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— Anil Nagar, Founder & CEO, Adda Education

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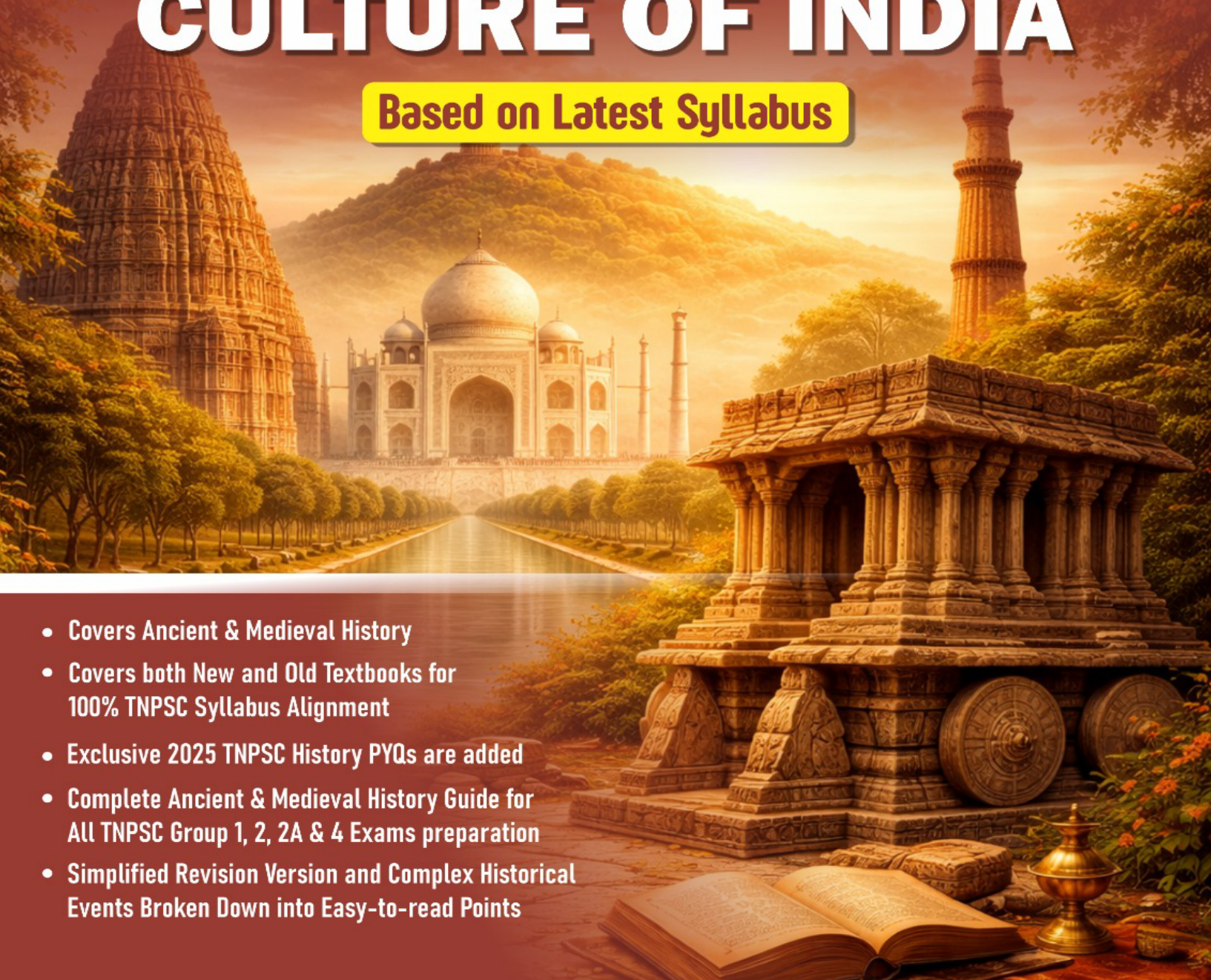
English Edition

TNPSC

HISTORY & CULTURE OF INDIA

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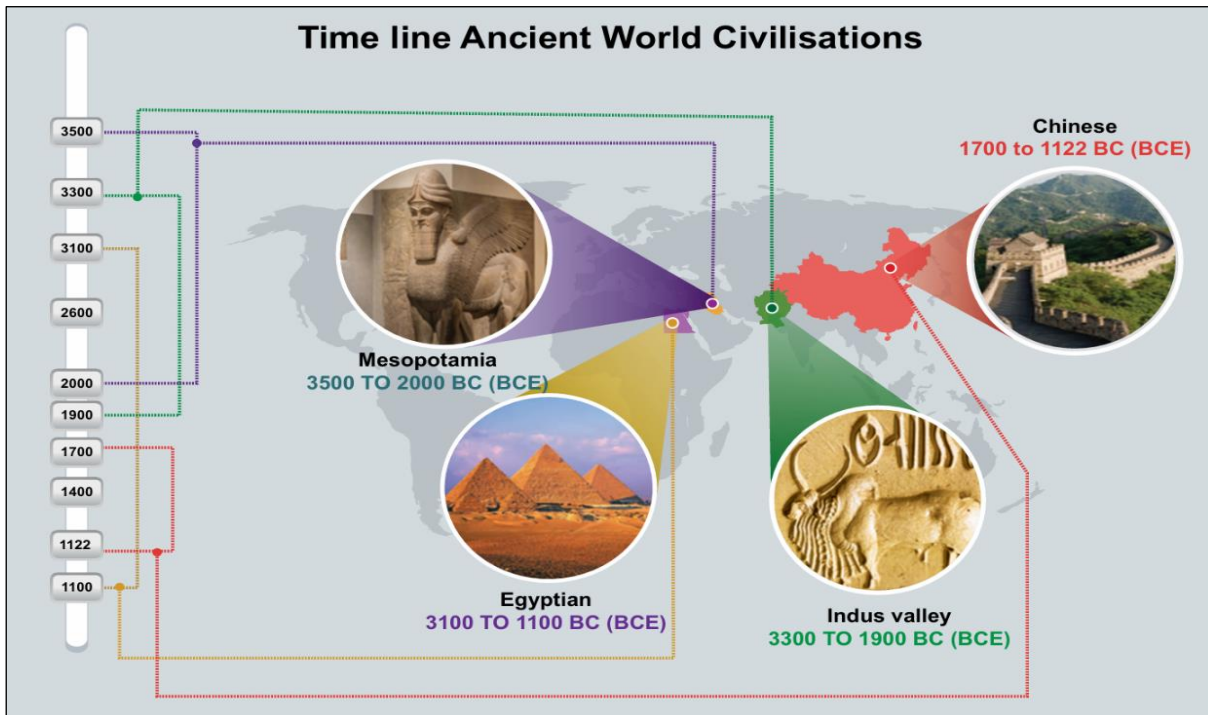


Chapter No	Table of Contents	Pages
1	Indus Valley Civilization	2 to 29
2	Guptas	30 to 49
3	Delhi Sultans	50 to 79
4	Mughals	80 to 107
5	Marathas	108 to 125
6	Vijayanagaram and Bahmani Kingdoms	126 to 144
7	South Indian History	145 to 185
	TNPSC 2025 Exams History PYQ's	186 to 199

6th - Indus Civilisation

Indus Civilisation

- ❖ Initially, people lived in groups. Then they formed communities out of these groups. Then evolved the societies which in due course become civilisations.
- ❖ People preferred to settle near the rivers for the reasons given below.
- ❖ The soil is fertile.
- ❖ Fresh water is available for drinking, watering livestock and irrigation.
- ❖ Easy movement of people and goods is possible.



