate the lands of Brahmins and holders of vellanvagai villages.
- ❖ Outside the world of agrarian society were the armed men, artisans and traders.

**59. Mention some educational institutions of the Chola period.**

- ❖ Chola kings were great patrons of learning.
- ❖ Rajendra I established a Vedic college at Ennayiram.
- ❖ There were 340 students in this Vaishnava centre, learning the Vedas, Grammar and Vedanta under 14 teachers.
- ❖ Two more such colleges started, at Tribuvani and Tirumukudal.

**60. What are the prominent rock-cut temples built by the early Pandyas?**

- ❖ The prominent rock-cut cave temples built by the early Pandyas.
- ❖ They are found in Pillayarpatti, Tirumeyyam, Kuntrakkudi, Tiruchendur, Kalugumalai, kanyakumari and Sittannavasal.
- ❖ Sittannavasal cave temple was built by IlamKautamar.
- ❖ Sri Maran Srivallaban renovated Sittannavasal cave temple.

**61. Attempt an account of foreign travellers on Pandya kingdom.**

- ❖ Marco Polo, Wassaff and Ibn-Batuta were arrived Pandya kingdom.
- ❖ They mentioned, political and socio-cultural developments of during the pandya reign.
- ❖ Marco Polo recorded the incidents of sati and the polygamy practiced by the kings.
- ❖ Horse trade of pandya's time has been recorded by Wassaff.

**VOLUME – II**

**1. How did the Bahmani Kingdom emerge? Name its founder.**

- ❖ Muhammad shifted the capital back to Delhi, his subordinates in the south declared independence.
- ❖ Zafar Khan got independence from Delhi sultanate.
- ❖ He shifted his capital to Gulbarga in northern Karnataka.
- ❖ He took the title, Bahman Shah and the dynasty is known as the Bahmani dynasty.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.****2. Nayak System.**

- ❖ **Nayak in the sense of a military leader or simply soldier.**
- ❖ **Assigning the revenue of a particular locality to the Nayak for their military service.**
- ❖ **They pay certain amount of the revenue to the king in particular times of a year.**
- ❖ **After the Talikota battle, the Nayak chiefs became more or less independent of the Vijayanagar king.**

**3. Battle of Rakshasi – Tangadi (1565)**

- ❖ **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.**

**4. Explain the reason for the celebration of Krishnadevaraya as the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar.**

- ❖ **He then had to fight almost continuously on two fronts, one against the traditional enemy, the Bahmani Sultans and the other against the Orissa king Gajapati.**
- ❖ **He seized many forts like Udayagiri, under the control of Gajapati.**
- ❖ **He reformed by giving legal recognition of the Nayak system.**
- ❖ **He contributed large donations to many temples like Srisailem, Tirupati, Kalahasti, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram.**

**5. Who assumed the title “Second Alexander”. Why?**

- ❖ **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, which led to frequent wars.**
- ❖ **Bahman Shah emerged victorious in all his expeditions. so he was called the Second Alexander.**

**6. Explain the location of Golkonda fort and its splendour.**

- ❖ **The Golkonda Fort is located about 11 kms from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters high.**
- ❖ **The Golkonda Fort is popular for its acoustic architecture.**
- ❖ **The highest point of the fort is Bala Hissar.**
- ❖ **The Golkonda Fort also houses the tombs of the Qutub Shahis.**

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

7. South India became the home of religious renaissance. Explain.

- ❖ **Adi Sankara** provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of **Advaita** to counter the heterodox religions.
- ❖ The great **Saiva Nayanmar** and **Azhwars**, with their moving verses, gave form to the **Bhakti** doctrine
- ❖ **Bhakti** movement made a deep and lasting impact on all aspects: social, political, religious, cultural and linguistic.
- ❖ Thus south India became the home of religious renaissance from the 7th to the 10th century.

8. 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.
- ❖ **Tuka Ram** believed in a formless God.

9. **Kabir's** teachings.

- ❖ He emphasized the universality of god won many adherents.
- ❖ He rejected of polytheism, idolatry, and caste.
- ❖ He was equally unsparing in his condemnation of Muslim formalism.
- ❖ He try to break the barriers that separated Hindus from Muslims.

10. How did **Chaitanya** differ from **Kabir**?

<b>Kabir</b>	<b>Chaitanya</b>
<b>Kabir</b> is probably the most important cultural figure of medieval india	<b>Chaitanya</b> represent an aspect of the <b>bakthi</b> movement.
He opposed polytheism and idol worship.	He said, the superiority of <b>Krishna</b> over all other deities.
He emphasis hindu muslim unity	He give importance revivalist, not a syncretic movement.

11. Point out the impact of the **Bhakti** Movement.

- ❖ **Bhakti** movement provided the salvation to women and members of the lower strata of the society.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Literature on devotional songs in regional languages became profuse.
- ❖ The poet-saints provided philosophy of Dvaita to absolute monism of Advaita.
- ❖ Much of the regional practices such as conducting festivals, going on pilgrimages, have survived to this day.

**12. “Humayun stumbled out of his life as he stumbled through it” – Explain.**

- ❖ Humayun, believing the word of SherShah, withdrew the siege of Chunar. This turned out to be a great mistake.
- ❖ Humayun constructing a new city in Delhi, Dinpanah, while his enemies were strengthening themselves.
- ❖ He died after regaining Delhi when he slipped down the stairs of the library in the fort at Delhi.
- ❖ So Lane Poole said, “Humayun stumbled out of his life, as he has stumbled through it.”

**13. What do you know of Din-i-Ilahi ?**

- ❖ Akbar introduced Tauhid-i-Ilahi ( or ) Din Ilahi.
- ❖ It can be considered a sufistic order
- ❖ Tauhid-i-Ilahi literally meant divine monotheism.
- ❖ The Din Ilahi ceased to exist after Akbar.

**14. The siege of Chittor by Akbar.**

- ❖ Chittor was conquered by Akbar after a siege of six months.
- ❖ Rana Udai Singh retreated to the hills.
- ❖ Yet his generals Jaimal and Patta carried on their fight.
- ❖ Finally, the generals, along with 30,000 Rajputs were killed.

**15. The Mansabdari system of Akbar.**

- ❖ The nobles, civil and military officials combined into title of Mansabdar.
- ❖ Mansabdar rank was divided into Zat and Sawar.
- ❖ The former determined the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000.
- ❖ The latter determined the number of horses under a Mansabdar.

**16. European factories established during the Mughal rule.**

- ❖ Portuguese : Goa, Daman, Salsette, Santhome, and Hugli.
- ❖ Dutch : Masulipatam, Pulicat, Surat, Karaikal, Chinsura, Kasimbazar, Balasore, Nagapattinam, Cochin.
- ❖ Danes : Tranquebar, Serampore.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ French : Surat, Masulipatnam, Pondicherry, Chandernagore.
- ❖ English: Surat, Madras , Bombay, Calcutta.

**17. DaraShukoh**

- ❖ He is the eldest & favourite son of the Shahjahan.
- ❖ He was deeply interested in Sufism.
- ❖ He was known as the Philosopher Prince.
- ❖ The translation of Upanishads by DaraShukoh, entitled *Sirr-I-Akbar*.

**18. Kharkhanas**

- ❖ Kharkhana means workshops.
- ❖ Expensive craft products were produced in Karhanas.
- ❖ The royal kharkhanas manufactured articles for the use of the royal family and nobility.
- ❖ The excess production of the artisans was diverted to the merchants and traders for local and distant markets.

**19. Kabir**

- ❖ The most important figure of the Bhakti movement was Kabir.
- ❖ Kabir propounded absolute monotheism.
- ❖ He condemned image worship, and the caste system.
- ❖ His popular poetry written in a simple language was spread orally across large parts of north India.

**20. AbulFazal**

- ❖ AbulFazal patronised by Akbar.
- ❖ He composed Akbar Nama and Ain-i-Akbari.
- ❖ Ain-i-Akbari described Mughal administration.
- ❖ The Ain-i-Akbari is commendable for its interest in science, statistics, geography and culture.

