

HISTORY XI – STD VOLUME I &II - TWO & THREE 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.
 - ❖ Unlike Africa, evidence of hominin fossil is rare in India.
4. Define Mesolithic culture.
 - ❖ The date of the Mesolithic culture varies in different parts of the world.
 - ❖ This Mesolithic culture appeared around 10,000 BCE in India.
5. How is the Harappan culture divided into various phases?
 - ❖ Early Harappan 3000–2600 BCE
 - ❖ Mature Harappan 2600–1900 BCE
 - ❖ Late Harappan 1900–1700 BCE
6. Write a short note on The Great Bath.
 - ❖ The Great Bath is a tank situated within a courtyard.
 - ❖ There were corridors with stairs on all four sides.
7. Mention the reasons for the decline of Indus Civilisation.
 - ❖ Decline of the trade with the Mesopotamia, the drying of the river.
 - ❖ Invasions, floods and shifting of the river course.
8. List out the literature of Vedic Age.
 - ❖ Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva.
 - ❖ Brahmanas, aranyakas, and upanishads.
9. Write about the Zend Avesta.
 - ❖ The Zend Avesta is a Persian/Iranian text of Zoroastrianism.
 - ❖ It has references to the regions of northern and north-western parts of India.
10. Highlight the position of women in the Early Vedic Age.
 - ❖ Women had a respectable position.
 - ❖ Women attended assemblies and offered sacrifices.

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11. Who were the Rig Vedic Gods?

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

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

- ❖ The Iron Age in North India was coeval with Painted Greyware Culture.
- ❖ In South India it was associated with Megalithic burial mounds.

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

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

14. What do you know about Carvaka?

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

15. Explain the core of Mahavir's teachings.

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

16. Distinguish the difference between janapadas and mahajanapadas.

- ❖ Janapada literally meant 'the place where the tribe sets its foot upon.'
- ❖ The mahajanapadas represented the emergence of territorial kingdoms that ruled over people (jana).

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

- ❖ Pallava king Narasimhavarman II built a Buddhist temple in Nagapattinam.
- ❖ Srivijaya King built a Buddhist temple in Nagapattinam (Soolamani-varma-vihara).

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

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

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19. Write a note on Mahapadma Nanda.

- ❖ The first Nanda ruler was Mahapadma.
- ❖ He usurped the throne by murdering the last of the Shishunaga kings.

20. 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.

21. What are the features of a centralised state?

- ❖ A new administrative framework to govern an extensive territory.
- ❖ A system of revenue administration had to be developed.

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

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

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

- ❖ Greek historians began to write about India.
- ❖ Greek governors and kings ruled in the north-western region of India.

24. Explain Barter System.

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

25. What do you know from Madurai Kanchi?

- ❖ Maduraikanchi speaks about day markets as well as night markets.
- ❖ Maduraikanchi refers to mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi and Nedunchezhiyan.

26. What did Hiuen Tsang see in Kanchipuram?

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

27. Identify Adukotpattu Cheralathan.

- ❖ He was one of the king of Cheras of the Sangam age.
- ❖ He was son of the Neduncheralathan.

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

- ❖ Invasion of the IndoGreeks, Sakas and Kushanas from West and Central Asia.
- ❖ The integration of India with the Mediterranean world and Central Asia and China through extended trade linkages.

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

- ❖ Chandragupta made a peace treaty with Seleucus.
- ❖ Megasthenes was sent to the Pataliputra as the Greek ambassador.

30. What is meant by the term Yavana?

- ❖ The word was derived from the Persian word yauna.
- ❖ In India the term yavana was used to denote all persons of Greek origin.

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

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

32. Write a short note on “Kshatrapas”.

- ❖ The Sakas appointed kshatrapas provincial governors to administer their territories.
- ❖ One of the most famous in the Sakas kshatrapas was Rudradaman.

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

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

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

- ❖ Merchants became more visible and important as trade grew.
- ❖ Merchants were also involved in overseas and overland trade.

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

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- ❖ 1. Sri Gupta, 2.Ghatotkacha, 3. Chandragupta – I, 4.Samudragupta,
- ❖ 5.Chandragupta II,6. Kumara Gupta I7. Skanda Gupta.

36. What do you know of Huns?

- ❖ The Huns were a barbarian tribes living near Caspian sea.
- ❖ One branch of Huns moved towards India from Central Asia.

37. Attempt a brief account of Fahien on Mathura.

- ❖ At Mathura, the people are numerous and happy.
- ❖ They do not have to register their household.

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

- ❖ Arya Deva and Arya Asanga of the Gupta period are the most notable writers.
- ❖ The first regular Buddhist work on logic was written by Vasubandhu.

