GHSS MATHIGIRI HOSUR

KRISHNAGIRI DT

HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR

HISTORY

Reduced One Marks

2021-2022

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

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P.G. TEACHER (HISTORY)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

UNIT 1 Early India: From the Beginnings to the Indus Civilisation

1. The perid 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

UNIT 2 Early India: The Chalcolithic, Megalithic, Iron Age and Vedic Cultures

1. The main collection of _____ vedic hymns are called
   (a) Brahmanas (b) Samhita
   (c) Aranyakas (d) Upanishads
2. The land of Upper Ganga Doab region was described as
   (a) Kuru-panchalas (b) Ganga valley
   (c) Indus valley (d) Videha
3. Adichanallur is situated in _____ district
   (a) Coimbatore (b) Tirunelveli
   (c) Thothukudi (d) Vellore
4. 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
5. **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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

UNIT 3 Rise of Territorial Kingdoms and New Religious Sects

1. Buddha delivered his first sermon in _____
   (a) Sanchi (b) Benaras
   (c) Saranath (d) Lumbini
2. _____ is the Buddhist text that makes a reference to Ajatashatru's meeting of Buddha
   (a) Jivakasinthamani
   (b) Acharrangasutra
   (c) Kalpasutra
   (d) Samannapha Sutta
3. *Bhagavatisutra* is a _____ text
   (a) Buddhist (b) Jaina (c) Ajivika (d) Vedic
4. _____ played an important role in improving the method of cultivation.
   (a) Iron (b) Bronze (c) Copper (d) Brass
5. Among the 16 *mahajanapadas*, _____ emerged as the most powerful in northern India.
   (a) Kosala (b) Avanti (c) Magadha (d) Kuru

UNIT 4 Emergence of State and Empire

1. Brahmi script in Ashoka's pillar inscription was deciphered by _____.
   (a) Thomas Saunders
   (b) James Prinsep
   (c) Sir John Marshal
   (d) William Jones
2. The first known ruler of Magadha was _____ of the Haryanka dynasty.
   (a) Bimbisara (b) Ajatashatru
   (c) Ashoka (d) Mahapadma Nanda
3. 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*
4. The play _____ by Visakadatha describes Chandragupta and his accession to the throne of the Magadha Empire.
   (a) *Mudrarakshasa* (b) *Rajatharangini*
   (c) *Arthasastra* (d) *Indica*
5. Megasthenes' work _____ describes the court of Chandragupta and his administration.
   (a) *Indica* (b) *Mudrarakshasa*
   (c) *Ashtadhyayi* (d) *Arthasastra*

UNIT 5 Evolution of Society in South India

1. Karikala was the son of _____
   (a) Sengannan (b) Kadungo
   (c) Ilanjetchenni (d) Athiyaman
2. 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)
3. _____ performed *Rajasuya sacrifice*
   (a) Perunarkilli
   (b) Mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi
   (c) Simuka
   (d) Athiyaman

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Ikshavakus wielded power in _____.
   (a) Andhra-Karnataka region
   (b) Odisha
   (c) Deccan region
   (d) Banavasi

5. 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)

UNIT 6 Polity and Society in Post-Mauryan Period

9. 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

10. Roman coins have been excavated at _____.
   (a) Arikamedu (b) Adhichanallur
   (c) Puhar (d) Pallavaram

UNIT 7 The Guptas

1. 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

2. Choose and match:

Author		Literary Works
(A) Dhanvantri	-	1. SuryaSiddantha
(B) Varahamihira	-	2. Amarakosha
(C) Aryabhatta	-	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

3. _____ was given the title "Kaviraja".
   (a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta
   (c) Chandragupta II (d) Srigupta

4. _____, 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

UNIT 9 Cultural Development in South India

3. Kambuja is modern_____.
   (a) Assam (b) Sumatra
   (c) Annam (d) Cambodia

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. _____ is a religious centre established by Jains

(a) Saravanabelgola (b) Madurai

(c) Kanchi (d) Kalugumalai

6. Foreign merchants were known as _____.

(a) Pattanswamy (b) Nanadesi

(c) Videshi (d) Desi

7. _____ is the doctrine propounded by Adi Sankara

(a) Monism (b) Visistatvaita

(c) Saiva Siddhantha (d) Vedanata

UNIT 11 Later Cholas and Pandyas

1. Naval expeditions of _____ extended as far as Sri Vijaya Kingdom.

(a) Kulothunga III (b) Rajendra I

(c) Rajaraja I (d) Paranthaka

2. The core of the Chola kingdom lay in _____ delta called Cholamandalam.

(a) Vaigai (b) Kaveri

(c) Krishna (d) Godavari

3. Rajaraja I and Rajendra I jointly ruled the Chola kingdom for _____ years.

(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) 4

4. _____ makes one kalam

(a) 28 kg (b) 27 kg (c) 32 kg (d) 72 kg

5. "Kedah" is in _____

(a) Malaysia (b) Singapore

(c) Thailand (d) Cambodia

6. In the reign of Rajaraja I, Mammallapuram was administered by a body called _____.

(a) Nattar (b) Maanagaram

(c) Nagarattar (d) Urar

7. 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

8. In commemoration of his victory in _____, Rajendra I built Gangaikonda Chozhapuram.

(a) Sri Lanka (b) North India

(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

9. _____was the first capital of Pandyas.

