

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI – 600 006
HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION FIRST YEAR – MARCH 2018
KEY FOR HISTORY

Note:

1. Answers written only in **BLACK** or **BLUE** should be evaluated.
2. In Section – I choose the correct answer and write the option code with corresponding answer.
3. Mark shall also be awarded either for the correct option code or for the correct corresponding answer alone. **(This year only)**
4. If one of them (option or answer) is wrong, then award zero mark only.

Maximum Marks : 90

I.		SECTION – I Choose the Most Suitable Answer :			20 x 1 = 20	
1	a	Doab	11	d	Sri Vijaya	
2	b	Rig	12	a	1192	
3	a	Kashmir	13	d	Illutmish	
4	b	Rajagraha	14	d	Muqtis	
5	c	Megasthanes	15	b	Kabir	
6	d	Pushyamithra Sunga	16	a	Virupaksha	
7	d	Harisena	17	c	Turki	
8	a	Bana	18	c	Fatepur Sikri	
9	d	Simhavishnu	19	a	Shivner	
10	d	Pulakesin – II	20	d	Almaida	

SECTION – II

ANSWER ANY SEVEN QUESTION		7x2=14	
(Question Number 30 is compulsory)			
21.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Himalayan Mountain as Situated on the North of India 2. The Highest peak of the Himalayas is known as Mt Everest with its height being 8848 Mt. 3. It acts as a natural wall and protects the country against the cold arctic winds blowing 4. Himalayas stood as a natural barrier to protect india against invasions 		2
22.	<p>Four Noble truths of Buddha :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The world is full of suffering. 2. The cause of suffering is desire. 3. If desires are get rid off suffering can be removed. 4. This can be done by following the eight fold path. 		2
23.	<p>Sixteen Mahajana padas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Buddhist Literature 'Anguttara Nikaya' gives a list of sixteen great kingdoms called, "Sixteen Mahajanapadas". 2. Finally only four Kingdoms. 3. Vatsa, Avanti, Kosala and Magada survived. 		2

24.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Greatest Ruler of the Satavahana Dynasty was Gautamputra Satakarni 2. He Ruled for a period of 24 years 3. His achievements were recorded in the Nasik inscription 4. He Captured the whole of Deccan and expanded his empire. 5. He patronized Brahmanism 	2
25.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fahien's visited India during the reign of Chandra gupta II 2. Out of his 9 years stay in india, he spent 6 years in the Gupta Empire 3. He visited Peshawar. Mathura. Kanoj Sravasti. Kapilavastu. Kusinagara, PataliputraThe Main Purpose of his visit was to see the land of Bhuddha and collect Buddhist Manuscripts from india 4. He referred the gangetic vally as the "land of Brahmanism" 	2
26.	Ghatika at Kanchi <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ghatika at Kandhi was very popular. 2. It attracted students from all parts of India and Abroad. 3. Mayurasarman, Dinganaga, a Buddhist writer came to study at Kandhi. 	2
27.	Amoghavarsha : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He was the king of Rashtrakutasdynasty. 2. He was patorn of letters andhe himself wrote the famous kannanda work kavirajamarka. 3. He was built the Rashtrakuta capital the city of malkhed or manyakheda. 4. He patronized Jainism. 5. He ruled for a long period of 64 years. 	2
28.	Market Reforms: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AlauddinKhalji established four separate market in Delhi. 2. Each market was under the control of a high officers called "Shahna- i- Mandi". 3. The supply of grain was ensured by holding stocks in government store houses. Regulations were issued to fix the price of all commodities. 4. Harsh punishment was given if any shopkeeper charged a higher price or tried to cheat by using false weights and measures. 	2
29.	Qutub – Minar:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The most magnificent building of the 13th century was the Qutub-Minar. 2. Which was founded by Aibek and completed by Iltumish. 3. This Seventy one metre tower was dedicated to the Sufi Saint Qutbuddin Bakthiyar Kaki. 4. AlauddinKhalji added an entrance to the Qutub- Minar Called was "Alai Darwasa". 	2
30.	Robert Clive <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The British commander Robert Clive captured Arcot during second Carnatic war. 2. He emerged victorious in the Battle of Plassey also. In 1765, he was appointed as the Governor of Bengal. 	2

