

I. Answer the all questions

1. C. 1863	11. D. ii, i, iv, iii
2. B. Agriculture	12. A. iii, iv, I, ii
3. D. Thoothukudi	13. D. Korkai
4. D. Ettuthogai	14. B. Firdausi
5. B. Puranan	15. B. Muslim Saint
6. B. Indica	16. C. $\frac{1}{4}$
7. D. Ilanchetchenni	17. D. Both I and ii are correct
8. C. Kumaragupta I	18. A. Scindia – Kolhapur
9. C. Vasubandhu	19. D. Ramanathapuram
10. C. Ramapala wrote Ramacharitham	20. D. statement I is correct but II is incorrect

II. Answer any seven questions. Question no 30 is compulsory.

21. 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.

22. List out the literature of Vedic Age.

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

23. 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.

24. 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.
- ❖ Nalanda university played a major roll on the progress of Buddhist, Jain and Sanskrit literature.

25. Musical instruments brought by Muslim musicians.

- ❖ Rabab and Sarangi.

What are the literary work of Amir Khusrau

- ❖ Nuh Sipihr (Nine Skies), Tughlaq Nama, Ijaz-e-Khusravi, Nihayat ul-Kamaal, Khazain-ul-Futooh, Afzal-ul-Fawaid, Tarikh-i-Alai, Masnavi Noh Sipahr.

26. 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“.

27. 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.

28. What do you know 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.

29. write a short note on Yusuf Khan.

- ❖ Yusuf Khan was born as Maruthanayakam Pillai.
- ❖ Originally he belonged to Ramanathapuram district.
- ❖ When in Pondicherry he embraced Islam.
- ❖ He encouraged the weaving industry of Madurai.
- ❖ He gave a fixed amount for the conduct of worship in the temples of Madurai.

30. write a note on Pandita Ramabai.

- ❖ Pandita Ramabai was foremost among the Indian leaders who worked for the emancipation of women.
- ❖ She was a great scholar of Sanskrit.
- ❖ She was given the title of “Pandita” and “Sanskrit”.
- ❖ She started the Arya Mahila Samaj for women Education.
- ❖ Ramabai started the Sharada Sadan (shelter for homeless) for the destitute widows.
- ❖ She established a Mukti Sadan (freedom house) for 2000 children and women.

III. Answer any seven questions. Question no 40 is compulsory.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.
- ❖ 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.

34. 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.

35. write short note on 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.

36. Give a short note on Qutb Minar

- ❖ Qutb Minar was inaugurated by Qutab-ud-din Aibak.
- ❖ The building was completed by the Iltutmish.
- ❖ Feroz Shah Tughlaq repaired this.
- ❖ So it was increased to 74 metres.

37. 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.

38. Write a note on 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.

39. Write a short note on 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

40. 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.

IV. Answer the all questions

41. a. 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.

41. b. 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.

Take any one

- ❖ (1)Right Views; (2) Right Resolve; (3)Right Speech; (4) Right Conduct; (5) Right Livelihood; (6) Right Effort; (7)Right Recollection; (8) Right Meditation.
- ❖ Hence Buddha did not mention or talk about God.
- ❖ He neither accepted nor denied the existence of God.
- ❖ Buddhism advocated equality.
- ❖ It preached non-violence or *ahimsa* and love towards all.
- ❖ However, it was a moderate religion compared to Jainism's insistence on *ahimsa*.
- ❖ It promoted trade and capitalism as it was against waste and advocated frugality.
- ❖ Jobs involving any form of killing were forbidden.
- ❖ Trade in weapons, living beings, meat, liquor and poison were not permitted.

42.a. 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.

42.b. 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.

43.a. Describe the architectural excellence of shore temples at mamallapuram.

- ❖ 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.

43.b. 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.
- ❖ 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.

44.a. 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.

44.b. “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.

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

45.a. explain elaborately about the growth of art and architecture during Kushanas period.

- ❖ 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.

45.b. write elaborately about veera pandiya kattabomman towards the revolt against British.

- ❖ There was a dispute between Kattaboman and the English company regarding the payment of the Kisthi.
- ❖ Jackson, who was in charge of the newly ramanadapura collector. He was severely struck by Kattunam and a clash broke out between the two.
- ❖ Kattabomman wrote a letter to the Government of Madras. After this, Jackson was dismissed and appointed as the Collector of Lushington.
- ❖ However, Kattabomman did not forget his humiliation, and he refused to join the Maruthu brothers and establish a federation against the British.
- ❖ The company considered the challenge to Kattabomman's close relationship with Sivagiri Palayam.
- ❖ In May 1799 Lord Wellesley issued orders for the advance of forces from Trichirapalli, Thanjavur and Madurai to Tirunelveli.
- ❖ On 1 September 1799 Major Bannerman served an ultimatum directing Kattabomman to see him at Palayamkottai.
- ❖ As Kattabomman dodged Bannerman decided on military action.
- ❖ In the ensuing war, the Panchalamkurichi Fort collapsed. And Pudukkottai Tondaiman arrested Kattabomman in Kaluppur Forest and handed it over to the British.
- ❖ On 17 October Kattabomman was hanged to death at a conspicuous spot near the old fort of Kayatar.

46.a. 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.

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- ❖ 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.

46.b. 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 to force 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.
- ❖ 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.

47.a. Timeline

- ❖ Brahmo Samaj - 1828
- ❖ The Rahnumai Madayasan Sabha - 1851
- ❖ The Deoband Movement - 1866
- ❖ The Prarthana Samaj - 1867
- ❖ Satya Shodhak Samaj / The Singh Sabha Movement - 1873
- ❖ Arya Samaj / Aligarh Movement / Theosophical Society - 1875
- ❖ Theosophical Society (in India) - 1886
- ❖ Ahmadiya Movement - 1889
- ❖ Nadwat al-,ulama - 1894
- ❖ Ramakrishna Mission - 1897