39. Discuss the importance of Allahabad Pillar Inscription.

- ❖ Allahabad Pillar inscription describes Samudragupta's achievements.
- ❖ It was composed by Harisena.

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

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

41. How did Harsha become the king of Kanauj?

- ❖ The magnates of Kanauj invited Harsha to ascend the throne.
- ❖ Harsha accepted the throne on the advice of Avalokitesvara Bodhisatva.

42. Discuss the greatness of Mahipala I.

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

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

- ❖ Krishna III defeated the Chola army in the battle of Takkolam.
- ❖ He marched up to Rameshvaram and built a pillar of victory.

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

- ❖ Nalanda continued to flourish as the chief seat of Buddhist learning.

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- ❖ Nalanda university played a major roll on the progress of Buddhist, Jain and Sanskrit literature.
45. What do you know of the battle of Sripurambiyam?
- ❖ Pallava's defeated the Pandyas at the battle of Sripurambiyam.
 - ❖ Western Gangas and Cholas were the support to pallava's in this battle.
46. Attempt a brief account of Aihole Inscription.
- ❖ This inscription is a prashasti of Pulikesin II.
 - ❖ Aihole Inscription was composed by Ravikriti.
47. Identify two important literary works in Kannada of Chalukyas' time .
- ❖ Kavirajamarga, Vikramarjuna-vijayam, Pampa-bharata,
48. Point out the contribution of Ramanujar in making Vaishnavism more inclusive.
- ❖ Ramanuja took interest in propagating the doctrine of Bhakti to social groups outside the varnashrama system.
 - ❖ He challenged the monist ideology of Adi Sankara.
49. Mahmud becoming the ruler of Ghazni.
- ❖ Mahmud ascended the throne of Ghazni, after defeating Ismail in a battle.
 - ❖ Caliph acknowledged his accession by conferring upon him the title Yamini-ud-Daulahlah.
50. Scholars patronized by Mahmud of Ghazni.
- ❖ Alberuni, Ferdowsi, Uthbi, Ansari.
51. Important ruling Rajput dynasties of Northern India during the Turkish invasion.
- ❖ Tomaras (Delhi), Chauhans (Rajasthan), Solankis (Gujarat),
 - ❖ Paramaras (Malwa), Gahadavalas (Kanauj) and Chandelas (Bundelkhand)
52. Forty System.
- ❖ Iltutmish organized a Corps of Forty.
 - ❖ Balban abolished the Corps of Forty.
53. Musical instruments brought by Muslim musicians.
- ❖ Rabab and Sarangi.

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54. What are the quasi-historical literary works of the Cholas?

- ❖ **Kalingattupparani, Kulotungancholan Pillai Tamizh.**
- ❖ **Muvarula, and Kamba Ramayanam.**

55. Why was the Cholamandalam called “Mummudi Cholamandalam”?

- ❖ **The Cholas ventured overseas conquering the north-eastern parts of Sri Lanka.**
- ❖ **This part of Sri Lanka was called Mummudi-Cholamandalam.**

56. What were the titles assumed by Rajendra I?

- ❖ **Mudikonda Cholan, Gangaikondan,**
- ❖ **Kadaramkondan, Pandita Cholan.**

57. List the various units of the land measurement.

- ❖ **kuli, ma, veli, patti, padagam, etc.**

58. Name the canals constructed and named after Chola kings, queens and gods.

- ❖ **Uttamacholavaykkal, Panca-vanamadevi-vaykkal,**
- ❖ **Ganavathy-vaykkal.**

59. Write a short note on Sangam, the Tamil academy.

- ❖ **The term Sangam, means an academy.**
- ❖ **The term Sangam occurs in Iraiyanar Akapporul.**

60. What were the results of Malik Kafur’s invasion of Pandyan kingdom?

- ❖ **The Pandyan kingdom came to be divided into the Pandya’s family.**
- ❖ **In Madurai, Sultanian Rule was established.**

VOLUME - II

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

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

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

- ❖ **Harihara and Bukka’s were Founders of the Vijayanagar Empire.**
- ❖ **The capital was expanded and renamed Vijayanagara, the “city of Victory”.**

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

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- ❖ The contest for territory.
 - ❖ Tribute.
 - ❖ The control of horse trade.
4. Write a note on “tarafs”.
- ❖ Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called tarafs.
 - ❖ Each divisions Was under a governor.
5. What do you know about Mohammed I?
- ❖ Mohammed I succeeded Bahman Shah.
 - ❖ He built two mosques at Gulbarga.
6. Highlight the services rendered by Ramanujar for Bhakti cult ?
- ❖ Ramanuja’s Philosophy known anvisistadvaita.
 - ❖ He converted the Devotional Movement to philosophical ideology.
7. What do you know about the contribution of Ravidas to the Bhakti movement?
- ❖ Ravidas was a poet saint of the bhakti movement.
 - ❖ Ravidas spoke against social divisions of caste and gender,
8. What were Ramananda’s teachings?
- ❖ Ramananda introduced radical changes in Vaishnavism.
 - ❖ He preached equality before God.
9. Mirabai’s songs and lyrics constitute a rich cultural heritage - Explain.
- ❖ Mirabai preached the path of love on God.
 - ❖ His divine grace on the ground of birth, poverty, age and sex.
10. What were the two different attitudes of the Hindu saints towards Islam?
- ❖ There was considerable hostility to the new religion.
 - ❖ Internal reforms were made in Hinduism, in order to face the new challenges.
11. What prompted Babur to invade India?
- ❖ The race for political supremacy in Central Asia.
 - ❖ Babur received an embassy from Daulat Khan Lodi.
12. How did Akbar deal with Bairam Khan?
- ❖ Akbar, was dissatisfied with Bairam Khan’s behaviour. So he issued a farmandismissing.

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- ❖ This led to Bairam Khan's revolt against Akbar, which was well tackled by him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ❖ They were critical of rituals, and criticised the caste system.
- ❖ They followed the language of the common people.

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

- ❖ KumaragurupararcomposedMeenakshiammaiPillai Tamil and NeethineriVilakkam.

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❖ **Thayumanavar composed sanmarga.**

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

- ❖ **Mughal miniatures played an important role in the museums of all over the world.**
- ❖ **Abdu’s Samad and Mir Sayyid Ali are masters of the miniature painting.**

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

- ❖ **Afzal Khan was sent with a huge army to attack Shivaji.**
- ❖ **He planned to trick Shivaji but he was outwitted.**

22. What were the terms of the treaty of Purandhar?

- ❖ **Shivaji yielded the fortresses that he had captured.**
- ❖ **He agreed to serve as a mansabdar.**

23. Write about Tara Bai.

- ❖ **She is wife of the Maratha Ruler Rajaram.**
- ❖ **During the civil war Tara Bai was defeated by Sahu.**

24. Write a note on a) Chauth b) Sardeshmukhi

- ❖ **Chauth was one-fourth of the revenue of the district conquered by the Marthas.**
- ❖ **Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% of the revenue.**
- ❖ **Shivaji collected this tax with his virtues position as Sardeshmukh.**

25. Point out the Provicion of the Treaty of Basslin

- ❖ **The treaty of Bassein was signed in 1802.**
- ❖ **The territory to be ceaded should fetch an income of Rs. 26 Lakhs.**

26. What marked the climax of the Maratha military might?

- ❖ **The Peshwa’s commander under Sadasiva Rao won the battle of Udgir.**
- ❖ **As a result the Peshwa took over Bijapur, Aurangabad, Dulatabad, Ahmadnagar and Burhanpur.**

27. Mention the terms of the treaty signed in 1817 between the British and the Peshwa.

- ❖ **The Peshwa resigned the headship of the Maratha confederacy.**
- ❖ **Peshwa Ceded Konkan to the British.**

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28. Write a note on SaraswatiMahal Library.

- ❖ The SaraswatiMahal library, was built by the Nayak rulers.
- ❖ It was enriched by Serfoji II.
- ❖ It is a treasure house of rare manuscripts and books in many languages

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

- ❖ He had established the first modern public school for non-Christian natives.
- ❖ Included were schools for all levels, charity schools, colleges and padashalas.

30. What do you know about KanhojiAngira?

- ❖ KanhojiAngre was the most powerful naval chief on the western coast.
- ❖ During the civil war Kanhoji had supported Tarabai.

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

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

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

- ❖ The English got a piece of land from the local chief, DamarlaVenkatadriNayak.
- ❖ Where they built Fort St. George in 1639.

33. Write a note on craft manufacture.

- ❖ Luxury crafts, like metalwork were urban based.
- ❖ Weaving was mostly done in rural areas.

34. What do you know of shroffs and hundis?

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

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

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

36. What is meant by Cartaz system?

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- ❖ Under the cartazsystem, the Portuguese exacted money from the traders.
- ❖ They protected traders against the piracy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ❖ Treaty of Allahabad.
- ❖ By this treaty the Company got the Diwani right to collect land revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

41. The Regulating Act, 1773.

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

42. Governor Thomas Munro.

- ❖ He was The Governor of Madras Presidency in 1820.
- ❖ He officially enforced the Ryotwari System in Madras.

43. Distinction between 'Presidency' and 'Province'.

Presidency	Province

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The British called Presidency the place where the office of Chief Administrative Head was situated.	The Presidency became unwieldy for governance, they created provinces.
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44. “The biggest contribution of Cornwallis was in the field of civil services” – Explain.

- ❖ Cornwallis provided scope for employing capable and honest public servants.
- ❖ He appointed people solely on merit.

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

- ❖ Arthur Cotton built a dam across the Kollidam.
- ❖ Built a dam across the Krishna river.

46. Write a note on Dacca Muslin.

- ❖ Dacca muslin was made from silk like cotton.
- ❖ It was produced largely in Bengal.

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

- ❖ Incentive to the shareholders of the Company.
- ❖ Pensions to those who retired from civil and military services.

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

- ❖ Tipu was to give up half of his dominions.
- ❖ pay three crores of rupees as indemnity

49. What do of “Pagoda”?

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

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

- ❖ TheeranChinnamalai was trained by the French and Tipu.
- ❖ Three of his battles are important: Battles of Cauvery banks, battle, Odanilai and Arachalur.

51. Explain Sail Rakab.

- ❖ Birsa Munda led a revolt in the Chotta Nagpur region.

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- ❖ Britishers murdered the women of munda community at Sail Rakab, in order to threaten them.

52. Kanpur Massacre.

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

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

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

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

- ❖ Jyotiba Phule waged a life-long struggle against upper caste tyranny.
- ❖ He started schools for the "untouchables".

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

- ❖ Dayananda's Shuddhi movement that is conversion of non-Hindus to Hindus.
- ❖ It provoked controversies especially with the Ahmadiya movement.

56. Describe the contribution of SNDP Yogam.

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

57. What do you know about Ramalinga Adigal?

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

VOLUME - I**1. Write a note on Acheulian and Sohanian industries.**

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

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2. What are the main features of Indian Middle Palaeolithic age?
 - ❖ The tools became smaller.
 - ❖ The decrease in the use of hand axes in relation to other tools.
 - ❖ Use of core preparation techniques in stone tool production.
3. Mention the Mesolithic sites in India.
 - ❖ Paisra , Langhnaj ,
 - ❖ ChopaniMando, SaraiNaharRai, Mahadaha and Damdama in U.P,
 - ❖ Sankanakallu ,Kibbanahalli .
4. Explain the distinct features of the Mesolithic cultures.
 - ❖ The Mesolithic people lived in temporary settlements.
 - ❖ They occupied caves and open grounds.
 - ❖ They buried the dead.
 - ❖ They had artistic skill.
5. What are the border settlements of the Indus civilisation?
 - ❖ West :Sutkagen-dor Pakistan–Iran border.
 - ❖ East :Shortugai (Afghanistan).
 - ❖ North :Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh).
 - ❖ South :Daimabad (Maharashtra).
6. Write a short note on the craft production of Harappan economy.
 - ❖ Bead andornament making, shell bangle makingand metalworking were the major crafts.
 - ❖ The beads were made in innumerable designs and decorations.
 - ❖ They were exported to Mesopotamia.
7. What do you know about the faith and belief system of the Harappans?
 - ❖ The Indus people worshipped nature.
 - ❖ They worshipped the pipal tree.
 - ❖ Fire altars have been identified atKalibangan.
 - ❖ They buried the dead.
8. Briefly describe the Chalcolithic culture of South India.
 - ❖ South india does not have fullledgedchalcolithic culture.
 - ❖ Stone tools continued to be used in thisarea.
 - ❖ Black on red ware pottery is found.
9. List out the geographical areas of Early Vedic Age.
 - ❖ The earlyAryans lived in the area of easternAfghanistan,
 - ❖ Pakistan, Punjab

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❖ Fringes of Western Uttar Pradesh.

10. Highlight the social divisions in the Rig Vedic period.

- ❖ The Dasas and Dasyus were conquered and treated as slaves.
- ❖ Social classes were classified as warriors, priests and common people.
- ❖ Sudras as a category of people appeared at the end of the Rig Vedic period.

11. Analyse the characteristics of a pastoral society.

- ❖ Cattle rearing was an important economic activity for the Aryans.
- ❖ Cattle were considered wealth.
- ❖ There was no private property in land.

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

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

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

- ❖ Iron played a significant role in the clearing of the forest.
- ❖ Iron ploughshares improved agricultural productivity.
- ❖ Iron also played a big role in improving craft production

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

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

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

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

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

- ❖ Gosala, Pakudha Kachchayana,

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- ❖ Gautama Buddha, Purana Kassapa,
- ❖ Mahavira, Nanda Vaccha
- ❖ Ajita Kesakambalin, Kisa Samkicca.

17. Point out the influence of Jainism in Tamilnadu.

- ❖ Naladiyar, Palamoli, Jivaka Chinthamani, Yapperunkalam Karikai, Neelakesi are some of the prominent Jaina works in Tamil.
- ❖ A Jaina Dravida Sangha was established in Madurai by Vajranandi.
- ❖ Jaina rock shelters are found in large numbers around Madurai and other places.

18. Mention the urban features revealed by archaeological findings.

- ❖ Archaeology is particularly important because excavations reveal the nature of urban morphology.
- ❖ It's provide layout of the city and construction of buildings.
- ❖ They also provide concrete information about the material culture of people in the past.

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

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

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

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

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

- ❖ A punitive war against Kalinga, which had broken away from the Magadha Empire.
- ❖ This is the only recorded military expedition of the Mauryas.
- ❖ The number of those killed in battle, those who died subsequently, and those deported ran into tens of thousands..

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

- ❖ Clothes of all kinds for higher and lower class peoples were manufactured.

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- ❖ The Arthasastra refers to the regions producing specialised textiles – Kasi, Vanga, Kamarupa, Madurai.
- ❖ Cloth embroidered with gold and silver was worn by the King and members of the royal court.

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

- ❖ The Arthasastra has a long list of the goods – textiles, woollens, silks, aromatic woods, animal skins and gems.
- ❖ Greek sources confirm the trade links with the western countries and Egypt.
- ❖ Indigo, ivory, tortoiseshell, pearls and perfumes and rare woods were all exported to Egypt.

24. The five eco-zones of Tamil land during Sangam Age.

Thinai	Eco Region	Occupation
Kurinji	Hilly region:	Hunting and gathering
Mullai	Forested region	Pastoralism and shifting cultivation
Marutham	Riverine tract	Agriculture and irrigation
Neythal	Coastal land	Fishing and salt making.
Palai	Parched land.	Cattle lifting and robbery.

25. Karikala as the greatest of early Chola rulers.

- ❖ Karikal defeated Cheras, Pandyas, and eleven Velir chieftains at Venni.
- ❖ He is credited with converting forest into habitable regions.
- ❖ He developed agriculture by providing irrigation through the embankment of the Kaveri and building reservoirs.

26. Achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni.

- ❖ He defeated the Shakas ruler Nahapana
- ❖ He reissued the coins of Nahapana with his own royal insignia.
- ❖ The inscription at Nashik mentions him as the conqueror of the Shakas, Pahlavas, and Yavanas.

27. Distinction between Khizhar and Velir.

Kizhar	Velir
Kizhar were the heads of the village territory,	Velir controlled mainly hilly and forest areas.

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They were the chiefs of tribal communities	There were frequent wars among these chiefs on account of capture of cattle.
The kizhar were few in number.	The velir were many in number.

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

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

29. What do you know of Menander?

- ❖ Menander was the best known of the Indo-Greek kings.
- ❖ Menander successfully attacked Pataliputra.
- ❖ He became a Buddhist and promoted Buddhism.

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

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

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

- ❖ According to Sangam poetry, Musiri was the centre of two circuits of trade.
- ❖ Boats came in from the interior carrying rice and took back fish.
- ❖ At the same time, sacks of pepper were brought to the market and were exchanged for gold.

32. Explain the importance of money as medium of exchange.

- ❖ Overland and overseas trade, as well as city markets would imply that money was the main medium of exchange.
- ❖ The Roman coins have been found in various part of Tamilnadu.
- ❖ A large number of Chera coins have also been found in the bed of the Amaravati river.

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

- ❖ The cultural influence of the Greeks is evident from the capitals of monuments at pataliputra.
- ❖ Mauryan administration also inspiration of the Persians and Greeks.

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- ❖ The Greek influence led to an Indo-Greek style of sculpture and art commonly referred to as Gandhara art.
34. Describe the administrative divisions of Gupta Empire.
- ❖ The Gupta Empire was divided into provinces known as deshasor bhuktis.
 - ❖ The provinces were divided into districts known as visayas.
 - ❖ The administrative units below the district level as vithi, bhumi, pathaka and peta.
35. Write a short note on Vikramashila University.
- ❖ Dharmapala established the Vikaramasila University.
 - ❖ Vikramashila universities paved the way for the progress of Buddhist, Jain and Sanskrit literature.
 - ❖ Vikaramasila University was destroyed by Bakthiyarkhalji.
36. Gupta period also recorded the growth of Jaina literature. Elaborate.
- ❖ The Jaina canonical literature at first took shape in Prakrit dialects.
 - ❖ Vimala produced a Jaina version of Ramayana.
 - ❖ Siddasena Divakara laid the foundation of logic among the Jainas.
37. Comment on the scientific advancement made during Gupta period.
- ❖ In the Surya Siddanta, Aryabhatta examined the true cause of the solar eclipses.
 - ❖ He was the first astronomer to discover that the earth rotates on its own axis.
 - ❖ Varahamihira's Brihat Samhita is an encyclopaedia of astronomy, physical geography, botany and natural history.
38. What could be the reasons for the decline of the Gupta Empire? Suggest any three reasons.
- ❖ Internal fighting and dissensions among the royal family led to its collapse.
 - ❖ Vakataka king Harishena conquered Malwa and Gujarat from the Guptas.
 - ❖ Independent rulers emerged all over the north like Yasodharman of Malwa, the Maukharis of Uttar Pradesh.
39. Harsha's relationship with the Chinese.
- ❖ Harsha had cordial relations with China.

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- ❖ The contemporary T'ang emperor, Tai Tsung, sent an embassy to his court.
- ❖ On the second occasion, the Chinese ambassador found that Harsha had recently died.

40. Importance of Harsha's criminal justice system.

- ❖ Mimamsakas were appointed to dispense justice.
- ❖ Corporal punishment for serious offences was in practise.
- ❖ The death penalty was usually avoided.

41. Shrines at Elephanta and at Ellora.

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

42. Contribution of Rashtrakutas to Kannada literature.

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

43. Patronage of Rashtrakutas to Jains.

- ❖ Jainism was patronised by later rulers such as Amoghavarsha I, Indra IV, Krishna II and Indra III.
- ❖ Jinasena wrote the Adipurana.
- ❖ Gunabhadra, wrote the Mahapurana.

44. Administrative divisions of Pallavas

- ❖ The king was assisted by a group of ministers.
- ❖ Mantri Mandala was called a council of ministers.
- ❖ The governor of a province was advised and assisted by officers in charge of districts.

45. Kailasanathacave in Ellora.

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

46. Famous trio of Saiva saints.

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- ❖ The prominent Saiva poets include Tirunavukarasar (Appar), Tirugnanasambandar and Sundarar.
- ❖ Nambi Andar Nambi compiled their hymns into an anthology of eleven books.
- ❖ The first seven books, commonly known as Thevaram.

47. Role of Alvars in popularising Vaishnavism in Tamil country

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

48. Importance of royal women during Chalukya rule.

- ❖ Royal ladies were appointed as provincial governors.
- ❖ They also issued coins in some instances.
- ❖ Vijaya Bhattariga, a Chalukya princess, issued inscriptions.

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

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

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

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

51. Why was Razia Sultana thrown out of power?

- ❖ 'Raziya rode on horseback with armed as men ride.
- ❖ She did not veil her face.
- ❖ The elevation of an Abyssinian slave, Jalal-ud-din Yaqut, to the post of Amir-i-Akhur.

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

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

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

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

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

- ❖ He engaged in naval expeditions and emerged victorious in the West Coast, Sri Lanka.
- ❖ Sri Lanka led to its northern and eastern portions coming under the direct control of the Chola authority.
- ❖ He conquered the Maldives in the Indian Ocean.

55. Why was Rajendra Chola called "Kadaramkondan"?

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

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

- ❖ Two guildlike groups are known: anjuvannattar and manigramattar.
- ❖ Anjuvannattar were maritime traders and were settled all along the port towns of the west coast.
- ❖ manigramattar were busy with trade in the hinterland.

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

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

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58. Write about the social hierarchy under Cholas.

- ❖ The Brahmin landholders called brahmadeya-kilavars at the top brahmadeya settlements.
- ❖ The landholders of vellanvagai villages were placed next in the social hierarchy.
- ❖ Outside the world of agrariansociety were the armed men, artisans andtraders.

59. Mention some educational institutions of the Chola period.

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

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

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

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

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

VOLUME – II

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

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

2. Nayak System.

- ❖ Nayakin the sense of a military leader or simply soldier.

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- ❖ Assigning the revenue of a particular locality to the Nayak for their military service.
- ❖ They pay certain amount of the revenue to the king in particular times of a year.

3. Battle of Rakshasi – Tangadi (1565)

- ❖ Ramaraya's divide and rule policy provoked much enmity against Vijayanagar.
- ❖ Finally vijayanagar defeated by bhamini kingdoms.
- ❖ Ramaraya was imprisoned and executed immediately.

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

- ❖ He seized many forts like Udayagiri, under the control of Gajapati.
- ❖ He reformed by giving legal recognition of the Nayak system.
- ❖ He contributed large donations to many temples like Srisailam, Tirupati, Kalahasti, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram.

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

- ❖ Alaudinbahmanshah assumed the title of “Second Alexander”.
- ❖ He collected annual tribute from the state of Warangal, Reddi kingdoms and Kondavidu, which led to frequent wars.
- ❖ Bahman Shah emerged victorious in all his expeditions. so he was called the Second Alexander.

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

- ❖ The Golkonda Fort is located about 11 kms from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters high.
- ❖ The Golkonda Fort is popular for its acoustic architecture.
- ❖ The highest point of the fort is BalaHissar.

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

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

8. Analyse the teachings of (a) Sur Das (b) Tuka Ram.

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- ❖ **Sur Das** preached religion of love and devotion to a personal God.
- ❖ **Krishna's** ballilaconstitutes the first great theme of Sur Das poetry.
- ❖ **TukaRam** preached the virtue of piety, forgiveness and peace of mind.
- ❖ **Tuka Ram** believed in a formless God.

9. Kabir's teachings.

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

10. How did Chaitanya differ from Kabir?

Kabir	Chaitanya
He opposed polytheism and idol worship.	He said, the superiority of Krishna over all other deities.
He emphasis hindumuslim unity	He give importance revivalist, not a syncretic movement.

11. Point out the impact of the Bhakti Movement.

- ❖ **Bhakti** movement provided the salvation to women and members of the lower strata of the society.
- ❖ Literature on devotional songs in regional languages became profuse.
- ❖ The poet-saints provided philosophy of Dvaita to absolute monism of Advaita.

12. "Humayun stumbled out of his life as he stumbled through it" – Explain.

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

13. What do you know of Din-i-llahi ?

- ❖ **Akbar** introduced Tauhid-i-Ilahi (or) Din Ilahi.

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- ❖ Tauhid-i-Ilahi literally meant divine monotheism.
- ❖ The Din Ilahi ceased to exist after Akbar.

14. The siege of Chittor by Akbar.

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

15. The Mansabdari system of Akbar.

- ❖ The nobles, civil and military officials combined into title of Mansabdar.
- ❖ Mansabdar rank was divided into Zat and Sawar.
- ❖ Each officer could rise from the lowest to the highest ranks.

16. European factories established during the Mughal rule.

- ❖ Portuguese :Goa,Daman, Salsette, Santhome, and Hugli.
- ❖ Dutch : Masulipatam , Pulicat , Surat , Karaikal , Chinsura , Kasimbazar, Balasore, Nagapattinam, Cochin .
- ❖ Danes :Tranquebar, Serampore.
- ❖ French :Surat, Masulipatnam, Pondicherry, Chandernagore.
- ❖ English: Surat, Madras , Bombay, Calcutta.

17. DaraShukoh

- ❖ He is the eldest & favourite son of the Shah Jahan.
- ❖ He was deeply interested in Sufism.
- ❖ The translation of Upanishads by DaraShukoh, entitled Surr-I-Akbar.

18. Kharkhanas

- ❖ Kharkhana means workshops.
- ❖ Expensive craft products were produced in Karhanas.
- ❖ The royal kharkhanas manufactured articles for the use of the royal family and nobility.

19. Kabir

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

20. AbulFazal

- ❖ AbulFazal patronised by Akbar.

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- ❖ He composed Akbar Nama and Ain-i-Akbari.
- ❖ Ain-i-Akbari described Mughal administration.

21. Sufism

- ❖ its origin in Iran.
- ❖ It was accepted by the orthodox theologians.
- ❖ Sufism played a key role in creating religious harmony.

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

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

23. Describe the military organization under Shivaji.

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

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

- ❖ The Maratha army was completely routed.
- ❖ The Peshwa's son ViswasRao, SadasivaRao and numerous Maratha commanders were killed.
- ❖ Abdali recognized Shah Alam II as the Emperor of Delhi.

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

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

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

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

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

27. What was the Nayankara System?

- ❖ **Krishna Devaraya, during his reign developed the Nayankara system.**
- ❖ **The Tamil country was divided into three large Nayankaras: Senji, Thanjavur and Madurai.**
- ❖ **Under the new system the subordinate chieftains were designated as Palayakkarars.**

28. Explain the gallantry displayed by Raja Desinghu.

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

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

- ❖ **Serfoji introduced navavidya in the state-run schools.**
- ❖ **He also started free elementary and secondary schools for orphans and the poor in Thanjavur city.**
- ❖ **These schools catered to the court elites, Vedic scholars, orphans and the poor.**

