

11 STD HISTORY SPECIAL GUIDE KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

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11 History - One Mark

1. The period before the development of script is called _____.
(a) **Pre-historic** (b) Historic (c) palaeolithic (d) Neolithic
2. The earliest age in history is called _____.
(a) **Old Stone Age** (b) New Stone Age (c) Copper Age (d) Iron Age
3. The first Palaeolithic tools were identified in _____.
(a) 1860 (b) **1863** (c) 1873 (d) 1883
4. Baghor I and Baghor III of Son Valley in Madhya Pradesh are some of _____ sites in India.
(a) Lower Palaeolithic (b) Middle Palaeolithic
(c) **Upper Palaeolithic** (d) Neolithic
5. The site of Mehrgarh has been associated with _____ culture.
(a) Palaeolithic (b) **Neolithic** (c) Mesolithic (d) Chalcolithic
6. The _____ inscriptions mention the trade contacts between Mesopotamia and Harappan civilisation.
(a) **Cuneiform** (b) Heiroglyphics (c) Devanagiri (d) Kharoshti
7. Burzahom is an important site of _____.
(a) **Neolithic culture of Kashmir** (b) Neolithic culture of Ganga Valley
(c) Neolithic culture of Eastern India (d) Neolithic culture of South India
8. Early Harappan period was _____.
(a) **3000–2600 BCE** (b) 2600–1900 BCE
(c) 1900–1700 BCE (d) 1700–1500 BCE
9. _____ was an important source of subsistence for the Harappans.
(a) **Agriculture** (b) Pottery (c) Craft production (d) Fishing
10. The Indus civilisation declined from about _____.
(a) 1800 BCE (b) **1900 BCE** (c) 1950 BCE (d) 1955 BCE
11. The main collection of vedic hymns are called _____.
(a) Brahmanas (b) **Samhita** (c) Aranyakas (d) Upanishads
12. The land of Upper Ganga Doab region was described as _____.
(a) **Kuru-panchthalas** (b) Ganga valley (c) Indus valley (d) Videha
13. Adichanallur is situated in _____ district
(a) Coimbatore (b) Tirunelveli (c) **Thothukudi** (d) Vellore
14. Consider the following:
(i) Senani - chief of the army
(ii) Gramani - village head
(iii) Bali - voluntary contribution
(iv) Purohita - governor
Which one of the pair is incorrect?
(a) i (b) ii (c) iii (d) **iv**
15. Assertion (A) : There is no evidence of child marriage in Early Vedic period
Reason (R) : Women had been excluded from rituals in the later Vedic period
(a) A and R are correct and R explains A
(b) **A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A**
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect (d) Both A and R are correct
16. Buddha delivered his first sermon in _____.
(a) Sanchi (b) Benaras (c) **Saranath** (d) Lumbini

17. _____ is the Buddhist text that makes a reference to Ajatashatru's meeting of Buddha
 (a) Jivakasinthamani (b) Acharrangasutra (c) Kalpasutra (d) **Samannaphala Sutta**
18. Bhagavatisutra is a _____ text
 (a) Buddhist (b) **Jaina** (c) Ajivika (d) Vedic
19. _____ played an important role in improving the method of cultivation.
 (a) **Iron** (b) Bronze (c) Copper (d) Brass
20. Among the 16 mahajanapadas, _____ emerged as the most powerful in northern India.
 (a) Kosala (b) Avanti (c) **Magadha** (d) Kuru
21. Brahmi script in Ashoka's pillar inscription was deciphered by _____.
 (a) Thomas Saunders (b) **James Prinsep** (c) Sir John Marshal (d) William Jones
22. The first known ruler of Magadha was _____ of the Haryanka dynasty.
 (a) **Bimbisara** (b) Ajatashatru (c) Ashoka (d) Mahapadma Nanda
23. A comprehensive historical chronicle in Pali from Sri Lanka serving as an important source for the Mauryan Period is _____.
 (a) **Mahavamsa** (b) Deepavamsa (c) Brahmanas (d) Mudrarakshasa
24. The play _____ by Visakadatha describes Chandragupta and his accession to the throne of the Magadha Empire.
 (a) **Mudrarakshasa** (b) Rajatharangini (c) Arthasastra (d) Indica
25. Megasthenes' work _____ describes the court of Chandragupta and his administration.
 (a) **Indica** (b) Mudrarakshasa (c) Ashtadhyayi (d) Arthasastra
26. The _____ was a prescriptive text for good administration.
 (a) **Arthasastra** (b) Indica (c) Rajatharangini (d) Mudrarakshasa
27. Karikala was the son of _____.
 (a) Sengannan (b) Kadungo (c) **Ilanjetchenni** (d) Athiyaman
28. Which of the following pairs is not correct?
 (i) Talayalanganam – Nedunchezhiyan (ii) Pattinapalai - Uruttirankannanar
 (iii) Gajabahu – Ceylon (iv) Tiruvanchikalam - Cholas
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) **(iv)**
29. _____ performed Rajasuya sacrifice
 (a) **Perunarkilli** (b) Mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi (c) Simuka (d) Athiyaman
30. Ikshvakus wielded power in _____.
 (a) **Andhra-Karnataka region** (b) Odisha (c) Deccan region (d) Banavasi
31. Read the following and pick out the wrong statement
 (i) Kalabhras were Saivites (ii) Kalabhras defeated Pallavas and Pandyas
 (iii) Ikshvakus supported vedic sacrifices (iv) Salt merchants were called umanar.
 (a) **(i) and (ii)** (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)
32. _____ was one of the most capable generals of Alexander.
 (a) **Seleucus Nicator** (b) Antigonus (c) Antiochus (d) Demetrius
33. Megasthenes was sent by Seleucus Nicator to the capital Pataliputra as the _____ ambassador.
 (a) Roman (b) **Greek** (c) Chinese (d) British
34. The regular interchange of ambassadors and correspondence _____.
 (a) affected the regular trade from India to the West
 (b) **facilitated regular trade from India to the West**
 (c) facilitated regular trade from India to the East
 (d) none of the above

35. _____ was the best known of the Indo-Greek kings
 (a) Euthydemus (b) Demetrius (c) **Menander** (d) Antialcidas
36. Kushana coins were of higher quality than that of _____ coins.
 (a) **Roman** (b) Greek (c) Gupta (d) Satavahana
37. Indo-Greek style of art and sculpture is referred to a _____.
 (a) Mathura art (b) **Gandhara art** (c) Bagh art (d) Pala art
38. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
 (a) Buddhacharita - Asvagosha
 (b) **The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea - Megasthenes**
 (c) Arthashastra - Kautilya
 (d) Kamasutra - Vatsyayana
39. The most famous Saka kshatrap was _____.
 (a) Moga (b) **Rudradaman** (c) Azes (d) Yesovarman
40. The contours of trade between Europe and India was changed towards the beginning of the Common Era because
 (i) Rome emerged as the super power of the Mediterranean world by the end of the last century BCE.
 (ii) The discovery of the pattern of the monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea by Hippalus was in the first century CE.
 (a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct
 (c) **Both (i) and (ii) are correct** (d) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong
41. Roman coins have been excavated at _____.
 (a) **Arikamedu** (b) Adhichanallur (c) Puhar (d) Pallavaram
42. Which is the least reliable of the sources for the study of Gupta period?
 (a) Literary sources (b) Epigraphical sources
 (c) Numismatic sources (d) **Myths and legends**
43. Choose and match:

Author	Literary Works
(A) Dhanvantri	- 1. SuryaSiddantha
(B) Varahamihira	- 2. Amarakosha
(C) Aryabhata	- 3. BrihadSamhita
(D) Amarasimha	- 4. Ayurveda