SECTION - III

III.	ANSWER ANY SEVEN QUESTION (Question No. 40 is Compulsory)	7×3=21
31.	Old Stone Age <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The period before 10,000 B.C. is assigned to the old stone age.2. In the old stone age, food was obtained by hunting animals and gathering tubers.3. Therefore, these people are called as hunter-gatherers. They used hand-sized stone tools and large pebbles for hunting.	3
32.	The Economic Condition of the Later Vedic Period:- <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Iron was used extensively in this period.2. Agriculture became the chief occupation.3. Metal work, Leather work, Carpentry and Pottery made great progress.4. The Later Vedic People were familiar with the Sea and they traded with countries like Babylon.5. They organized themselves into guilds known as ganas.	3
33.	The causes for the rise of Jainism and Buddhism: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Primary causes for the rise of Jainism was the religious unrest in India in the 6th Century B.C2. The complex rituals and sacrifices advocated in the Later Vedic period were not acceptable to the common people.3. The superstitious beliefs and mantras confused the people.4. The rigid caste system prevalent in India generated tensions in the society.5. The Kshatriyas had resented the domination of the priestly class.	3
34.	Sangam Literature:- <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Tolkappiyam, Ettutogai, Pattuppattu, Pathinen Kilkanakku, Silapathigaram and Manimegalai.2. Tolkappiyam authored Tolkappiyar is the earliest of Tamil literature.3. The Ettutogai or Eight Anthologies consist of the eight works.4. The Pattuppattu consist of ten works.5. Both Ettutogai and Pattuppattu were divided into Aham and Puram.	3
35.	Nalanda University <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The term Nalanda means "giver of knowledge".2. It was founded by kumaragupta I.3. The professors of the university were called Panditas. Admission was made by means of an entrance examination.	3

36.	Fine arts of Pallava <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Music, dance and painting had also developed under the patronage of the pallavas. 2. The Mamandur inscription and the Kudumianmalai inscription referred to musical and instruments. 3. Dance and drama also developed during this period. 4. The Sittannavasal paintings belonged to this period. 5. The commentry called Dakshinchitra was compiled during the reign of MahendraVarma –I 	3
37.	The development of tamil literature under the cholas. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of Tamil literature reached its peak during the chola period. 2. The Ramayana composed by Kamban and the Periyapuramam by Sekkilar. 3. Kalingattupparani describes the Kalinga war fought by Kulotunga I 4. The Moovarula written by Ottakuthar depicts the life of three Chola Kings. 	3
38.	Cultural contact between India and Sri lanka : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buddhist missionaries had spread the cultural traditions in Srilanka. 2. The art of stone carving went to Srilanka from India. 3. Buddha Ghosha consolidated the Hinayana Buddhism there. 4. The famous paintings of sigiriya were modeled on the Ajanta paintings. 	3
39.	The Economic condition of the rural masses during the Mughal period:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The wealthy people wore silk and cotton cloths. 2. The poor people wore the minimum cloths. 3. The people of Deccan were bare-footed. 4. Rice, Millets and Pulses were the staple food of the common people. 5. Fish was popular on the coastal region. 6. Milk and Milk production were available in plenty. 	3
40.	The causes for the rise of Marathas:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The physical environment of the Maratha country. 2. Guerilla tactics. 3. Bhakthi movement. 4. The political unity was conferred by shivaji. 5. Influential Maratha families such as the Mores and Nimbalkers. 	3

SECTION – IV

IV.	ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS	7×5=35
41.	<p>India ia a land of unity in diversity:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since ancient times, India has been the land of several religions. 2. Ancient India witnessed the birth of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. 3. Indian people speak different languages, practice different religions and observe different social customs, they follow certain common styles of life throughout the country. 4. They looked upon this vast sub continent as one land. 5. The word Hind is derived from the Sanskrit term Sindhu. 6. Efforts for the linguistic and cultural unity of the country were made through the ages. 7. Hence, India has emerged multi-religious and multi-cultural society. <p align="center">(or)</p>	5
	<p>Socio-economic conditions of the Harappan civilization:</p> <p>Social Life:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dress of both men and women consisted of two pieces of cloth. 2. Beads were worn by men and women 3. Marbles, balls, and dice were used for games 4. Fishing was a regular occupation <p>Economic Life:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was a great progress in agriculture, industry and trade. 2. wheat and barley were the main crops grown 3. Bronze and copper vessels are the outstanding examples of the Harappan Metal craft. 	
42.	<p>The causes for the decline of Buddhism in India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The revival of Brahmanism and the rise of bhagavatism led to the fall of popularity of Buddhism. ii. The use of pali the language of the masses as the language of Buddhism was given up from the 1st century A.D. iii. The Buddhists began to adopt Sanskrit the language of the elite. iv. After the birth of Mahayana Buddhism, the practice of idol worship and making offerings, led to the deterioration of moral standards. v. Moreover the attack of the huns in 5th and 6th centuries and the Turkish invaders in 12th century destroyed the monasteries. <p align="center">(or)</p>	5
	<p>Alexander's invasion of India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander ascended the throne of Macedonia in 334 B.C • he conquered the whole of Persia by defeating Darius. • The writings of Greek authors like Herodotus about the fabulous wealth of India attracted Alexander. <p>his interest in geographical enquiry and love of natural history urged him to undertake an invasion of India.</p> <p>he believed that on the eastern side of India there was the continuation of the sea.</p>	