Discovery of a lost city – Harappa

- ❖ The ruins of Harappa were first described by the British East India Company soldier and explorer Charles Masson in his book.
- ❖ When he visited the North-West Frontier Province which is now in Pakistan, he came across some mysterious brick mounds.
- ❖ He wrote that he saw a “ruined brick castle with very high walls and towers built on a hill”.
- ❖ This was the earliest historical record of the existence of Harappa.
- ❖ 1856 when engineers laid a railway line connecting Lahore to Karachi, they discovered more bricks.
- ❖ Sir John Marshall In the 1920s archaeologists began to excavate the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro.
- ❖ They unearthed the remains of these long-forgotten cities.
- ❖ In 1924 the Director General of ASI, Sir John Marshall, found many common features between Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.



- ❖ He concluded that they were part of a large civilisation. Some slight differences are found in the earthenware's of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- ❖ This made the researchers conclude that Harappa was older than Mohenjo-Daro



Urban Civilisation

- ❖ Well-conceived town planning
- ❖ Astonishing masonry and architecture
- ❖ Priority for hygiene and public health
- ❖ Standardised weights and measures
- ❖ Solid agricultural and artisanal base

Unique Features of Harappan Civilisation

- ❖ Town planning is a unique feature of the Indus Civilisation.
- ❖ The Harappan city had two planned areas.

Upper town

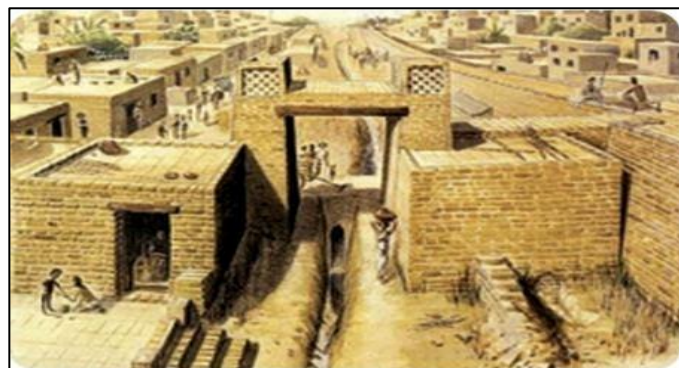
- ❖ The part of the city to the west was higher and it was called citadel
- ❖ It was used by the administrators
- ❖ Great Bath and Granaries are located

Lower town

- ❖ The part of the city to the east was lower but larger
- ❖ Mehargarh – the Precursor to Indus Civilisation It was inhabited by common people.

Streets and Houses

- ❖ The streets are observed to have a grid pattern.
- ❖ They were straight running from north to south and east to west and intersected each other at right angles.



- ❖ The roads were wide with rounded corners.
- ❖ Houses were built on both sides of the street.
- ❖ The houses were either one or two storeys. Most of the houses had many rooms, a courtyard and a well.
- ❖ Each house had toilets and bathrooms.
- ❖ The houses were built using baked bricks and mortar.
- ❖ There is no conclusive evidence of the presence of palaces or places of worship.

Drainage System

- ❖ Many of these cities had covered drains.
- ❖ The drains were covered with slabs or bricks.
- ❖ Each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow.
- ❖ Holes were provided at regular intervals to clear the drains.
- ❖ House drains passed below many lanes before finally emptying into the main drains.

Date of the Harappan Culture

- ❖ In 1931, Sir John Marshall estimated the duration of the occupation of Mohenjodaro between 3250 and 2750 B.C. Subsequently, as and when new sites were discovered, the dating of the Harappan culture is modified. The advent of the radiocarbon method paves way for fixing almost accurate dates.
- ❖ By 1956, Fairervis brought down the dating of the Harappan culture to between 2000 and 1500 B.C. on the basis of radiocarbon dates of his findings. In 1964, D.P. Agarwal came to the conclusion that the total span of this culture should be between 2300 and 1750 B.C. Yet, there is further scope of modification of these dates.

Salient Features of the Harappan Culture

Town Planning

- ❖ The Harappan culture was distinguished by its system of townplanning on the lines of the grid system – that is streets and lanes cutting across one another almost at right angles thus dividing the city into several rectangular blocks.
- ❖ Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan each had its own citadel built on a high podium of mud brick. Below the citadel in each city lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the common people.
- ❖ The large-scale use of burnt bricks in almost all kinds of constructions and the absence of stone buildings are the important characteristics of the Harappan culture. Another remarkable feature was the underground drainage system connecting all houses to the street drains which were covered by stone slabs or bricks.
- ❖ The most important public place of Mohenjodaro is the Great Bath measuring 39 feet length, 23 feet breadth and 8 feet depth. Flights of steps at either end lead to the surface. There are side rooms for changing clothes.
- ❖ The floor of the Bath was made of burnt bricks. Water was drawn from a large well in an adjacent room, and an outlet from one corner of the Bath led to a drain. It must have served as a ritual bathing site.
- ❖ The largest building in Mohenjodaro is a granary measuring 150 feet length and 50 feet breadth. But in the citadel of Harappa, we find as many as six granaries.

Economic life

- ❖ There was a great progress in all spheres of economic activity such as agriculture, industry and

crafts and trade. Wheat and barley were the main crops grown besides sesame, mustard and cotton. Surplus grain is stored in granaries. Animals like sheep, goats and buffalo were domesticated. The use of horse is not yet firmly established.

- ❖ A number of other animals were hunted for food including deer. Specialized groups of artisans include goldsmiths, brick makers, stone cutters, weavers, boat-builders and terracotta manufacturers. Bronze and copper vessels are the outstanding examples of the Harappan metal craft. Gold and silver ornaments are found in many places.
- ❖ Pottery remains plain and, in some places, red and black painted pottery is found. Beads were manufactured from a wide variety of semi-precious stones.
- ❖ Internal trade was extensive with other parts of India. Foreign trade was mainly conducted with Mesopotamia, Afghanistan and Iran. Gold, copper, tin and several semi-precious stones were imported.
- ❖ Main exports were several agricultural products such as wheat, barley, peas, oil seeds and a variety of finished products including cotton goods, pottery, beads, terracotta figures and ivory products. There is much evidence to prove the trade links between the Indus and Sumerian people.
- ❖ Many seals of Indus valley have been found in Mesopotamia. Trade was of the barter type. The seals and the terracotta models of the Indus valley reveal the use of bullock carts and oxen for land transport and boats and ships for river and sea transport.

Social Life

- ❖ Much evidence is available to understand the social life of the Harappans. The dress of both men and women consisted of two pieces of cloth, one upper garment and the other lower garment. Beads were worn by men and women.
- ❖ Jewellery such as bangles, bracelets, fillets, girdles, anklets, ear-rings and fingerings were worn by women. These ornaments were made of gold, silver, copper, bronze and semi-precious stones.
- ❖ The use of cosmetics was common. Various household articles made of pottery, stone, shells, ivory and metal have been found at Mohenjo-Daro.
- ❖ Spindles, needles, combs, fishhooks, knives are made of copper. Children's toys include little clay carts. Marbles, balls and dice were used for games. Fishing was a regular occupation while hunting and bull fighting were other pastimes.