 (a) **4, 3, 1, 2** (b) 4, 1, 2, 3 (c) 4, 2, 1, 3 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1
44. _____ was given the title "Kaviraja".
 (a) Chandragupta I (b) **Samudragupta** (c) Chandragupta II (d) Srigupta
45. _____, a Chinese traveller, presented an idyllic picture of Indian society in the fifth century CE.
 (a) Itsing (b) Hieun-Tsang (c) **Fahien** (d) Wang-Hieun-Tse
46. Which one of the following is the wrong option for the rock-cut cave temple of Gupta Period?
 (i) Udayagiri cave (Odisha)
 (ii) Ajanta and Ellora caves (Maharashtra)
 (iii) Elephanta cave (Maharashtra)
 (iv) Bagh (Madhya Pradesh)
 (a) i (b) ii (c) **iii** (d) iv

47. The first regular Buddhist work on logic was written by _____.
 (a) Dignaga (b) **Vasubandhu** (c) Chandrogamia (d) Varahamihira
48. Prabakaravardhan gave his daughter Rajyasri in marriage to _____.
 (a) **Grahavarman** (b) Deva Gupta (c) Sasanka (d) Pushyaputi
49. Harsha accepted the throne of Kanauj on the advice of _____.
 (a) Grahavarman (b) **Avalokitesvara Bodhisatva**
 (c) Prabakaravardhana (d) Poni
50. _____ was the minister for Foreign Relations and War.
 (a) Kuntala (b) Banu (c) **Avanti** (d) Sarvagata
51. Which of the following was written by Harsha?
 (a) Harsha Charitha (b) **Priyadharsika** (c) Arthashastra (d) Vikramorvasiyam
52. Which one of the following statements is wrong?
 (a) Dharmapala established Somapura Mahavihara.
 (b) **Ramapala wrote Ramacharitam.**
 (c) Mahipala Songs are still popular in rural parts of Bengal.
 (d) Agama Shastra was written by Gaudapada.
53. Which one of the following is not properly paired?
 (a) **Govinda III – Vatabi** (b) Ravikriti – Pulikesin II
 (c) Vishayam- Rashtrakutas (d) Nammalvar-Kurugur
54. Choose and match:
 (A) Simhavishnu - 1. Chalukya king
 (B) Jayasimhan I - 2. Pallava king
 (C) Aditya I - 3. Dockyard
 (D) Mamallapuram - 4. Chola king
 (a) 4, 3, 1, 2 (b) 4, 1, 2, 3 (c) **2, 1, 4, 3** (d) 4, 3, 2, 1
55. Kambuja is modern _____.
 (a) Assam (b) Sumatra (c) Annam (d) **Cambodia**
56. _____ is a religious centre established by Jains
 (a) **Saravanabelgola** (b) Madurai (c) Kanchi (d) Kalugumalai
57. Where was temple built for performing royal rituals by Chalukyas
 (a) Aihole (b) Badami (c) Megudi (d) **Pattadakal**
58. Foreign merchants were known as _____.
 (a) Pattanswamy (b) **Nanadesi** (c) Videshi (d) Desi
59. _____ is the doctrine propounded by Adi Sankara
 (a) **Advaita** (b) Visistatvaita (c) Saiva Siddhantha (d) Vedanata
60. _____ was the ruler of Sind when the Arabs invaded it in the 8th century.
 (a) Hajjaj (b) Muhammad-Bin-Qasim (c) Jaya Simha (d) **Dahar**
61. Mahmud of Ghazni conducted as many as _____ military campaigns into India.
 (a) 15 (b) **17** (c) 18 (d) 19
62. The Palam Baoli inscription is in _____ language
 (a) **Sanskrit** (b) Persian (c) Arabic (d) Urdu
63. The world famous Khajuraho temple was built by _____.
 (a) Rashtrakutas (b) Tomaras (c) **Chandelas** (d) Paramaras

64. Mamluk is the term for the Arabic designation of a _____.
 (a) **Slave** (b) King (c) Queen (d) Soldier
65. Ibn Batuta was a traveller from _____.
 (a) **Morocco** (b) Persia (c) Turkey (d) China
66. _____ was the only Sultan who resigned kingship and lived away from Delhi for three decades in peace.
 (a) Mubarak Shah (b) **Alam Shah** (c) Kizir Khan (d) Tugril Khan
67. Match and choose the correct answer:
 (A) Ramachandra 1. Kakatiya
 (B) Khan-i-Jahan 2. Padmavat
 (C) Malik Muhamad Jaisi 3. Man Singh
 (D) Man Mandir 4. Devagiri
 (a) 2, 1, 4, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 (c) **4, 1, 2, 3** (d) 3, 1, 2, 4
68. Naval expeditions of _____ extended as far as Sri Vijaya Kingdom.
 (a) Kulothunga III (b) **Rajendra I** (c) Rajaraja I (d) Paranthaka
69. The core of the Chola kingdom lay in _____ delta called Cholamandalam.
 (a) Vaigai (b) **Kaveri** (c) Krishna (d) Godavari
70. Rajaraja I and Rajendra I jointly ruled the Chola kingdom for _____ years.
 (a) 3 (b) **2** (c) 5 (d) 4
71. _____ makes one kalam
 (a) **28 kg** (b) 27 kg (c) 32 kg (d) 72 kg
72. "Kedah" is in _____.
 (a) **Malaysia** (b) Singapore (c) Thailand (d) Cambodia
73. In the reign of Rajaraja I, Mammallapuram was administered by a body called _____.
 (a) Nattar (b) **Maanagaram** (c) Nagarattar (d) Urar
74. Match the Following:
 (A) Cantonments - 1. Padaividu
 (B) Military outposts - 2. Dandanayagam
 (C) Captain - 3. Nilai padai
 (D) Commander-in-chief - 4. Padaimudali
 (a) **1, 3, 4, 2** (b) 4, 2, 1, 3 (c) 2, 1, 3, 4 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4
75. In commemoration of his victory in _____, Rajendra I built Gangaikonda Chozhapuram.
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) **North India** (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka
76. _____ was the first capital of Pandyas.
 (a) Madurai (b) Kayalpattinam (c) **Korkai** (d) Puhar
77. Manur inscription dating to 800 CE provides an account of _____ administration.
 (a) central (b) **village** (c) military (d) provincial
78. In dry-zone Ramanathapuram, _____ were created by Pandya kings.
 (a) moats (b) sluices (c) dams (d) **tanks**
79. Harihara and Bukka were in the services of _____ before they founded Vijayanagar kingdom.
 (a) Kakatiyas (b) **Hoysalas** (c) Bijapur Sultan (d) Yadavas
80. Arrange the following chronologically:
 (a) The Sangama dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty, The Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty.
 (b) **The Sangama dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.**
 (c) The Saluva dynasty, the Sangama dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.
 (d) The Sangama dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.