43.	<p>Asoka's achievements and his polices of Dhamma Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most impotant event of Asoka's reign was his victorious war with Kalinga in 261 B.C. • About 261 B.C Asoka became a sakya upasaka. • In 241 B.C.,he visited the birth place of Buddha. • In 240 B.C,he convened the third Buddhist conference at Pataliputhra. <p>Dhamma:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service to father and mother • Reverence of teachers • Avoiding expensive rituals • Non-violence to animals • Conquest through Dhamma <p>(or)</p>	5
	<p>Political administration of sangam period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hereditary monarchy was the form of government the king had taken the advice of minister, court-poet and the avai. • The pandiyas assumed the title of Thennavar and minavar. • Each dynasties had a royal emblem. • Pandyas-Fish,Cheras-bow and arrow,Cholas-tiger. • Five councils-ministers-priests-military commanders, envoys,spies. • Land revenue was the chief source, Custom duty imposed on foreign trade . <p>Booty captured in wars also a major income to royal treasury.</p>	
44.	<p>Development of science during Gupta Period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gupta Period witnessed a brilliant activity in the sphere of mathematics, astronomy and medicine. • Aryabhatta was a great mathematician and astronomer. • He wrote book aryabhaitiya in 499 A.D. • Varahamihira composed pancha siddhantika, Brihad samhita. • His brihad sataka is considered to be a standard work on astrology. • In the field of medicine, Vagbhata lived during this period. <p>(or)</p>	
	<p>Socio-Economic conditions of the Cholas.</p> <p>(1)Social life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case system was widely prevalent during the chola period. • Brahmins and kshatriyas enjoyed special privileges. • The position of women did not improve. • The practice of 'sati' was prevalent among the royal families. <p>(2) Economic life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both agriculture and industry flourished. • Maintenance of irrigation tankes led ot agricultural prosperity. • The silk wearing at kanchi flourished. • Commercial contacts between the chola empire and china, Java, Arabia were prevalent. 	5

45.	<p>Military Conquests of Mahmud of Ghazni</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have made 17raids into India. • He defeated shahi king jayapala in 1001. • He also defeated Anandapala in the Battle of Waihind, in 1008. • In 1018, Mahmud plundered the city of Madura. • The ruled of Kanauj, Rajyapala abandoned Kanaly and later died. • In 1024, Mahmud defeated the solanki king Bhimadeva I, plundered Anhilwad and sacked the temple of somanatha. <p>(or)</p>	
	<p>The achievements of Iltutmish:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iltutmish defeated Aram Baksh and became Sultan. 2. He shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi. 3. Iltutmish marched against Bengal and Bihar. 4. He suppressed the Rajput revolts. 5. Legal sovereign ruler of India. 6. Hereditary succession to Delhi Sultane was initiated by Iltutmish. 7. He patronized many scholars and a number Sufi Saints came to India during his region. 8. Completing the construction of Qutub Minar. 9. Introduced the Arabic coinage. 10. Created a new class of ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders. 	5
46.	<p>The Art and Architecture of Delhi Sultanate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The art and architecture of the Delhi sultanate period was distance from the Indian style. • They introduced arches, domes, minarets. • They added colour to their buildings by using marbles and red sand stones. • Qutub minar was founded by Aibek and completed by Iltutmish. • The kotla fort at Delhi was the creation of Firoz Tughlaq. <p>(or)</p>	
	<p>Bhakti movement play an important role in Indian society:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Bhakti movement was very great. 2. Various preechers spoke and wrote in the regional languages. 3. The Regional language such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada were developed. 4. The caste system was condemned by the Bhakti Saints. 5. The importance of women in society was also increased because the Bhakti movement gave equal importance to them. 6. The Bhakti movement gave to the people a simple religion without complicated rituals. 7. They were required to show sincere devotion of God. 8. New idea of a life of charity and service to fellow people developed. 	5

47.	i) The Area of Aurangzeb – 2 ½ Marks ii) Five places – 2 ½ Marks (or)	
	Time line: 1300 AD to 1600 AD (Any Five) Any Five incidents-Bahmani and Vijayanagar. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1336 – Vijayanagar founded. 2. 1347 – Bahmani Kindom founded 3. 1486 – Saluva dynasty founded. 4. 1509 – Krishna Deva Raya rule started. 5. 1520 – Krishna Devaraya captured Raichur. 6. 1526 – Bahmani Kingdom disintegrated. 7. 1530 – The end of Krishna Devaraya Rule. 8. 1565 – Battle of Talaiakotta. 	5