6th - The Age of Empires: Guptas and Vardhanas

The Guptas

Introduction

- ❖ By the end of the 3rd century AD (CE), the powerful empires established by the Kushanas in the north and Satavahanas in the south had lost their greatness and strength. After the decline of Kushanas and Satavahanas, Chandragupta carved out a kingdom and establish his dynastic rule, which lasted for about two hundred years.
- ❖ After the downfall of the Guptas and thereafter and interregnum of nearly 50 years, Harsha of Vardhana dynasty ruled North India from 606 to 647 A.D (CE).

Archaeological Sources

- ❖ Gold, silver and copper coins issued by Gupta rulers.
- ❖ Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta.
- ❖ The Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription.
- ❖ Udayagiri Cave Inscription, Mathura Stone Inscription and Sanchi Stone Inscription of Chandragupta II.
- ❖ Bhitari Pillar Inscription Skandagupta.
- ❖ The Gadhwa Stone Inscription.
- ❖ Madubhan Copper Plate Inscription (Punjab)
- ❖ Sonpat Copper Plate
- ❖ Nalanda Inscription on clay seal

Literary Sources

- ❖ Vishnu, Matsya, Vayu and Bhagavata Puranas and Niti Sastras of Narada
- ❖ Visakhadatta's Devichandraguptam and Mudrarakshasa and Bana's Harshacharita
- ❖ Dramas of Kalidasa
- ❖ Accounts of Chinese Buddhist monk Fahien who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.
- ❖ Harsha's Ratnavali, Nagananda, Priyadharshika
- ❖ Hiuen-Tsang's Si-Yu-Ki

Foundation of the Gupta Dynasty

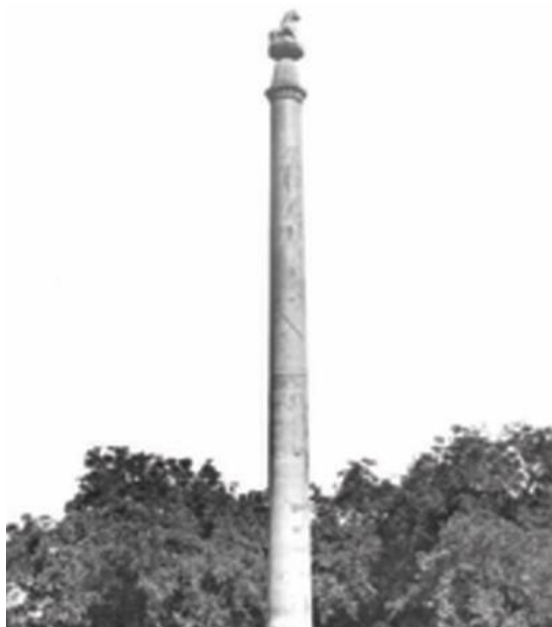
- ❖ Sri Gupta is considered to be the founder of the Gupta dynasty.
- ❖ He is believed to have reigned over parts of present-day Bengal and Bihar.
- ❖ He was the first Gupta ruler to be featured on coins.
- ❖ He was succeeded by his son Ghatotkacha. Both are mentioned as Maharajas in inscriptions.

Chandragupta I (319–335 AD(CE))

- ❖ Chandragupta I married Kumaradevi of the famous and powerful Lichchhavi family.
- ❖ Having gained the support of this family, Chandragupta could eliminate various small states in northern India and crown himself the monarch of a larger kingdom.
- ❖ The gold coins attributed to Chandragupta bear the images of Chandragupta, Kumaradevi and the legend 'Lichchhavayah'.

Samudragupta (335–380 AD(CE))

- ❖ Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta I, was the greatest ruler of the dynasty.
- ❖ The Prayag Prashasti, composed by Samudragupta's court poet Harisena was engraved on Allahabad Pillar.



Allahabad Pillar

- ❖ This Allahabad Pillar inscription is the main source of information for Samudragupta's reign.
- ❖ Samudragupta was a great general and when he became emperor, he carried on a vigorous campaign all over the country and even in the south.
- ❖ In the southern Pallava kingdom, the king who was defeated by Samudragupta was Vishnugopa.
- ❖ Samudragupta conquered nine kingdoms in northern India. He reduced 12 rulers of the southern India to the status of feudatories and forced them to pay tribute.

Chandragupta II (380 - 415AD(CE))

- ❖ Chandragupta II was the son of Samudragupta.
- ❖ He was also known as Vikramaditya.
- ❖ He conquered western Malwa and Gujarat by defeating the Saka rulers.
- ❖ He maintained friendly relationship with the rulers of southern India.
- ❖ The iron pillar near Qutub Minar is believed to have been built by Vikramaditya.
- ❖ Fahien, a Buddhist scholar from China, visited India during his reign.
- ❖ Vikramaditya is said to have assembled the greatest writers and artists (Navaratna [Nine Jewels]) in his court.
- ❖ Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son Kumaragupta I, who built the famous Nalanda University.

- ❖ Kumaragupta's successor Skandagupta had to face a new threat in the form of the invasion of Huns. He defeated them and drove them away. But after twelve years, they came again and broke the back of the Gupta Empire.
- ❖ The last of the great Guptas was Baladitya, assumed to have been Narasimha Gupta I.
- ❖ He was himself attracted towards Buddhism. He was paying tribute to Mihirakula but was distressed by his hostility towards Buddhism. So, he stopped paying tribute.
- ❖ Though Baladitya succeeded in imprisoning him, Mihirakula turned treacherous and drove away Baladitya from Magadha.
- ❖ After Baladitya, the great Gupta Empire faded away.
- ❖ The last recognised king of the Gupta Empire was Vishnugupta.

Gupta Polity

- ❖ The divine theory of kingship (the concept that king is the representative of God on earth and so he is answerable only to God and not to anyone else) was practised by the Gupta rulers.
- ❖ The Gupta kings wielded enormous power in political, administrative, military and judicial spheres.
- ❖ The Gupta king was assisted by a council of mantris (ministers). The council consisted of princes, high officials and feudatories. A large number of officials were employed by the Gupta rulers to carry on the day to-day administration of the country.
- ❖ High-ranking officials were called dandanayakas and mahadandanayakas.
- ❖ The Gupta Empire was divided into provinces known as deshas or bhuktis. They were administered by the governors, designated as uparikas.
- ❖ The province was divided into districts such as vishyas and they were controlled by the officers known as vishyapatis.
- ❖ At the village level, there were functionaries such as gramika and gramadhyaksha.
- ❖ The extensive empire shows the important role of military organisation. Seals and inscriptions mentioned military designations as baladhikrita and mahabaladhikrita (commander of infantry and cavalry respectively).
- ❖ The system of espionage included spies known as dutakas.



Society and Economy

Land and Peasants

- ❖ Nitisara, authored by Kamandaka, emphasises the importance of the royal treasury and mentions various sources of revenue.
- ❖ The military campaigns of kings like Samudragupta were financed through revenue surpluses.
- ❖ Land tax was the main revenue to the government.
- ❖ The condition of peasants was pathetic.
- ❖ They were required to pay various taxes. They were reduced to the position of serfs.

Trade and Commerce

- ❖ The contribution of the traders for the development of Gupta's economy was very impressive.
- ❖ There were two types of traders, namely Sresti and Sarthavaha.
- ❖ The important trade goods were pepper, gold, copper, iron, horses and elephants.
- ❖ Lending money at a high rate of interest was in practice during Gupta period.