81. The emblem of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was _____
(a) Varaha (b) Tiger (c) Fish (d) Bow
82. _____ poem was composed by Gangadevi
 (a) Manucharitram (b) Amuktamalyada
 (c) Panduranga Mahatmiyam **(d) Madura Vijayam**
83. _____ was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty.
 (a) Devaraya I **(b) Devaraya II** (c) Krishnadevaraya (d) Veera Narsasimha
84. Krishnadevaraya planted the pillar of victory at _____.
 (a) Belgaum (b) Cuttack **(c) Simhachalam** (d) Rajamahendravaram
85. Pudukkottai, a small principality, was a buffer between _____.
 (a) Chola and Vijayanagar Kingdoms **(b) Chola and Pandya Kingdoms**
 (c) Chera and Pandya Kingdoms (d) Chola and Chera Kingdoms
86. Shah Nama was written by _____.
(a) Firdausi (b) Ibn Battutah (c) Nicolo de conti (d) Domingo peas
87. Mohammed Gawan established a Madrasa library at _____, containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts.
 (a) Berar (b) Bijapur **(c) Bidar** (d) Anmadnagar
88. _____ constructed the Golkonda Fort.
(a) Raja Krishna Dev (b) Sultan Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk
 (c) Mohammed Gawan (d) Bahman Shah
89. Find out the correct statement:
 (a) Vijayanagar kingdom was ruled by the kings of five dynasties for a period of more than 300 years
 (b) As far as coastal Andhra is concerned, the power struggle was between the Gajapathi kingdom of Orissa and Bahmani
(c) Abdur Razzak , the Persian ambassador, visited Zamorin of Kochi
 (d) The Bahmani kings issued large number of gold coins bearing the images of various deities.
90. Find out the correct answer from the following
 (i) Mohammed I established a good system of government that was followed by all the successor sultanates and also later by the Marathas.
 (ii) Gawan used Portuguese chemist to teach the preparation and use of gun power.
 (a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i) and (ii) are wrong
(c) (i) is correct ; (ii) is wrong (d) (i) is wrong; (ii) is correct
91. Assertion (A): Bahman Shah attempted to exact an annual tribute from the state of Warrangal, the Reddi Kingdoms Rajamundry and Kondavidu
 Reason (R): This led to frequent wars.
 (a) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A
 (b) A is correct, R is wrong.
 (c) A and R are wrong.
(d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A
92. Match the following
 (A) Abdul Razzak - 1. Russia
 (B) Nikitin - 2. Saluva Nayak
 (C) Domingo Peas and Nuniz - 3. Persia
 (D) Chellappa - 4. Portugal
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 2, 1, 4, 3 **(d) 3, 1, 4, 2**

93. _____ provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of Advaita.
(a) Adi Sankara (b) Ramanuja (c) Ramananda (d) Chaitanya
94. _____ refers to the conflict between the orthodox Vedic sects and Shramanic sects.
 (a) Ramayana (b) Bagavatha purana **(c) Hagiographies** (d) Bal lila
95. _____ was known as Koon Pandyan.
 (a) Mahendravarman I **(b) Maravarman Arikesari**
 (c) Narasimhavarman (d) Sundara Pandyan
96. Appar as a Jaina was known as _____
 (a) Harisena (b) Theerthankara (c) Sivagnana Sithiyar **(d) Dharmasena**
97. Fakir is the term used for _____
(a) Muslim saint (b) Buddhist (c) Hindu ascetic (d) Sikh guru
98. Madhavacharya belonged to the philosophical school of _____
(a) Dwaita (b) Advaita (c) Visistadvaita (d) Pushti marga
99. _____ was one of the disciples of the Bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.
 (a) Chaitanya (b) Mirabai (c) Guru Nanak **(d) Kabir**
100. _____ was the first to preach his doctrine of devotion in Hindi.
 (a) Ravidas **(b) Ramananda** (c) Kabir (d) Namadev
101. _____ was known as “the blind bard of Agra” at the court of Akbar.
(a) Surdas (b) Tukaram (c) Ramananda (d) Mirabai
102. _____ was the contemporary of the Maratha ruler Shivaji.
 (a) Ramananda (b) Mirabai (c) Surdas **(d) Tukaram**
103. Find out the correct statement:
 (a) Appar, a Saiva in his early life, later persuaded by his sister, turned to Jainism.
(b) Sufis regarded god as the supreme beauty.
 (c) The Bengal Vaishnavites tried to reform Hinduism by promoting Ram bhakti.
 (d) Devotional songs of Ravidas were included in the Buddhist Scriptures.
104. Assertion (A): The bhakti reformers preached the principle of monotheism.
 Reason (R): They criticized idol worship
 (a) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A
 (b) A and R are wrong
(c) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A
 (d) A is wrong, R is correct
105. Match the following :
 (A) Kabir - 1. Sahitya Lahari
 (B) Sur Das - 2. Shaik Taqi
 (C) Sufism - 3. Sambandar
 (D) Koon Pandyan - 4. Weaver
 (a) 2, 3, 4, 1 **(b) 4, 1, 2, 3** (c) 2, 4, 3, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1
106. Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 with the effective use of _____.
 (a) Infantry (b) Cavalry **(c) Artillery** (d) Elephant corps
107. Battle of Ghagra was the last battle fought by Babur against _____.
(a) Afghans (b) Rajputs (c) Turks (d) Marathas
108. _____ won the Battle of Chausa due to his superior political and military skills.
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun **(c) Sher khan** (d) Akbar

109. _____ is a land tenure system in which the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.
(a) Jagirdari (b) Mahalwari (c) Zamindari (d) Mansabdari
110. The fiscal administration of Akbar was largely based on the methods of -----
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun **(c) Sher Shah** (d) Ibrahim Lodi
111. _____ was executed by Jahangir for instigating prince Khusrau to rebel.
(a) Guru Arjan Dev (b) Guru Har Gobind (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur (d) Guru Har Rai
112. _____ reimposed Jizya in his rule.
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir (c) Shah Jahan **(d) Aurangzeb**
113. Tansen of _____ was patronized by Akbar.
 (a) Agra **(b) Gwalior** (c) Delhi (d) Mathura
114. Padshah Namah was a biography of _____
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun **(c) Shah Jahan** (d) Akbar
115. _____ was an astrological treatise.
(a) Tajikanilakanthi (b) Rasagangadhara (c) Manucharita (d) Rajavalipataka
116. Meenakshiammai Pillai Tamil was composed by _____.
 (a) Thayumanavar **(b) Kumaraguruparar**
 (c) Ramalinga Adigal (d) Sivappirakasar
117. Find out the incorrect statement
 (a) Taj Mahal is the epitome of Mughal architecture, a blend of Indian, Persian and Islamic style.
(b) The new capital city of Akbar, Agra, enclosed within its wall several inspiring buildings.
 (c) The Moti Masjid is made extensively of marble.
 (d) The Purana Qila is a raised citadel.
118. Find out the incorrect statement
(a) The Zat determined the number of soldiers each mansabdar received, ranging from 1 to 10000.
 (b) Sher Shah's currency system became the basis of the coinage under the British.
 (c) The Battle of Haldighati (1576) was the last pitched battle between the Mughal forces and Rana Pratap Singh.
 (d) The Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of the Sikhs, was compiled by Guru Arjun Dev.
119. From the following statements, find out the correct answer :
 (i) The ferocious march of Rana Sanga with a formidable force confronted the forces of Babur.
 (ii) After the battle of Kanauj, Akbar became a prince without a kingdom.
 (a) (i) is correct. (b) (ii) is correct.
(c) (i) is correct (ii) are wrong (d) (i) and (ii) are correct.
120. From the following statements, find out the correct answer :
 (i) Sher Shah repaired the Grand Trunk Road from Indus in the west to Sonargaon in Bengal.
 (ii) Akbar laid the foundation for a great empire through his military conquests.
 (a) (i) is correct. (b) (ii) is correct
(c) (i) and (ii) are correct (d) (i) and (ii) are wrong
121. Assertion (A): Babur won the first Battle of Panipat.
 Reason (R): Babur used artillery in the battle.
(a) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) A is wrong; R is correct.