30. The political condition in South India after 1565

- ❖ **The Nayak kingdoms became virtually autonomous.**
- ❖ **Madurai and Thanjavur fought several times to establish their superiority.**
- ❖ **There were also rebellions against the Vijayanagar emperor.**

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

- ❖ **If mercantile activity can be deemed to be a pyramid, traders were base of the pyramid.**
- ❖ **Great merchants were at the top of the pyramid.**
- ❖ **Brokers and sub-brokers were middle tier of the pyramid.**

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

- ❖ **No demand in the local economies for the products of Europe.**
- ❖ **The universal demand in south-east Asian markets for Indian textiles.**
- ❖ **The demand for the painted fabrics of the Coromandel coast in the Indonesian islands.**

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

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

- ❖ Initially, this increased demand was beneficial to the local economy.
- ❖ The productive resources could respond positively.
- ❖ However, as the demand from Europe continued to grow, the pressure to increase production exponentially began to strain the productive resources.

34. Pulicat.

- ❖ Pulicat is Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.
- ❖ The Dutch Fort Castle Geldria is built here.
- ❖ Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.

35. Tarangambadi.

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

36. The Battle of Ambur.

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

37. Anandarangam Pillai Diary.

- ❖ Dupleix appointed Anandarangam Pillai as a Chief Dubhashi and Chief Commercial Agent.
- ❖ So he emerge as a man of substantial political influence at Pondicherry.
- ❖ His diary is a very valuable source of history for the period from 1736 to 1760, particularly for the Governorship of Dupleix.

38. “Dual System”.

- ❖ By the treaty of Allahabad the British got the Diwani and Nizamath rights.
- ❖ The Diwan’s duty included the collection of revenue and the control of civil justice.
- ❖ The Nizam’s function was to exercise military power and to dispense criminal justice.

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

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

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

40. Doctrine of Lapse.

- ❖ Traditionally Hindu custom allowed the adoption of a son in the absence of male heirs.
- ❖ There was a doubt here whether those adopted male heirs could assume power without the permission of powerful British government.
- ❖ The Governor General Dalhousie proclaimed that sanctioning permission was upto the wish of the government.

41. Reforms of Cornwallis in judicial administration.

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

42. Dispatch of Charles Wood.

- ❖ The Educational Dispatch of Charles Wood (1854) 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.

43. Pindaris and Thuggees.

- ❖ Pindaris were freebooters composed of both Muslim and Hindu bands.
- ❖ The Subsidiary Alliance of the Company had led to the disbandment of thousands of soldiers and most of them joined them.
- ❖ The Thugs were robbers operating between Delhi and Agra.

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

- ❖ They were murdered unsuspecting travellers in the name of the goddess Kali.

44. Impact of Industrial Revolution on Indian handloom weavers.

- ❖ India was systematically de-industrialized.
- ❖ India became a market for Lancashire cottons.
- ❖ Cheap machine-made British goods led to the flooding of Indian markets.

45. Indentured Labour System.

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

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

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

47. Rebellion of 1801.

- ❖ The Company forces occupied the rebel strongholds of Paramakudi.
- ❖ The Marudu brothers' heroic battles made the task of the British formidable.
- ❖ In the end the superior military strength and the able commanders of the British army won the day.
- ❖ Marudu brothers, Umathurai and Shevathiah, with several of their followers were arrested and hanged.

48. 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 were killed, in addition to several European conductors of ordnance.
- ❖ Finally this revolt was suppressed by Col. Gillespie.

49. Discuss the uprising of Kols.

- ❖ The immediate cause of Kol uprising was the action of the Raja of Chotanagpur in leasing several villages to the non-tribals.

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

- ❖ The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders, but not their lives.
- ❖ Finally this revolt against the British had ended up in a war against the Company government.

50. The effects of the Great Rebellion of 1857.

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

51. M.G Ranade

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

52. Swami Vivekananda

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

53. Ahmadiya Movement

- ❖ The Ahmadiya movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed.
- ❖ He emphasizes the return to the original principles enunciated in the Quran.
- ❖ In social morals the Ahmadiya movement followed the conservative policy.

54. Singh Sabha Movement

- ❖ The Singh Sabha Movement was formed in 1873, with a two-fold objective.
- ❖ (i) To make available modern western education to the Sikhs.

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

- ❖ (ii) To counter the proselytizing activities of Christian missionaries as well as Hindu revivalists.
- ❖ The Akali movement was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement.

55. VaikundaSwamigal.

- ❖ His followers called him Aiyaa and his cult came to be known as Aiyavazhi.
- ❖ VaikundaSwamigal teachings were compiled as a text called Akilathirattu.
- ❖ VaikundaSwamy instructed his followers to give up worship of pudams.