- ❖ The Guptas developed roadways connecting different parts of the country.
- ❖ Pataliputra, Ujjain, Benaras, Mathura were the famous trade centres.
- ❖ Ports in western (Kalyan, Mangalore, Malabar) and eastern (Tamralipti in Bengal) coasts of India facilitated trade.



Mehrauli Iron Pillar

Delhi Sultanate

7th - The Delhi Sultanate

Delhi Sultanates

- ❖ During the eleventh century, the Turkish horsemen pillaged northern India and due to their persistent campaigns, they succeeded in seizing political control of the Gangetic plain by the next century.
- ❖ Though the success of their conquests could be attributed to their audacity and ferocity, their success is really due to the failure of Indians to defend themselves and their territories.
- ❖ Indians viewed each other with distrust, failing to take note of the success of Islam in early years of its spread.
- ❖ The superior military might of Muslim soldiers was yet another factor that contributed to success in their conquests.
- ❖ In this lesson, we discuss how Turkish warriors set about founding and consolidating their Islamic rule till the advent of Babur.

Mamluk Dynasty (1206 - 1290)

- ❖ Muslim rule in India was established by Muhammad Ghori in 12th century A.D. (CE).
- ❖ As he had no sons, he nurtured special slaves called bandagan (a Persian term used for slaves purchased for military service). These slaves were posted as governors and they were later raised to the status of Sultans.
- ❖ After Ghori's death in 1206, one of his slaves Qutb-ud-din-Aibak who had been left behind by Muhammad Ghori to govern the territories he had conquered, proclaimed himself ruler of the Turkish territories in India.
- ❖ He laid the foundation of the Slave Dynasty. This dynasty is also known as Mamluk dynasty. Mamluk is an Arabic word meaning "slave".
- ❖ Qutb-ud-din-Aibak, Shams-ud-din-Iltutmish and Ghiyas-ud-din-Balban were the three great Sultans of this dynasty.
- ❖ The Slave Dynasty ruled over the sub-continent for about 84 years.

Qutb-ud-din-Aibak (1206 - 1210)

- ❖ Qutb-ud-din-Aibak began his rule by establishing Lahore as the capital of his kingdom. Later he shifted his capital to Delhi.
- ❖ He was active all through his rule in Delhi conquering new territories and suppressing rebellions.
- ❖ He personally led military campaigns to the central and western Indo-Gangetic plain (north India) and left the conquest of the eastern Gangetic Plain (Bihar, Bengal) to the care of Bakhtiar Khalji.
- ❖ Aibak built the Quwwat-ul Islam Masjid (mosque) in Delhi. This mosque is considered to be the oldest in India.
- ❖ He also laid the foundation of the Qutb-Minar, but he was unable to complete it. It was later finished by his son-in-law and his successor Iltutmish.
- ❖ Aibak died of injuries received during an accidental fall from a horse, while playing polo in 1210.



Iltutmish (1210 - 1236)

- ❖ Aibak's son Aram Shah proved incompetent and so the Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, the son-in-law of Aibak as the Sultan, who served as a military commander of Aibak.
- ❖ Iltutmish firmly established his control over the territories by suppressing rebellions.
- ❖ It was during his reign that the threat of Mongols under Chengiz Khan loomed large over the frontiers of India.
- ❖ He averted the impending danger by refusing to provide shelter to the Kwarezm Shah Jalal ud-din, who had been driven out by Chengiz Khan.
- ❖ In order to counter the possible attack of the Mongols, Iltutmish organised Turkish nobility into a select group of 40 nobles known as chahalgani or The Forty.
- ❖ Iltutmish granted iqta (land) to members of his army. Iqta is the land granted to army officials in lieu of a regular wage.
- ❖ The iqta holder is called the iqtadar or muqti who had to provide the Sultan with military assistance in times of war.
- ❖ The iqtadar collected revenue from his iqta to meet the cost of maintaining his troops and horses.
- ❖ Iltutmish completed the construction of the Qutb-Minar, started by Aibak. Iltutmish died in April 1236 after ruling for 26 years.



Razia (1236 - 1240)

- ❖ As the most capable son of Iltutmish, Rukn ud-din-Firuz, was dead, Iltutmish nominated his daughter Razia Sultana as his successor to the throne of Delhi.
- ❖ Razia was an able and brave fighter. But she had a tough time with Turkish nobles as she favoured non-Turkish nobles.
- ❖ She also faced the situation of the ferocious Mongols raiding Punjab during her reign.
- ❖ Razia made an Ethiopian slave named Jalal-ud-din Yakut as her personal attendant and started trusting him completely.

- ❖ This led to a revolt of the Turkish nobles who conspired against her and got her murdered in 1240.

Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (1266 - 1287)

- ❖ After Razia, three weak rulers in succession ascended the throne. After them came Ghiyas ud-din Balban.
- ❖ Balban abolished The Forty as it was hostile to him.
- ❖ He established a department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against his rule.
- ❖ He dealt with insubordination and defiance of royal authority sternly.
- ❖ Tughril Khan, a provincial governor of Bengal, who raised a banner of revolt against Balban, was captured and beheaded.
- ❖ He was ruthless in dealing with enemies like Meos of Mewat (a Muslim Rajput community from north-western India). Balban, however, took care to maintain cordial relationship with the Mongols.



- ❖ He obtained from Hulagu Khan, a grandson of Chengiz Khan and the Mongol viceroy in Iran, the assurance that Mongols would not advance beyond Sutej.
- ❖ Balban built forts to guard his empire against the Mongol attacks.
- ❖ He patronised the famous Persian poet, Amir Khusru.
- ❖ Balban died in 1287.
- ❖ Balban's son Kaiqubad turned out to be weak. In 1290 Malik Jalal-ud-din Khalji, the commander of the army, assumed the office of Naib (a deputy to the Sultan) and ruled the kingdom in the name of Kaiqubad. Then one day, Jalal-ud-din sent one of his officers and had Kaiqubad murdered. Jalal-ud-din then formally ascended the throne. With him began the rule of Khalji dynasty.

Mughal Empire

7th - The Mughal Empire

Mughal Empire

Introduction

- ❖ A new empire began in India with the arrival of the Mughal king Babur.
- ❖ Except for the brief reign of Sher Shah of Sur dynasty, the Mughal rule lasted from A.D.(CE) 1526 to 1707.
- ❖ These were the years when the fame of the Great Mughals of India spread all over Asia and Europe. After six Great Mughal Emperors, the empire began to disintegrate.

Babur (1526–1530)

- ❖ Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur, popularly known as Babur, was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
- ❖ The term 'Mughal' can be traced to Babur's ancestors. Babur was the great grandson of Timur (on his father's side).
- ❖ On his mother's side, his grandfather was Yunus Khan of Tashkent, who was known as the Great Khan of the Mongols and the thirteenth in the direct line of descent of Chengiz Khan.
- ❖ Babur was born on 14 February 1483. He was named Zahir-ud-din (Defender of Faith) Muhammad.
- ❖ He inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia, when he was 12 years old. But he was soon driven out from there by Uzbeks.
- ❖ After 10 years of adversity, Babur established himself as the ruler of Kabul.

Foundation of the Mughal Empire

- ❖ In Kabul, Babur set his sights eastward, reminded by the memory of Timur's Indian invasion.
- ❖ In 1505, the very year after he took Kabul, Babur led his first expedition towards India. But he was preoccupied with the Central Asian affairs. He did not have any ambition beyond Punjab till 1524. Then a greater opportunity came knocking.
- ❖ Dilawar Khan, who was Daulat Khan Lodi's son, and Alam Khan, who was the uncle of Sultan of Delhi, arrived in Kabul to seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power.
- ❖ Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the famous Battle of Panipat in 1526 and occupied Delhi and Agra.
- ❖ Following Babur's victory in this battle, Mughal dynasty came to be established in India with Agra as its capital.