- (c) A and R is wrong.
 (d) A is correct ; R is not the correct explanation of A.
122. Assertion (A): Towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, the Mughal empire began to disintegrate.
 Reason (R): Aurangzeb was friendly towards all Deccan rulers.
 (a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (b) A is correct ; R is the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is wrong and R is correct.
(d) A is correct but R is wrong.
123. Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched:
 (a) **Bhaskaracharya** - **Neethineri Vilakkam**
 (b) Amuktamalyada - Krishnadevaraya
 (c) Jagannatha Panditha - Rasagangadhara
 (d) Allasani Peddana - Manucharita
124. Match the following:
 (A) Abul Fazal - 1. Aurangzeb
 (B) Jama Masjid - 2. Akbar
 (C) Badshahi Mosque - 3. Sher Shah
 (D) Purana Qila - 4. Shah Jahan
(a) 2, 4, 1, 3 (b) 3, 2, 1, 4 (c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 1, 3, 2, 4
125. Guerilla warfare was the strength of _____ army.
(a) Maratha (b) Mughal (c) British (d) Nayaks
126. Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and _____.
 (a) Afzalkhan (b) Shayistakhan **(c) Jai Singh** (d) Aurangzeb
127. The Council of Ministers of Shivaji was known as _____.
(a) Ashta Pradhan (b) Astadiggajas (c) Navarathnas (d) Panchapandavas
128. In the Military organization of Shivaji, the smallest unit was headed by a _____.
(a) Naik (b) Havildars (c) Bargirs (d) Shiledars
129. _____ was the Peshwa who enhanced the power of the Maratha Empire.
(a) Baji Rao I (b) Balaji Viswanath (c) Balaji Baji Rao (d) Baji Rao II
130. The Kohinoor diamond was taken away by _____.
 (a) Ahmad Shah Abdali **(b) Nadir Shah** (c) Shuja-ud-Daulah (d) Najib-ud-Daulah
131. _____ treaty brought the first Anglo- Maratha War to an end.
 (a) Treaty of Madras (b) Treaty of Pune
(c) Treaty of Salbai (d) Treaty of Bassein
132. _____ was the British Governor- General on the eve of the Second Anglo- Maratha War.
 (a) Lord Cornwallis **(b) Lord Wellesley** (c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Dalhousie
133. At the village level _____ was responsible for the remission of the revenue collections to the centre.
 (a) Deshmukhs (b) Kulkarni (c) Kotwal **(d) Patel**
134. Serfoji II established _____ that produced herbal medicine for humans and animals.
 (a) Saraswathi Mahal (b) Muktabal Chatram (c) Navavidya **(d) Dhanvantari Mahal**
135. Name the book which was not written by Serfoji II.
 (a) Kumarasambhava Champu (b) Devendra Kuravanji
 (c) Mudrarakshaschaya **(d) Kumarasambhavam**

136. Find out the correct statement
- (a) Afzalkhan was appointed the Governor of the Deccan in 1660 with the main purpose of crushing Shivaji.
 (b) Senji acted as the first line of defence for Shivaji's successors.
(c) The revenue administration of Shivaji was humane and beneficent to the cultivators.
 (d) Sardeshmukhi was an additional 15% of the revenue which Shivaji collected.
137. Find out the correct statement:
- (a) The English made friendly relations with the Marathas and got the right to free trade in Deccan region.**
 (b) Sahu defeated and killed Dost Ali the Nawab of Arcot in 1749.
 (c) The Judicial System under Peshwas was perfect.
 (d) Venkoji was the last ruler of Bhonsle dynasty of Maratha principality of Thanjavur.
138. From the following, find out the correct answer:
- (i) The administration of Justice under Shivaji was of a primitive nature.
 (ii) There were regular courts and procedure.
(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) (i) and (ii) are correct (d) (i) and (ii) are wrong
139. From the following, find out the correct answer:
- (i) The tottering Mughal Empire neglected the defence of North East frontier area.
 (ii) This prompted Nadir Shah to invade India.
(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) (i) and (ii) are correct (d) (i) and (ii) are wrong
140. Assertion (A): The Third Battle of Panipat paved the way for the rise of British power in India.
 Reason (R): The defeat in this Battle dealt a severe blow to the Marathas and the Mughals.
(a) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) A is correct; R is wrong. (c) Both A and R are wrong.
 (d) A is correct; but R is not the correct explanation of A.
141. Assertion (A): Men for infantry were recruited from Maharashtra itself.
 Reason (R): The Marathas preferred to serve in the cavalry.
(a) A is wrong; R is correct. (b) A is correct; R explains about A.
 (c) A and R are wrong (d) A and R are correct
142. Which of the following pair is wrongly matched :
- (a) Shivaji - Mountain-rat
(b) Baji Rao I - Battle of Udgir
 (c) Timur Shah - Viceroy of Lahore
 (d) Desinghu - Senji
143. Match the following:
- (A) Amatyā - 1) Records of Kings
 (B) Summant - 2) Public morals
 (C) Pandit Rao - 3) War and peace
 (D) Walkia Nawis - 4) Public accounts
(a) 4, 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 2, 4, 3 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 1, 4, 2, 3
144. Arrange the successors of Shivaji chronologically.
- (a) Sambhaji, Shahu, Rajaram, Sambhaji II **(b) Sambhaji, Rajaram, Shahu, Sambhaji II**
 (c) Rajaram, Sambhaji, Shahu, Sambhaji II (d) Sambhaji, Sambhaji II, Rajaram, Shahu
145. _____ became the political headquarters for the Portuguese in India.
(a) Goa (b) Diu (c) Daman (d) Surat
146. _____ was the gateway to west Asia and Europe.
(a) Diu (b) Calcutta (c) Bombay (d) Surat

147. The English got a piece of land from the local chief on which they built _____ in 1639.
 (a) **Fort St. George** (b) Fort St. Williams (c) Vellore Fort (d) Golconda Fort
148. _____ is associated with “Blue Water Policy”.
 (a) **Francisco d’ Almeida** (b) Albuquerque
 (c) Nino da cunha (d) Antonio de Noronha
149. _____ is called the “Father of Printing Press”.
 (a) Roberto de Nobile (b) Albuquerque (c) **Henriques** (d) Francisco d’ Almeida
150. _____ were responsible for “The Amboyna Massacre”.
 (a) English East India Company (b) **Dutch East India Company**
 (c) Portuguese East India Company (d) French East India Company
151. Francis Martin made _____ the strategic centre of French settlements in India.
 (a) Masulipatnam (b) Nagapattinam (c) Goa (d) **Pondicherry**
152. _____ was inherited by Charles II as dowry, which he transferred to the English East India Company.
 (a) Madras (b) Calcutta (c) **Bombay** (d) Delhi
153. During the First Carnatic War, _____ was the Governor of Pondicherry.
 (a) Peyton (b) La Bourdonnais (c) **Dupleix** (d) Morse
154. Robert Clive consolidated the British rule in Bengal by winning the _____.
 (a) Carnatic wars (b) Seven Years’ Wars
 (c) **Battle of Buxar** (d) Battle of Plassey
155. Battle of Wandiwash was fought between _____.
 (a) **Eyre Coote and Lally** (b) Robert Clive and Lally
 (c) Eyre Coote and Bussy (d) Robert Clive and Bussy
156. _____ concluded the Seven Years War.
 (a) Treaty of Pondicherry (b) Treaty of Allahabad
 (c) **Treaty of Paris** (d) Treaty of Srirangapatnam
157. Find out the correct statement :
 (a) **The Europeans were quite aware of the wealth and power of the Mughals.**
 (b) The Dutch followed by the English arrived at Bombay.
 (c) Thanjavur survived as a Mughal-ruled state.
 (d) Bombay, as an important trade centre, attracted merchants from Surat and other parts of Odisha.
158. Find out the wrong statement :
 (a) **Indian rulers admired foreigners and the Europeans took advantage of it.**
 (b) The Dutch were successful in the Spice Islands.
 (c) Colbert was instrumental in establishing the French East India Company.
 (d) The influence of the French can still be seen in Pondicherry.
159. From the following statements, find out the correct answer:
 i. The Battle of Plassey changed the British from a commercial power to that of a territorial power.
 ii. After the Battle of Wandiwash, the English emerged as a commercial power from that of a colonial power.
 (a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct (c) **(i) and (ii) are correct** (d) (i) and (ii) are wrong