(a) Madurai (b) Kayalpattinam

(c) Korkai (d) Puhar

10. Manur inscription dating to 800 CE provides an account of _____ administration.

(a) central (b) village

(c) military (d) provincial

11. In dry-zone Ramanathapuram, _____ were created by Pandya kings.

(a) moats (b) sluices

(c) dams (d) tanks

UNIT 12 Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdoms

1. Harihara and Bukka were in the services of _____ before they founded Vijayanagar kingdom.

(a) Kakatiyas (b) Hoysalas

(c) Bijapur Sultan (d) Yadavas

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. 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.

3. The emblem of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was _____

(a) Varaha (b) Tiger

(c) Fish (d) Bow

4. _____ poem was composed by Gangadevi

(a) Manucharitram

(b) Amuktamalyada

(c) Panduranga Mahatmiyam

(d) Madura Vijayam

5. _____ was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty.

(a) Devaraya I (b) Devaraya II

(c) Krishnadevaraya (d) Veera Narsasimha

6. Krishnadevaraya planted the pillar of victory at _____.

(a) Belgaum

(b) Cuttack

(c) Simhachalam

(d) Rajamahendravaram

7. Pudukkottai, a small principality, was a buffer between _____

(a) Chola and Vijayanagar Kingdoms

(b) Chola and Pandya Kingdoms

(c) Chera and Pandya Kingdodms

(d) Chola and Chera Kingdoms

8. Shah Nama was written by _____

(a) Firdausi (b) Ibn Battutah

(c) Nicolo de conti (d) Domingo peas

9. Mohammed Gawan established a Madrasa library at _____, containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts.

(a) Berar (b) Bijapur

(c) Bidar (d) Anmadnagar

10. _____ constructed the Golkonda Fort.

(a) Raja Krishna Dev

(b) Sultan Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk

(c) Mohammed Gawan

(d) Bahman Shah

11. 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.

12. 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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13. **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

14. 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

UNIT 13

Cultural Syncretism: Bhakti Movement in India

1. _____ provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of Advaita.

(a) Adi Sankara (b) Ramanuja

(c) Ramananda (d) Chaitanya

2. _____ refers to the conflict between the orthodox Vedic sects and Shramanic sects.

(a) Ramayana (b) Bagavatha purana

(c) Hagiographies (d) Bal lila

3. _____ was known as Koon Pandyan.

(a) Mahendravarman I

(b) Maravarman Arikesari

(c) Narasimhavarman

(d) Sundara Pandyan

4. Appar as a Jaina was known as _____

(a) Harisena (b) Theerthankara

(c) Sivagnana Sithiyar (d) Dharmasena

5. Fakir is the term used for_____

(a) Muslim saint (b) Buddhist

(c) Hindu ascetic (d) Sikh guru

6. Madhavacharya belonged to the philosophical school of _____

(a) Dwaita (b) Advaita

(c) Visistadvaita (d) Pushti marga

7. _____ was one of the disciples of the Bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.

(a) Chaitanya (b) Mirabai

(c) Guru Nanak (d) Kabir

8. _____ was the first to preach his doctrine of devotion in Hindi.

(a) Ravidas (b) Ramananda

(c) Kabir (d) Namadev

9. _____ was known as 'the blind bard of Agra' at the court of Akbar.

(a) Surdas (b) Tukaram

(c) Ramananda (d) Mirabai

10. _____ was the contemporary of the Maratha ruler Shivaji.

(a) Ramananda (b) Mirabai

(c) Surdas (d) Tukaram

11. 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

12. **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

13. 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

UNIT 14 The Mughal Empire

1. Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 with the effective use of _____

(a) Infantry (b) Cavalry

(c) Artillery (d) Elephant corps

2. Battle of Ghagra was the last battle fought by Babur against_____

(a) Afghans (b) Rajputs

(c) Turks (d) Marathas

4. _____is a land tenure system in which the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon on official of the state.

(a) Jagirdari (b) Mahalwari

(c) Zamindari (d) Mansabdari

5. The fiscal administration of Akbar was largely based on the methods of ----------

(a) Babur (b) Humayun

(c) Sher Shah (d) Ibrahim Lodi

7. _____reimposed Jizya in his rule.

(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir

(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb

14. 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.

15. 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) and (ii) are wrong.

(d) (i) and (ii) are correct.

16. From the following statements, find out the correct answer

(i) Sher Shah repaired the Grant 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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

17. **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.

18. **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.

UNIT 15 The Marathas

1. Guerilla warfare was the strength of _____ army.

(a) Maratha (b) Mughal

(c) British (d) Nayaks

2. Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and _____.

(a) Afzalkhan (b) Shayistakhan

(c) Jai Singh (d) Aurangazeb

3. The Council of Ministers of Shivaji was known as _____.

(a) Ashta Pradhan (b) Astadiggajas

(c) Navarathnas (d) Panchapandavas

4. In the Military organization of Shivaji, the smallest unit was headed by a _____.

(a) Naik (b) Havildars

(c) Bargirs (d) Shiledars

13. 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.

14. 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

15. 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

LIVEWORKSHEETS