Babur's Military Conquests

- ❖ Babur defeated Rana Sanga and his allies at Khanwa in 1527.
- ❖ He won the war against the chief of Chanderi in 1528 and prevailed over the Afghan chiefs of Bengal and Bihar in 1529.
- ❖ Babur died in 1530 before he could consolidate his victories. Babur was a scholar in Turkish and Persian languages.
- ❖ He recorded his impressions about Hindustan, its animals, plants and trees, flowers and fruits in his autobiography Tuzuk i-Baburi.
- ❖ Following the tradition set by Chengiz Khan, who nominated the most deserving among his sons as his heir, Babur chose his favourite and eldest son, Humayun, as his heir.

Humayun (1530–1540 and 1555–1556)

- ❖ Humayun, on his accession to the throne, divided his inheritance as per his father's will and accordingly his brothers, Kamran, Hindal and Askari, got a province each. Yet each of the brothers aspired for the throne of Delhi.

- ❖ He appointed Rajput nobles to important and top positions in his Empire.
- ❖ Raja Man Singh of Jaipur was sent as governor of Kabul once.
- ❖ Akbar treated all the religious groups fairly with generosity of spirit.
- ❖ The Sufi saint Salim Chishti and the Sikh Guru Ramdas received Akbar's utmost respect and regard.
- ❖ Guru Ramdas was gifted a plot of land in Amritsar, where the Sikh shrine Harmandir Sahib was later built. In Ibadat Khana, a hall in the new Fatehpur Sikri city, constructed by Akbar, scholars of all religions met for a discourse.

Contributions to culture

- ❖ Akbar was a great patron of learning. His personal library had more than four thousand manuscripts.
- ❖ He patronised scholars of all beliefs and all shades of opinions.
- ❖ He extended his benevolence to authors such as Abul Fazl, Abul Faizi and Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, the great storyteller Birbal, competent officials like Raja Todar Mal, Raja Bhagwan Das and Raja Man Singh.
- ❖ The great composer and musician Tansen and artist Daswant adorned Akbar's court as well.

Jahangir (1605–1627)

- ❖ Akbar was succeeded by Prince Salim, his son through a Rajput wife, who was also named Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir (Conqueror of the World).
- ❖ Jahangir was more interested in art and painting and gardens and flowers, than in running the government.
- ❖ So, Jahangir's wife, Mehr-un-nisa, known as Nur Jahan, was the real power behind the throne.
- ❖ Jahangir carried on to some extent his father's traditions. The toleration of religions of Akbar's time continued in Jahangir's time.
- ❖ But Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun (or Arjan) for helping his rebellious son Khusrau, who contested for the throne.
- ❖ This resulted in a prolonged fight between the Sikhs and the Mughals. As a result of this confrontation, the Mughals had to lose control over the trade routes to Afghanistan, Persia and Central Asia.
- ❖ The loss of Kandahar exposed India to invasions from the North-West. Ahmednagar, though conquered by Jahangir, remained a source of trouble throughout his reign.
- ❖ Jahangir granted trading rights to the Portuguese and later to the English.

- ❖ Thomas Roe, a representative of King James I of England, visited Jahangir's court and this agreement paved the way for the British establishing their first factory in Surat.

Shah Jahan (1627–1658)

- ❖ Prince Khurram, after a struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir as Shah Jahan (King of the World). Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.
- ❖ He led a campaign against Ahmednagar and annexed it in 1632. Bijapur and Golconda were also conquered later.
- ❖ Some Maratha warriors, notably Shahji Bhonsle (Shivaji's father), entered the services of the Deccan kingdoms and trained bands of Maratha soldiers to fight against the Mughals.
- ❖ So, there was a sustained resistance in the Deccan to the Mughals from the Marathas too.
- ❖ Shah Jahan was intolerant towards other religions than Islam. In his reign came the climax of Mughal splendour, which is detailed in the next part of this lesson.
- ❖ Shah Jahan fell ill in 1657 and a war of succession broke out among his four sons.
- ❖ Aurangzeb emerged successful after killing his three brothers, Dara, Shuja and Murad.
- ❖ Shah Jahan passed the last eight years of his life as a prisoner in the Shah Burj of the Agra Fort.

Aurangzeb (1658–1707)

- ❖ Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father.
- ❖ He assumed the title Alamgir (the Conqueror of the World). He reigned for 48 years.
- ❖ He was no lover of art like his grandfather Jahangir and architecture like his father Shah Jahan.
- ❖ He tolerated no religion excepting Islam. He re-imposed the jizya tax on Hindus and excluded them from office as far as possible. Between 1658 and 1681, Aurangzeb remained in the North and suppressed the revolt of Bundelas, Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs.
- ❖ Aurangzeb's expansion in the North-East resulted in a war with the Ahoms of Kamarupa (Assam).
- ❖ The kingdom came under repeated attacks of the Mughals, but it could not be subdued totally.

Relationship with Rajputs and Marathas

- ❖ Aurangzeb's hostility towards Rajputs led to prolonged wars with them. To make matters worse,

The Marathas

7th Standard – Marathas

The Marathas

Introduction

- ❖ The Marathas played a major role in the decline of Mughal power.
- ❖ Under the dynamic leadership of Shivaji, they posed a strong challenge to Mughal power during the 1670s.
- ❖ By the middle of the 18th century, they had succeeded in displacing Mughal power in central India.
- ❖ Nayak rule ended in 1674 in Thanjavur, when the Maratha General Venkoji (half brother of Shivaji) leading the Bijapur forces invaded Thanjavur and succeeded in establishing Maratha rule in the Tamil region.
- ❖ Maratha rule in Thanjavur which started from 1674 continued until the death of Serfoji II in 1832.

Causes of the Rise of the Marathas

- ❖ Physical features and Nature of the People
- ❖ The region of the Marathas consisted of a narrow strip of land called Konkan. Its precipitous mountains, inaccessible valleys and impregnable hill-forts were most favourable for military defence.
- ❖ The Marathas claimed a long tradition of military prowess and prided themselves on their loyalty, courage, discipline, cunningness, and endurance.
- ❖ They had earlier served under the Bahmani Sultans and later, after its disintegration, under the Sultans of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golconda, Bidar and Berar.
- ❖ Marathas avoided direct battles with the Mughal armies that were equipped with strong cavalry and deadly cannons.
- ❖ "Guerrilla warfare" was their strength. They possessed the ability to plan and execute the surprise lightning attacks at night.
- ❖ Further, they exhibited skills to change their tactics according to the battle situation without waiting for orders from a superior officer.
- ❖ Bhakti Movement and its Impact
- ❖ The spread of the Bhakti movement inculcated the spirit of oneness among the Marathas. Tukaram, Ramdas, and Eknath were the leading lights of the movement.
- ❖ The hymns of the Bhakti saints were sung in Marathi and they created a bond among people across the society.



துக்காராம்



ராம்தாஸ்

External causes

- ❖ The degeneration of Bijapur and Golkonda prompted the Marathas to unite and fight together.
- ❖ The Deccan wars against the Sultans of Bijapur, Golkonda and Ahmednagar had exhausted the Mughal treasury.
- ❖ Shivaji rallied the Marathas who lay scattered in many parts of Deccan under his leadership and built a mighty kingdom, with Raigarh (Raigad) as the capital.