160. From the following statements, find out the correct answer:
 i. Albuquerque was the real founder of the Portuguese Empire in India.
 ii. Albuquerque attempted to stop the practice of Sati.
 (a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is wrong **(c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct** (d) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong
161. Assertion (A): Europeans had arrived in India in the 16th Century
 Reason (R): Their intention was to procure pepper, cinnamon, cloves and other spices for European markets.
(a) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) A is correct; R is wrong.
 (c) A is wrong; R is correct.
 (d) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation A.
162. Assertion (A): India had a strong manufacturing base and was particularly famous for the variety of cotton fabrics.
 Reason (R): Agriculture was the most important economic activity in the county.
(a) A & R are correct.
 (b) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.
 (d) A & R are wrong.
163. Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched:
 (a) Tarangambadi - Danish
(b) Sir Thomas Roe - French
 (c) Anwar-ud-din - Nawab of Carnatic
 (d) Albuquerque - Portuguese
164. Match the following:
 (A) Zamorin - 1. Printing Press
 (B) Fr. Henriques - 2. Nizam of Hyderabad
 (C) Muzaffar Jung - 3. Chanda Saheb
 (D) Nawab of Arcot - 4. Ruler of Calicut
(a) 4, 1, 2, 3 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 2, 1, 4, 3
165. _____ was the real foundation battle for British dominion in India.
 (a) Plassey (b) First Carnatic War **(c) Buxar** (d) Wandiwash
166. According to the _____ treaty, Shah Alam II granted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the company.
(a) Allahabad (b) Madras (c) Poona (d) Pondicherry
167. _____ introduced the Dual system in Bengal.
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) Dupleix (c) Cornwallis **(d) Robert Clive**
168. _____ was passed to regulate the Company affairs in India.
(a) Regulating Act (1773) (b) The Pitt India Act (1784)
 (c) Charter Act (1813) (d) Charter Act (1833)
169. _____ was the first Viceroy and Governor General of India accountable to the British Parliament.
 (a) Cornwallis **(b) Canning** (c) Wellesley (d) Hastings

170. Cornwallis made the Permanent Settlement with the Zamindars of _____.
 (a) Mysore (b) Bombay (c) **Bengal** (d) Madras
171. _____ introduced the ryotwari System.
 (a) Cornwallis (b) **Thomas Munro** (c) Robert Clive (d) Warren Hastings
172. The British officer who ended the menace of Thuggee was _____.
 (a) William Adam (b) **William Sleeman**
 (c) James Holland (d) John Nicholson
173. _____ was the first state to fall under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
 (a) Nagpur (b) Oudh (c) Jhansi (d) **Satara**
174. _____ justified forcible collection of land revenue.
 (a) ryotwari Act (b) Pitt India Act (c) Permanent Settlement Act (d) **Torture Act**
175. _____ introduced English as the literary and official language of India.
 (a) Cornwallis (b) **William Bentinck** (c) Macaulay (d) Thomas Munroe
176. Madras University was established in _____.
 (a) 1837 (b) 1861 (c) 1844 (d) **1857**
177. The efforts of _____ played a decisive part in getting the practice of sati abolished.
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) William Jones
 (c) **Raja Rammohan Roy** (d) Dayanand Saraswati
178. The first railway line in south India ran from Madras to _____ in 1856.
 (a) Vaniampadi (b) Katpadi (c) Villupuram (d) **Arakonam**
179. Find out the correct statement.
 (a) **The Governor General was selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.**
 (b) The Subsidiary System decreased the military resources and efficiency of the Company.
 (c) The establishment of the Madrasa by Lord Wellesley was the beginning of British Government to promote education.
 (d) Lord Dalhousie founded the Calcutta Medical College in March 1835.
180. Assertion (A): The British Government initiated steps for the building of dams.
 Reason (R): There were successive famines in last quarter of the 19th Century.
 (a) A is correct; R is wrong.
 (b) A is correct R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A
 (d) **A is wrong; R is correct**
181. Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched?
 (a) Gangadhar Rao - Jhansi
 (b) Raghujji Bhonsle - Nagpur
 (c) Shaji - Satara
 (d) **Scindia - Kolhapur**

182. Match the following:
- (A) Arthur Cotton - 1. Sanskrit College
 (B) William Sleeman - 2. Kollidam
 (C) William Bentinck - 3. Thuggee Menace
 (D) Cornwallis - 4. Abolition of Sati Act
 (a) 4, 1, 2, 3 (b) **2, 3, 4, 1** (c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 2, 1, 4, 3
183. _____ became the de facto ruler of Mysore against the Wodeyar kings after successfully handling the Marathas.
 (a) **Haider Ali** (b) Nanjaraja (c) Nagama Nayak (d) Tipu Sultan
184. Tipu Sultan's capture of _____ led to the third Anglo-Mysore War.
 (a) Calicut (b) Coorg (c) **Cranganore** (d) Dindigul
185. The Palayakkara system was originally practised in _____ Kingdom.
 (a) Vijayanagar (b) Bahmani (c) **Kakatiya** (d) Hoysala
186. _____ brought Puli Thevar's three major forts, Nerkattumseval, Vasudevanallur and Panayur under his control.
 (a) Mafus Khan (b) **Yusuf Khan** (c) Colonel Heron (d) Nabikhan Kattak
187. Velu Nachiyar was the daughter of Raja of _____.
 (a) Sivagangai (b) Pudhukkotai (c) **Ramanathapuram** (d) Palavanatham
188. _____ was the collector who was dismissed from service for mishandling the affairs of Veera Pandiya Kattabomman.
 (a) **W.C. Jackson** (b) A. Bannerman (c) S.R. Lushington (d) P.A. Agnew
189. The immediate cause for the Vellore Revolt was the introduction of _____.
 (a) Enfield Rifle (b) Dress code (c) **New turban** (d) Greased Cartridges
190. _____ inspired Kol uprising of Santhals.
 (a) **Bhindrai Manki** (b) Sido (c) Buddha Bagat (d) Kanoo
191. _____ was the Governor-General of India when the great Rebellion of 1857 broke out.
 (a) Dalhousie (b) **Canning** (c) Minto (d) James Andrew Ramsay
192. _____ defeated Nana Sahib's forces during the 1857 Rebellion.
 (a) Henry Lawrence (b) **Major General Havelock** (c) Sir Hugh Wheeler (d) General Neill
193. Find out the correct statement.
 (a) Warren Hastings wanted to deal with Tipu Sultan in a revengeful manner
 (b) **The elimination of Tipu and restoration of the old Wodeyar dynasty to the Mysore Kingdom marked the real beginning of company's rule in the south**
 (c) The Nawab of Arcot gave support to Velu Nachiyar
 (d) The temple of Kalayarkoil is in the heart of Tirunelveli forests.
194. Assertion (A): The fort of Sivagiri was eminently suited both for offensive and defensive operations.
 Reason (R): It is at the foot of Western Ghats with formidable barriers around it.
 (a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are wrong.
 (c) **A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.**
 (d) A is wrong; R is correct.
195. Match the following:
- (A) Gillespie - 1. Srirangapatnam
 (B) Manji - 2. Barrackpore
 (C) Jacobin Club - 3. Vellore Revolt
 (D) Mangal Pandey - 4. Santhals
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) **3, 4, 1, 2** (c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1