**21. Sufism**

- ❖ its origin in Iran.
- ❖ India was a fertile soil for the prevalence of Sufism.
- ❖ It was accepted by the orthodox theologians.
- ❖ Sufism played a key role in creating religious harmony.

**22. Narrate the causes for the rise of the Marathas.**



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ precipitous mountains and inaccessible valleys were most favourable for military defence.
- ❖ "Guerrilla warfare" was their strength.
- ❖ The spread of the Bhakti movement inculcated the spirit of oneness among the Marathas.
- ❖ They possessed the ability to plan and execute the surprise lightning attacks at night.

**23. Describe the military organization under Shivaji.**

- ❖ Shivaji organized a standing army.
- ❖ The army consisted of four divisions: infantry, cavalry, an elephant corps and artillery.
- ❖ The infantry was divided into regiments, brigades and divisions.
- ❖ The cavalry was divided into the bargirs and the shiledars.

**24. Point out the results of the Third Battle of Panipat.**

- ❖ The Maratha army was completely routed.
- ❖ The Peshwa's son ViswasRao, Sadasiva Rao and numerous Maratha commanders were killed.
- ❖ Abdali recognized Shah Alam II as the Emperor of Delhi.
- ❖ He got an annual tribute.

**25. Give an account of the war fought during 1775-1782.**

- ❖ The war of succession between peshwa MadhavRao Narayan and his uncle Ragunath Rao was for assuming the Maratha's throne.
- ❖ In this battle Bombay govt supported Ragunath Rao.
- ❖ By the treaty of Salbai, Ragunath Rao was allotted with pension.
- ❖ British's received Thane and Salsette.

**26. What were the outcomes of the Third Anglo-Maratha War?**

- ❖ The British abolished the Peshwai and annexed his all dominions.
- ❖ BajiRao II remained a prisoner with an annual pension.
- ❖ Pratap Singh, a descendent of Shivaji, was made the king of a sadara.
- ❖ Mountstuart Elphinstone became Governor of Bombay.

**27. What was the Nayankara System?**

- ❖ Krishna Devaraya, during his reign developed the Nayankara system.
- ❖ The Tamil country was divided into three large Nayankaras: Senji, Thanjavur and Madurai.



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Under the new system the subordinate chieftains were designated as Palayakkarars.
- ❖ Their fiefdom as Palayams.

**28. Explain the gallantry displayed by Raja Desinghu.**

- ❖ After Swarup Singh's death, his son Desinghu assumed the governorship of Senji.
- ❖ Desinghu refused to pay tribute to the Mughal emperor.
- ❖ So Nawab Sadat-ul-lah Khan killed Raja Desinghu.
- ❖ His young wife committed sati.

**29. "The introduction of Navavidya was innovative" – How?**

- ❖ Serfoji introduced navavidya in the state-run schools.
- ❖ He also started free elementary and secondary schools for orphans and the poor in Thanjavur city.
- ❖ This schools catered to the court elites, Vedic scholars, orphans and the poor.
- ❖ A second innovation was the introduction of *navavidya* in the state-run schools.

**30. The political condition in South India after 1565**

- ❖ The Nayak kingdoms became virtually autonomous.
- ❖ The Setupati of Ramanathapuram, who was also keen to assert his independence.
- ❖ Madurai and Thanjavur fought several times to establish their superiority.
- ❖ There were also rebellions against the Vijayanagar emperor.

**31. The traders were not a homogeneous group – explain.**

- ❖ If mercantile activity can be deemed to be a pyramid, traders were base of the pyramid.
- ❖ Great merchants were at the top of the pyramid.
- ❖ They were the prime movers in overseas trade with great reserves of capital.
- ❖ Brokers and sub-brokers were middle tier of the pyramid.

**32. What made the Europeans to set up their establishments on the east coast?**

- ❖ No demand in the local economies for the products of Europe.
- ❖ The universal demand in south-east Asian markets for Indian textiles.
- ❖ Clothes from India served as a substitute medium of exchange.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ The demand for the painted fabrics of the Coromandel coast in the Indonesian islands.

**33. “The expansion of demand for Indian textiles from Europe had an impact on the indigenous economy” – How?**

- ❖ Initially, this increased demand was beneficial to the local economy.
- ❖ The productive resources could respond positively.
- ❖ However, as the demand from Europe continued to grow, the pressure to increase production exponentially began to strain the productive resources.
- ❖ The frequent famines and raw materials, for instance, were additional burdens which the weaver had to bear.

**34. Pulicat.**

- ❖ Pulicat is Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.
- ❖ The Dutch Fort Castle Geldria is built here.
- ❖ Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.
- ❖ A gun powder factory was also set up by the Dutch at Pulicat

**35. Tarangambadi.**

- ❖ Tarangambadi is a Danes Settlement in Tamilnadu.
- ❖ The Danish Fort built in Tarangambadi.
- ❖ Trade between Denmark and Tarangambadi resumed.
- ❖ Ziegenbalg set up a printing press at Tharangambadi.

**36. The Battle of Ambur.**

- ❖ The war of succession between Chanda Sahib and Anwar – ud –din was for assuming the Arcot’s throne.
- ❖ Arcot navab Anwar-ud-din was killed in this war.
- ❖ Chanda Sahib entered Arcot as the Nawab.
- ❖ Muhammad Ali escaped to Tiruchirappalli.

**37. Anandarangam Pillai Diary.**

- ❖ Dupleix appointed Anandarangam Pillai as a Chief Dubhashi and Chief Commercial Agent.
- ❖ So he emerge as a man of substantial political influence at Pondicherry.
- ❖ His real fame rests on his voluminous Diary in Tamil.
- ❖ Its a very valuable source of history for the period from 1736 to 1760.

**38. “Dual System”.**

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ By the treaty of Allahabad the British got the Diwani and Nizamath rights.
- ❖ The Diwan's duty included the collection of revenue and the control of civil justice.
- ❖ The Nizam's function was to exercise military power and to dispense criminal justice.
- ❖ The Company acquired the real power, while the responsibility of administration was with the Nawab.

**39. How did the Zamindars acquire hereditary rights over the lands assigned by the Government?**

- ❖ Cornwallis introduced the permanent land settlement in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ❖ This was creation of a new type of middle men, called zamindars.
- ❖ This tax was fixed permanently.
- ❖ Thus the zamindars who were originally tax collectors acquired hereditary rights over the land assigned by the government.

**40. Doctrine of Lapse.**

- ❖ Traditionally Hindu custom allowed the adoption of a son in the absence of male heirs.
- ❖ There was a doubt here whether those adopted male heirs could assume power without the permission of powerful British government.
- ❖ The Governor General Dalhousie proclaimed that sanctioning permission was up to the wish of the government.
- ❖ By applying this policy known as Doctrine of Lapse, the first state to fall was Satara.

**41. Reforms of Cornwallis in judicial administration.**

- ❖ At the top of the judicial system were the Sadar Diwani Adalat and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat.
- ❖ Four provincial courts of appeal at Calcutta, Deccan, Murshidabad and Patna.
- ❖ The District and City courts, each presided over by a European judge assisted by Indians.
- ❖ At the bottom of the judicial system were courts under Indian judges, called munsifs.

**42. Dispatch of Charles Wood.**

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Its outlined a comprehensive scheme of education-primary, secondary, collegiate.
- ❖ Departments of Public Instruction were established.
- ❖ Under this plan Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Universities were established.
- ❖ He also agreed to the principle of grants-in-aid to private effort.

**43. Pindaris and Thuggees.**

- ❖ Pindaris were free booters composed of both Muslim and Hindu bands.
- ❖ The Subsidiary Alliance of the Company had led to the disbandment of thousands of soldiers and most of them joined them.
- ❖ Thugs were murdered unsuspecting travellers in the name of the goddess Kali.
- ❖ Bentinck placed William Sleeman in charge of the operation to eliminate the Thuggee menace.

**44. Impact of Industrial Revolution on Indian handloom weavers.**

- ❖ India was systematically de-industrialized.
- ❖ India became a market for Lancashire cottons.
- ❖ Cheap machine-made British goods led to the flooding of Indian markets.
- ❖ These goods were more durable and cost less. So its affected indian weavers and traders.

**45. Indentured Labour System.**

- ❖ It was a penal contract system.
- ❖ The coolie had to work in jail-like condition.
- ❖ They punishable by forfeiture of wages or imprisonment.
- ❖ The contract prohibited the formation of associations.

**46. circumstances that led to the signing of the Treaty of Madras between the English and Haider Ali.**

- ❖ Haider captured Baramahal, Karur from the British.
- ❖ He advanced to Thanjavur and from there to Cuddalore.
- ❖ Haider did not want stop his offensive against the English.
- ❖ But the threat of Maratha invasion forced him to negotiate peace with the English.

**47. Rebellion of 1801.**

- ❖ The Company forces occupied the rebel strongholds of Paramakudi.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ The Marudu brothers' heroic battles made the task of the British formidable.
- ❖ 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 arrested and hanged them.

**48. Vellore Revolt of 1806.**

- ❖ The sepoys prohibited all markings on the forehead which were intended to denote caste and religious.
- ❖ General Agnew introduced a new model turban for the sepoys, This was the immediate cause for the Vellore revolt.
- ❖ Thirteen officers were killed, in addition to several European conductors of ordnance.
- ❖ Finally this revolt was suppressed by Col. Gillespie.

**49. Discuss the uprising of Kols.**

- ❖ The immediate cause of Kol uprising was the action of the Raja of Chotanagpur in leasing several villages to the non-tribals.
- ❖ The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders, but not their lives.
- ❖ Finally this revolt against the British had ended up in a war against the Company government.
- ❖ The revolt of Kols came to a tragic end.

**50. The effects of the Great Rebellion of 1857.**

- ❖ India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State.
- ❖ The Secretary of State was to be assisted by a Council of India consisting of fifteen members.
- ❖ The Court of Directors and the Board of Control were abolished.
- ❖ The Doctrine of Lapse and the policy of annexation to be given up.

**51. M.G. Ranade**

- ❖ The National Social Conference organized at the initiative of M.G. Ranade.
- ❖ He was one of the founders of the Widow Marriage Association.
- ❖ He was an ardent promoter of the famous Deccan Education Society.
- ❖ He was one of the contributors to the Prarthana Samaj.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.****52. Swami Vivekananda**

- ❖ Swami Vivekananda was referred to as the Morning Star of the Modern India.
- ❖ He attended in 1893 the famous, 'Parliament of Religions' at Chicago.
- ❖ He established the modern institution, Namely Ramakrishna Mission.
- ❖ The Mission opened schools, dispensaries and orphanages.

**53. Ahmadiya Movement**

- ❖ 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 polemics of the Arya Samaj and the Christian missionaries.
- ❖ In social morals the Ahmadiya movement was followed the conservative policy.

**54. Singh Sabha Movement**

- ❖ The Singh Sabha Movement was formed in 1873, with a two-fold objective.
- ❖ (i) To make available modern western education to the Silks.
- ❖ (ii) To counter the proselytizing activities of Christian missionaries as well as Hindu revivalists.
- ❖ The Akali movement was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement.

**55. VaikundaSwamigal.**

- ❖ His followers called him Aiya and his cult came to be known as Aiya Vazhi .
- ❖ VaikundaSwamigal teachings were compiled as a text called Akila Thirattu.
- ❖ Vaikunda Swamy instructed his followers to give up worship of pudams.
- ❖ He advocated vegetarianism.

**1. Describe pre-historic India.**

- ❖ The period before the development of script is called the pre-historic times.
- ❖ Human ancestors are likely to have first evolved in Africa and later migrated to different parts of the world.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ The pre-history of India was considered between two million and one million years ago.
- ❖ Generally, this period divided into Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- ❖ The earliest age in history is called Palaeolithic.
- ❖ This period is divided into Lower Palaeolithic culture, Middle Palaeolithic culture, Palaeolithic culture.
- ❖ This is the age in which animal and plant domestication developed, leading to food production.
- ❖ The classification of these cultures is done on the basis of stratigraphic, chronological and lithic evidence.

**2. Compare the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic cultures.**

<i>Lower Palaeolithic Culture</i>	<i>Middle Palaeolithic cultures</i>
The lower Palaeolithic culture in India is around two million years ago.	The Middle Palaeolithic culture in India is dated between 3,85,000 and 40,000 BCE.
The Lower Palaeolithic sites are found in Athirampakkam, Pallavaram and Gudiyam, Hunsgi valley, Isampur, and Bhimbetka.	The Middle Palaeolithic sites are found in Narmada, Godavari, Krishna, Yamuna and other river valleys.
They lived in open air, river valleys, caves and rock shelters.	They occupied open-air, cave and rock shelter sites.
They used Hand axes, cleavers, choppers.	The decrease in the use of hand axes in relation to other tools.

**3. “Upper Palaeolithic culture marked an innovation in tool technology.” Elucidate.**

- ❖ This period is marked by innovation in tool technology and increased cognitive capability of humans.
- ❖ The lithic industry of the Upper Palaeolithic period is based on blade and bone tool technologies.
- ❖ Microliths were introduced in the Upper Palaeolithic Period.
- ❖ These tools were made using different varieties of silica-rich raw materials.
- ❖ Bone tools and faunal remains have been found in Kurnool caves in Andhra Pradesh.
- ❖ The lithic blade industry advanced in this period.

**4. Highlight the salient features of Early Neolithic cultures.**

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**GHSS, AYAPPAKKAM.  
T.N.H.B, CHENNAI – 77.**



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Agriculture emerged in these period, which led to several cultural developments.
- ❖ The Neolithic period marked the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.
- ❖ Domestication of animals and plants were introduced in this period.
- ❖ It's resulted in the production and supply of a large quantity of grains and animal food.
- ❖ The fertile soil deposited by the river- side enhanced the growth of agriculture.
- ❖ Surplus food production played a major role in the rise of early civilisations.
- ❖ Large villages came to exist and pottery developed.
- ❖ Permanent residences were built.

5. “The Neolithic Culture in Kashmir region was contemporary to the Harappan civilisation”. Justify the statement.

- ❖ Neolithic culture in Kashmir region was contemporary to the Harappan civilisation.
- ❖ Burzahom, an important site of this culture.
- ❖ In this place, people lived in pit houses in order to escape the cold weather.
- ❖ The Neolithic period of Kashmir had domestic sheep, goat and cultivated plants.
- ❖ The Neolithic people of Burzahom traded with the people of the Harappan Civilisation.
- ❖ They used handmade pottery.
- ❖ They used tools such as .stone axes, chisels, adzes.
- ❖ Scrapers were used for working the skins.
- ❖ Two phases of Neolithic culture have been identified. They are termed aceramic and ceramic phases.

6. Where are Neolithic cultures found in South India? Mention its important features.

- ❖ The Neolithic cultures of South India have been found mainly in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and the north - western part of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ These sites have ash mounds in the centre with settlements around them.
- ❖ More than 200 Neolithic sites have been identified as part of the Neolithic complex.
- ❖ These sites are found near the granite hills with water sources.
- ❖ Some early Neolithic sites have ash mounds.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Soft ash and decomposed cow dung layers are also found at this site.
- ❖ The evidence of habitation in the form of houses and burials are found around the ash mounds.

**7. 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.

**8. Write about the planned towns of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.****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.

**9. Write a short note on the following with reference to Indus Civilisation.****(i) Pottery :**

- ❖ The Harappan pottery is well-baked and fine in decorations.
- ❖ Their potteries have a deep red slip and black paintings.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.****(ii) Trade and exchange:**

- ❖ The cuneiform inscriptions mention the trade contacts between Mesopotamia and Harappans.
- ❖ Carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper, gold and varieties of wood were exported to Mesopotamia.

**(iii) Weights and measures:**

- ❖ Weights made of chert were cubical.
- ❖ The weights exhibit a binary system.
- ❖ They also used a measuring scale in which one inch was around 1.75 cm.

**(iv) Seals, sealings and scripts :**

- ❖ The seals from various media such as steatite, copper, terracotta and ivory are frequently found in the Harappan sites.
- ❖ About 5,000 texts have been documented from the Harappan sites.

**10. Give an account of Ochre Coloured Pottery Ware Culture in India.**

- ❖ Ochre Coloured Pottery Ware culture is found in northern India dating to the Chalcolithic period.
- ❖ The OCP pottery has red slip and appears ochre in colour.
- ❖ It has black painted designs.
- ❖ The OCP comes in the form of jars, storage jars, bowls, and basins.
- ❖ The OCP sites produced copper figures and objects and therefore it is also known as “copper hoard culture.”
- ❖ It is a rural culture and has evidence of the cultivation of rice and barley.
- ❖ The villages had wattle-and-daub houses.

**11. Discuss the Megalithic Iron Age Sites discovered in Tamilnadu.****Adichanallur:**

- ❖ Adichanallur, 22 km from Tirunelveli, is located in Thoothukudi district.
- ❖ Urns and pottery of various kinds in large numbers were found here.
- ❖ Iron implements, including spades and weapons also found.

**Paiyampalli:**

- ❖ Paiyampalli is a village in Tirupathur taluk, Vellore district.
- ❖ Unearthed black and red ware pottery in this megalithic site were found.
- ❖ A large number of urn burials were also found in this region.

**Kodumanal:**

- ❖ Kodumanal, 40 km from Erode, is located on the northern bank of Noyyal river.
- ❖ Pit burials, urn burials and chamber tombs of different types excavated at Kodumanal.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

❖ Hoards of Roman coins have been discovered.

**12. 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 chief of the tribe was the main political head and he was called *rajan*.
- ❖ 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.

**13. Discuss the causes of intellectual awakening in the sixth century BCE.**

State formation and 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 .

**14. 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.
- ❖ The Ajivikas had rich lay disciples such as potters and bankers.

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- ❖ The Ajivika sect spread across the length and breadth of the country

**15. Explain the schism in Jainism pointing out its implications.**

- ❖ Schism occurred in Jainism, after the Mahavira's death.
- ❖ Magadha was affected by severe famine.
- ❖ Some of the Jaina monks under Bhadrabahu went south to maintain their strict discipline.
- ❖ They remained without garments and were known as *Digambaras*.
- ❖ Others stayed back under the leadership of Sthulabhadra.
- ❖ They adopted a white garment and were known as *Svetambaras*.
- ❖ The schism weakened Jainism in Magadha.

**16. List out the eightfold path of Buddha.**

- ❖ The way to get rid of sorrow is the following.
- ❖ 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.

**17. Account for the decline of Buddhism in India.**

- ❖ Buddhism faced divisions from time to time.(Hinayana, Mahayana, Vajrayana, Tantrayana and Sahajayana.)
- ❖ During the reign of Kanishka, Sanskrit was adopted by buddhism.
- ❖ Buddhism also lost its royal patronage after Harshavardhana.
- ❖ The Vedic religion first got a royal patronage from Pushyamitra Sunga and later from imperial Guptas.
- ❖ The role of the exponents of bhakti movement like Ramanuja Ramananda also helped to Vedic religion.
- ❖ The invasion of Huns gave a death blow to Buddhism.
- ❖ The invading Arabs and Turks forced the Buddhist monks to flee from India.

**18. Explain the sources for the study of the Mauryan Empire.**

- ❖ 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

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ *Mudrarakshasa* by Visakhadatta : It narrates Chandragupta's accession to the throne of the Magadha Empire.
- ❖ 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.

**19. Describe the salient features of Mauryan polity.**

- ❖ At the head of the administration was the king.
- ❖ He was assisted by a council of ministers, *mahamatruyas*, and a priest.
- ❖ The capital region of Pataliputra was directly administered.
- ❖ The empire was divided into four provinces based at Suvarnagiri, Ujjain, Taxila, and Tosali.
- ❖ The provinces were administered by governors who were usually royal princes.
- ❖ The district was under the command of a *sthanik*.
- ❖ *Gopas* were in charge of five to ten villages.
- ❖ Urban administration was handled by a *nagarika*.
- ❖ Villages were semi-autonomous and were under the authority of a *gramani*.

**20. 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 coin *karsais* 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.

**21. Give an account of the edicts of Ashoka.**

- ❖ 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.



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- ❖ The edicts were written mostly in the Brahmi script and in Magadhi and Prakrit.
- ❖ The Kandahar inscriptions are in Greek and Aramaic.
- ❖ The two inscriptions in north-west Pakistan are in Kharosthi script.
- ❖ The second inscription mentions lands beyond his borders.
- ❖ The edicts stress Ashoka's belief in peace, justice and his concern for the welfare of his people.

**22. Sangam polity should be considered pre-state chiefdom. Give your reasons in support of or against this statement?**

**Support of this statement:**

- ❖ No social stratification is noticed.
- ❖ Proper territorial association is absent.
- ❖ Destructive warfare did not allow the development of agriculture and surplus production for the emergence of the state.
- ❖ No evidence of taxation as in the governments of North India.

**Against of this statement:**

- ❖ social differentiation is evident in the Marutham region.
- ❖ The territorial associations are very clear in the case of the Muvendar.
- ❖ Warfare for territorial expansion was a major theme of *Puratthinai*
- ❖ Evidence for taxation at the highways and in the port of Kaviripattinam is cited.

**23. Describe the administrative structure in the kingdom of Muvendars.**

- ❖ From the chiefs of the Iron Age emerged the Vendar of the early historic period.
- ❖ While certain chiefs attained higher status (*vendar*) through the larger and effective control of pastoral and agricultural regions.
- ❖ The Vendar subjugated the chieftains and fought with the other two Vendars.
- ❖ For this they mobilized their own warriors, besides seeking the support of some Velir chiefs.
- ❖ The adoption of titles was one of the measures adopted by the Sangam Age Vendar to display their power.
- ❖ Vendar's Titles such as Kadungo, Imayavaramban and Vanavaramban and Peru Vazhuthi.



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- ❖ They distinguished themselves from the ordinary people and the Velirs.

**24. Who were the Kalabhras? What do we know about them from Pulankurichi inscriptions.**

- ❖ The period between the Sangam Age and the Pallava-Pandya period, is known as the age of Kalabhras in the history of Tamizhagam.
- ❖ This period was called 'dark age' by earlier historians.
- ❖ The greatest Tamil work *Tirukkural* was written in the age of kalabhras.
- ❖ The epics *Silappathikaram* and *Manimekalai* also belong to this period.
- ❖ During this period, Jainism and Buddhism became more influential.

**Pulankurichi inscriptions :**

- ❖ A group of inscriptions found at Pulankurichi in Sivagangai district.
- ❖ This inscription described two kalabhra's kings - Chendan and Kurran.
- ❖ Though there is no mention about their family or dynasty name, some scholars identify them as Kalabhra rulers.

**25. 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 southeast 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.

**26. "The rise of Indo-Greek kings in Western India strengthened trade and cultural contacts". Explain.**

- ❖ India's interaction with the Greeks began with the invasion of north-western India by Alexander.
- ❖ Facilitated regular trade from India to the West as far as Egypt.

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- ❖ Trade was carried on by the overland route via north-west Afghanistan and the coastal route along the Persian Gulf and Red Sea.
- ❖ A variety of luxury goods, including ivory, tortoise shell, pearls, indigo and rare woods were exported from India.
- ❖ The cultural influence of the Greeks is evident from the capitals of monuments at Pataliputra.
- ❖ The Mauryan Empire drew inspiration from the administrative systems of the Persians and Greeks.
- ❖ The rise of Indo-Greek kingdoms strengthened these cross-cultural influences and gave rise to a distinct school of art.

**27. Discuss the contribution of Kanishka to art and literature.**

- ❖ 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.

**28. 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.

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- ❖ As a result, sea route became more busy of each day a ship sailing in through this route. ship a day the combination of ships sailing to India from about twenty ships a year to almost one.

**29. 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.
- ❖ The Pandyas from their capital Madurai, the Cholas from their capital Uraiyur, and the Cheras from Vanji.
- ❖ 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 (often referred to as *velir*) who were ruling over smaller principalities in the region.
- ❖ Southern India remained immune to the political changes taking place in the northern part of the country.

**30. "Gupta period is called the Golden Age of Ancient India." Give reasons.**

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ So it's not Golden age, but it was a period of cultural florescence and a classical age for the arts.

**31. Describe the land classification and land tenures followed in Guptas' times.**

**The land classification:**

Kshetra	Cultivable land
Khila	Waste land

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

<b>Aprahata</b>	<b>Jungle or waste land</b>
<b>Vasti</b>	<b>Habitable land</b>
<b>GapataSaraha</b>	<b>Pastoral land</b>

**The land tenures:**

<b>Nivi dharma</b>	<b>Endowment of land under a kind of trusteeship.</b>
<b>Nivi dharmaksayana</b>	<b>A perpetual endowment.</b>
<b>Aprada dharma</b>	<b>Income from land could be enjoyed, but the recipient is not permitted to gift it to anyone.</b>
<b>Bhumich chidranaya</b>	<b>Right of ownership acquired by a person making barren land cultivable for the first time.</b>

**32. Examine the role of guilds during Gupta period.**

- ❖ Guilds continued as the major institution in the manufacture of goods and in commercial enterprise.
- ❖ They remained virtually autonomous in their internal organisation.
- ❖ The *Narada* and *Brihaspati Smritis* describe the organisation and activities of guilds.
- ❖ Guilds providing shelter for travellers and building assembly houses, temples and gardens.
- ❖ The inscription also records that the chief of the guilds played an important role in the district-level administrative bodies.
- ❖ There is also mention of joint corporate bodies of merchant-bankers, caravan merchants and artisans.
- ❖ The guilds also acted as banks.

**33. Give an account of the military expeditions of Harsha in northern India.**

- ❖ Harsha had known the weakness of a group of small kingdoms.
- ❖ He conquered his neighbours to integrate them into his empire.
- ❖ Harsha killed Deva Gupta and annexed Malwa.
- ❖ Sasanka, the Gauda ruler of Bengal was defeated by Harsha..
- ❖ Harsha defeated the Maitrakas of Valabhi and
- ❖ Harsha defeated Gurjara of Broach region.
- ❖ He also defeated the Rulers of Sindh, Nepal, Kashmir, Magadha, Odra and Kongoda.
- ❖ His territory between the Ganges and Yamuna rivers.

**34. Explain the religious policy of Harsha.**

- ❖ Harsha was a worshipper of Siva at least up to 631 CE.

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- ❖ But he embraced Buddhism under the influence of his sister Rajyasri.
- ❖ He subscribed to the Mahayana school of thought.
- ❖ Harsha summoned two Buddhist assemblies, one at Kanauj and another at Prayag.
- ❖ A large number of Buddhist, Jain and Vedic scholars and 20 kings were attended the Kanauj assembly.
- ❖ Harsha convened quin quennial assemblies known as Maha moksha Parishad at Prayag.
- ❖ Hieun Tsang observed that the principles of Buddhism had deeply permeated the Hindu society.
- ❖ According to him, people were given complete freedom of worship.

**35. Highlight the condition of North India as described by Hieun Tsang.**

- ❖ Hieun Tsang describes the structure, aesthetics and safety measures of the cities, towns and villages of India.
- ❖ He pointed out that Pataliputra lost its prominence and its place was taken by Kanauj.
- ❖ People lived a simple life. They dressed in colourful cotton and silk clothes.
- ❖ Hieun Tsang observed that the principles of Buddhism had deeply permeated the Hindu society.
- ❖ According to him, people were given complete freedom of worship.
- ❖ According to Hieun Tsang, the occupations of the four divisions of society continued to be in practice as in the previous times.
- ❖ Hieun Tsang also noted that Indians were mostly vegetarians.

**36. What were the contributions of Palas to Buddhism?**

- ❖ The Palas were great patrons of Mahayana Buddhism.
- ❖ The Buddhist philosopher Haribhadra was the spiritual preceptor of Dharmapala.
- ❖ Dharmapala founded the Vikramasila monastery in Bhagalpur district in Bihar.
- ❖ Dharmapala built a grand vihara at Somapura.
- ❖ He also built a monastery at Odantapuri in Bihar.
- ❖ Devapala was also a great patron of Buddhism, He granted five villages to maintain a monastery of Nalanda.
- ❖ Nalanda continued to flourish as the chief seat of Buddhist learning even during the Pala reign.
- ❖ The patronage of Palas to Vikramashila and Nalanda universities paved the way for the progress of Buddhist, Jain and Sanskrit literature.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

**37. Account for the greatness of Rashtrakutas.**

- ❖ The Rashtrakutas made splendid contributions to Indian art.
- ❖ The art found at Ellora and Elephanta are their contributions.
- ❖ The famous rock-cut Shiva temple at Ellora was built by Krishna I.
- ❖ The Rashtrakuta rulers were great patrons of learning.
- ❖ Kannada and Sanskrit literature made great progress during their reign.
- ❖ Amoghavarsha I was the author of Prasnottara malika, a Sanskrit work, and Kavirajamarga, a Kannada work.
- ❖ The worship of Shiva and Vishnu was popular during the Rashtrakuta reign.
- ❖ Harmony existed amongst various religious sects existing under Rashtrakuta dominions.

**38. Highlight the importance of land grants issued by the pallava kings.**

- ❖ Land ownership was with the king.
- ❖ Pallava kings could make revenue grants to his officers and land-grants to Brahmans.
- ❖ The brahmadeya villages were donated to a single Brahman or a group of Brahmans.
- ❖ These villages tended to be more prosperous than the others because no tax was paid.
- ❖ There were devadana villages, donated to a temple.
- ❖ The revenue was consequently received by the temple authorities and not by the state.
- ❖ devadana villages gained greater significance, When the temples became the centres of rural life.

**39. Discuss the maritime activity in Pallava kingdom.**

- ❖ Mamallapuram was an important sea port.
- ❖ In foreign trade, spices, cotton textiles, precious stones and medicinal plants were exported.
- ❖ The Goods were exported to Java, Sumatra, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, China and Burma.
- ❖ The Pallavas had maritime trade with south-east Asia.
- ❖ The trade in the west coast was mainly controlled by the ababs.
- ❖ The Communication with the west became very limited and was restricted to trade alone.
- ❖ The Pallavas developed a navy and built dockyards at Mamallapuram and Nagapattinam.

**40. Describe the architectural excellence of shore temples at mamallapuram.**



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.

**41. Mahmud Ghazni's plundering raids were more of political and economic character than of religious chauvinism. Elaborate.**

- ❖ He targeted Hindu temples that were depositories of vast treasures.
- ❖ Though his motive was to loot, there was also a military advantage in demolishing temples and smashing idols.
- ❖ But Desecration of temples, vandalising the images of deities were all part of asserting one's authority in medieval India.
- ❖ The plundering raids of Mahmud were meant to replenish the treasury to maintain his huge army.
- ❖ The Turks relied on a permanent, professional army.
- ❖ paid in cash from the war booty taken alike from Hindu kingdoms in India and Muslim kingdoms in Iran.
- ❖ Such plundering raids were economic and iconoclastic in nature, and communal character was attributed to them later. :- Romila Thapar.

**42. How did the Second Battle of Tarain prove to be a turning point in Indian History?**

- ❖ Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain (1191).
- ❖ Contrary to the expectations of Prithviraj Chauhan, Muhammad Ghori marched into India in the year of 1192( Second Battle of Tarain).
- ❖ Prithviraj underestimated the potential danger of the enemy.
- ❖ The Second Battle of Tarain was one of the turning point in Indian history.
- ❖ Prithviraj suffered a crushing defeat and was eventually captured.
- ❖ Ghori restored him to his throne in Ajmer.
- ❖ But on charges of treason he was later executed.
- ❖ Ghori's trusted general Qutb-ud-din Aibak was appointed as his deputy in India.



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.****43. Compare and contrast Mahmud Ghazni and Muhammad of Ghor.**

<b>Mahmud Ghazni</b>	<b>Muhammad of Ghor</b>
<b>He is great Turkish invader.</b>	<b>He also great Turkish invader.</b>
<b>Ghazni invasions were intended for loot.</b>	<b>Muhammad Ghori, invested in territories he seized.</b>
<b>Ghazni did not establish his empire in India.</b>	<b>Ghori was interested to attacks on important towns and forts.</b>
<b>Ghazni never faced any defeat in his 17 invasions.</b>	<b>But Ghori had to face many defeats.</b>
<b>He had permanent, professional army.</b>	<b>He had mercenaries army.</b>

**44. Discuss the economic reforms of Ala-ud-din Khalji.**

- ❖ Ala-ud-din was the first Sultan to pay his soldiers in cash.
- ❖ As the soldiers were paid less, the prices had to be monitored and controlled.
- ❖ The transactions in the bazaars, were all reported to the Sultan by his spies.
- ❖ Market superintendents, reporters and spies had to send daily reports on the prices of essential commodities.
- ❖ Violators of the price regulations were severely punished.
- ❖ Ala-ud-din collected land taxes directly from the cultivators.
- ❖ The tax pressure of Ala-ud-din was on the rich and not on the poor.

**45. Estimate the rule of Firuz Tughlaq.**

- ❖ Firuz Tughlaq followed a conciliatory policy towards the nobles and theologians.
- ❖ 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.

**46. Give an account of the administrative system of the Delhi Sultanate.**

- ❖ The Sultanate was formally considered to be an Islamic State.

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- ❖ As military head, they wielded the authority of commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- ❖ As judicial head they were the highest court of appeal.
- ❖ There were no well-defined and accepted rules of royal succession.
- ❖ *Iqta*'s to maintain troops for royal service out of the taxes collected by them.
- ❖ The tax rent was rigorously sought to be imposed over a very large area.
- ❖ The fiscal claims of hereditary intermediaries and the village headmen were drastically curtailed.

**47. Write a short note on the following:**

**(i) Udar:**

- ❖ The udar, who were landholders in the village, acted as spokesmen in the ur.
- ❖ The udar were entrusted with the upkeep of temples, maintenance of the tanks and managing the water stored in them.

**(ii) Sabhaiyar:**

- ❖ The Sabha looked after the affairs of the settlement, including those of the temples at the core of brahmadesa and its assets.
- ❖ It was also responsible for maintaining irrigation tanks attached to the temple lands.

**(iii) Nagarattar:**

- ❖ It was represented by the Nagarattar.
- ❖ Who regulated their association with temples, which needed their financial assistance.

**(iv) Nattar:**

- ❖ Nattar were the assembly of landholders of vellanvagai villages in nadu.
- ❖ Nattar functioned as pillars of the state structure under the Cholas.

**48. Irrigation and water management schemes resulted in agrarian surplus during the rule of Cholas. Analyse.**

- ❖ As the state was drawing most of its revenue from agriculture.
- ❖ They arrangements were made for irrigation by digging tanks, wells and canals.
- ❖ This led to the production of food grain surplus.
- ❖ Vativaykkal, a criss-cross channel, is a traditional way of harnessing rain water.
- ❖ Vati is a drainage channel and a Vaykkal is a supply channel.

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- ❖ The turn system was practiced for distributing the water.
- ❖ Different kinds of water rights were assigned.
- ❖ These rights regulated the share of water from the tanks and wells.
- ❖ Village assemblies under the Cholas collected a tax called eriyam, It's for repairing irrigation tanks

**49. Highlight the architectural excellence of Cholas.**

- ❖ 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 of the idols of gods placed in the niches of the outer wall of sanctum.
- ❖ 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.

**50. Discuss the socio-religious and cultural conditions during the reign of Cholas.**

- ❖ landholding was the prime determinant of social status and hierarchy.
- ❖ The Brahmin landholders called brahmadeya-kilavars at the top brahmadeya settlements.
- ❖ The landholders of vellanvagai villages were placed next in the social hierarchy.
- ❖ Ulukudi (tenants) could not own land but had to cultivate the lands of Brahmins and holders of vellanvagai villages.
- ❖ While landholders retained melvaram, the ulukudi got kizh varam.
- ❖ Labourers (paniceymakkal) and slaves (adimaigal) stayed at the bottom of social hierarchy.
- ❖ Outside the world of agrarian society were the armed men, artisans and traders.
- ❖ There certainly were tribals and forest-dwellers.

**51. Justify the statement “Temple was a social institution”.**

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Chola temples became the arena of social celebrations and functioned as social institutions.
- ❖ They became the hub of societal space in organising social, political, economic and cultural activities.
- ❖ They promoted the development of learning, dance, music, painting and drama.
- ❖ It is said that singing hymns in temple premises promoted oral literacy.
- ❖ The Pastrol group donated livestock to maintain the perpetual lamp to be lit in the temple.
- ❖ The oil pressers supplied oil to the temple and became part of the functionaries of the temples.
- ❖ Temples functioned as banks by advancing loans and by purchasing and receiving endowments and donations.
- ❖ They also became educational centres as training was imparted in Vedas, music and the arts.
- ❖ Sculpture and metal work too were promoted.

**52. Write about the flourishing trade and commerce during Pandyas' rule.**

- ❖ Arab traders were exempted from various kinds of port dues and tolls.
- ❖ In the inscriptions, the traders are referred to as nikamattor, nanadesi, ticai-ayiratu-ainutruvar, ainutruvar, manikiramattar and patinen-vishyattar.
- ❖ They founded the trade guilds in Kodumpalur and Periyakulam.
- ❖ The goods were exported spices, pearls, precious stones, horses, elephants and birds.
- ❖ In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, horse trade was brisk.
- ❖ Those who were trading in horses were called kudirai-chetti. They were active in maritime trade also.
- ❖ The busiest port town under the Pandyas was Kayalpattinam on the east coast.
- ❖ Gold coins were in circulation as the trade was carried through the medium of gold.

**53. What are the steps taken by the Pandya kings towards irrigation?**

- ❖ The Pandya rulers created a number of irrigation sources.
- ❖ Some of them were Vasudeva Peraru, Virapandya Peraru, Srivallaba Peraru and Parakirama Pandya Peraru.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ The tanks were named Tirumaleri, Maraneri, Kaliyaneri and Kadaneri.
- ❖ On either side of the rivers Vaigai and Tamiraparni, canals leading to the tanks for irrigation were built.
- ❖ In building the banks of the tanks, the ancient architect used the thread to maintain the level.
- ❖ Revetment of the inner side of the banks with stone slabs.
- ❖ In these areas, such irrigation works were done by local administrative bodies, local chiefs and officials.

**54. Compare and contrast architectural styles of Cholas and the Pandyas.**

<b>The Cholas</b>	<b>The Pandyas</b>
The early Chola's temples are simple and modest.	The early Pandya temples are modest and simple.
The imperial (later) Cholas built and patronised innumerable temples.	Medieval Pandyas and later Pandyas did not build any new temples.
They built temples in Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Chozhapuram and Darasuram and etc.	They maintained the existing temples, enlarging them with the addition of gopuras, mandapas and circumambulations.
In these temples of the chola country, the sculptures of Siva, Vishnu, Kotravai, Ganesa, Subramanya, Surya and Brahma are best specimens.	In these temples of the Pandya country, the sculptures of Siva, Vishnu, Kotravai, Ganesa, Subramanya, Surya and Brahma are best specimens.
Chola kings were saivite, so they built saivite temples.	Some pandya kings were ardent Saivite; some were ardent Vaishnavites, so they patronised both temples.

**1. Describe the Society and Economy of the Vijayanagar Empire .**

- ❖ Migrations of Kannada and Telugu warriors and their followers into Tamil areas.
- ❖ Many people were live in poverty. Slavery was also practiced.
- ❖ The state had to derive their revenue only by taxing the people.
- ❖ Artisans like weavers, smiths, and masons became more prominent in the society.
- ❖ These non-agrarian groups were generally called the *pattadaior*.
- ❖ Large number of commercial and weaving centres came up in northern Tamil Nadu, Rayalasima and coastal Andhra.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ The textiles formed an important commodity exported from south Indian ports.

**2. Describe the administration under the Vijayanagar rulers.**

- ❖ 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.

**3. Give an account of the reign of Mohammed I of Bahmani kingdom.**

- ❖ He attack on Warangal and brought him a large indemnity.
- ❖ He received the Golkonda fort and the turquoise throne from Warangal.
- ❖ Mohammed I established a good system of government, that was followed by the Marathas later.
- ❖ He appointed a council of eight ministers of state.
- ❖ He took strong measures for the suppression of highway robbery.
- ❖ Institutional and geographic consolidation under Muhammad Shah laid a solid foundation for the kingdom.
- ❖ He built two mosques at Gulbarga.

**4. 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.



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ He curb the power of provincial governors.
- ❖ He placed some districts in the provinces directly under central administration.

**5. Explain the impact of Sufism.**

- ❖ Sufism had become an influential aspect of Islamic social life.
- ❖ Sufis regarded God as the supreme beauty.
- ❖ They believed that God is ‘Mashuq’ and Sufis are the ‘Ashiqs’.
- ❖ Sufism took root in both rural and urban areas.
- ❖ It’s exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.
- ❖ It rebelled against all forms of religious formalism, orthodoxy, falsehood.
- ❖ The most important contribution of Sufism is that it helped to blunt the edge of Hindu-Muslim conflicts.

**6. List out the salient features of the Bhakti Movement..**

- ❖ The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism.
- ❖ They emphasized the self-surrender for obtaining the bliss and grace of God.
- ❖ Gurus could act as guides and preceptors.
- ❖ They advocated the principle of Universal brotherhood.
- ❖ They criticized idol worship.
- ❖ They stressed the singing of hymns with deep devotion.
- ❖ They condemned ritualism, pilgrimages and fasts.

**7. “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.



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ His currency system continued through the entire Mughal period and became the basis of the coinage under the British.

8. Explain how Akbar's religious policy was different from the religious policy of Aurangzeb.

Akbar's religious policy	Aurangzeb's religious policy
He abolished the <i>jizya tax</i> and pilgrims tax.	He re imposed the <i>jizya tax</i> and pilgrims tax.
He gave permission to built a new temples.	He issued orders that new temples should not be constructed.
Akbar's intention was to establish a secular state.	He was true follower of islam and Shariah laws.
His religious policy's were under the influence of Sufism.	His religious policy's were rooted due to political compulsions.

9. How did Aurangzeb's Deccan policy ruin the Mughal empire?

- ❖ The Deccan policy of Aurangzeb was motivated by the policy of containing the growing influence of the Marathas.
- ❖ To control the rebellious attitude of the Golkonda and Bijapur.
- ❖ To curtail the rebellious activities of his son Akbar.
- ❖ Sikkandar Adil Shah of Bijapur resisted the different forces sent by Aurangzeb.
- ❖ Aurangzeb sent to Mughal forces against Bijapur in two times, but both time they were defeated.
- ❖ Finally Aurangzeb entered the battle field and inspired his forces as a result his soldiers fought bravely and put an end.
- ❖ The Marathas under Shivaji were a threat to Aurangzeb.
- ❖ As an Impact of his deccan policy, mughal treasury were empty and many Mughal soldiers were killed.

10. Analyze Mughal society in terms of its economy, trade and commerce.

- ❖ The Mughal economy was a forest-based agricultural economy.
- ❖ Different classes of the rural population were involved in agriculture.
- ❖ The urban economy was based on craft industry.
- ❖ Iron, copper, diamond mining and gun making were other chief occupations.
- ❖ Banjaras were specialised traders who carried goods in a large bulk over long distances.
- ❖ The Coromandel coast was reputed for its textile production.
- ❖ The movement of goods was facilitated by letters of credit called *hundi*.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ Europeans controlled trade with the West Asia and European countries.

**11. Attempt an essay on the splendour of Mughal architecture.**

- ❖ Mughal buildings were noted for the massive structures decorated with bulbous domes, splendorous minarets, cupolas in the four corners, elaborate designs.
- ❖ During Akbar's reign, Humayun's tomb was enclosed with gardens and placed on a raised platform.
- ❖ The Agra fort built with red sandstone is a specimen where Rajput architectural styles were also incorporated.
- ❖ The new capital city of Akbar Fatehpur Sikri enclosed within its walls several inspiring buildings.
- ❖ The Taj Mahal is a marble structure on an elevated platform.
- ❖ The Red Fort in Delhi, encompassed by magnificent buildings like Diwan-i Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Moti Mahal and Hira Mahal.
- ❖ Shahjahan established a new township, Shah jahanabad, where Red Fort and Jama Masjid are located.

**12. Highlight the military conquests of Shivaji.**

- ❖ He captured the fortress of Torna from the Sultan of Bijapur.
- ❖ The fort of Raigad, was captured and wholly rebuilt.
- ❖ Subsequently, the forts of Baramati, Indapura, Purandhar and Kondana came under his direct control.
- ❖ He captured Javli in the Satara district and the immense booty that he won made him popular among the Marathas.
- ❖ Afzal Khan was sent by Bijapur sultan, with a huge army to attack Shivaji. But he was killed by Shivaji.
- ❖ Aurangzeb despatched an army under the command of the Rajput general Raja Jai Singh to defeat Shivaji and annex Bijapur.
- ❖ Purandar was besieged in June 1665.
- ❖ The heroic resistance of Shivaji became futile. So he agreed the Treaty of Purandar.

**13. Compare and contrast the Shivaji land revenue administration and Peshwa land revenue administration.**

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

<b>Shivaji land revenue administration</b>	<b>Peshwa land revenue administration</b>
<b>The revenue administration of Shivaji was humane and beneficent to the cultivators.</b>	<b>The fertility the land was assessed for fixation of taxes.</b>
<b>The lands were carefully surveyed and assessed.</b>	<b>Land were divided into three classes: according to the kinds of the crops, facilities for irrigation, and productivity of the land.</b>
<b>The state demand was fixed at 30% Later, this tax was raised to 40%.</b>	<b>Land was settled against a stipulated amount to be paid annually to the government.</b>
<b>The gross produce tax to be payable in cash or kind.</b>	<b>The Peshwas gave up the system of sharing the produce of the agricultural land followed under Shivaji's rule.</b>

**14. Discuss the career and achievement of BajRao I.**

- ❖ **BajiRao enhanced the power and prestige of the Maratha Empire.**
- ❖ **He defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Rajput Governor of Malwa and the Governor of Gujarat.**
- ❖ **He got one third of the territories from Bundelkhand ruler.**
- ❖ **The commander-in-chief, TrimbakRao, who troubled the Peshwa, was defeated and killed in the battle of Dabhai.**
- ❖ **After the battle of Dabhai, the Peshwa assumed the office of the commander-in-chief also.**
- ❖ **Thana, Salsette and Bassein were captured from the Portuguese.**
- ❖ **The Portuguese were driven out of the Konkan coast.**

**15. Highlight the sources of revenue under the Peshwas.**

- ❖ **Customs, excise duties and sale of forest produce were much income.**
- ❖ **Tax on land, held by Deshmukhs and Deshpandes.**
- ❖ **Tax on land kept for the village Mahars.**
- ❖ **Tax on the lands irrigated by wells, and Pasture fee.**
- ❖ **Annual fee for the testing of weights and measures.**
- ❖ **Tax on sheep, buffaloes and sale of horse.**
- ❖ **Kurja-Patti or Tasti-Patti, a tax equal to one year's income of the tax-payer.**
- ❖ **Other sources of revenue were Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.**

**16. Describe Serfoji II's contribution to modern education.**

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ His most innovative project, however, was the establishment of free modern public schools run by his court .
- ❖ He had established the first modern public school for non-Christian natives.
- ❖ He founded free elementary and secondary schools for orphans and the poor in Thanjavur city.
- ❖ Included were schools for all levels, charity schools, colleges and *padashalas* for Sanskrit higher learning.
- ❖ A second innovation was the introduction of *navavidya* in the state-run schools.
- ❖ Serfoji also supported a free school for needy Christians, run by missionaries in the village of Kannandangudi.
- ❖ Serfoji's strategic initiatives in modern education enabled the Thanjavur court elite.

**17. Describe the impact of Portuguese presence in India.**

- ❖ 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.

**18. How did the English East India Company establish its trading rights in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.****Madras:**

- ❖ Madras was ceded to East India Company in 1639 by the Raja of Chandragiri.
- ❖ with permission to build a fortified factory which was named Fort St. George.
- ❖ This was the first landholding recorded by the Company on Indian soil.

**Bombay:**

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ The island of Bombay, which Charles II had inherited as dowry.
- ❖ This island was transferred to the Company in 1668.

**Calcutta:**

- ❖ The Company established its first settlement at Sultanuti, a site which became the future Calcutta.
- ❖ The fortified factory was called Fort St. William which became the headquarters of the Presidency.

**19. Highlight the causes for the Anglo–French rivalry in the Carnatic region.**

**First Carnatic War 1746-48:**

- ❖ The first Carnatic war was an echo of the Austrian War of Succession.
- ❖ The wars fought between Britain and France in Europe.
- ❖ This also led to clashes between these two countries over their colonial possessions in North America and India.

**The Second Carnatic War 1749-54:**

- ❖ The war of succession in both Hyderabad and Arcot is Reason for the second Carnatic war.
- ❖ A triple alliance was formed amongst the French, Nizam(Muzzafar Jung ) and the Nawab of Carnatic (Chanda Sahib),were against british.

**The Third Carnatic War 1756-1763:**

- ❖ The third Carnatic War was an echo of the Seven Years War.
- ❖ With the outbreak of the Seven Years War, Clive captured Chandranagore, the French settlement in Bengal.

**20. “The British virtually became the rulers of Bengal” – When and How?**

- ❖ The battle of Plassey (1757) changed the position of the British from being a commercial power to that of a territorial power.
- ❖ The Company’s sovereignty over Calcutta was recognized.
- ❖ Bengal Nawab Mir Qasim aligned with the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Oudh, Shuja-ud-daulah against the british.
- ❖ They declared war against the British. The battle was fought at Buxar (1764).
- ❖ The victory of the British led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) by Robert Clive with Shah Alam II.
- ❖ By this treaty the Company got the Diwani right to collect land revenue from the princely states of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ❖ The Company obtained three districts, Burdwan, Chittagong and Midnapur, in Bengal.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

**21. Attempt an account of Dupleix's career and achievements in India.**

- ❖ Dupleix was the Governor of French territory in India.
- ❖ During the first Carnatic war, he captured Chennai from the British.
- ❖ During the Second Carnatic war he formed a triple alliance with Nizam (Muzaffar Jung) and the Nawab of Carnatic (Chanda Sahib), were against British.
- ❖ Nawab Anwar-ud-din was killed by the French army in the battle of Ambur.
- ❖ Nazir Jung was killed by the French army and Muzaffar Jung was made the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- ❖ Dupleix's dream of establishing a French empire appeared good for some time.
- ❖ Dupleix initially succeeded in his efforts, but eventually failed.
- ❖ So the French government recalled Governor Dupleix.

**22. Explain the Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley.**

- ❖ An Indian ruler entering into Subsidiary Alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces.
- ❖ They accepted British forces and a British Resident in his territory.
- ❖ He had to pay for the British army's maintenance.
- ❖ The protected prince was to sever all connections with European powers other than the British, especially the French.
- ❖ No European should be employed without the permission of the British.
- ❖ No negotiation with any Indian power should be held without the Company's permission.
- ❖ No other Indian power to interfere in its internal affairs.

**23. What was the nature of educational development under Company's Rule?**

- ❖ The establishment of a *Madrasa* by Warren Hastings was the beginning of initiatives of British government to promote education.
- ❖ Cornwallis established a Sanskrit college in Benares.
- ❖ In 1813, Charter was forced on the Company the initiative for a regular educational policy.
- ❖ Hastings encouraged the foundation of vernacular schools by missionaries.
- ❖ Calcutta Medical College, Bombay Grant Medical College, Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee were established.



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- ❖ Macaulay recommended English as medium of instruction.
- ❖ The Educational Dispatch of Charles Wood (1854) outlined a comprehensive scheme of education-primary, secondary, collegiate.
- ❖ Madras , Bombay and Calcutta universities were established.

**24. Narrate the circumstances leading to the passing of the Indian Forest Act, 1865 and point out its effects.**

**Circumstances:**

- ❖ forests were destroyed in their effort to extend the areas of cultivable land.
- ❖ Zamins were created out of Jungle Mahal forests and auctioned off for regular cultivation.
- ❖ The original inhabitants of this region, the Santhals were evicted, so they protest against British.
- ❖ Timber came to be exploited with the massive construction of the railway system.

**Effects :**

- ❖ This was a draconian act which restricted the use of forest resources by indigenous groups who resented it.
- ❖ In order to contain protest and resistance the British enacted the dreaded Criminal Tribes Act, 1871.
- ❖ During the entire colonial period there were frequent insurrections by tribal people against the colonial state.

**25. Explain the organization of Palayakkarar system in South Tamilnadu.**

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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,

**26. Describe the causes and the course of the Vellore Revolt of 1806.**

**Causes:**

- ❖ The sepoys prohibited all markings on the forehead which were intended to denote caste and religious.



**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ The sepoys to cut their moustaches to a set pattern.
- ❖ General Agnew introduced a new model turban for the sepoys.
- ❖ This turban cockade was made of animal skin( pig & cow ).

**Course:**

- ❖ The Revolt took place on 10 th 1806 at 2 ‘o’ clock in the morning.
- ❖ Thirteen officers and 81 soldiers were killed.
- ❖ Major coats who was on duty outside the Fort wrote a letter to col. Gillespie at Arcot.
- ❖ This revolt compiled by col. Gillespie, with in 15 minutes.

**27. Discuss the causes and results of Great Rebellion of 1857.****Causes:**

- ❖ Dalhousie through his Doctrine of Lapse and expansionist policy created hardship to a number of people.
- ❖ The prices of agricultural commodities continued to crash throughout the first half of nineteenth century.
- ❖ The abolition of sati, legalization of remarriage of Hindu widows, prohibition of infanticide were viewed as interference in religious beliefs.
- ❖ Greased cartridges is immediate cause of the Great Revolt.

**Results:**

- ❖ The proclamation issued by Queen Victoria was read at the Durbar by Lord Canning.
- ❖ The Board of Control of the East India Company were abolished.
- ❖ Hereafter India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State.
- ❖ The Doctrine of Lapse and the policy of annexation to be given up.

**28. Discuss the role played by Christian missionaries in India.**

- ❖ The missionaries organised schools for the socially and economically deprived.
- ❖ They Pleaded for their economic improvement through employment in the state service.
- ❖ They also fought for their ‘civil rights’ that included access to public roads, and permission for the women of these groups to wear upper garments.
- ❖ They provided education for children and widows in their boarding schools.
- ❖ During the Famine they Providing shelter and succour gave. these an opportunity to convert people to Christianity.

**HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I & II - TWO MARKS.**

- ❖ The interiors for the disprivileged and the poor people, was a responsibility willingly accepted by the Christian missionaries.
- ❖ The Christian Missionaries took the initiative of establishing Hospitals and Dispensaries.

**29. Highlight the Social Reform Movement in Tamilnadu.****Sri Vaikunda Swamikal:**

- ❖ In his preaching Vaikundar attacked the traditional caste-ridden Travancore society.
- ❖ As a symbol of protest, Vaikunda Swamy urged his followers to wear a turban, because that rights were only to the upper castes in those days.
- ❖ He organized inter-dining through his Samathuva Sangam, among different castes.

**RamalingaSwamigal:**

- ❖ Ramalinga Swamigal's poems expressed radical ideas and condemned bigotry and irrationality.
- ❖ He established the Sathya Dharma Salai at Vadalur where he began to feed poor people.

**Iyothet hoss Pandithar:**

- ❖ He argued that Adi Dravidars were the original Buddhists.
- ❖ He also encouraged the conversion to Buddhism.
- ❖ Pandithar ran a weekly journal called *Oru Paisa Tamilan*.