Shivaji (1627–1680)

- ❖ Shivaji was born in Shivner near Junnar. He was the son of Shahji Bhonsle by his first wife Jijabai.
- ❖ Shahji was a descendant of the Yadava rulers of Devagiri from his mother's side and the Sisodias of Mewar on his father's side.



- ❖ Shahji Bhonsle served under Malik Ambar (1548–1626), former slave, and the Abyssinian minister of Ahmed Shah of Ahmednagar.
- ❖ After the death of Malik Ambar, Shahji played a vital role in its politics.
- ❖ After the annexation of Ahmednagar by the Mughals, he entered the service of the Sultan of Bijapur.
- ❖ Shivaji and his mother were left under the care of Dadaji Kondadev who administered Shahji Bhonsle's jagirs (land grants given in recognition of military or administrative services rendered) at Poona.
- ❖ Shivaji earned the goodwill of the Mavali peasants and chiefs, who were a martial people with knowledge about the hilly areas around Poona.
- ❖ Shivaji made himself familiar with the hilly areas around Poona.
- ❖ Religious heads, Ramdas and Tukaram, also influenced Shivaji.
- ❖ Ramdas was regarded by Shivaji as his guru.
- ❖ Military Conquests Shivaji began his military career at the age of nineteen. In 1646, he captured the fortress of Torna from the Sultan of Bijapur.
- ❖ The fort of Raigad, located five miles east of Torna, was captured and wholly rebuilt.
- ❖ After the death of Dadaji Kondadev in 1647, Shivaji took over all the jagirs of his father.

- ❖ Subsequently, the forts of Baramati, Indapura, Purandhar and Kondana came under his direct control.
- ❖ The Marathas had already captured Kalyan, an important town in that region.
- ❖ Shivaji's father had been humiliated and imprisoned by the Sultan of Bijapur. He negotiated with Prince Murad, the Mughal Viceroy of the Deccan and expressed his wish to join Mughal service.
- ❖ The Sultan of Bijapur released Shahji in 1649 on some conditions. So, Shivaji refrained from his military activities from 1649 to 1655. During this period, he consolidated his power and toned up his administration.
- ❖ In 1656, Shivaji re-started his military activities.
- ❖ He captured Javli in the Satara district and the immense booty that he won made him popular among the Marathas.
- ❖ Many young men joined his army. A new fort, Pratapggarh, was built two miles west of Javli.

Confrontation against Bijapur

- ❖ After Mohammad Adilshah of Bijapur died in November 1656, Adilshah II, a young man of eighteen, succeeded him. Aurangzeb captured Bidar, Kalyani and Purandar in 1657.



शाजी पोहान्सले



जीजाबाई

- ❖ So, both Shivaji and the Bijapur Sultan were forced to make peace with Aurangzeb. At this time Shah Jahan fell ill, and a war of succession was imminent in Delhi.
- ❖ Aurangzeb left for Delhi to take part in it. Using this opportunity, Shivaji invaded north Konkan and captured the cities of Kalyan, Bhivandi and fort of Mahuli.

Shivaji and Afzal Khan, 1659

- ❖ As there was no danger from the Mughals, Bijapur Sultan decided to attack Shivaji. Afzal Khan was sent with a huge army.
- ❖ He boasted that he would bring the "mountain rat" in chains. But, he found fighting in the mountainous

The Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms

Introduction

- ❖ The political condition of India in the fourteenth century provided great opportunities for the rise of new kingdoms in the south. The repressive measures of the temperamental Muslim king Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq led to the rise of many new independent states.
- ❖ In the south, Vijayanagar and Gulbarga or Bahmani emerged as two great kingdoms. The Bahmani kingdom spread all over the Maharashtra region and partly over Karnataka.
- ❖ Ruled by 18 monarchs, it lasted for nearly 180 years. Early in the sixteenth century, it collapsed and split into five sultanates – Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda, Bidar and Berar. The state of Vijayanagar continued to flourish for nearly 200 years.
- ❖ Ultimately Vijayanagar's wealth and prosperity induced the Muslim Deccan kingdoms to launch a combined war against it. In 1565, the battle of Talikota, finally they could succeed in crushing Vijayanagar Empire.

Foundation of Vijayanagar Empire

- ❖ **Vijayanagara**, the 'city of victory', was established in southern Karnataka by two brothers named Harihara and Bukka. According to one tradition, Vidyaranya, head of the Saivite Sringeri mutt, instructed them to abandon their service to the Tughluqs and rescue the country from Muslim authority.
- ❖ The new kingdom was called Vidyanagara for a time in honour of the spiritual teacher Vidyaranya, before it came to be called Vijayanagara.
- ❖ Four dynasties, namely Sangama (1336–1485), Saluva (1485–1505), Tuluva (1505–1570) and Aravidu (1570–1646), ruled this kingdom.
- ❖ The fertile regions between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and the Krishna Godavari delta were the zones of conflict among the rulers of Vijayanagar, Bahmani and Odisha.
- ❖ The valour of the first two brothers, Harihara and Bukka, of the Sangama dynasty protected the new kingdom from the superior forces of the Bahmani sultanate, which had been established about a decade after the foundation of Vijayanagara.

End of Sangama Dynasty

- ❖ **When King Bukka died**, he had left behind a large territory to his son Harihara II to rule. Harihara II's impressive achievement was securing Belgaum and Goa from the Bahmani kingdom.
- ❖ Harihara's son Devaraya I defeated Gajapati kings of Odisha. His successor Devaraya II was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty.
- ❖ He began the practice of recruiting Muslim fighters to serve him and to train him in the new methods of warfare.

Rise of Saluva Dynasty

- ❖ After Devaraya II, the Vijayanagar Empire went through a crisis.
- ❖ The able commander of the Vijayanagar army, Saluva Narasimha, making use of the situation declared himself the emperor, after murdering the last ruler of Sangama dynasty, Virupaksha Raya II.
- ❖ But the Saluva dynasty founded by Saluva Narasimha came to an end with his death. When Naras Nayaka, his able general, seized power, it ushered in the Tuluva dynasty.

Decline of Bahmani Kingdom

- ❖ Gawan's execution prompted several of the foreign nobles who were considered the backbone of the state to leave for their provinces.
- ❖ After Sultan Muhammad III's death, Mahmud or Shihab-ud-din Mahmud reigned as the sultan until his death in 1518.
- ❖ His long rule is noted for the beginnings of the process of disintegration. After him, four of his successors on the throne were kings only in name.
- ❖ During this period, the Sultanate gradually broke up into five independent Deccan kingdoms: Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Golconda.

Contribution of Bahmani Sultans

Architecture

- ❖ The contribution of Bahmani kings to architecture is evident in Gulbarga.
- ❖ Archaeological excavations done in the site of the kingdom has helped to unearth palaces, halls of public audience, ambassadors' residences, arches,

domes, walls and citadels. These finds are illustrative of their architectural skill.

Education

- ❖ The founder of the Bahmani kingdom Ala ud-din Hasan Shah was educated at Multan at the initiative of Zabar Khan, a general of Ala ud-din Khalji.
- ❖ On his accession, he took special care in founding a school to educate his sons. His son Muhammad I was a patron of learning.
- ❖ He opened institutions for the purpose of educating the children of noble families in the art of soldiery. Sultan Firoz, the eighth Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet. Later his successors founded schools in Gulbarga, Bidar, Daulatabad and Kandahar.
- ❖ Boarding and lodging at the king's expenses were provided in these schools. Mahmud Gawan's world-famous madrasa in Bidar, with a large library, containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts, is illustrative of the importance given to scholarship and education by Gawan.

Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdoms

Introduction

- ❖ At the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the Delhi Sultanate was preparing to extend southwards, the Deccan and south India were divided into four kingdoms: the Yadavas of Devagiri (Western Deccan or present Maharashtra), the Hoysalas of Dvarasamudra (Karnataka), the Kakatiyas of Warangal (eastern part of present Telangana) and the Pandyas of Madurai (southern Tamil Nadu).
- ❖ During the two expeditions of the general Malik Kafur, first in 1304 and then in 1310, these old states faced defeat one after another and lost most of their accumulated wealth to the plundering raids of the Sultanate army.
- ❖ The Tughluq dynasty continued its southern expeditions into southern India under the rule of his military officers. Muhammad Tughluq (1325–51) even tried to make Devagiri (renamed as Daulatabad) as the capital to command the vast conquered territory more effectively.
- ❖ But his experiments failed and brought misery to the people. When he shifted the capital back to Delhi, his subordinates in the south declared independence. Thus Madurai became an independent Sultanate in 1333.
- ❖ Zafar Khan who declared independence in 1345 at Devagiri shifted his capital to Gulbarga in northern Karnataka.
- ❖ He took the title, Bahman Shah and the dynasty he founded became known as the Bahmani dynasty (1347–1527).
- ❖ A few years earlier, in 1336, the Vijayanagar kingdom was established by the Sangama brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara (present day Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.
- ❖ During the next two centuries these two states fought continually and bitterly, to control the rich Raichur doab, and also the sea ports of Goa, Honavar, etc. on the west coast, which were the supply points of the horses needed for their army.

South Indian Kingdoms

South Indian Kingdoms

- ❖ By the early 7th century, synchronising with the Harsha's reign in the north, the far south had come under the control of the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. Pallava sovereignty included the domains of the Cholas and the Pandyas. The latter were then emerging as ruling dynasties in their respective river valley regions. Much of the central and eastern Deccan was under the Chalukyas of Badami (Vatapi), who were then pushed away by the Rashtrakutas. The medieval period in India was marked by the mergence of regional centres of power. There was no single imperial power like Mauryas or Guptas who exercised control over the greater part of India in this period.

The Pallavas

- ❖ The Pallava kings ruled around the prosperous agrarian settlement and important trade centre of Kanchipuram on the southeast coast of India. Kanchipuram was well known to Chinese and Roman merchants. From the flourishing trade centre of Kanchipuram, the later Pallavas extended their sovereignty over all the Tamil-speaking regions during the 7th and 8th centuries. The central part of their kingdom, however, was Thondaimandalam, a large political region comprising northern parts of Tamil Nadu and the adjoining Andhra districts.

Pallava Genealogy (Prominent Kings)

- ❖ There were early Pallava rulers who were feudatories of Satavahanas. Simhavishnu, son of Simhavarman II (around 550 AD (CE)), created a strong Pallava kingdom after destroying the Kalabhras. He defeated many kings in the south including the Cholas and the Pandyas. His able son was Mahendravarman I. He was succeeded by his son Narasimhavarman I. The other prominent Pallava rulers were Narasimhavarman II or Rajasimha and Nandivarman II. The last Pallava ruler was Aparajita.
- ❖ Mahendravarman (c.600–630AD (CE)) contributed to the greatness of the Pallava kingdom. Mahendravarman I was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his rule. He embraced Saivism by the Saivite saint Appar (Tirunavukkarasar). He was a great patron of art and architecture. He is known for introducing a new style to Dravidian architecture, which is referred to as 'Mahendra style'. Mahendravarman also wrote plays, including (c.620) MattavilasaPrahasana in Sanskrit, which denigrates Buddhism.
- ❖ Mahendravarman's reign involved constant battles with the Western Chalukya kingdom of Badami under Pulakesin II. Pulakesin seems to have defeated Mahendravarman in one of the battles and taken over a large part of his territory (Vengi) in the north. His son Narasimavarman I (c. 630–668) avenged the defeat by capturing Vatapi, the capital of Chalukyas. He set Vatapi on fire, killing Pulakesin in the process.
- ❖ Narasimhavarman II (c. 695–722), also known as Rajasimha, was a great military strategist. He exchanged ambassadors with China. His reign was comparatively free from any political disturbance. Therefore, he could concentrate on temple-building activities. During his reign, the famous Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram was built.

Pallava's Contribution to Architecture

- ❖ Pallava period is known for architectural splendour. The Shore Temple and various other temples carved from granite monoliths and the Varaha cave (7th century) at Mamallapuram, are illustrious examples of Pallava architecture. In 1984, Mamallapuram was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- ❖ Pallava architecture can be classified as
 - Rock-Cut temples – Mahendravarman style
 - Monolithic Rathas and Sculptural Mandapas – Mamallan style
 - Structural Temples – Rajasimhan style and Nandivarman style

India for the control of Kanauj. He built Krishneshwara temple at Rameshwaram. Govinda III was the last ruler to hold the empire intact. After his death, the Rashtrakuta power declined.

Contribution of Rashtrakutas to literature, art and architecture

Literature

- ❖ Kannada language became more prominent. Kavirajamarga composed by Amogavarsha was the first poetic work in Kannada language. Court poets produced eminent works in Kannada. The three gems of Kannada literature during the period were Pampa, Sri Ponna and Ranna. Adikavi Pampa was famous for his creative works Adipurana and Vikramarjunavijaya. The life of Rishabadeva, the first Jain Tirthankara is depicted in Adipurana. In Vikramarjunavijaya Pampa's patron, Chalukya Arikesari, is identified with Arjuna, epic hero of Mahabharatha.

Art and architecture

- ❖ The Rashtrakutas made significant contribution to Indian Art. The art and architecture of the Rashtrakutas can be found at Ellora and Elephanta.

Kailasanatha Temple - Ellora (near Aurangabad, Maharashtra)

- ❖ Kailasanatha Temple was one of the 30 temples carved out of the hill at Ellora. It was built during the reign of Krishna I. The temple is known for its architectural grandeur and sculptural splendour. The temple covers an area of over 60,000 sq. feet and vimanam (temple tower) rises to a height of 90 feet. This temple has resemblance to the shore temple at Mamallapuram. The Kailasanatha temple portrays typical Dravidian features.

Elephanta Island

- ❖ Originally known as Sripuri and called Gharapuri by the local people, Elephanta is an island near Mumbai. The Portuguese named it as Elephanta, after seeing the huge image of an elephant. The Trimurthi (three-faced) Siva icon is an illustrative of the sculptural beauty portrayed in the Cave Temple of Elephanta. There are impressive images of dwarapalakas (entrance guards) at the entrance of the Temple.

Pattadakal

- ❖ Rashtrakutas built temples in the complex of Pattadakal. The Jain Narayana temple and the Kasi Vishwesvara temple were built by Rashtrakutas.

Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India: Later Cholas and Pandyas

I. The Later Cholas

Introduction

- ❖ The Cholas are one among the popular and well-known Tamil monarchs in the history of South India. The elaborate state structure, the extensive irrigation network, the vast number of temples they built, their great contributions to art and architecture and their overseas exploits have given them a pre-eminent position in history.