196. _____ was the first province, where several ideas of reforms originated.
 (a) Punjab (b) **Bengal** (c) Bombay (d) Madras
197. "The Father of Indian Renaissance" was _____.
 (a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Dayananda Saraswathi
 (c) **Raja Rammohan Roy** (d) Atmaram Pandurang
198. The National Social Conference was organized at the initiative of _____.
 (a) **M. G. Ranade** (b) Devendranath Tagore
 (c) Keshab Chandra Sen (d) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa
199. "Back to the Vedas" was the motto of _____.
 (a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) **Dayananda Saraswathi**
 (c) Vivekananda (d) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa
200. _____ expounded his views in short stories and admirable parables.
 (a) **Ramakrishna Paramahamsa** (b) Devendranath Tagore
 (c) Vivekananda (d) Jyotiba Phule
201. The Weekly Journal "Oru Paisa" Tamilan was run by _____.
 (a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Dayananda Saraswathi
 (c) Ramalinga Adigal (d) **Iyothethoss Pandithar**
202. The Theosophical Society was founded in _____.
 (a) India (b) **United States of America** (c) France (d) England
203. _____ was the adherent of Brahma Samaj in Tamilnadu.
 (a) Ramalinga Adigal (b) **Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar**
 (c) Iyothethoss Pandithar (d) Pandita Ramabai
204. Syed Ahmad Khan founded a _____ for the introduction of Western Sciences.
 (a) Satya Shodak Samaj (b) Singh Sabha Movement
 (c) **Scientific Society** (d) Theosophical Society
205. The aim of the _____ was the religious regeneration of the Muslim community.
 (a) **Deoband Movement** (b) Ahmadiya Movement
 (c) Aligarh Movement (d) Wahhabi Movement
206. Find out the correct statement :
 (a) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang founded the Shuddi Movement.
 (b) **Sathya Dharma Salai was established by Ramalinga Adigal.**
 (c) The founder of Ramakrishna Mission was Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.
 (d) The Ahmadiyas have common mosque for prayer.
207. Assertion (A): Syed Ahmad Khan founded a modern school at Aligarh, which developed into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.
 Reason (R): He wanted to promote English education among the Muslims.
 (a) **A is correct ; R is the correct explanation of A**
 (b) A is wrong ; R is correct
 (c) Both A and R are wrong
 (d) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A
208. Match the following :
 (A) English Missionaries - 1. Parliament of Religions Chicago
 (B) Parsi Newspaper - 2. William Carvey & John Thomas
 (C) Deoband movement - 3. Rast-Goftar
 (D) Vivekananda - 4. Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
 (a) 3, 2, 1, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 (c) **2, 3, 4, 1** (d) 2, 1, 4, 3

209. _____ is the first known person in the world to have devised the “ship’s camel”, a barge on which a ship is built.

- (a) Akbar (b) Shah Jahan (c) Sher Shah (d) Babur

2 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?

- * Lower Palaeolithic culture.
- * Middle Palaeolithic culture
- * Upper Palaeolithic culture.

3. Write a short note on hominin.

- * Hominin is immediate ancestor of Homo Sapiens.
- * They are mostly lived in Africa.

4. List out the literature of Vedic Age.

- * Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva.
- * Brahmanas, aranyakas, and upanishads.

5. Write about the ZendAvesta.

- * The ZendAvesta is a Persian/ Iranian text of Zoroastrianism.
- * It has references to home of the Early Aryans

6. Highlight the position of women in the Early Vedic Age.

- * Women had a respectable position.
- * Polyandry system and widow remarriage was also known.

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

- * Vinaya Pitaka
- * Sutta Pitaka
- * Abhidhamma Pitaka.

8. Explain the core of Mahavir’s teachings.

- * The central tenet of Jainism is non-violence.
- * Jainism denies the existence of God.

9. 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

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

- * Alexander got impressed by the Porus's dignity.
- * So Alexander restored his throne on the condition of accepting his suzerainty.

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

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

12. Explain Barter System.

- * Precious and semi-precious stones were collected for the Raw materials .
- * They exchanged for other commodities.

13. What do you know from Madurai Kanchi?

- * Maduraikanchi speaks about day markets and night markets.
- * It's also speaks about selling several craft goods.

14. What is meant by the term Yavana?

- * The word was derived from the Persian word yauna.
- * In India the term yavana was used to all Greek origin.

15. Write a short note on "Kshatrapas".

- * They served as a provincial governors in saka's regions.
- * But they were virtually independent rulers.

16. Make a list of the following: Items exported to Rome; Items imported into India from Rome.

- * Imported from Rome: coin, topaz, coral, crude glass, copper, tin and lead and wine.
- * Exported to Rome: pepper, pearls, ivory, silkcloth, diamonds and tortoise shell

17. What do you know of Huns?

- * The Huns were a barbarian tribes.
- * The Huns invasion weakened the Guptas.

18. Attempt a brief account of Fahien on Mathura.

- * The people are numerous and happy.
- * They do not have to register their household.

19. Discuss the importance of Allahabad Pillar Inscription.

- * This Inscription describes Samudra gupta's achievements.
- * It was Composed by Harisena.

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

- * Sonpat inscription on copper seal.
- * Banskhera copper plate inscription.

- 21. Point out the significance of the battle of Takkolam.**
- * Krishna III defeated the Chola army in the battle of Takkolam.
 - * He marched upto Rameshvaram and built a pillar of victory.
- 22. 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.
- 23. Attempt a brief account of Aihole Inscription.**
- * This inscription is a prashasti of Pulikesin II.
 - * It was composed by Ravikriti.
- 24. What were the titles assumed by Rajendra I?**
- *Mudi konda Cholan, Gangai kondan,
 - *Kadaram kondan, Pandita Cholan.
- 25. List the various units of the land measurement.**
- * kuli, ma, veli, patti, padagam, etc.
- 26. Write a short note on Sangam, the Tamil academy.**
- * The term Sangam, means an academy.
 - * The term Sangam occurs in Iraiyanar Akapporul.
- 27. What are the archaeological sources to know about the Vijayanagar Kingdom?**
- * Temples, palaces, forts, mosques, etc.
 - * Thousands of inscriptions in Kannada, Tamil, and Telugu.
- 28. Write a note on “tarafs”.**
- * The territorial divisions of the Bahmini kingdom was called tarafs.
 - * They are : Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Berar
- 29. What were Ramananda’s teachings?**
- * He preached equality before God.
 - * He rejected caste system.
- 30. What prompted Babur to invade India?**
- * The race for political supremacy in Central Asia.
 - * Babur received an embassy from Daulat Khan Lodi.
- 31. Write a short note on a) William Hawkins b) Sir Thomas Roe.**
- * William Hawkins became a British ambassador during Jahangir’s regin.
 - * Sir Thomas Roe also became a British ambassador during Jahangir’s regin.
- 32. Describe the development of Tamil language and literature during the Mughal period.**
- * Kumaraguruparar composed Meenakshiammai Pillai Tamil and NeethineriVilakkam.
 - * Thayumanavar composed sanmarga.
- 33. What were the terms of the treaty of Purandhar?**
- * He agreed to serve as a mansabdar.
 - * He assist the Mughals in conquering Bijapur.

34. 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.

35. Write a note on Saraswati Mahal Library.

- * The Saraswati Mahal library, was built by the Nayak rulers.
- * It was enriched by Serfoji II.

36. What do you know of shroffs and hundis?

- * Money-changers were called shroffs.
- * Bills of exchange, known as hundis.

37. What is meant by Cartaz system?

- * Under the Cartaz system, the Portuguese exacted money from the traders.
- * They protected traders against the policy.

38. Governor Thomas Munro.

- * He was The Governor of Madras Presidency.
- * He officially enforced the Ryotwari System in Madras.

39. What do of “Pagoda”?

- * Pagoda was a gold coin of Vijayanagar descent.
- * It was called varagan in Tamil.

40. Explain Sail Rakab.

- * Birsa Munda led a revolt in the Chotta Nagpur region.
- * So Britishers Murdered the women of munda community at Sail Rakab.

41. Kanpur Massacre.

- * In Kanpur Nana Sahib led the rebels.
- * About 125 English women and their childrens were killed.

42. What are the contributions of Raja Ram mohan Roy to social reform?

- * He denounced polytheism, idol worship.
- * He condemned the caste system, and practice of sati.

43. What do you know about RamalingaAdigal?

- * He established the Sathya Dharma Salai at Vadalur.
- * Ramalinga Swamigal’s poems expressed radical ideas.

3 Marks**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 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.
 - * Use of core preparation techniques in stone tool production.
 3. **What do you know about the faith and belief system of the Harappans?**
 - * The Indus people worshipped nature.
 - * They worshipped the pipal tree.
 - * They buried the dead.
 4. **Highlight the social divisions in the Rig Vedic Period.**
 - * Brahmanas
 - * Kshatriyas
 - * Vaishyas
 - * Shudras
 5. **Analyse the characteristics of a pastoral society.**
 - * Cattle were considered wealth.
 - * The donations to the priests were mainly cows and women slaves.
 - * There was no private property in land.
 6. **Analyse the factors responsible for the rise of towns and cities in the Ganges Plains.**
 - * Agricultural surplus, Growth of crafts
 - * Trade, Growing population.
 7. **Mention some of the rising towns and cities in the aftermath of second urbanization.**
 - * **Political and administrative centres :** Rajgriha, Shravasti, Kaushambi and Champa
 - * **Centres of trade and commerce :** Ujjain and Taxila
 - * **Holy centres:** Vaishali.
 8. **Point out the influence of Jainism in Tamilnadu.**
 - * There are several Jaina temples in Tamil Nadu.
 - * A Jaina Dravida Sangha was established in Madurai by Vajranandi.
 - * Jaina rock shelters are found in large numbers around Madurai.
 9. **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.
 10. **What do you know of Ashoka's campaign against Kalinga?**
 - * This is the only recorded military expedition of the Mauryas.
 - * The number of those killed in battle was huge.
 - * Ashoka was devastated by the carnage.

11. Karikala as the greatest of early Chola rulers.

- * He was greatest Chola king of the Sangam age.
- * Karikalan defeated Muvendars, and eleven Velirs at Venni.
- * He built a kallanai dam.

12. Achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarani.

- * He was the greatest of the Satavahana kings.
- * He defeated the Shaka ruler Nahapana.
- * He reissued the coins of Nahapana with his own royal insignia.

13. Distinction between Khizhar and Velir

Kizhar	Velir
Kizhar were the heads of the villages territory,	Velir controlled mainly hilly and forest areas
The kizhar were few in number.	The velir were many in number.

14. “Muziri was the centre of two circuits of trade” How?

- * 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.
- * Which indicates a kind of barter trade in the primary consumption goods.

15. Highlight the cultural influence of India’s contact with Greeks.

- * The cultural influence of the Greeks is evident from the city of pataliputra.
- * Mauryan administration also inspiration of the Persians and Greeks.
- * The Greek influence led to a Gandhara art.

16. Shrines at Elephanta and at Ellora.

- *The Ellora cave complex contains the features of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain art works.
- *The most striking structure at Ellora is the Kailasanath Temple.
- *Elephanta is artistically superior to the shrines at Ellora.

17. Famous trio of Saiva saints.

- * The prominent Saiva poets include Appar, Tirugnana sambandar and Sundarar.
- * NambiAndar Nambi compiled their hymns into an anthology of eleven books.
- * The first seven books, commonly known as Thevaram.

18. Write briefly about the south Indian campaigns of Malik Kafur.

- *Malik Kafur captured Devagiri fort in 1307.
- *The Kakatiya ruler of Warangal was defeated in 1309.
- *Malik Kafur plundered Chidambaram and Srirangam as well as the Madurai.

19. Why was Rajendra Chola called “Kadaramkondan”?

- * Rajendra’s naval operation was directed against Sri Vijaya.
- * Kheda (Kadaram), feudatory kingdom was also conquered by Rajendra.
- * So he was called kadaramkondan.

20. Name some of the taxes collected during the Chola period.

- *The taxes collected included irai, kanikadan, iraikattina-kanikadan.
- *Iraikattina-nellu, kadamai, Kudimai, Opati.

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

- * They are found in Pillayarpatti, Tirumeyyam, Kuntrakkudi, Tiruchendur.
- * Kalugumalai, kanyakumari and Sittannaval.
- * Sittannaval cave temple was built by IlamKautamar.

22. Nayak System.

- * Nayak in the sense of a military leader or simply soldier.
- * Assigning the revenue of a particular locality to the Nayak.
- * They pay certain amount of the revenue to the king in particular times of a year.

23. Battle of Rakshasi – Tangadi (1565)

- * This war held between vijayanagar and bhamini kingdoms.
- * In this war vijayanagar defeated by bhamini kingdoms.
- * Ramaraya the commandar of vijayanagar was executed.

24. Who assumed the title “Second Alexander”. Why?

- * Alaudin bahmanshah assumed the title of “Second Alexander”.
- * Bahman Shah emerged victorious in all his expeditions.
- * So he assumed the title of Second Alexander on his coins.

25. Explain the location of Golkonda fort and its splendour.

- * The Golkonda Fort is popular for its acoustic architecture.
- * The highest point of the fort is Bala Hissar.
- * It has cannons, draw bridges,halls, temples, etc

26. Kabir’s teachings.

- * He opposed polytheism and idol worship.
- * His message appealed to the lower classes of hindu community..
- * He emphasised hindu muslim unity.

27. Point out the impact of the Bhakti Movement.

- * Bhakti movement provided the salvation to women.
- * Literature on devotional songs in regional languages became profuse.
- * Saivism and Vaishnavism have survived to this day.

28. What do you know of Din-i-Ilahi ?

- * Akbar introduced Tauhid-i-Ilahi (or) Din Ilahi.
- * Din Ilahi literally meant divine monotheism.
- * The Din Ilahi ceased to exist after Akbar.

29. The Mansabdari system of Akbar.

- * Mansabdar rank was divided into Zat and Sawar.
- * Zat refers to the number of soldiers under Mansabdar.
- * Sawar refers to the number of horses under Mansabdar.

30. Kabir

- * The most important figure of the Bhakti movement was Kabir.
- * Kabir propounded absolute monotheism.
- * He condemned image worship, and caste system.

31. AbulFazal

- * AbulFazal patronised by Akbar.
- * He composed Akbar Nama and Ain-i-Akbari.
- * Ain-i-Akbari described Mughal administration.

32. Narrate the causes for the rise of the Marathas.

- * Precipitous mountains and inaccessible valleys.
- * "Guerrilla warfare" was their strength.
- * The spread of the Bhakti movement.

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

- * The British abolished the Peshwa.
- * British annexed his all dominions.
- * Peshwa remained a prisoner with an annual pension.

34. Tarangambadi.

- * Tarangambadi is a Danes Settlement in Tamilnadu.
- * The Danish Fort built in Tarangambadi.
- * Ziegenbalg set up a printing press at Tharangambadi.

35. The Battle of Ambur.

- * Arcot navab Anwar-ud-din was killed in this war.
- * Chanda Sahib entered Arcot as the Nawab.
- * Muhammad Ali escaped to Tiruchirappalli.

36. Anandarangam Pillai Diary.

- * Anandarangam Pillai as a Chief Dubhashi.
- * He emerge as a man of substantial political influence at Pondicherry.

37. "Dual System".

- * By the treaty of Allahabad, the British got the Diwani and Nizamath rights.
- * The Diwani's duty was the collection of revenue and the control of civil justice.
- * The Nizam's duty was to exercise military power and the control of criminal justice.

38. Doctrine of Lapse.

- * Traditionally Hindu custom allowed the adoption of a son in the absence of maleheirs.
- * But Dalhousie declared that the adoption male heirs could not assume power without british permission.
- * By applying this policy known as Doctrine of Lapse, the first state to fall was Satara.

39. Reforms of Cornwallis in judicial administration.

- * At the top of the judicial system were the Sadar Diwani Adalat and the Sadar Nizam Adalat.
- * Four provincial courts of appeal at Calcutta, Deccan, Murshidabad and Patna.
- * At the bottom of the judicial system were courts under Indian judges, called munsifs.

40. Dispatch of Charles Wood.

- * 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.

41. Pindaris and Thuggees.

- * Pindaris were free booters composed of both Muslim and Hindu bands.
- * 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.

42. Vellore Revolt of 1806.

- *General Agnew introduced a new model turban for the sepoys,
- *This was the immediate cause for the vellore revolt.
- *Thirteen officers and 81 soldiers were killed.
- *Finally this revolt was suppressed by col. Gillespie.

43. The effects of the Great Rebellion of 1857.

- * India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch.
- * The Court of Directors and the Board of Control were abolished .
- * The Doctrine of Lapse and the policy of annexation to be given up.

44. 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.

45. Swami Vivekananda

- * He called Morning Star of the Modern India.
- * He attended "Parliament of Religions" conference held in USA
- * He established the Ramakrishna Mission.

5 Marks**1. 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.
- * The first site identified in this civilization was Harappa, hence its name Harappan civilization .
- * The early Harappan phase saw the development of villages and towns.
- * In the Mature Harappan phase, urban centres developed.

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

- * The Harappans used baked and unbaked bricks.
- * The towns had a grid pattern.
- * Drainages were systematically built.

Mohenjo-Daro:

- * Mohenjo-Daro built on a platform.
- * It has two distinct areas. One is citadel and another is lower town.
- * The houses had bathrooms paved with burnt bricks.

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

- * Adichanallur is located in Thoothukudi district.
- * Urns and pottery of various kinds in large numbers were found

Paiyampalli:

- * Paiyampalli is located in Vellore district.
- * A large number of urn burials were also found in this region.

Kodumanal:

- * Kodumanal, is located in Erode.
- * Hoards of Roman coins have been discovered.

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

- * The polity of the Rig Vedic period was that of a tribal society.
- * The main duty of the king was to protect the tribe.
- * The assemblies called sabha, samiti, vidhata and gana .
- * The purohitaor priest offered advice to the king.
- * Senani was the chief of army.
- * Gramini was the head of the village.

5. List out the eightfold path of Buddha.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.Right Views, | 2.Right Resolve, | 3. Right Speech, |
| 4.Right Conduct. | 5.Right Livelihood, | 6 . Right Effort, |
| 7.Right Recollection, | 8 . Right Meditation . | |

6. Explain the sources for the study of the Mauryan Empire.

- * **The Mahavamsa:** is comprehensive historical chronicle in Pali from Sri Lanka.
- * **Junagadh inscription :** it indicates the extent of the Mauryan Empire.
- * **Mudrarakshasa :** It narrates Chandragupta's accession to the throne of the Magadha.
- * **Arthasastra:** The most detailed account of the mauriyan administration.
- * **Indica :** It's describing the court of Chandragupta and his administration.

7. Give an account of the edicts of Ashoka.

- * The edicts of Ashoka is the most concrete source about the Mauryan Empire.
- * 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.

8. Describe the administrative structure in the kingdom of Muvendars.

- * From the chiefs of the Iron Age emerged the Vendar of the early historic period.
- * The Vendar fought with other two Vendars and chieftains .
- * For this they seeking the support of some Velir chiefs.
- * Vendar's Titles such as Kadungo, Imayavaramban and Vanavaramban and PeruVazhuthi.
- * They distinguished themselves from the ordinary people and the Velirs.

9. 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'.
- * 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.
- * Some scholars identify them as Kalabhra rulers.

10. Given an account of the Tamil Kingdoms of first century CE.

- *Tamil region was fragmented into small kingdoms.
- *The Tamil region was ruled by muvendars.
- *The Pandyas from their capital Madurai, the Cholas from their capital Uraiyur, and the Cheras from Vanji.
- *Asoka's second rock edict mentions them as kingdoms bordering his empire.
- *During this time Many war lords and chiefs were ruling in small regions.

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

- *During this period, the Gupta kingdom emerged as a great power.
- *With an effective guild system and overseas trade, the Gupta economy boomed.
- *Great works in Sanskrit were produced during this period.
- *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.

12. Discuss the maritime activity in Pallava kingdom.

- *Mamallapuram was an important sea port.
- *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 Pallavas built dockyards at Mamallapuram and Nagapattinam.

13. Describe the architectural excellence of shore temples at mamallapuram.

- *The temple comprises three shrines, where the prominent ones are dedicated to Siva and Vishnu.
- *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.
- *The most exquisite of the five is the Dharmaraja Ratha.

14. 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).
- *The Second Battle of Tarain (1192) 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.

15. 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.
- * 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.

16. Justify the statement "Temple was a social institution".

- * Temple 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 Pastoral group donated livestock to maintain the perpetual lamp.
- * Temples functioned as banks.
- * They also became educational centres as training was imparted in Vedas, music, arts.

17. List out the salient features of the Bhakti Movement.

- * The bhakti reformers preached the principles of monotheism.
- * Gurus could act as guides.
- * 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.

18. "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 yet other places he arranged to collect only a portion of the gross produce.
- * He collecting taxes only at the point of entry and the point of sale.
- * His currency system continued through the entire Mughal period.

19. 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.
- * He captured Javli in the Satara district. So he was popular among the Marathas.
- * Afzal Khan was sent by Bijapur sultan, with a huge army to attack Shivaji.
- * But he was killed by Shivaji.
- * Purandar was besieged in June 1665 by Rajput general Raja Jai Singh .
- * So he agreed the Treaty of Purandar.

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

- * Warren Hastings established a Madrasa in Calcutta.
- * Cornwallis established a Sanskrit college in Benares.
- * Hastings encouraged the foundation of vernacular schools by missionaries.
- * Macaulay recommended English as medium of instruction.
- * As a result of the Charles wood Dispatch Madras, Bombay and Calcutta universities were established.

21. Describe the causes and the course of the Vellore Revolt of 1806.**Causes:**

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

Course:

- * The Revolt took place on 10th 1806 at 2 'o' clock in the morning.
- * Thirteen officers and 81 soldiers were killed.
- * This revolt suppressed by col. Gillespie, with in 15 minutes.

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

- * Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse and expansionist policy.
- * The abolition of sati, Remarriage Act, 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.
- * The Board of Control and court of directors were abolished.
- * The Doctrine of Lapse and the policy of annexation to be given up.

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

- * In his preaching Vaikundar attacked the traditional caste-ridden Travancore society.
- * He organized inter-dining through his Samathuva Sangam.

Ramalinga Swamigal:

- * He condemned bigotry and irrationality.
- * He established the Sathya Dharma Salai at Vadalur where he began to feed poor people.

Iyothee thoss Pandithar:

- * He argued that Adi Dravidars were the original Buddhists.
- * He also encouraged the conversion to Buddhism.

**Time Line (1526 - 1530)
Mughal Empire (Babur)**