Revival of the Chola Rule

- ❖ The ancient Chola kingdom reigned supreme with the Kaveri delta forming the core area of its rule and with Uraiyur (present day Tiruchirappalli) as its capital. It rose to prominence during the reign of Karikala but gradually declined under his successors.
- ❖ In the 9th century Vijayalaya, ruling over a small territory lying north of the Kaveri, revived the Chola Dynasty. He conquered Thanjavur and made it his capital. Later Rajendra I and his successors ruled the empire from Gangaikonda Cholapuram, the newly built capital.
- ❖ Rajaraja I (A.D. (CE) 985 - 1014) was the most powerful ruler of Chola empire and also grew popular beyond his times. He established Chola authority over large parts of South India. His much-acclaimed naval expeditions led to the expansion of Cholas into the West Coast and Sri Lanka. He built the famous Rajarajeswaram (Brihadeshwara) Temple in Thanjavur. His son and successor, Rajendra Chola I (A.D. (CE) 1014 - 1044, matched his father in his ability to expand the empire. The Chola empire remained a powerful force in South India during his reign.

TNPSC 2025 Exams History PYQ's

1. The bronze image of dancing girl obtained from
 (A) Harappa
 (B) Dholavira
 (C) Kalibangan
 (D) Mohenjo-Daro
 (E) Answer not known

1. வெண்கலத்தால் ஆன நடனமாடும் பெண்ணின் சிலை கிடைத்த இடம்
 (A) ஹரப்பா
 (B) தோலாவிரா
 (C) கலிபங்கன்
 (D) மொகஞ்சதாரோ
 (E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Answer: D

2. Rulers who were said to be in power when Tirukkural was written
 (A) Kalabhras
 (B) Cholas
 (C) Pandyas
 (D) Marathas
 (E) Answer not known

2. திருக்குறள் இயற்றப்பட்டபோது ஆட்சியில் இருந்ததாக கூறப்படும் ஆட்சியாளர்கள்
 (A) களப்பிரர்கள்
 (B) சோழர்கள்
 (C) பாண்டியர்கள்
 (D) மராத்தியர்கள்
 (E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. A

3. Which of the following are correctly paired?
 (1) Kshetra - Pastoral land
 (2) Vasti - Forest land
 (3) Khila - Waste land
 (4) Gapata saraha - Cultivable land
 (A) (1) and (2) are correct
 (B) (2) and (3) are correct
 (C) (3) only correct
 (D) (1), (3) and (4) are correct
 (E) Answer not known

3. பின்வருவனவற்றில் எவை சரியாகப் பொருத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது?
 (1) சேத்ரா - மேய்ச்சல் நிலங்கள்
 (2) வஸ்தி - காட்டு நிலங்கள்
 (3) கிலா - தரிசு நிலங்கள்
 (4) கபத சரகா - வேளாண்மைக்கு உகந்த நிலங்கள்

- (A) (1) மற்றும் (2) சரியானவை
 (B) (2) மற்றும் (3) சரியானவை
 (C) (3) மட்டும் சரியானவை
 (D) (1), (3) மற்றும் (4) சரியானவை
 (E) (E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. C

4. Which of the following is incorrectly paired?
 1. Holyoake - Lack of belief in god and gods
 2. Khajuraho - Hindu temple
 3. Din-i-illahi - Akbar
 4. Iqbal - Social reformer

- (A) 1 and 3 are incorrect pairs
 (B) 1, 2 and 4 are incorrect pairs
 (C) 1 and 4 are incorrect pairs
 (D) 3 and 4 are incorrect pairs
 (E) Answer not known

4. கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றுள் தவறான இணை எது?
 1. ஹோல்யோக் - கடவுள் நம்பிக்கையற்றிருப்பது
 2. கஜீராஹோ - இந்துக்கோயில்
 3. தீன்-இலாஹி - அக்பர்
 4. இக்பால் - சமூக சீர்திருத்தவாதி

- (A) 1 மற்றும் 3 தவறானது
 (B) 1, 2 மற்றும் 4 தவறானது
 (C) 1 மற்றும் 4 தவறானது
 (D) 3 மற்றும் 4 தவறானது
 (E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. C

5. Choose the right matches among type.
1. Mukhya pradhan - Prime Minister
 2. Summant - Commander-in-chief
 3. Nyayadhish - Chief Justice
 4. Sari Naubat - Foreign secretary

- (A) 1 and 3 are correct
 (B) 1 and 2 are correct
 (C) 2 and 3 are correct
 (D) 3 and 4 are correct
 (E) Answer not known

5. சரியான இணையைத் தேர்வுச்செய்க.
1. முக்கிய பிரதான் - பிரதம மந்திரி
 2. சுமந்த - தலைமை படைத் தளபதி
 3. நியாயதீஷ் - தலைமை நீதிபதி
 4. சாரி நௌபத் - வெளியுறவு செயலாளர்

- (A) 1 மற்றும் 3 சரி
 (B) 1 மற்றும் 2 சரி
 (C) 2 மற்றும் 3 சரி
 (D) 3 மற்றும் 4 சரி
 (E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. A

6. Which of the following statements are true about the Indus Civilisation?
- (I) In the 1920s Martimer Wheeler excavated the Harappan sites.
 - (II) The longest text has about twenty-six signs.
 - (III) The term "Meluhha" in the Prakrit inscriptions refers to the Indus region.
 - (IV) The "Priest King" of steatite was discovered in Mohenjo-Daro.

- (A) (i) and (ii) only
 (B) (i) and (iii) only
 (C) (ii) and (iii) only
 (D) (ii) and (iv) only
 (E) Answer not known

6. சிந்து நாகரிகம் குறித்து பின்வரும் கூற்றுகளில் எவை உண்மையானவை?
- i. 1920களில் மார்டிமர் வீலர் ஹரப்பா பகுதிகளில் அகழாய்வுகள் நடத்தினார்.
 - ii. மிக நீளமானதாகக் கருதப்படும் எழுத்துத்தொடர் 26 குறியீடுகளைக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

- iii. பிராகிருத கல்வெட்டுகளில் "மெலுகா" என்ற சொல் சிந்து பகுதியைக் குறிக்கிறது.
- iv. ஸ்டீட்டட் கல்லில் அமைந்த "மதகுரு அரசன்" மொகஞ்சதாரோவில் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

- (A) (i) மற்றும் (ii) மட்டும்
 (B) (i) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்
 (C) (ii) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்
 (D) (ii) மற்றும் (iv) மட்டும்
 (E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. D

7. Choose the wrong pair:
- (1) South Dravidian Language - Malayalam
 - (2) East Dravidian Language - Munda
 - (3) Central Dravidian Language - Telugu
 - (4) North Dravidian Language - Kuruk

- (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) 4
 (E) Answer not known

7. தவறான இணையைக் கண்டுபிடி.
- (1) தென்திராவிடமொழி - மலையாளம்
 - (2) கிழக்கு திராவிட மொழி - முண்டா
 - (3) நடுத்திராவிட மொழி - தெலுங்கு
 - (4) வடதிராவிட மொழி - குரூக்

- (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) 4
 (E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. B

8. Identify the incorrect statement (s) from the following:
- (1) Babur lost his kingdom and roaming like a nomad in central Asia.
 - (2) He captured Samarkand the capital of Timur twice.
 - (3) In 1504 A.D. he captured Kabul and he ruled as a king of Kabul nearly 30 years.
 - (4) In 1526 A.D. in the first Battle of Panipat, Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi.