



Social Study

Teacher's Manual

Class VI

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Vidyalaya Prakashan

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Lesson 1 : The Earth and Our Solar System

Park 'A'

1. Tick (3) the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (i) Eight
 - b. (ii) Yellowish
 - c. (iii) Venus
 - d. (i) Mars
 - e. (iii) $365 \frac{1}{3}$
 - f. (i) 88
2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) big
 - (b) Proxima Centauri
 - (c) tails
 - (d) Nebulas
 - (e) Pluto
3. Match the following:

A	B
The Morning Star	Venus
The Evening Star	Mercury
The smallest planet	Mercury
The biggest planet	Jupiter
The brightest planet	Venus
Moon	Satellite
4. Say true or false :
 - (a) False
 - (b) True
 - (c) False
 - (d) True
 - (e) True
5. Name the following :
 - (a) Proxima Centauri
 - (b) Constellation
 - (c) Galaxies
 - (d) Comets
 - (e) Meteors
 - (f) The Moon
 - (g) Neil Armstrong

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) The Solar family is the group of planet, asteroids, nebulas, comets, stars, the sun, satellite, Meteors etc.
 - (b) There are 8 planets in the solar family.
 - (c) Mercury is the smallest planet.
 - (d) Jupiter is the largest planet.
 - (e) The celestial body which moves around the planet is called a satellite.
 - (f) We call the venus, the morning star.
 - (g) Nebula is a bright gaseous body which looks like a galaxy.
 - (h) The earth taken 365 days to complete one revolution of the sun.

2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:

- (a) The satellite of the Earth is moon. It is clearly visible from the surface of the Earth because it is nearer to the Earth. The distance between Earth and the moon is about 3,84,400 km. It takes $27 \frac{1}{4}$ days to complete a revolution around the Earth.
- (b) Small rocks revolving around the Sun between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars are called asteroids. These are also known as small planet but in real sense they are not planet.
- (c) Star like structures which have long tails, are known as comets. They are made of gaseous matters. They revolve in a oval shaped path. They look very beautiful glowing in the sky during the night .
- (d) There are some small pieces of rocks and dust particles in the sky which move around the Sun, are called Meteoroids. As soon as these meteoroids come in contact of earth's atmosphere, they being to burn and fall flash of light. They are called shooting star or meterors.
- (e) The planet of the solar family are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Uranus and Naptune.

Mars: It is made up of rocks and looks red so it is called the Red Planet. It's diameter is 7014 Km.

Jupiter: It is the biggest planet of all and is made up of gases and liquids and rocks. It is yellowish in color with its diameter 1,42,222 km.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

- (a) Comets: Star like structure which have long tails, are known as comets. They are made of gaseous matters. Halley's comet appeared in 1910.

Asteroids: Small rocks revolving around the Sun between the orbit of Jupiter and Mars are called asteroids. They thousands in number. Ceres, pallas, Juno and vasta are asteroids .

Satellite: Celestial bodies (heavenly bodies) which move around the planet are called satellite. The moon is the only satellite of our Earth.

- (b) Earth: It is ball shape in size. It spins on its axis and takes 23 hours and 56 minutes to complete a rotation. It has atmosph"ere and the life is found on it. Its diameter is 12,750 km. and gets lightppand heat from the Sun. The moon is its only satellite. It takes 365 days to complete a revolupion of the Sun.

- (c) The Moon looks like a sickle, half moon and full moon. The increasing and decreasing shapes of the moon are said its phases. They are new moon crescent moon, half moon(last quarter; half quarter) waxing gibbous, waxing gibbous and full moon.
- (d) The sun is a huge glowing star and is nearer to the Earth. It is made of hot gases which gives us light and heat. Its diameter is 14, 00,000 km. The visible part of the sun is known as the photosphere. The strip around the sun is known as corona which is invisible due to the brightness of sunlight. The life on the earth is due to the light and heat of the Sun. It is believed that the sun is formed due to of Nebula(rotating mass of gases and dust particles in space).
- (e) Like natural satellites, the man launched self made satellites to gather information about the space activities and universe or for activation of communication are called man made satellite. A rocket carries it into the orbit around the earth. INSAT 1A, 1B, IRS are such satellites. Weather forecasting is done with the help of these satellites.
- (f) Galaxy: Clusters of stars are called Galaxies; which are in a number of billions in the sky and every galaxy has billions of stars. Somewhere in the sky the space among the stars is very less and so they look like a white bright path which is called the Milky Way Galaxy.
 Stars : Stars are celestial bodies in the sky which shine with their own light. They produce heat. They are visible during the night. They are very big in size and consist very hot gases so they emit a lot of heat and light.

Lesson 2 : The Globe and Maps

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (iii) poles	b. (iv) many
c. (i) scale	d. (iv) all of these
e. (iii) physical	
2. Fill in the blanks:

(a) globes	(b) poles
(c) Atlas	(d) Small area
3. Identify the following geographical symbols and name them:
 Capital City (State), Narrow Gauge, Light House, Trees, Village

4. Say true or false :
- (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True
(e) True

5. Match the following:

A	B
Map	drawing of physical features
Atlas	a book of maps
Mountains	rocky high landforms
Distance	gap between the two places
Sketch	a drawing based on memory

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
- (a) A globe is a small spherical model of the earth which represents the physical features of the earth.
 - (b) Map is a drawing of geographical figures in accurate proportion in short form on plain paper based on a scale.
 - (c) Ratio between the point on the Earth and on the map is called a scale.
 - (d) Direction is the course towards four side of the earth.
 - (e) There are four directions in all; they are North, South, East and West.
 - (f) Symbols are signs or miniatures to represent geographical or historical information.
 - (g) A drawing of a small area based on a large scale is called a plan.
2. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:
- (a) There are three main and important components of maps- distance, direction and symbol. Distance is measured by the scale like small scale and the large scale. Four direction- North, East, South and west helpful in finding various place on the Earth. Different type of sign and symbol are used to show many geographical & historical landforms and places.
 - (b) There are four major directions East, West, North and South. If we look on map, we find letter 'N' at the upper right hand corner on an arrow which shows the north and it is called the north line. With the help of North line we can find the other directions and these are known as cardinal point.
 - (c) Distinguish between the large scale maps and the small scale maps:

Large scale maps-

1. These maps can show the physical and cultural aspects of small areas together.
2. These scale maps can represent the small areas into big size.
3. These maps are more clear.

Small scale maps-

1. Big areas of landforms are shown through these scale maps.
 2. These maps can represent the continents or groups of countries.
 3. These maps are not clear.
- (d) A drawing based on memory and spot observations without using any scale is called sketch. Suppose you meet your friend at some spot which is away from your house and your friends wants to visit your house after sometime, then you will make a rough sketch on a paper for the locations of your house. This rough drawing is not based on any scale and this sketch is known as sketch map.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

- (a) There are four major directions East, West, North and South. If we look on map, we find letter 'N' at the upper right hand corner on an arrow which shows the north and it is called the north line. With the help of North line we can find the other directions and these are known as cardinal points.

Intermediate Directions: Sides in between the four directions are southeast, northwest, northeast, southwest. These sides are called Intermediate directions.

(b) There are many types of maps like follows:-

- (i) Physical Maps: Maps which show mountains, plains, plateaus, rivers, bays, seas, etc. are known as physical or relief maps. They provide us physical features of the earth.
- (ii) Political maps-Maps which show villages, towns, cities, nations, states with their boundaries are known as political maps. District and tehsil maps are also called political maps.
- (iii) Thematic maps- Maps which show climate, weather, pressure, monsoons, rainfall, direction of winds, forests, crops, mineral wealth, industries, etc. are known as thematic maps.

(c) Symbols are the signs or miniatures to represent the different geographical figures.

Symbol of broad gauge railway line

Symbol of narrow gauge of railway line

Symbol of Temple (Required picture of a temple)

Symbol of Mosque (Required picture of a mosque)

Symbol of Dam (Required picture of a dam)

4. Distinguish between the following:

(a) Map and Globe

Map-

1. Maps is drawings of geographical figures in accurate proportion in short form on plain paper based on a scale.
2. Different figures found on the earth's surface are represented on the maps by different signs and symbols.

Globe-

1. A globe is a small spherical model of the earth which represents the physical features of the earth. It is made of plastic or cardboard having printed map of the earth on it.
2. Important cities, oceans, seas, bays, mountains, rivers, continents, etc. are shown on a globe.

(b) Sketch and Plan

Sketch - A drawing based on memory and spot observation without using any scale is called a sketch.

Plan - A drawing of a small area based on a large scale is called a plan.

(c) Large scale maps and Small scale maps

Large scale maps -

1. These maps can show the physical and cultural aspects of small areas together.
2. These scale maps can represent the small areas into big size.
3. These maps are more clear.

Small scale maps -

1. Big areas of landforms are shown through these scale maps.
2. These maps can represent the continents or groups of countries.
3. These maps are not clear.

(d) Political maps and Thematic maps

Political maps-Maps which show villages, towns, cities, nations, states with their boundaries are known as political maps. District and tehsil maps are also called political maps.

Thematic maps- Maps which show climate, weather, pressure, monsoons, rainfall, direction of winds, forests, crops, mineral wealth, industries, etc. are known as thematic maps.

5. Give suitable reasons for the following:

- (a) Because conventional symbols are used to show various geographical figures due to their easy understanding and identification.
- (b) Because if we look on a map, we find letter 'N' at the upper right hand corner on an arrow which shows the North and it is called the North Line. With the help of this line, we can find the other directions. By knowing the directions, we can find the places on maps.
- (c) Because small scale maps can represent 500 km to 1 cm.

Lesson 3 : Location of Places on the Earth

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

- a. (i) 180
- b. (ii) 360
- c. (iii) Equator
- d. (ii) London
- e. (i) 1800 meridian
- f. (i) 23 ½ 0 N parallel

2. Match the following:

A	B
Tropic of Capricorn	23 ½° S
Tropic of Cancer	23 ½° N
Arctic Circle	66 ½° N
Antarctic Circle	66 ½°
Equator	0°

3. Say true or false:

- (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) True
- (e) False

4. Name the following:

- (a) Latitudes
- (b) Longitudes
- (c) Local Time
- (d) Standard Time
- (e) Torrid Zone

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) Equator is the imaginary line of 0° latitude which divide the Earth into two equal halves – the Northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.
 - (b) Prime Meridian is the 0° Meridian which pass through Greenwich near London in England.
 - (c) Parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N of the Equator is called the tropic of Cancer. It lies in the Northern hemisphere.
 - (d) Parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S in the Southern hemisphere is called the tropic of Capricorn.
 - (e) The zone between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer is known as the Torrid Zone. It is the hottest zone of the earth.
 - (f) Temperate means moderate. The sun rays never fall vertically on the parts lie between the Tropic of cancer and the Arctic Circle in the North and Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the South. So the regions feel moderate temperature and the parts are known as Temperate Zone.
 - (g) The time determined by moving the sun at a given place is called the Local Time.
 - (h) Standard Time is the uniform time fixed in relation to the mean time of a certain meridian which passes through it.
 - (i) The Tropic of Cancer lies in the Northern Hemisphere.
 - (j) There are 24 time zone in the world.
 - (k) Russia has 11 standard times.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
 - (a) Horizontal lines drawn between the North Pole and South Pole are known as Latitudes and they are parallel to the equator. So they are known as Parallel of latitudes. The numbers of these are 180 in all. The latitude of the equator is 0 (degree). There are two types of parallels of latitude, first, the North latitude which are parallels to the north of the equator, while the latitude parallels to the south of the equator are known as the south latitude.
 - (b) The zone between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer is known as the Torrid Zone. It is the hottest zone of the earth because the direct sun rays fall on it throughout the 360 days of the year. It is also known as Tropical Zone.

- (c) As the Equator divides the Earth into two equal halves namely the North Hemisphere and the South hemisphere the line which divides the earth into the Eastern hemisphere and the Western hemisphere is called the Prime Meridian. It also passes through 0(degree) and has 180(degree) east and west of it. Space between the two meridians at the equator is 111km. This is the greatest. The Prime Meridian is known as Greenwich Meridian or International Meridian. Greenwich is a city in Britain.
- (d) Local time varies from place to place due to different a meridian that is why railways, roadways, cannot prepare an accurate time table for the operation of trains and vehicles respectively. There will be differences of hours between the local time of cities in Gujarat and Assam. So each country has fixed its uniform time and the time knows as Standard Time.
- (e) Crossing of the parallels of latitude forms a network which is known as the Grid. The point where line of latitude and a line of meridian of longitude cross each other is the exact location of a place (city, town or village).
- (f) The 180° meridian is known as the International Date Line. Any sailor crossing the line from east to west takes half of the time of a sailor who crosses the line from west to east or the date is to be advanced by one day and if crossed it from west to east, the date is to be set back by one day. The International Date Line roughly crosses ponds to 180° east or west meridian of longitude which falls on the opposite side of the Greenwich Meridian.
- (g) Standard time of U.K is the Greenwich Mean Time which is based on the local time of the meridian passing through Greenwich near London. The Indian standard time is 5:30 hours ahead of GMT.
- (h) Areas near the North Pole and the South Pole at $66 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North and South latitudes are frozen grounds seasonally, so the climate is extremely cold. These zones are called the Frigid Zones. These zones lie beyond the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere. The coldest area of the world lies in these zones.
3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:
- (a) Parallel of Latitude:
Tropic of Capricorn: Parallel of $23 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S in the Southern

Hemisphere is called the tropic Capricorn.

Tropic of cancer: Parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of the Equator is called the tropic of Cancer. It lies in the Northern Hemisphere.

Arctic Circle: Parallel of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of the Equator in the northern Hemisphere is known as the Arctic Circle.

Antarctic Circle: Parallel of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of the Equator in the southern Hemisphere is known as the Antarctic Circle.

Prime Meridian: As the equator divides the earth into two equal halves namely the North Hemisphere and the South Hemisphere the line which divides the earth into the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere is called the Prime Meridian.

- (b) Local Time: Parallel of longitude are helpful in determining at time at a place. When the Sun is exactly Greenwich time of a place depends on whether the place is located east or west of Greenwich.

We know the Earth rotates from west to east on its axis, the places which are situated to the east of Greenwich, receive the sun light first of all. The earth completes one rotation in 24 hours through 360 or 150 in 1 hour or 10 of longitude from the Greenwich Time.

For example, Kolkata is about 900 East of Greenwich, so Kolkata will be ($900 \times 4 = 360$ minutes) or 6 hours ahead of the time in London.

- (c) Parallel of Latitude :

Tropic of Capricorn : Parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S in the Southern Hemisphere is called the tropic Capricorn.

Tropic of cancer : Parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of the Equator is called the tropic of Cancer. It lies in the Northern Hemisphere.

Arctic Circle : Parallel of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of the Equator in the northern Hemisphere is known as the Arctic Circle.

Antarctic Circle : Parallel of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of the Equator in the southern Hemisphere is known as the Antarctic Circle.

- (d) There are three heat zones on the earth. They are following:

(i) Torrid Zone -The zone between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer is known as the Torrid Zone. It is the hottest zone of the earth because the direct sun rays fall on it throughout the 360 days of the year. It is also

known as Tropical Zone.

(ii) Temperate Zone - Temperate means moderate. The sun rays never fall vertically on the parts lie between the Tropic of cancer and the Arctic Circle in the North and Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the South. So the regions feel moderate temperature and the parts are known as Temperate Zone.

(iii) Frigid Zones - Areas near the North Pole and the South Pole at 66 ½° North and South latitudes are frozen grounds seasonally, so the climate is extremely cold. These zones are called the Frigid Zones. These zones lie beyond the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere. The coldest area of the world lies in these zones.

- (e) There are 360 longitudes on the earth. The Earth takes 24 Hours to make a rotation on its axis. It means the Earth rotation through these 360 longitudes 24 hours. The time distance between two lines of longitude will be calculated as follows.

$$\frac{360^\circ}{24} = 15^\circ \text{ /hours}$$

$$\frac{60^\circ}{15} = 4^\circ \text{minutes}$$

1° in 4 minutes

$$\frac{24 \times 60^\circ}{15} = 4^\circ \text{Minutes}$$

(1 hour = 60 minute)

When the sun is directly over the 45° east meridian, let us say a sun day, it will be 9 am. At Greenwich it will be 4 minutes past nine on Saturday evening opposite to it, if someone goes eastward from 45° east instead of westward, the person finds that at a place 90° east it is 3 pm. on Sunday.

4. Explain the following:
- Latitudes: Horizontal lines drawn between the North Pole and the South Pole are known as Latitudes.
 - Longitudes: Imaginary lines on the surface of the earth running vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole are called Longitudes.
 - Standard Time: Standard Time is the uniform time fixed in

relation to the mean time of a certain meridian which passes through it.

- d. Local Time: The time determined by moving the sun at a given place is called the Local Time.
- e. Greenwich Mean Time: Standard Time of U.K. is the Greenwich mean time which is based on the local time of the meridian passing through Greenwich near London.

Lesson 4 : Occurrence of Days and Night

Part 'A'

- 1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) 24 hours
 - b. (i) 21 June
 - c. (ii) 366 days
 - d. (i) Equinoxes
 - e. (iv) February

- 2. Match the following :

A	B
Longest Day	21 June
Longest Night	21 December
Leap Year	366 days
Equinox	equal days and nights
Formation of day and night	rotation of the earth

- 3. Complete the following:
 - (a) $365 \frac{1}{4}$
 - (b) 24
 - (c) $66 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to the plane of its orbit
 - (d) west to east
- 4. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) True
 - (d) False
 - (e) False

Part 'B'

- 1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) The earth moves or spins on its axis which is known as rotation.
 - (b) The earth moves around the sun in its orbit is called a revolution.
 - (c) On which dates, the days are equal to nights are known as equinoxes.
 - (d) Due to the effect of rotation the day and night are formed.
 - (e) Short day & long night and long day & short night are due the effect of revolution.
 - (f) A leap year has 366 days.
 - (g) On June 21, the North Pole inclines towards the sun and

sun's ray fall directly over the Tropic of Cancer and this phenomenon is known as summer Solstice.

2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:

(a) Rotation – The earth moves or spins on its axis which is known as rotation. It is also known as daily motion.

Revolution – The earth moves around the sun on its orbit is called a revolution. It is also known as annual motion.

(b) The day and night are equal at the equator throughout the year. Because the circle of illumination always bisects the equator into two equal parts.

(c) The Earth is an opaque structure which receives light and heat from the sun. Since the earth rotates on its axis, so which half part of it passes before the sun, is lighted and is said to be a day. Opposite to it the other half part which remains in the darkness is said to be night. This geographical phenomenon goes on and day and night occurs.

(d) Since, the Earth is inclined 66° on its axis, due to which the earth is in different position while revolving around the sun. During the first half of the year the Northern Hemisphere tilts towards the sun; as the result the day are longer and hot. This is known as summer season in this area. On the other hand, the Southern Hemisphere feels winter during this period. During the second half day of the year, the southern Hemisphere feels tilts towards sun and it feel hot, the season is known as summer while the Northern hemisphere feels winter during this period.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines :

(a) The effects of Rotation:

(i) The Earth is an opaque structure which receives light and heat from the sun. Since the Earth rotates on its axis, so which half part of it passes before the sun, is lighted and is said to be a day. Opposite to it the other half part which remains in the darkness is said to be a night. The geographical phenomenon goes on and night occurs.

(ii) Measurement of time: We get the scale of time due to the rotation of the Earth. The Earth rotates on its axis in 24 hours which is equal to one night and one day.

(iii) Different point of Time: The part of the Earth which is about to come before the sun feels sunrise while the part which is about to go in dark feel sunset. The part of the earth which is just in front the sun feels mid-day and just

behind the sun feels midnight.

(b) Type of Season:

(i) Spring: The sun is directly overhead the Equator on March 21 and the Season in the North Temperate Zone is spring.

(ii) Summer: The sun is directly overhead the tropic of cancer on June 21, and the season in the North Temperate Zone is summer.

(iii) Autumn: The sun return to the Equator on September 23, and the season in the North Temperate Zone is autumn.

(iv) Winter: The Sun I directly overhead the tropic of Capricorn and the season in the north temperate one is winter.

(c) Summer Solstice: On June 21, the North Pole incline towards the sun and the sun's ray fall directly over the tropic of cancer and this phenomenon is known as summer solstice.

Winter Solstice: On December 22, the Earth reaches the opposite end of its orbit and the South Pole is away from it. This Phenomenon is known as the winter solstice. The day are shorter in the north hemisphere. The night are longer during the winter solstice. The Day are shorter and the nights are longer during the winter solstice in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Southern hemisphere is just opposite of the above.

(d) Rotation –

1. The earth moves or spins on its axis which is known as rotation .
2. The earth spins on its axis from west to east and takes 24 hours 923 hours, 56 minutes and 40.91 seconds).
3. It is also known as daily motion.

Revolution –

1. The earth moves around the sun on its orbit is called a revolution.
2. It takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution.
3. It is also known as annual motion.

4. Give suitable reasons:

(a) Because the earth rotates from west to east, the dark portion of it comes before the sun gradually and the lit half portion goes away from the sun. This is how day follows night.

- (b) Because the circle of illumination always bisects the equator into two equal parts.
- (c) Because its maximum part remains inside the circle of the North Pole.
- (d) Because on December 22, the earth reaches the opposite end of its orbit and the South Pole is away from it. This is known as the winter solstice. Due to this, the nights are longer than that of days in the Northern Hemisphere.
- (e) The sun is on the horizon at the North Pole on the September Equinox in the morning. The sun sets at the North Pole at noon on the September Equinox and the North Pole remains dark for six months until the March Equinox.

5. Distinguish between the following :

- (a) Rotation and Revolution

Rotation –

1. The earth moves or spins on its axis which is known as rotation .
2. The earth spins on its axis from west to east and takes 24 hours 923 hours, 56 minutes and 40.91 seconds).
3. It is also known as daily motion.

Revolution –

1. The earth moves around the sun on its orbit is called a revolution.
2. It takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution.
3. It is also known as annual motion.

- (b) Aphelion and Perihelion

Aphelion – The path of the earth's revolution is oval therefore distance between the earth and the sun is not uniform throughout the year .The earth keeps at a large distance from the sun in the month of June; and this situation is known as aphelion.

Perihelion - The path of the earth's revolution is oval therefore distance between the earth and the sun is not uniform throughout the year. In the month of December , this distance is minimum and the earth is nearest to the sun.This situation of the earth is known as perihelion.

- (c) Solstice and Equinox

Solstice – Solstice is the situation of difference between the duration of days and nights at the longest.

Equinox – On which dates, the days are equal to nights are known as equinoxes.

(d) Spring and Autumn

Spring – The sun is directly overhead the Equator on March 21, and the season in the north temperate zone is spring.

Autumn – The sun returns to the Equator on September 23, and the season in the north temperate zone is autumn.

Lesson 5 : Structure of the Earth

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) nickel | (b) The Pacific Ocean |
| (c) Africa | (d) South America |
| (e) stratosphere | |

2. Match the following:

- | A | B |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Asia | the largest continent |
| Australia | the smallest continent of the world |
| The Pacific Ocean | the largest ocean |
| Mount Everest | the highest peak of the world |
| The Sahara | the largest desert of the world |

3. Say true or false:

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| (a) True | (b) False | (c) True | (d) True |
| (e) True | (f) True | | |

4. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) thickness | (b) seven |
| (c) Eurasia | (d) Africa |
| (e) greatest | (f) Mt. Kosciusko |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:

- Lithosphere is the outer crust of the earth made up of rocks and minerals.
- The envelope of mixed gases and water vapour which surrounds the earth upto a height of 480 km is called atmosphere.
- There are five oceans on the Earth – the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Antarctic Oceans, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.
- The envelope of mixed gases and water vapours which surrounds the Earth upto a height of 480km is called atmosphere.

- (e) The narrow zone which contacts between the land, water and air is called biosphere.
- (f) Asia is the biggest content of the earth.
- (g) Australia is the smallest content on the earth.
- (h) There are four layers of atmosphere – Troposphere, Stratosphere, ionosphere and thermosphere.

2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:

- (a) Asia: It is the largest continent of the world and cover 1/3 of the total land area of the earth. It is situated in the eastern Hemisphere and the Tropic of Cancer passes through it. The Ural mountain separators it from Europe.
- (b) Since oxygen is one of component of the air found in the atmosphere, all the living thing (animal and plant) breathe oxygen for their survival while Nitrogen helps the living's growth. Carbon-dioxide is the food of plant and in exchange they liberate oxygen in the atmosphere for animal breathing Carbon-dioxide also absorbs heat radiated by the earth. The atmosphere creates fog, winds, clouds and rain due to sun rays.
- (c) More than 70.8% of the earth's surface is covered by water. This surface is called as hydrosphere. The water bodies like river, lakes, oceans, seas, glaciers, underground water and water vapours all comprise the hydrosphere.
- (d) Ocean on the Earth :
 - (i) The Pacific Oceans: The Largest and the deepest ocean, covers 1/3 of the earth's surface.
 - (ii) The Atlantic Ocean: It touches Africa, Asia and Australia. It covers 20.3% of total water surface.
 - (iii) The Atlantic Ocean: It is the second largest ocean of the world. It took like the latter 'S'.
 - (iv) The Arctic Ocean: It is situated around the North Pole and near the arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere.
 - (v) The Antarctic Ocean: it lies around the Antarctic continent and in without any landmark as other ocean has.
- (e) The increases of population at the fast rate imbalance the environmental component. It also depletes the soil, minerals and forest wealth. The air pollution due to smoke of industries. Thermal power plant, nuclear power plant, vehicles disturbance the biosphere sometimes the dangerous earthquake, floods, land sliding makes the environmental imbalanced.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

(a) The Earth is made up of a number of concentric layers. These layers are-

Crust- The average thickness of the solid crust of the Earth varies between 30 and 35 km.

Mantle- It is made of several layers and its thickness is about 2900 km. It is made of red-hot rocks having silicate minerals besides iron and magnesium. It is partly fluid.

Outer Core -Its average thickness is about 2,100 km and made up of molten material.

Inner Core- It is solid and about 1370 km deep. It contains nickel and iron due to which the Earth acts like a magnet.

(b) Africa is the second largest continent of the world and covers the area of 29,785,000 sq. km. It had been unknown to other countries for many years; so it was called the Dark Continent. It is unique among continents because the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator pass through it.

Sahara, the greatest desert of the world is located in it. The Nile, the Zambezi, the Zaire, the Niger and the Congo are the important rivers of Africa. The Kilimanjaro in Tanzania is the highest peak of Africa. The lowest point below sea level 150 metres is in lake Assal (Djibouti). It lies between 37°N and 35°S latitudes and between 18°W and 51°E longitudes. The world famous the great Rift Valley and the Congo Basin are in this continent.

(c) The layers of atmosphere :

1. Troposphere (lowest layer): This layer of the atmosphere lies nearest to the earth's surface and extends upto 15 km from sea level. It has water vapour, dust and moisture.

2. Stratosphere: This layer extends from 15 km of sea level upto 50 km and has no water vapour, dust and clouds. It is also known as ozone-rich layer.

3. Ionosphere: This layer lies between the stratosphere and the exosphere and extends from 60 to 400 km above the earth's surface.

4. Thermosphere: It is the middle layer of the ionosphere and the temperature is more than 1000°C.

(d) Biosphere: The narrow zone which contacts between the land, water and air is called biosphere. This zone consists

life activities. It has many species vary from huge elephants or whales to micro-organism like virus and bacteria. The survival of all the animals depends upon the biosphere and they have some relation with one another.

All the living things of the biosphere are divided into two kingdoms:

(i) The animal kingdom

(ii) The plant kingdom

4. Why is it so?

(a) Because the earth contains nickel and iron.

(b) Because oceans have covered 97% of total water of the world.

(c) Because Africa had been unknown to other countries for many years.

(d) Due to the increase of carbon dioxide and other harmful gases.

5. Distinguish between these:

(a) Hydrosphere and Lithosphere

Hydrosphere – More than 70.8% of the earth's surface is covered by water. This surface is called as hydrosphere. The water bodies like river, lakes, oceans, seas, glaciers, underground water and water vapours all comprise the hydrosphere.

Lithosphere – Lithosphere is the outer crust of the earth made up of rocks and minerals. It includes the crust and the uppermost layer of the earth. The lithosphere also includes the land surface and the ocean floors.

(b) Seas and Lakes

Seas – Seas are lakes which are very big and wide.

Lakes – Lakes are large bodies of water surrounded by land.

(c) Environment and Biosphere

Environment – Environment is a set of surroundings which surrounds the human from all sides and affects his life and actions.

Biosphere – The narrow zone which contacts between the land, water and air is called biosphere. This zone consists life activities.

(d) Environment and Atmosphere

Environment – Our surrounding includes human being, plants, birds, animals, landforms and water bodies is called environment.

Atmosphere – The envelope of mixed gases and water vapour which surrounds the earth upto a height of 480 km is called atmosphere.

Lesson 6 : Physical Features of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) Asia
 - b. (ii) Australia
 - c. (iv) 28
 - d. (ii) desert
 - e. (ii) K2
2. Match the following :

A	B
K2 (Godwin Austin)	the highest peak of India
Sunderbans	the largest delta of India
Lakshadweep	union territory
Rajasthan	the largest state in terms of area
Uttar Pradesh	the largest state in terms of population
Tsunami	strong waves of the sea
3. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) the Aravalli Hills
 - (b) fertile
 - (c) Malwa
 - (d) Tapti
 - (e) Sunderbans delta
 - (f) Bay of Bengal
4. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) True
 - (c) False
 - (d) False
 - (e) True
 - (f) True
5. Students do yourself.
6. Write the names of the following:
 - (a) Sunderbans
 - (b) The Ganga and the Brahmaputra plain
 - (c) Western Ghats
 - (d) Cardamom Hills
 - (e) Andaman and Nicobar island

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) Peninsula is a landmass surrounded by water on three sides.
 - (b) The Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries form the vast northern plains of India.
 - (c) K2 is the highest peak of India.

- (d) The Thar, the great desert of India is the sandy land.
 - (e) The Sundertans delta is formed by the Ganga and the Brahmputra.
 - (f) Rajasthan is the largest state of India in terms of land area.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
- (a) India is located in Asia in the Northern Hemisphere which covers about 3.28 million sq. km. area. It stretches from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and covers the length of 3,200 km in north-south and 2,900 km from east to west, stretches from Arunachal Pradesh to the Rann of Kuchchh. From South to north, the peninsula of India extends between 804' N and 3706' N latitudes. From west to east it extends between 6807' E and 97025'E longitudes. The Tropic of Cancer passes through it.
 - (b) In the west of India, the great deserted land known as the Thar Desert is dry, hot and sandy where the thorny bushes and trees are found. It is less fertile therefore, the density of population is very low. The whole Rajasthan and partial Gujarat are located in this sandy land. The average annual rainfall is below 25 cm. The sand dunes can be seen here and there in this desert land. The camel is said the ship of the desert.
 - (c) The Ganga, the Indus and the Brahmputra rivers and their side rivers (Tributaries) deposit alluvial soil in the south of the Himalayas; made levelled and flat plains which is called the vast plains of the north. The plains cover the states of U.P., Punjab and Haryana. The plains have fertile soil which supply food for the whole country. The main occupation of the people isagriculture and crops like wheat, sugarcane, rice and pulses are grown on large scale in these plains and due to these reasons highest density of population is found here.
 - (d) The Ganga, the Yamuna, the Brahmputra, the Godavari, the Mahanadi, the Damodar, the Swarnarekha rivers fall into the Bay of Bengal. The Ganga and the Brahmputra form the Sunderbans Delta.
The Narmada, the Tapti fall into the Arabian sea.
 - (e) There are 609 islands in India. 573 in the Bay of Bengal and 36 islands in the Arabian Sea. In 2004, Tsunami destroyed the large number of people and animals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Lakshadweep, Minicoya and Amandivi islands are in the Arabian sea. Coral islands are found in the Bay of Bengal.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

(a) The Ganga, the Indus and the Brahmaputra rivers and their side rivers (Tributaries) deposit alluvial soil in the south of the Himalayas; made levelled and flat plains which is called the vast plains of the north. The plains cover the states of U.P., Punjab and Haryana. The plains have fertile soil which supply food for the whole country. The main occupation of the people is agriculture and crops like wheat, sugarcane, rice and pulses are grown on large scale in these plains and due to these reasons highest density of population is found here.

(b) The Plateau of Deccan: It stretches between the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats to the south of the Tapti river and covers about 3 lacs sq. km. It is made of the lava soil. It covers the states of Maharashtra and some parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The Narmada river flows through the deep valley between Vindhya and Satpura ranges.

The Western boundary of this plateau is known as the Western Ghats which are made of Sahyadri hills. The Dodabeta (2,637 metres) is the highest peak of this Ghat. The Nilgiri Hills connects the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats in the west. The Annamalai Hills are to the south of Nilgiri Hills and Cardamom Hills are in south of Annamalai Hills. The eastern boundary of this plateau is known as the Eastern Ghats.

(c) The Coastal Plains: Near the west and the east coasts of the sea in peninsular India, the deposits of the soil is known as the coastal plains. These coastal plains are stretched the westwards of the Western Ghats and eastwards of the Eastern Ghats. The Western coastal plains consist of the plains of Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar and the Swampy plains of Kuchchh. The eastern coastal plains are more wide and stretch from the mouth of the Ganga upto the Cape Comorin. The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cavary rivers flow through their delta in its lower part. The lagoons like Chilka lake, the Pulikat lake are located in it. The Northern Bengal is in its north while the Coromendal Coast is in its south.

(d) The Political India: Ours is a vast country with 28 states

and 7 union territories. Rajasthan is the largest state of India in terms of area while Uttar Pradesh is the largest state in terms of population. Delhi is the NCT (National Capital Territory). Goa is the smallest state. Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal is the largest and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea is the smallest union territories. The states are divided in commissionaires and commissioneries in districts and districts in tehsils and tehsils in blocks. This division is helpful in administration of the country.

Lesson 7 : The Climate of India and Its Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

Part ‘A’

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

a. (iii) Dry Monsoon	b. (i) summer
c. (iii) October	d. (iii) Mangrove and Sundari
e. (iii) Gujarat	f. (i) 28
2. Match the following:

A Winter Summer Rain Loo Autumn	B December and January March, April, May and June July and August very hot and dry wind trees fall their leaves
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3. Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) True	(c) True	(d) False
(e) False			
4. Describe the following by one geographical term for each:

(a) Monsoon	(b) Loo
(c) Delta	(d) Natural Vegetation
(e) Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park	
5. Students do yourself.

Part ‘B’

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) The climate of a place compares the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular land area over a period of time.
 - (b) The Monsoon type climate is found in India.
 - (c) Lions are found in the Gir forests at Gujarat in India.

- (d) Coniferous or Hill forests are found on the Himalayas, the Nilgiri, the Annamalai, the Palni and the Shivray hills of India.
- (e) Tropical Evergreen Forests are found on the Equator.
- (f) Arid or Semi Arid vegetation is found in the desert land.
- (g) Sunita Narain is the Chairman of Tiger Task Force.

2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:

- (a) Climate- The climate of a place compares the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular land area over a period of time.

Weather- The day to day changes in the atmosphere is called weather. Temperature, sunshine and rainfall are the effective factors of weather.

- (b) Evergreen forests are grown in the Western Ghats, area of the eastern Himalayas and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The average annual rainfall is 200 cm. The forests are dense just like Equatorial forests. Bamboo, palm, rubber, mahogany, etc. trees are in great number. Since the sun's rays do not reach the ground so the trees are always green and that is why these forests are known as Tropical Evergreen Forests.
- (c) Hill forests are found on the Himalayas & the Nilgiri, the Annamalai, the Palni & the Shivray hills of India. These forests are called coniferous. The trees vary to the heights of the hills. Mostly trees are in the conical form. Chir, pine, deodar, sal, sheesham, blackberry, plum, magnolia, spruce, oak, poplar, berch, juniper, silver fir, etc. are main trees of these forests. At the height of 4,800 metres, the alpine grass grows.
- (d) Ban on hunting the wild animals is supported by wildlife protection Act. Many schemes are being implemented for the betterment of wildlife by our government. Poaching of tigers, lions, peacocks, deer, etc. are totally banned. Government is trying to relocate the villages which are nearer the wildlife reserves. First week of October is observed as a wildlife week every year to make the people aware of conserving the animals natural habitats of wild
- (e) Two advantages of forests:
 - (i) They supply us timber for furniture and houses, fuel for cooking food, fodder for animals.
 - (ii) Wild animals like tiger, lion, bear, boar, elephants,

foxes, deer, snakes, rodents take shelter in the forest besides food.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines :

(a) There are four seasons in India.

(i) Winter Season- It is cold season which falls between December and February. The average temperature of the plains is between 10oC and 12oC; and the average temperature in the coastal areas remains at 24oC while in the mountains it reaches below - 4oC. Frost and fog are common during winter.

(ii) Summer Season- It is hot season which falls between March and June. The temperature in the plains reaches up to 45oC. The sun's rays fall longitudinal on the Equator so the states of Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar & U.P. feel much hot. The Loo, the very hot and dry winds blow during the month of June.

(iii) Rainy Season- It is hot wet which falls between June and August. Monsoon winds full of moisture bring rain from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal towards the land areas.

(iv) Autumn- In the month of September the monsoon retreats from lands to the Bay of Bengal. This retreating Monsoon is known as autumn.

(b) Tidal Forests (Mangrove): Tidal forests grow in swampy land areas of deltas of rivers like the Ganga, the Godavari, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, and the Brahmaputra. During the high tides the salty water is stagnant and the trees like mangrove, palm, phoenix, kasurina, neena and sundari grow in these areas.

Dry Monsoon Forests: These forests grow in the north-eastern Rajasthan, Harayana, Punjab, South-Western Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and peninsular India. The annual average rainfall is 50 to 100 cm. The Important trees are babool, thorny bushes and savana type grasses.

(c) The tiger, our National Animal is found in the forests of Uttarakhand and the Sunderbans Delta. Lions in Gir forests of Gujarat, elephants in Uttarakhand, Kerala, Assam and Karnataka, wild goats, snow leopards and bears in the Himalayas, wild asses in the Rann of Kuchchh, camels and great Indian bustard in the desert land of Rajasthan, rhinoes in Assam are found.

Birds like peacock, our National Bird, parrots, pigeons,

goose, heynas, nightingale, ducks, crow, sparrow, kingfisher, herons, cranes, quail, partridge, etc. are found in the country. They look very beautiful to look at and they do our recreation. They also balance our nature.

Besides the above; reptiles like, crocodiles, aligators, huge-turtle, pythons, snake, anaconda are found in every corner of India.

- (d) To protect the wild life, our government launched many Projects such as Tiger Project, Elephant Project, Aligator and Crocodile Projects. The 23 tiger reserves have been set up by government of India for the protection of our National Animal. Many wildlife sanctuaries are set up in every state and union territory of India. Ban on hunting the wild animals is supported by wildlife protection Act. Many schemes are being implemented for the betterment of wildlife by our government. Poaching of tigers, lions, peacocks, deer, etc. are totally banned. Government is trying to relocate the villages which are near the wildlife reserves. First week of October is observed as a wildlife week every year to make the people aware of conserving the natural habitats of Wild animals.

4. Answer the following in one word only :

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Tiger | (b) Weather |
| (c) Winter | (d) Himachal Pradesh |
| (e) 14% | (f) 28 tiger projects |

5. Why is it so?

- (a) To protect our National Animal.
(b) To protect the wildlife.
(c) Because wild animals move freely in the forests and have a very few obstacles to lead a natural life.
(d) To make the people aware of conserving the natural habitats of wild animals.

Lesson 1 : Our Past

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| a. (iii) History | b. (iii) Archaeology |
| c. (ii) after the birth of Jesus Christ | |
| d. (i) The Greeks | e. (iii) M.P. |
| f. (i) 5th century | |

2. Match the following:

A	B
Herodotus	the father of History
Subhasin	the first historian of China
Allahabad Pillar	Samudragupta
Mehrauli Iron Pillar	Chandragupta Vikramaditya
Hiuen-T-sang	Chinese traveller
Akbarnamah	Abul Fazal

3. Say true or false:

- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
(e) True (f) False

4. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) records (b) investigation
(c) valley (d) frontiers
(e) Subhasin

5. Give one word for each of the following :

- (a) Manuscript (b) Inscriptions
(c) Archaeology sources (d) Script
(e) Monuments

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:

- (a) History is the systematic and scientific study of our Past.
(b) Herodotus was the father of history.
(c) B.C. stands for Before Christ and A.D. stands for Anno Domini.
(d) Living places of the people in the past were the valleys of the rivers or caves in the forests.
(e) Fa Hein belonged to China.
(f) Monuments are the archaeological sources of history.

2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:

- (a) Activities of knowing our past: Most of the modern activities help us to know our past. Such activities include the food, dress, houses, agriculture, worship places, family system of different categories of people like hunters, herders, farmers, rulers, merchants, sculptors, artists, priests, etc.
(b) The people in the past used to live in the valley of the rivers or near the sources of water in the caves. For example, Hundreds of thousands years ago people used to live near the banks of the Narmada river. Before it the

people used to live in the forests and gathered food in the forms of roots, fruits and some other plant products. Thus the, person had been a gatherer besides the hunter as the raw meat was his main food item in those days.

- (c) Why India has more than one name? The Iranians and the Greeks came to our country through the north-west 2500 years ago. They gave the name of Indus due to the Indus river flows through it and its eastern land was called India by them. The people living in its north-west were called 'Bharat' and its proof is given in the Rig-Veda. Later on, our country was given the name of Bharat.
 - (d) Secular Sources: Unreligious books of history records are called secular literary sources. Kautilya's Arthashastra, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Abul Fazal's Akbarnamah, Kalidas's Abhigyan Shakuntalam, the Meghdoota, the Ritushanhar, etc. Chandrabardai's Prithviraj Raso, Visakhdutta's Mudrarakshas, etc. all are secular sources of history,
 - (e) Coins are artefacts besides the tools, weapons, pots, toys and jewelleryes. All these items were made by man so these are called artefacts. Coins got from the excavations help us to know about the past history.
3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines :
- (a) Sharing of ideas between people: In the olden times, people had to travel from one part to another in search of food and shelter. Although their ways of travelling were full of dangerous mountains, deserts, rivers and seas. The people faced the obstacles with courage so natural disasters like flood and droughts could not scare them. During past, the armies attacked other countries to conquer. Merchants in carvans or ships, carrying costly goods travelled from place to place. Saints of religions also performed their duties to preach the principles, visiting village to village and town to town. On the other hand, some people made journeys to discover new places and all these led to the sharing of ideas between people.
 - (b) Literary Sources: Past history records in the forms of written documents known as manuscripts is one of these literary sources. Religious books written in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Tamil and Pali language in the forms of epics, poems and plays are literary sources. The subjects of these books are kings and their administration, science, medicines, religious belief and practices. The Vedas, the

Upanishads, the Purans, Tripitika, Jatakas Tales, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Geeta etc. all are religious books.

Secular Sources: Unreligious books of history records are called secular literary sources. Kautilya's Arthashastra, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Abul Fazal's Akbarnamah, Kalidas's Abhigyan Shakuntalam, the Meghdoota, the Ritushanhar, etc. Chandrabardai's Prithviraj Raso, Visakhdutta's Mudrarakshas, etc. all are secular sources of history.

Traveller's Accounts: Foreign travellers visited India time to time. They made very significant accounts of their travelling about the social, economic and political conditions of people in different periods of ancient history.

Archaeological Sources: Archaeology is the study of remains of ancient monuments, ruins and materials received from the excavation of ancient buildings, ruins, inscriptions on the coins of the past are called the archaeological sources of history.

Inscriptions: Writings engraved on rocks, pillars, inside the walls of caves, forts, palaces, on clay and copper plates are called inscriptions.

Coins : Coins are artefacts besides the tools, weapons, pots, toys and jewellery. All these items were made by man so these are called artefacts. Coins got from the excavations help us to know about the past history.

- (c) **Traveller's Accounts:** Foreign travellers visited India time to time. They made very significant accounts of their travelling about the social, economic and political conditions of people in different periods of ancient history. Herodotus visited India in 5th century and described his findings in his book 'India'. Niakus, Aristobolus and Ansechritus during the invasion of Alexander, the great and described about the invasion of Alexander. Megasthenes came to India in the reign of Chandra Gupta and described the history of Mayurians in his book the 'Indica'.

Subhasin, the first historian of China visited India in the first century and gave his travelling account. A few other Chinese travellers like FaHein, during Harsha, Hiuen Tsang and Itsing visited India to study about Buddhism and gave description of social, economic and political

India. In 1030 A.D., the Muslim writers like Alberuni, Almasudi, Suleman, Hasan Nizami, Albesem, etc. gave their travelling accounts about the Muslim rulers.

- (d) Literary Sources: Past history records in the forms of written documents known as manuscripts is one of these literary sources. Surfaces of palm leaves, bark of the birch tree and paper were used to make manuscripts in the ancient period. Unfortunately many of these manuscripts are eaten away or destroyed by insects and rats, but some are left preserved in temples or monasteries.

Religious books written in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Tamil and Pali languages in the forms of epics, poems and plays are literary sources. The subjects of these books are kings and their administration, science, medicine's religious belief and practices. The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, Tripitika, Jatakas Tales, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Geeta etc. all are religious books.

Lesson 2 : The Earlyman – I

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (iv) (i) and (ii)
 - b. (ii) four stages
 - c. (i) Old Stone Age
 - d. (i) Palaeolithic Stage
 - e. (i) dog
 - f. (i) Madhya Pradesh
 - g. (iii) Middle Age
 - h. (i) triangular tools of small size
 - i. (ii) Madhya Pradesh
2. Complete the following sentences:
 - (a) wild animals
 - (b) bear
 - (c) monkeys
 - (d) Anthropologists; Bheembetka (M.P.), Hunsgi (Karnataka), Kurnool caves, etc.
 - (e) stone, bones and horns of animals
3. Match the following:

A	B
Old Stone Age	Paleolithic stage
Middle Stone Age	Mesolithic stage
New Stone Age	Neolithic stage
Bronze Stone Age	Chalcolithic stage
4. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) True
 - (c) True
 - (d) True
 - (e) True

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) Seeds, roots, fruits, nuts, stalks, leaves and eggs were gathered by gatherers.
 - (b) Old Stone Age is called paleolithic stage ranging from 5000 B.C. to 10,000 B.C.
 - (c) Sharp edged hand axe, wide chisel, edged cleaver, chopper, scraper, budge and arrow headed tools were some tools and weapons of paleolithic stage.
 - (d) Fire was discovered during the paleolithic stage.
 - (e) Archaeology is the study of remains of ancient monuments ruins and materials received from the excavation of ancient buildings, ruins, inscriptions on the coins of the past.
 - (f) A person who studies the archaeological sources is called an archaeologist.
 - (g) Environmental changes occurred 2000 years ago is called the mesolithic stage.
 - (h) Punjab, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, M.P., Karnataka and Bihar are the state where sites of mesolithic stage are found.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
 - (a) The earlyman used to walk like monkeys. Later on, he learnt how to walk on his feet and hold things by hands. He defended himself from wild animals by throwing stone pieces on them. When he found himself unsafe from scorching sun or chilled winter or heavy rain with hail storms, he ran into the cave inside the rocks. Thus, we see that he made his home stony caves. Anthropologists have divided the stone age into four stages: 1. Old Stone Age (Paleolithic Stage), 2. Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic Stage), 3. New Stone Age (Neolithic Stage), 4. Bronze Stone Age (Chalcolithic Stage)
 - (b) (i) Old Stone Age (Paleolithic Stage): It extends from two million years ago to about 12,000 years ago. The man used to live a primitive life. He used to live in caves and rock shelters. Discovery of fire took place during this stage.
(ii) Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic Stage): 2000 years ago the world passed under major climatic changes (environmental changes) and the age is called the Mesolithic Age. The man began to grow grains like wheat, barley and rice. He began to use microliths (small size tools made of stone, bone and horn). He began to burn the

dead bodies along with offerings like food and jewelleryes.

- (c) Paleolithic Stage extends from two million years ago to about 12,000 years ago. The man used to live a primitive life. He used to live in caves and rock shelters. Discovery of fire took place during this stage. He was a hunter and food gatherer moving from place to place. He depended upon fishing, forest products. He began to cook his food in the fire. Fire protected him from severe cold and helped him to save from dangerous wild animals in the forest. He chose his living place near the rivers and lakes.
- (d) Besides making tools of stone, the paleolithic man produced sparks by striking two pieces of stones. As the sparks touched the dry leaves, it began to burn into a flame. Thus, he discovered the fire. Before it, the man used to eat raw meat and plant products but after the discovery of fire, he started to cook food which became tasteful. In the winter, the group of people gathered around fire to get themselves warm. Thus, the fire protected him from severe cold. Fire also helped him to save from dangerous wild animals in the forest because the wild animals afraid of fire. The discovery of fire made the life of the paleolithic man easy.
- (e) Choosing a living place during the paleolithic stage: Archaeologists have discovered sites in Bhimbetka (M.P.), Hunsgi (Karnataka), Kurnool caves, etc. in India where paleolithic man used to live. All these sites were located near the rivers and lakes.
Since this man depended on stone for his tools and living, so he moved to those places where stone and factory sites were found in which people used to make tools and living for a long time, known as habitation-cum-factory sites were left behind by people.
- (f) Since, we know that people used to live in caves. Some paintings are discovered by archaeologists on the walls of caves found in Madhya Pradesh and Southern Uttar Pradesh. These paintings belong to wild animals. Paintings found on the rocks were painted mainly in red and white colours. The subjects of these paintings are hunting, fishing and beliefs related to religions.
- (g) The people of mesolithic age used to bury dead bodies along with offerings like food and jewelleryes. Remains of human burials have been found in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

(a) It was not easy to hunt animals for getting meat for the earlymen. In the beginning, they have no special tools to kill them or catch them so they had to move from one place to another in search of them in the forest. On the other hand, the gatherers had to move from place to place to find out the edible plant products. There are four reasons of this movement :

1. When the food sources of one place were exhausted, they had to move from there to another place in search of other sources.
2. The earlyman had to run after the wild animals for hunting, as a result they escaped to another place and there the earlyman had to move after them wherever they go. The deer and the wild animals always moved in search of grass and leaves and the hunters too.
3. Different plants and trees do not bear fruits together in different seasons so they had to move place to place season wise.
4. Plants and animals including human being need water for their survival. During the summer, the rivers, lakes and ponds dry up but some of the rivers are full of water throughout the year so the people left their present living places and moved to another in search of water. When the season was favourable they returned to their previous stations.

Besides the above, the people perhaps might have moved to meet their relatives.

(b) Paleolithic Stage (Old Stone Age) (5000 - 10,000 B.C.): Paleolithic is a Greek Word which is made of paleo means old and lithos means stone; so it is called Old Stone Age. It extends from two million years ago to about 12,000 years ago. The span of time covers the 99% of human history. The man of this age used to live a primitive life. He used to live in caves and rock shelters. He was a hunter and gatherer and moved from place to place in search of food. He depended on hunting wild animals and birds, fishing and gathering roots, fruits, tubers and berries. His tools were made of stone, bone, horn and wood. Sharp edged hand axe, wide chisel - edged cleaver, chopper, scraper, budge and arrow headed tools. Two techniques 'stone on stone' and pressure flaking were used to make

stone tools. Now he discovered fire and began to cook his food in fire.

- (c) Tools : The man of Mesolithic age depended upon hunting and food gathering. But now his tools were sharper, improved, refined and smaller in size than that of old stone age man. Due to their small size, these tools were called Microliths. Axes were made of stone, bones and horns of animals were used to make tools of mesolithic man. Even then the older weapons and tools were also in use.

Crops: The man who used to live in cave and rock shelter now began to cultivate the land to grow these crops to meet out their food requirements.

Paintings: Since, we know that people used to live in caves. Some paintings are discovered by archaeologists on the walls of caves found in Madhya Pradesh and Southern Uttar Pradesh. These paintings belong to wild animals. Paintings found on the rocks were painted mainly in red and white colours. The subjects of these paintings are hunting, fishing and beliefs related to religions.

Burials: The people of mesolithic age used to bury dead bodies along with offerings like food and jewelleryes. Remains of human burials have been found in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

4. Explain the following terms:
- Microliths : Triangular tools of small size made by earlyman during the Mesolithic period were called Microliths.
 - Habitation : Living place of someone is called habitation.
 - Cleaver : A wide chisel edged tool was used by the earlyman for cutting wood for various uses is called cleaver.
 - Wall Paintings : Paintings found on the walls are called wall paintings.

Lesson 3 : The Earlyman – II

Part ‘A’

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. (ii) Mesolithic Age | b. (i) Neolithic Age |
| c. (ii) Assam | d. (i) Neolithic Stage |
| e. (i) Jean Francois Jarrige | |

f. (iv) H.D.Sankalia & his team

g. (i) Andhra Pradesh

h. (i) Neolithic Age

2. Match the following:

A

Mehargarh

Daojalli Hading

Invention of the wheel

Megaliths

Bronze

B

Pakistan

Assam

The Neolithic Stage

a large stone to cover a grave

Mixture of tin and copper

3. Say true or false :

(a) True (b) False

(c) False

(d) False

(e) True

4. Complete the following:

(a) Store of food

(b) potter's wheel

(c) stone

(d) archaeologists

(e) grave

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:

(a) The span of time of the Neolithic stage is 8,000-4,000B.C.

(b) Farming was introduced to the life of earlyman during the Neolithic stage.

(c) Dog, sheep, goat, cattle, pig, buffalo, camel, horse and bulls.

(d) The stone axes having wooden handles, sickles, bows, arrows were main tools and weapons of Neolithic Stage.

(e) Mehargarh (Pakistan), Koldihwa (Uttar Pradesh), Gufkral (Kashmir), Burzahom (Kashmir), Chirand (Bihar), Hallur and Paiyampalli (Andhra Pradesh), Daojalli Hading (Assam) were important sites related to the Neolithic Age.

(f) The evidence related to the Bronze Age have been found in Southern India.

(g) Bronze is an alloy made of tin and copper.

2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:

(a) The hunter and food gatherer of mesolithic age collected the wild seeds and out of them selected edible seeds like wheat, barley, rice, etc. Then he cleared the wild grasses of land plots and began to grow crops besides rearing animals. He settled himself in a family and came to know that some animals can be had into herd for domestication.

He made huts to live in and began to grow vegetables, grains crops and fruit trees around his hut. The animals domesticated by him gave him meat, milk, hide and dung.

- (b) Invention of wheel and pottery: The earlyman saw the rolling stones and the piece of the log of a tree and turned his observation in the invention of wheel. Later on, he began to make earthen pots with the help of the wheel. This wheel is called the potter's wheel. He used wheels to make bullock-carts, chariots, spinning wheel to make threads of cotton and wool.
- (c) Tools: The tools of the neolithic man were great in number with useful improvements. The tools of this age were still made of stone. They were polished, sharp and efficient. The stone axes had wooden handles.. Sickles, bows and arrows were other important tools of this age. Mortars and pestles were just like that of today. Some tools made of bone have been also found from many sites. Due to sharp edged tools ploughing and digging land became easier.
Use of pots: Archaeologists have found many earthen pots in the excavations. Some of them are decorated and were used for storing grains, cooking food grains like rice, wheat, lentils and meat.
- (d) Mehargarh: The site is situated near the Bolan Pass in modern Pakistan. The land of this site was fertile and people used to grow barley and wheat. Domestication of sheep and goats was in practice. It is known as the oldest village of the Neolithic stage. The archaeologists have found evidences of different kinds like bones of deer, pig, (wild animals) sheep, goat and cattle which prove that the people of New Stone Age had kept these animals.
- (e) Bronze is an alloy made of tin and copper became in use first time to make tools, weapons and utensils. It could be possible only when copper was discovered; so it is also called the copper age. Evidences like axes and knives made of copper and bronze have been found in sites located in Southern India.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

- (a) Many farmers and herders lived in groups which were called tribes. Generally, two or three generations used to live in small villages and hunting, gathering, farming, fishing and herding animals were main occupations. Agriculture was mainly depended upon women. They do

works like preparing land, sowing seeds, watering and hoeing crops, looking after the growing plants and harvesting grains. Children also helped their mothers in looking after the plants and drawing away birds and animals which might eat them. Threshing, husking and grinding grains were also done by women. Men used to graze cattle by searching pasture lands. Cleaning, milking and feeding, etc. were such practices as were done by men and women together besides making pots, baskets, huts and tools. Actions like singing, dancing and decorating huts and pots were also done by men and women.

- (b) The hunter and food gatherer of mesolithic age collected the wild seeds and out of them selected edible seeds like wheat, barley, rice, etc. Then he cleared the wild grasses of land plots and began to grow crops besides rearing animals. He settled himself in a family and came to know that some animals can be had into herd for domestication. He made huts to live in and began to grow vegetables, grains crops and fruit trees around his hut. The animals domesticated by him gave him meat, milk, hide and dung.
- (c) Doajalli Hading: It is a hill site near the Brahmaputra Valley (Assam) on the ways of China and Myanmar. The archaeologists found tools made of stone besides mortars and pestles. Mortars and pestles probably were used for grinding grains and grains were grown in the land. Jadeite, a stone brought from China was also found in Doajalli Hading. Besides it, tools made of fossil and wood pots have been found here.
- (d) Bronze Age [The Chalcolithic Stage (4000 – 2000 B.C.)]: Bronze is an alloy made of tin and copper became in use first time to make tools, weapons and utensils. It could be possible only when copper was discovered; so it is also called the copper age. Evidences like axes and knives made of copper and bronze have been found in sites located in Southern India.

Religious Beliefs: The earlyman was afraid of natural phenomena like earthquake, hailstorm, heavy rain, drought, thunder, lightening and volcanic eruption, flood, etc. He did not think about the reasons of these events so he began to worship rivers, stones, trees and fire in the form of the Sun. The people of the copper age placed items like food and weapons inside the dead body under a

grave. They put a large stone known as megaliths on the mouth of graves.

4. Give suitable reasons for the following:
 - a. Because animals are regular sources of milk and food.
 - b. Because the animals domesticated by him gave him meat, milk, hide, dung, wool and besides these; some animals were helpful to him to take loads and ripen crops from one place to another.
 - c. Because women did works like preparing land, sowing seeds, watering and hoeing crops, looking after the growing plants and harvesting grains.
 - d. Because bronze is an alloy made of tin and copper became in use first time to make tools, weapons and utensils. It could be possible only when copper was discovered; so Chalcolithic Stage is also called the Copper Age.

Lesson 4 : The Indus Valley Civilization

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) copper
 - b. (iii) peepal
 - c. (i) dhoti
 - d. (i) urban
 - e. (i) God
 - f. (ii) seals
2. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) True
 - (c) False
 - (d) True
 - (e) False
 - (f) True
3. Match the following:

A	B
Copper	Rajasthan and Oman
Tin	Afghanistan
Gold	Karnataka
Precious Stone	Gujarat and Iran
4. Fill in the blanks :
 - (a) Dr. Daya Ram Sahani
 - (b) evidence
 - (c) Kalibangan
 - (d) four
 - (e) copper
5. Name each of the following statements:
 - (a) Indus Valley Civilization
 - (b) Ruins of Mohanjodaro
 - (c) Aalamgirpur
 - (d) Mohanjodaro
 - (e) Kalibangan and Lothal
 - (f) Peepal tree

Part 'B'

1. Answers the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) The Harappan Civilization was flourished in Harappa and Mohanjodaro.
 - (b) Copper was used to make tools and weapons by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization.
 - (c) The people of the Harappan Civilization used to worship the peepal tree.
 - (d) The people of the Harappan Civilization did not know about iron.
 - (e) The people of the Harappan Civilization stored grains in granaries.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
 - (a) This civilization was located at Ropar (Punjab), Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Lothal, Rangpur and Rojdi (Gujarat), Banwali (Haryana), KotDiji, Amri and Chanhudaro (Pakistan) and Aalamgirpur (U.P.). Besides it, this civilization at Manda (Jammu & Kashmir) and Dimabad in Northern Maharashtra was spread.
 - (b) Each city has two parts the larger of the east but lower was known the lower town. The other part was smaller but higher than that of lower. There was a fence made of baked bricks around the city. The cities were divided in rectangular blocks and there was a well in every street. The houses were made of small and big size bricks. The foundations of the houses were wide and deep.
 - (c) Lothal was a main port from where trading was in practice. The city of Lothal was located besides a tributary of the Sabarmati, a river in Gujarat, close to the Gulf of Khambhat. Important craft industries of stone, shell, beads and metal were located here. Many seals and sealings had been excavated from the store house of Lothal.
 - (d) Dholavira was situated on Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kuchchh. The reason of the inhabitation of this city was the plenty of fresh water and fertile soil of this region. Dholavira had three divisions in comparison of other Harappan cities having two divisions. Each division was fenced with massive stone walls and gateways. The city had a wide and lengthy park like spot for performing public ceremonies. Wood carving with Harappan script could be seen on white stone slabs.

(e) Ornaments: Men and women both were fond of wearing ornaments. Women's ornaments were bangles, bracelets, necklace and earrings while the finger rings and amulets were the ornaments of men. The jewellerys made of gold and silver were popular among rich persons and the poor wore jewellerys made of bronze, copper beads and bones.

Dress : Women used to wear shawl and short skirts while the men wore dhoti which could be wrapped from right shoulder to left shoulder. Then dresses were made of cotton and wool. Spindle whorls were used to spin threads.

(f) Drainage System: Each town of the Harappa Civilization had excellent drainage system. Many cities had covered drains. Each drain had a gentle slope so that water may flow in it without hindrance. All the drains of a street were connected to the main drain which took water to a big channel located out of city. Inspection holes were made at intervals to clean them. The construction of drains, houses and streets was well planned.

(g) The people of Harappan Civilisation were well familiar with script. A table of 396 signs was prepared on the basis of the script 550 seals. There were scribes who knew how to write and helped in preparing seals. The script was pictographic and engraved on the seals. It proves that the people of the Indus civilization could read and write. But this script could not be understand so far. Attempts are being made to decipher it by some historians.

3. Answer the following questions in about in about 8 lines:

(a) Social life in the Indus Valley Civilization: People were divided in four groups - learneds, officers, merchants and labourers. Women used to wear shawl and short skirts while the men used to wear dhoti made of cotton and wool. Men and women were fond of wearing ornaments made of gold, silver, bronze, copper and beads of bones. Playing chess and gambling, hunting animals, singing and dancing were means of amusement. People were fond of eating and drinking. They used to eat veg and non-veg foods.

Economic life: Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Weaving cloth, making pottery, jewellerys, toys, cutting stones, making seals, carpentry and black smithry etc. were other important occupations of this civilization. Rearing cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo were also an

important occupation of the people. There were trade ties with Afghanistan and Mesopotamia. Lothal was a busy port in those days. It proves that they used ship and boats in their trade.

- (b) Sites: This civilization was located at Ropar (Punjab), Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Lothal, Rangpur and Rojdi (Gujarat), Banwali (Haryana), KotDiji, Amri and Chanhudaro (Pakistan) and Aalamgirpur (U.P.). Besides it, this civilization at Manda (Jammu & Kashmir) and Dimabadi in Northern Maharashtra was spread.

Dress: Women used to wear shawl and short skirts while the men wore dhoti which could be wrapped from right shoulder to left shoulder. Their dresses were made of cotton and wool. Spindle whorls were used to spin threads.

Food: People were fond of eating and drinking. They used to eat veg. and non-veg. food.

Administration: Different departments were formed for the matters of sanitation, trade collection of taxes, law and order, etc. A group of priests or rich merchants probably administered the city.

- (c) Dholavira: Dholavira was situated on Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kutch. The reason for the inhabitation of this city was the plenty of fresh water and fertile soil of this region. Dholavira had three divisions in comparison of other Harappan cities having two divisions. Each division was fenced with massive stone walls and gateways. The city had a wide and lengthy park-like spot for performing public ceremonies. Wood carving with Harappan script could be seen on white stone slabs.

Lothal: Lothal was a main port from where trading was in practice. The city of Lothal was located beside a tributary of the Sabarmati, a river in Gujarat, close to the Gulf of Khambhat. Important craft industries of stone, shell, beads and metal were located here. Many seals and sealings had been excavated from the store house of Lothal.

4. Give the suitable reasons of the following :
- Because the ruins found in various sites prove that the people of this civilization used to live in the cities.
 - Because it was located at Harappa at Montgomery district on the bank of the river Ravi in Pakistan in 1921.
 - So that water may flow in it without hindrance.

- d. Because making pottery was important occupation of this civilization and decorated pots of different designs were found in excavations.

Lesson 5 : The Vedic Period (1500 B.C. – 600 B.C.)

Part 'A'

- Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

a. (i) Rig Veda	b. (i) the North Pole
c. (ii) head of the family	d. (i) soma
e. (iv) rain	f. (i) 1028
g. (iii) 4	h. (iii) sresthin
- Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) True	(c) True	(d) False
(e) False	(f) True	(g) True	(h) True
(i) False			
- Match the following:

A	B
Gramini	Head of the village
Kulup	Head of the family
The Sabha	has control over the king
The Rig Veda	the oldest Vedic literature
Sresthin	the president of the trading organization
Megalithis	Chalcolithic Period
- Name the following :

(a) Gramini	(b) King
(c) Kulup	(d) Rig Veda
(e) The Sabha	

Part 'B'

- Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - The sources of the Vedic Period are the Vedas, the Puranas, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
 - Four Vedas are-the Rig Veda, the Arthava Veda, the Sama Veda and the Yajur Veda.
 - Aryans were inhabitants of Central Asia.
 - Dasas or dasyus were non-Aryan tribes or opponents of Aryans.
 - Four varanas are- Brahamin, Kshatriya, Vasiya and Shudra.
 - Soma was a special type of drink, used on the special occasions like sacrifice or yajna.
 - According to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, "The home

land of the Aryans was the North Pole."

- (h) Gopati was the chief of the tribe.
 - (i) Four ashramas of human life are- Brahmachariya, Grahastha, Vanprastha and Sanyasa.
 - (j) Nisk was the gold currency during the Vedic Period.
 - (k) Ratnin were the state officers like Purohit and Senani.
 - (l) Charka was a famous physician about 2000 years ago.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
- (a) The word 'Aryan' means the best. From where the 'Aryans' came. It is a question of controversy. Different historians have different views in this regard.
According to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, "The home land of the Aryans was the North Pole."
According to Max Muller, "the home land of the Aryans was near India and Iran or say Central Asia."
According to Swami Dayanand, the founder of the 'Arya Samaj' "the home land of the Aryans was Tibet."
 - (b) European languages like English, German, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish and some Indian languages like Hindi, Assamese, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Sindhi form a family of languages known as Indo-European. And Sanskrit belongs to this family of languages.
 - (c) The women were respected during the Vedic period. Lopamudra, Ghosa, Apala and Vishv-adhara were the learned women of this age. The husband had been loyal to his wife and wife to her husband. Polygamy system was common to king's family. The marriage between the brother and sister was illegal. Swambar system of marriage was also in practice. The women depended upon the men in many matters. Dowry system was also in practice. The birth of a girl child was not considered bad but the birth of a male child was the matter of joy.
 - (d) Varnas and caste system: The society was divided among four varnas- Brahaman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. The Brahamans were engaged in giving and taking charity. The Kshatriyas were warriors and their main duty was to defend the state. The Vaishyas were engaged in agriculture and business. And the Shudra's main duty was to serve the other three varnas. Thus they were at the lowest level of society. The caste system was very rigid and there were Aryans and Non-Aryans and the Aryans hate the Non-

Aryans. Inter-caste marriage took place during this period. Shudras and women were not permitted to study the Vedas.

- (e) Four stages of life during the Later Vedic Period:

Brahmacharya: It was from birth to 25 years. The students had to live in the ashram and got education. The students had to serve his guru.

Grihastha: After 25 years of age, the man got married and used to live with his family or say he was a house holder. It ran from 25 to 50 years of life.

Vanaprastha: Between the age of 50 and 75 years. It was partial retirement from house hold duties by residing in forests. The person might come in the residential area for food and preaching.

Sanyasa: It ran from 75 to 100 years and a person got complete retirement from active life in the world. The Aryans wandered preaching among the people about religion.

- (f) The society was governed by the king and his position was ancestral. During this period, the big states like Kuru, Punjab, Kaushal, Kashi, Videh, etc. had become in existence. King, Purohit (priest) and Senani were the main officers of the state and they were known as Ratnin. The king was the Chief Justice but the powers of the Brahamins were on its peak.
- (g) Stone boulders are known as megalithis which were arranged by people to mark burial spots before 3000 years ago. It was spread throughout the Deccan, south India, in the north-east and Kashmir. Single large stone standing on the ground or a circle of stone boulders were the indications that there were burials. Generally, the Black and Red Wares were buried with the dead. Tools and weapons like axes and dragger made of iron, skeletons of horses, ornaments of stone and gold, besides the horse equipments were also found in the graves. There were differences between the burials of the rich and the poor. The particular family had their own grave yards.
- (h) Occupations : Basically, the people of the Megalithic Age were farmers. They used to grow wheat, barley, rice, pulses, peas, millets, sesame. They also grow fruit trees like ber, amla, black berry, dates and berries.

Besides it, the herding of cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, pig, sambhar, birds and fish were quite prevalent.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

(a) Know about the Aryans: The word 'Aryan' means the best. From where the 'Aryans' came. It is a question of controversy. Different historians have different views in this regard.

According to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, "the home land of the Aryans was the North Pole."

According to Max Muller, "The home land of the Aryans was near India and Iran or say Central Asia."

According to Swami Dayanand, the founder of the 'Arya Samaj' "The home land of the Aryans was Tibet."

According to Indian learneds, the Aryans used to live in India and migrated from West Asia to the other parts of India, so they were called Indo-Aryans.

According to some Indian historians, the Aryans used to live in India in the beginning. Many words of the Vedas, Sanskrit and Vedic. Sanskrit is found even today in Indian languages. Conditions described in the Rigveda are found in India, so we can say that the Aryans used wheat and barley.

(b) Political Life: The Gana, Vidhata, Sabha and the Samiti were the types of tribal assemblies and all are mentioned in the Rig Veda. The assemblies performed the functions of administration and government.

Gramini was the village head. Purohit, senani and Grimini were the officers who helped the king. Purohit or priest had the special power because he had been the adviser, teacher, rishi and friend of the king. He accompanied the king in the battle and was responsible for the safeguard of the country and victory in the battle.

The 'Sabha' and the 'samiti' were two institutions for having control over the power of the king. The Sabha was smaller than the Samiti. The king was also the member of the Samiti. The main function of Samiti was to decide the government questions and term of the king.

The Economic Life: The Aryans lived in villages so the agriculture was the main base of their economic life. The land is ploughed with a wooden plough and wheat, barley, grain, rice, vegetables, cotton and urd were grown in the fields.

Animal husbandry was another occupation of the Aryans. They domesticated the cows, goats, bullocks and horses, the cow worship had an important place in the religion.

The merchants were called 'Vanik'. Barter system was common in trading. The values of things were considered in cows. The gold currency named 'Nisk' was in use. Big boats were used for trading.

Chariot making, fishing, carpentry, weaving, jewellery making, pottery, herding, etc. were other occupations of the Aryans.

Brahmins earned their bread by performing various rituals and the yajas. They also performed the function of teaching and medical practice.

- (c) Social Life: The social life of the Rig Vedic Aryans were very simple and without any hypocrisy. The caste system became very rigid and the whole society was divided into Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vasiyas while the Aryans were admitted to the Shudras.

The condition of the women in the society was not satisfied and good in comparison to that of the Rig Vedic period. The high class people can had more than one wife. Widow marriage was in practice.

Political Life: The society was governed by the king and his position was ancestral. During this period, the big states like Kuru, Punjab, Kaushal, Kashi, Videh, etc. had become in existence. King, Purohit (priest) and senani were the main officers of the state and they were known as Ratnin. The king was the Chief Justice but the powers of the Brahmins were on its peak.

- (d) Stone boulders are known as megalithis which were arranged by people to mark burial spots before 3000 years ago. It was spread throughout the Deccan, south India, in the north-east and Kashmir. Single large stone standing on the ground or a circle of stone boulders were the indications that there were burials. Generally, the Black and Red Wares were buried with the dead. Tools and weapons like axes and dragger made of iron, skeletons of horses, ornaments of stone and gold, besides the horse equipments were also found in the graves. There were differences between the burials of the rich and the poor. The particular family had their own grave yards.

4. Explain the following terms:

- (a) Polygamy : Polygamy is a marriage that includes more than two partners.
- (b) Suktas : The Rig Veda consists of more than a thousand hymns. The hymns are called suktas.
- (c) Aryans : After the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization , the period of this period are called the Aryans.
- (d) Varanas : The society was divided among the four varnas : Brahaman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.
- (e) Janas : Different tribal societies were found in the Early Vedic Period. These tribes were known as janas.

Lesson 6 : The Ancient States of India (600B.C. – 100 BC)

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

a. (i) Etah (U.P.)	b. (ii) the Republic
c. (iii) 16	d. (i) Meerut
e. (i) bhaga	f. (i) Patna
g. (iii) the Vajji	h. (i) the Magadha
i. (ii) Vaishali	
2. Fill in the blanks:

(a) Brahamanas	(b) occupation
(c) capital city	(d) Mahavira
(e) Mahapadanand	
3. Match the following:

A	B
Bhaga	tax
Janapada	state
Sangha	association
Yajna	sacrifice
Vajji	a republic
Magadha	a monarchy
4. Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) True
(e) True	(f) True		

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) Janapada means the kingdom of tribes located in the northern plains of India and the big Janapada was known as Mahajanapada.

- (b) The sources of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas were excavated in Purana Quila in Delhi, Hastinapur near Meerut and Atranjikhera near Etah in U.P.
 - (c) A Janapada which had its elected ruler is known as the Republic.
 - (d) A Janapada which had a single hereditary ruler for ruling is known as a Monarchy.
 - (e) Five Janapadas are- Malla, Kusala, Kasi, Vatsa and Kuru.
 - (f) Alexander the Great, was the ruler of Macedonia (Greece) who started his campaign to conquer the world.
 - (g) Nisk was the currency of Mahanajapadas.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
- (a) The Brahmanas and the early Buddhist texts are the literary sources of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas. Archaeologists have got sources in excavations of Purana Quila in Delhi, Hastinapur (Meerut) and Atranjikhera near Etah in U.P.
 - (b) The agriculture was the main occupation of the people and they grow rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane, pulses, sesame and mustard. Dasas and dasis or slaves, landless labourers known as Kammakaras were engaged in this work.
People used to keep cattle and other animals.
Income Sources of the state: To maintain big armies and building, huge forts, the kings needed a lot of money. To meet their needs, the kings collected many taxes from the people. The taxes were collected by the government officials.
 - (c) Difference between a Republic and a monarchy:
 - A Republic-
 1. A Republic was a type of Janapada which had its elected ruler.
 2. Vajj in northern Bihar was a Republic.
 - A Monarchy-
 1. A Monarchy was a type of Janapada which had a single hereditary ruler for ruling.
 2. State of Magadha was a Monarchy.
 - (d) Sources of taxes :
 1. Tax from farmer was collected on their crops at the rate of 1/6 of whole production. The tax was known as bhaga or a share.
 2. Tax was collected from craftsmen. But it was not in

currency. Craftsmen like a weaver or a blacksmith had to work for a day in a month at the king's palace. -

3. Herders were also had to pay tax to the king in the form of animals or their produce..

4. Traders were also had to pay tax for selling and buying goods.

5. The hunters and gatherers also had to pay tax in the form of forest produce to the state.

- (e) The rulers of the Mahajanapadas were mostly monarch and they had a big army to defend their states. Different types of ministers assisted the king to have control over the Mahajanapadas. Brahmins had important place in the administration. They were given tax free villages by the king. The village head was the administrator of the village under the power of the king. The capital city was the centre of administration of the Mahajanapadas.

3. Answers the following questions in about 8 lines:

- (a) Vajji - A Republic: Vajji was a Gana or Sangha and its capital was Vaishali in Bihar. It was being ruled by a clan, an organization of members of a family. A Gana had many rulers and each ruler was called a raja. The rajas performed rituals together. Different functions of the state were decided by the assemblies of rajas through debate and discussions. In case of attack by an army of the enemy, the rajas held meeting for strategy of the war to face the attack. Women, dasas and kammakaras were not permitted to take part in these assemblies.

During the foundations of the Buddhism, by Gautam Buddha and the Jainism by Lord Mahavira, Vajji was flourished. Thus, we can say that both Buddha and Mahavira belonged to Ganas or Sanghas. The Buddhist literature has very solid and vivid description of it. Powerful raja's always tried to acquire these Ganas by force. The Guptas conquered last Ganas.

- (b) Magadha - A Monarchy: Magadha had become a powerful Mahajanapada in Bihar 200 years ago. The Ganga and the Son were two important rivers which flow through state of Magadha. These rivers supplied water for irrigating the crops, drinking and transportation. Magadha had a big area covered by forests. These forests were full of elephants and the people used those elephants for armies. Besides the above, forest supplied timber, fire wood and

herbs. Mines of iron ore were located inside the land of Magadha from which craftsmen made tools and weapons.

- (c) Conditions of the Janapadas and the Mahajanapadas: The agriculture was the main occupation of the people and they grow rice, wheat, barley, sugar cane, pulses, sesame and mustard. Dasas and dasis or slaves, landless labourers known as Kammakaras were engaged in this work.

People use to keep cattle and other animals.

Development of cities: Centres of trade, craft and administration gave rise to cities.

Pottery: Earthen pots were grey and red. Painted Grey wares like plates and bowls were the most common vessels. Huge walled forts were built for protection.

Buildings: Capital city was fenced by very big walls made of wood, brick or stone.

Income Sources of the State: To maintain big armies and building, huge forts, the kings needed a lot of money. To meet their needs, the kings collected many taxes from the people. The taxes were collected by the government officials.

Lesson 7 : The Great Mauryan

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (iii) Kautilya
 - b. (i) Bindusara
 - c. (iv) Chanakya
 - d. (i) Megasthenese
 - e. (iii) district
 - f. (i) Ashoka, the Great
 - g. (iii) 263 BC
 - h. (ii) Sarnath
2. Complete the following:
 - (a) last
 - (b) Ghanananda
 - (c) Bindusara and Subhadrangi
 - (d) Dharama
 - (e) prince
 - (f) fond of
3. Match the following:

A	B
Chanakya	Kautilya
Patliputra	State
Magadha	Orissa
Ashoka Pillar	Sarnath
Rockedict	Kalsi (Dehradun)

4. Look at this picture and answer the following questions:
- Pillar at Sarnath
 - At Sarnath near Varanasi in U.P.
 - At present, it is our National Emblem
 - Ashoka had got built the Pillar at Sarnath near Varanasi in U.P. It has four lions on its top.

Part 'B'

- Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - Chandragupta Maurya was the son of the last king of the Nanda dynasty born from a low caste woman.
 - Kautilya was the guru of Chandragupta Maurya who wrote famous book 'The Arthashastra'.
 - Megasthenes was an ambassador of Seleucus who went into the court of Chandragupta and stayed in India for about six years.
 - Dhamma of Ashoka was based on morality, non-violence, love, kindness, respect, good behaviour and universal equality.
 - Our National Emblem has been taken from the Pillar at Sarnath.
 - Seleucus Nicator was the general of Alexander, the great.
 - Ashoka, the great won the war of Kalinga.
 - Ashoka sent his son Mahendra, daughter Sanghamitra and grandson to Srilanka to spread the teachings of Buddhism.
- Answer the following questions in about 4 lines :
 - Chandragupta Maurya was the son of the last king of the Nanda dynasty born from a low caste woman. Chandragupta was badly teased and insulted by Mahapadmananda, so when it became unbearable for him, he revolted against Mahapadmananda. After it, Chandragupta Maurya met Chanakya (Kautilya) who was once insulted by Ghanananda, a king of Nanda dynasty and promised to take revenge from him by destroying the Nanda dynasty. So both Chandragupta Maurya and Chanakya were the dead enemies of the Nandas. So they made plan to get success in their mission. Chanakya was an expert of policy maker. He wrote a famous book named the Arthashastra. When Alexander returned from India to Macedonia (Greece); Chandragupta united the dissatisfied castes and made away the remaining Greeks from India and conquered the whole Punjab. Then he attacked

Magadha and destroyed the Nanda dynasty completely and throned himself in 322 B.C. by establishing the Mauryan Empire.

- (b) The war was fought between the armies of Ashoka and Kalinga. More than one lac people were killed in the war. Although, Ashoka was victorious in the war but his heart smelted on seeing the bloodshed and massacre of human lives on the large scale in it. After this war, Ashoka promised to not fight in future and turned into a kind hearted emperor.
- (c) Seleucus Nicator, the general of Alexander wanted to possess the north-western frontier of India but Chandragupta checked him by attacking with a vast army. Seleucus was defeated and he gave his daughter Helen in marriage to Chandragupta and the province upto the Hindukush mountain was given to him as a gift by a treaty. Seleucus sent his ambassador named Megasthenese to the court of Chandragupta Maurya where he stayed for about six years and studied the condition of contemporary India and wrote about it in his famous book the Indica.
- (d) Ashoka's Dhamma was based on morality, non-violence, love, kindness, respect, good behaviour and universal equality.

Elements of Ashoka's Dhamma :

1. We should obey and respect our parents, teachers, elders and serve them.
 2. We should be loyal to our elders.
 3. We should be kind towards animals and birds.
 4. We should not be hateful.
 5. We should not be rude in behaviour and avoid from being bully.
 6. We should tolerate the beliefs of other religions.
- (e) Ashoka appointed his officials known as dhamma mahamattra who toured from place to place teaching people about the principles of Dhamma. Ashoka got his teachings or messages inscribed on rocks and pillars so that the people might read them after his death. He also asked his officials to read these messages for them who were illiterate and unable to read. Kalsi near Dehradun has such rock edict.

He also sent his son Mahendra, daughter Sanghamitra and grandson to Sri Lanka to spread the teachings of his

Dhamma. Messengers were also sent to Siriya, Egypt and Greece to spread these ideas.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines :

(a) Taxes were the main sources of income of the Mauryas government. Taxes on agriculture, irrigation, sale, etc. were collected from the public. Forests, custom-duty, trading, mines were also means of income. The taxes were spent on the plans, development, salaries of government servants, charities, etc. Records were maintained to keep these taxes.

Taxila, Pataliputra, Ujjain and Bhroach were the main trade centres of India while, Rome, Egypt, China & Sri Lanka were overseas trading centres. The main occupation of the people was agriculture.

Besides it, carpentry, weaving, artisans engaged in making various things were other occupations during the period of the Mauryas.

(b) The Mauryan Empire declined due to the following reasons :

1. The successors of Ashoka were weak. They could not maintain the prosperity and grandness of this empire.
2. The non-violence policy of Ashoka prevented the rulers from war due to which the small kings freed themselves from the empire.
3. The conspiracy of the court divided the empire into parts.
4. Imposing the heavy taxes made the public dissatisfied and therefore the public revolted against the empire.
5. For the propagation the Dhamma of Ashoka, money was spent lavishly. On the other hand, the Hindus were disagree with the Mauryans and Sungas wave a conspiracy against them.
6. The vastness of the empire became difficult to control, so the law and order could not be maintained in it and it declined.

(c) Spy System: Men and women both were in the spy system of the empire. Their main function was to inform the emperor about the development, public opinion on different matters of the empire.

Architectural Development: Mauryas were fond of building the stupas, monasteries and viharas. The Stupa of

Sanchi (M.P.) is known as the 'Great Stupa of Sanchi'. Although, Ashoka had got built about 8,400 stupas and viharas all over India and Asia. The stupas are related to Buddha. Ashoka had got inscribed the teachings of the Buddhism on pillars of stone and rocks. Rock edicts, display the principles of the Buddhism in Brahmi script in which valuable information of his ideas and beliefs are given. The pillar at Sarnath near Varanasi in U.P. has four lions on its top; which is our National Emblem.

(d) Administration: According to the Arthashastra and Indica the king was the supreme ruling authority. He had control over provinces, districts and villages. The whole empire was divided into provinces and each province was ruled over by prince. Each province was divided into districts and each district was controlled by pradeshta. He was assisted by the Yuktas and the Rajukas. Survey and assessment of the land, collection of revenue and maintenance were the functions performed by the Rajukas. Each district was divided into villages and each village was ruled over by the gramik. He used to collect taxes and maintain land records. Pataliputra the capital of Mauryas was administered by a committee. Its chairman was called the Chief Nagarika who was assisted by the city council consisting of 30 members and the whole city was divided into 6 boards. The same administration was in function for Taxila, Kaushambi and Ujjain.

(e) Ashoka, the Great : Ashoka won many wars and enlarged his empire. The war of Kalinga was fought by him in which he was victorious. The war was fought between the armies of Ashoka and Kalinga. More than one lac people were killed in the war. Although, Ashoka was victorious in the war but his heart smelted on seeing the bloodshed and massacre of human lives on the large scale in it. After this war, Ashoka promised not to fight in future and turned into a kind hearted emperor.

His Dhamma was based on morality, non-violence, love, kindness, respect, good behaviour and universal equality.

He appointed his officials known as dhamma mahamattira who toured from place to place teaching people about the principles of Dhamma. Ashoka got his teachings or messages inscribed on rocks and pillars so that the people might read them after his death. He also asked his officials

to read these messages for them who were illiterate and unable to read. Kalsi near Dehradun has such rock edict.

He also sent his son Mahendra, daughter Sanghamitra and grandson to Sri Lanka to spread the teachings of his Dhamma. Messengers were also sent to Siriya, Egypt and Greece to spread these ideas.

4. What is the importance of the following dates?
 - (a) 321 BC : Chandragupta attacked Magadha and destroyed the Nanda dynasty completely and throned himself by establishing the Mauryan Empire.
 - (b) 261 BC : The war was fought between the armies of Ashoka and Kalinga.
 - (c) 297 BC : Chandragupta Maurya ruled his empire for 24 years.
 - (d) 273 BC : Ashoka sat on the throne of Magadha.
 - (e) 232 BC : Ashoka won many wars and enlarged his empire.

Lesson 8 : The Gupta Empire (319–550 A.D.)

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) Srigupta
 - b. (ii) Pataliputra
 - c. (ii) Samudragupta
 - d. (ii) Samudragupta
 - e. (ii) Chandragupta II
 - f. (iv) (i) & (ii)
 - g. (i) the police
 - h. (iii) Samudragupta
2. Match the following:

A	B
Harisena	bard of Samudragupta
Fa-Hien	a Chinese traveler
Kalidas	a poet of Sanskrit
Aryabhatta	a mathematician
Chandragupta-II	Chandragupta Vikramaditya
Dhanvantri	a physician
3. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) True
 - (c) True
 - (d) False
 - (e) True
 - (f) False
4. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
 - (d) (i) The beginning of the Gupta Samvat
 - (e) (ii) Srigupta founded the Gupta empire in 320 AD
 - (c) (iii) Samudragupta succeeded his father Chandragupta I
 - (a) (iv) Kumaragupta ascended the throne

- (b) (v) Skandagupta's death
5. Look at the picture and answer the following questions:
- (a) Ajanta's Caves
 - (b) Near Aurangabad in Maharashtra
 - (c) They are famous for their wall paintings in which the incidents related to Buddha are shown.
 - (d) 27 caves

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
- (a) Srigupta founded the Gupta dynasty in 320 A.D.
 - (b) Srigupta was the first ruler of the Gupta Empire.
 - (c) The Shiva Temple at Bhoomra and the Dashavtar Temple at Deogarh (Jhansi).
 - (d) The Caves of Ajanta are in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
 - (e) Fa-Hein, a Chinese traveller visited India during the period of Chandragupta, Vikramaditya in 405 A.D.
 - (f) The Hunas ended the Gupta dynasty.
 - (g) Budhagupta was the last king of the Gupta dynasty.
 - (h) Samudragupta is called the Napoleon of India.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
- (a) Chandragupta-II (375 A.D. - 414 A.D.): Samudragupta was succeeded by his son Chandragupta-II. He was also famous by the name of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. He was not only a conqueror but also a diplomat. He defeated the Sakas kings of Malwa and Gujarat; who had been ruling for about 400 years. Through this victory he possessed on the western seaport.
Having destroyed the Sakas, he crowned himself as Shakari and Vikramaditya. He was married to princess of Naga tribe and gave his daughter Prabhawati in marriage to Rudrasena- II of Vakataka dynasty. He was famous for his justice in the history of India.
 - (b) Skandagupta was the son of Kumargupta and he had to face the Hunas, a nomadic tribe of central Asia. Wherever they went, they disturbed the peace and set fire but the Gupta's checked their invasion. And they were defeated by Skandagupta in the war in 458 A.D. When Skandagupta died in 467 A.D; the Hunas could not be prevented from destroying towns and killing people because the successors of Skandagupta were weak and dull. The Gupta Empire

had been ended during the period of Budhagupta. Thus, the Hunas destroyed the Gupta dynasty.

- (c) Fa-Hien's Account of Gupta Dynasty: He was a Chinese traveller who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta in 405 A.D. He stayed here for seven years and visited Buddhist places and monasteries. He studied the economic, social and political aspects of life under the Gupta dynasty. In 411 A.D., he went from Tamralipti to Singhal and returned to China via Java.
- (d) Art and Architecture: During the period of Guptas, many temples were constructed. Drawing, painting and sculpture were in advance form. The artists have shown the beautiful artistic skills. Shiva Temple at Bhoomra. Statues related to the Hinduism, the Vaisnaoism, the Shivism, the Buddhism and the Jainism were constructed during this period. The statues were made of white and red stone. The caves of Ajanta near Aurangabad in Maharashtra are famous for their wall paintings in which the incidents related to Buddha are shown. The colour scheme is very marvellous and decent. Dashavtar temple at Deogarh (Jhansi) shows the statues of ten incarnations of God Vishnu. The temple is famous for its beautiful and architecture.
- (e) Literature: During the Gupta period, the progress of literature was in advance stage. Kalidas, was the bard of Chandragupta-II and was the learned poet of Sanskrit. He was an ardent worshiper of goddess Kali. He enriched the Sanskrit literature. His best works in Sanskrit are the Abhigyan Shakuntalam, the Kumar Sambhav, the Ritu Sahamahara, the Mudaraksha of Vishakhadutta, the Amarkosha of Amarsingh, Mrichchhakatika of Sudrak and the Ashtadhyayi a book on Sanskrit Grammar by Panini are some important books. Thus we see that the Gupta period was a golden age regarding the progress of literature. Aryabhata proved that the earth moves around the Sun and on its axis. He also discovered the 'Zero' which has been playing an important role in mathematics. He also discovered the methods to know root and cube root. Varahmihir'a scientist was one of the navratans in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. He did many scientific experiments related to Environmental Science, Hydrology and Geology. Dhanvantri, a famous physician was expert in giving treatments for many diseases. The Iron Pillar near Mehrauli in Delhi is famous for its quality.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

- (a) Fa-Hein writes that the emperor of this country is subject loving and the people are happy and prosper in every respect. Most of the people are vegetarians and believe in Ahimsa. They do not eat garlic, onion and drink liquor. The main occupation of the people is farming. The caste system was rigid and travellers are respected most. Women were treated low in comparison of men. They were not allowed to get education and to take part in politics and social activities.

The Guptas were the worshiper of Vishnu. They performed Ashvamedha Yajna and other religious sacrifices. The Brahmins had very high position in the society because all the religious sacrifices were performed by them. There were hospitals in other big cities. Free medicines and food were given to the patients. Ujjain, Bharoch and Tamralipti were important trade centres.

Revenue was realised from farmers. The farmers grow various crops like wheat, barley, maize, pea, pulses, mustard, etc.

- (b) During the period of Guptas, many temples were constructed. Drawing, painting and sculpture were in advance form. The artists have shown the beautiful artistic skills. Shiva Temple at Bhoomra. Statues related to the Hinduism, the Vaisnaoism, the Shivism, the Buddhism and the Jainism were constructed during this period. The statues were made of white and red stone. The caves of Ajanta near Aurangabad in Maharashtra are famous for their wall paintings in which the incidents related to Buddha are shown. The colour scheme is very marvellous and decent. Dashavtar temple at Deogarh (Jhansi) shows the statues of ten incarnations of God Vishnu. The temple is famous for its beautiful and architecture.

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Fa-Hien was a Chinese traveller who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta in 405 A.D. He stayed here for seven years and visited Buddhist places and monasteries. He studied the economic, social and political aspects of life under the Gupta dynasty. In 411 A.D., he went from Tamralipti to Singhal and returned to China via Java. That is why, the Gupta Age is called the Golden Age.

Lesson 9 : India After The Guptas

Part 'A'

- Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (iii) Prabhakar Vardhana	b. (i) 606 AD
c. (iii) Banabhata	d. (i) Krishana I
e. (i) Kadambari	f. (ii) Pulakeshin II
g. (i) Rajendera I	
- Match the following:

A Nalanda Hiuen-Tsang Kanchipuram Aihole Kannauj	B a university in ancient time a Chinese traveler the capital of Pallavas the capital of Chalukyas the capital of arshavardhana
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- Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) False	(c) False	(d) True
(e) False	(f) True		
- Fill in the blanks:

(a) Harsha	(b) Sakas	(c) Maharashtra
(d) Kambodia	(e) The temple of Ankorvat	

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only :
 - (a) Harshavardhana was the famous ruler of the Varadhana dynasty who sat on the throne in 606AD.
 - (b) Prabhakar Vardhana made the Hunas out of north-west India.
 - (c) Hieun- Tsang was a Chinese traveller.
 - (d) Pulakeshin II was the well known king of the Chalukya dynsaty.
 - (e) The Capital of the Pallavas was Kanchipuram.
 - (f) Ankorvat (Kambodia) and Boudh Temple in Borobudur.
 - (g) The Pallavas and the Chalukyias were the contemporary of Harsha and important dynasties ruling in South India.
 - (h) The whole empire of the Cholas was known as 'Rastram'.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
 - (a) He attacked the kingdoms of Malwa, Assam, Bengal, Vallabhi (Gujarat) and Magadha. In which he was succeeded in conquering and mixed them in his kingdom. He tried to annex the states of south India but was defeated by Pulakeshin-II, the brave king of Chalukya dynasty. Thus his empire extended from north to south upto Narmada river and from Punjab in the west to Bengal in the eastern part of India.
 - (b) Yes, there is no doubt in saying this that Harsha was a great scholar. He was a brilliant and respected the learned. He wrote three plays namely- Nagananda, Ratnavali and Priyadarshika in Sanskrit. Banabhatta was the bard in the court of Harsha and wrote the Harshacharita.
 - (c) The University of Nalanda: The University of Nalanda was a world famous seat of learning during the reign of Harsha in Bihar. There were 10,000 students in it. Revenue of hundred villages was given to it for its expenditure. It was a unique centre of Buddhist learning.
Xuan-Zang and other pilgrims spent time studying in Nalanda, (Bihar) the most famous Buddhist monastery of the period.
 - (d) Mahendra Verman of Pallava dynasty and Pulakeshin-II of Chalukyias dynasties were well known.
The Pallavas spread their kingdom from the region around Kanchipuram, their capital. Aihole, the capital city of the Chalukyias was an important centre of business and trade.

He also defeated the Pallava behind the walls of Kanchipuram.

- (e) The Rashtrakutas were the inhabitants of Maharashtra. Danti Verma, Indra-I, Govind-I, Karka-I and Indra-II were some main kings of this dynasty. It is considered that Dantidurga raised the kingdom of Rashtrakutas. He defeated the Chalukya king, Kirti Varma-II, in Khandesh and took the whole Maharashtra under his possession in 753 A.D. After his death, his uncle Krishan-I became the king. He was not only a winner but also a great builder. He got built the Kailash Temple at Allora by cutting the huge rock, which has several floors. The last king of Rashtrakuta dynasty was Karka-II (972-973A.D.).

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines :

- (a) Hiuen-Tsang: The Chinese traveller who visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana. He stayed in India for 15 years out of which he spent 8 years in the court of Harshavardhana. He visited all the state capitals of India. He wrote a book 'Suya-Ki' in which he described the details of political, economic, social and cultural conditions of India.

At first, he was a follower of Vedic religion and used to worship God Shiva but later on he accepted the Buddhism. He organised a Buddhist council at Kannauj in 641 A.D. He granted money and donated land to the Buddhist monks and monasteries. He used to give donations in the fair of Prayag after every five years.

- (b) Rajaraja the great (985 - 1014 A.D.) was the most powerful king. He defeated Mahendra-V, the king of Lanka and Islands of Maldiv. After his death, his son Rajendra I (1012 -.1044 A.D.) sat on the throne who was known as Gangaikond Chola. He ruled for about 32 years and established the powerful empire of Chola dynasty.

The Administration of Cholas: The whole empire was known as 'Rastram'. Mandalam (states), 'Nadu' (district) and 'Kurama' (village) were the names of divisions. Problems of village level were solved in 'Kurama' meetings. The beginning of local self government similar to the Panchayati Raj came into the existence from here.

- (c) Foreign Contact of South India: Rajendra-I, the king of Chola dynasty had a very big and strong navy. He conquered Lanka, Nicobar Island, Malaya and Malaya

Islands with the help of Navy. The Pallavas established their colonies in Sumatra which became the centre of propagation of Indian culture. The Indians mixed up with local people and thus the Indian art and language spread. The language of Indonesia has many words of Sanskrit. The drama of the Ramayana is played in Indonesia. Kambodia and Champa became the centres of Sanskrit. The temple of Ankorvat in Kambodia is International Heritage.

Lesson 10 : Major Religions of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (i) Mahaveer Swami	b. (iii) Kapilvastu
c. (iv) Peepal	d. (ii) Buddhism
e. (i) Bethlehem	f. (i) 24
g. (ii) Jainism	h. (iv) Right Meditation
2. Match the following:

A Jainism Buddhism Kapilvastu Vaishali Heenayana Swetambara Christianity	B Mahaveer Swami Buddha birth place of Buddha birth place of Mahaveera a sect of the Buddhism a sect of the Jainism Jesus Christ
--	--
3. Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) False
(e) False	(f) True		
4. Complete the following:

(a) Siddhartha	(b) Siddhartha
(c) Bihar	(d) Mary
(e) The Jainism	

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only :
 - (a) Mahavir Swami was the 24th Tirthanker of the Jainism and born in 540 B.C.
 - (b) Lord Buddha, the founder of the Buddhism was born at Kapilvastu near Lumbani in Nepal.
 - (c) Three jewels of the Jainism are - Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Action.

- (d) Five Mahavartas are -Not to kill animals, Not to tell a lie, Not to steal, Not to hoard illegal wealth; To keep control over the sensory organs.
 - (e) Nirvan is to get rid of sorrow.
 - (f) Kaivalya is the attainment of perfect knowledge.
 - (g) Bodhgaya is famous for the Boddhi Temple and peepal tree under which Buddha got enlightenment.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
- (a) In search of true knowledge and peace, Buddha went in hard penance for many days. After it, he reached Bodh Gaya (Bihar) and joined great rishies. He got enlightenment under the peepal tree where he came to know how the person can get rid of the sufferings. And he was known as Buddha.
 - (b) Eightfold Path: These eightfold path are the principles of simple humanitarian behaviour.

1. Right Knowledge	2. Right Goal
3. Right Speech	4. Right Action
5. Right Living	6. Right Effort,
7. Right Views	8. Right Meditation
 - (c) The Digambers are the followers of the Jainism who do not wear clothes or live naked. On the other hand, the Swetambers wear white clothes and live without shoes. They also put strip of white cloth on their mouths.
 - (d) Four teachings of the Buddhism are:
 1. According to Buddha everything is mortal and equally variable.
 2. Buddhism was against the killing of animals for food, recreation and sacrifice.
 3. Buddhism believed in – 'As you sow so shall you reap.'
 4. Buddhism boycotted the casteism and gave the principle of equality.
 - (e) Four noble truth are:
 1. There is sorrow.
 2. There is the reason of sorrow.
 3. There are remedies for sorrow.
 4. There are Eightfold Path to remove sorrow.
3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines :
- (a) The main teachings of Buddhism are :

1. He was against the killing of animals for food, recreation and sacrifice.
 2. He boycotted the casteism and gave the principle of equality.
 3. He was in favour of thinking rightly.
 4. He believed in- 'As you sow so shall you reap.'
 5. He believed in rebirth of sorrow not of soul.
 6. According to Buddha everything is mortal and equally variable.
 7. He preached that the person should give up dance, scent, eating out of time, soft bed and hoarding wealth.
- (b) Bhakti: The deities of God Shiva, Vishnu and goddesses like Durga were began to worship under the Hinduism along with the Jainism and the Buddhism in India. The worship of these deities was known as Bhakti. Bhakti is generally taken as a person's devotion to his or her favourite deity. The Bhagwad Gita, a holy book of the Hindus reveals the idea of Bhakti. In the Bhakti system, people worship god and goddess to whom they like and believe with sacred heart. The devotee worships the deity and the deity will appear in the form of human being, tree or animal. The devotee is known as Bhakta. People worship God by placing his deity in temples.
- (c) The teachings of Buddhism were in Pali language. This religion was democratic and liberal. People began to follow it heartedly and it became organized that is why it spread far and wide. Although, in those days there was lack of means of communication, yet the people of China and south-east Asia assumed it.

Bodhisattvas, persons who were believed to have attained enlightenment and led a life in complete isolation and meditation peacefully. The people began to worship these Boddhisattavas all over Central Asia, China, Japan and Korea.

Buddhism also spread to western and southern parts of India by various monks who used to live in caves of hills.

Buddhism was also spread to Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia but the old form of the Buddhism known as Theravada Buddhism was more popular in these countries.

Pilgrims like Fa-Hien (1600 years ago) Xuan Zang (1400

years ago) and I-Q ing (1450 years ago) visited monasteries, Boddha Temples, etc. and took Books related to Buddhism with them to their countries.

4. Give suitable reasons:
 - (a) Mahaveer Swami went in hard penance for 11 years in search of truth and peace.
 - (b) Due to the conquer of his sensory organs.
 - (c) To find out the reasons of sufferings.
 - (d) To remove the shortcomings of the religion.

Lesson 11 : Cultural Contact of India with Foreign Countries

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) Chaitya
 - b. (ii) Simuk
 - c. (iv) Shakul
 - d. (i) 78 AD
 - e. (ii) Kashmir
 - f. (iii) Rudradaman
 - g. (iii) China
 - h. (i) Kanishka
 - i. (ii) Kanishka
2. Fill in the blanks :
 - (a) Ports
 - (b) Simuk
 - (c) 200
 - (d) Gandhara
3. Match the following:

A Milind Panoh Gandhara Mahayana Rudradaman 57 BC 78 AD	B Minandera an important school of art a sect of the Buddhism a king of the Saka dynasty the Vikram Samvat originated the Saka Samvat originated
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4. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) True
 - (c) False
 - (d) True
 - (e) True
 - (f) False

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) Indo-Greeks (Bacterians), the Sakas, the Pallavas, the Kushanas came to India from outside.
 - (b) Simuk was the founder of the Satavahana dynasty.
 - (c) The Chaitya at Karlae.
 - (d) Minendera was the Bactrian ruler who wrote the 'Miland Panoh.'

- (e) Sudershan Lake is in Kathiawad (Gujarat).
- (f) The sects of the Buddhism are -Mahayana and Heenayana.

2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:

(a) Simuk was the founder of the Satavahana dynasty but Gautamiputra Satakarni was the most famous king. The kingdom consisted of the states of M.P., Maharashtra & Gujarat. Satavahanas defeated the Sakas, the Yuvanasa, the Pallavas and extended their kingdoms. They were the followers of vedic religion but were secular in nature towards all the religions. They donated land and villages to the Chaityas and Viharas were made by cutting solid rocks. The chaitya at Karla is famous.

(b) The most famous Bactrian ruler was Minandera known as Milind. He made his capital the city Shakal (Sialkot) in Punjab, now in Pakistan. He accepted Nagasen, a monk, as his Guru.

Minandera asked many questions from Nagasen which are in the epic named 'Milind Panho'.

(c) After the Greeks, the Shakas came to India. The Shakas were defeated by king Vikramaditya of Ujjain in the war in about 57-58 B.C. The Ujjain in the originated in 57 B.C. Rudradaman I was the most popular and famous king of Shakas dynasty. Their empire was spread in a large parts of Sindh, Konkan, Narmada Valley, Malwa and Gujarat. The famous Sudarshan Lake in Kathiawad was rejuvenated by them.

(d) At the end, the Kushanas came to India. The Kanishka was the most famous ruler of this dynasty. His empire was spread in Purushpura as known as Peshawar, Mathura, Gorakhpur and Varanasi and some parts of Central Asia. He is known for beginning the Shaka Samvat in 78 A.D. and he became the follower of the Buddhism. He organized the fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir. His capital was Purushpur.

The trade centres were mainly the cities. So the urbanization reached to its peak and Taxila,

Peshawar, Kanishkpur cities were founded by Kanishka.

The Kushanas possessed the silk route leading to Roman Empire through China via Central Asia which provided new opportunities to Indian trade and it reached the prosper condition.

- (e) Gandhara was in north-west India and had affect of the arts of Greece and Rome. The images of lord Buddha were made in the Greece style and it was known as Gandhara Art.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 or 10 lines:

- (a) The land route from China and Mediterranean region and Rome through which China carried silk is known as the Silk Route.

The Kushanas ruling the Central Asia and north-west India controlled these Silk Route around 2000 years ago. The Kushanas were the first rulers of India who issued gold coins used by traders along the Silk Route.

- (b) At the end, the Kushanas came to India. The Kanishka was the most famous ruler of this dynasty. His empire was spread in Purushpura as known as Peshawar, Mathura, Gorakhpur and Varanasi and some parts of Central Asia. He is known for beginning the Shaka Samvat in 78 A.D. and he became the follower of the Buddhism. He organized the fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir. His capital was Purushpur.

The trade centres were mainly the cities. So the urbanization reached to its peak and Taxila, Peshawar, Kanishkpur cities were founded by Kanishka.

The Kushanas possessed the Silk Route leading to Roman Empire through China via Central Asia which provided new opportunities to Indian trade and it reached the prosper condition.

Science and Technology: Through the contact of Indo-Greeks the Astrology and Astronomy reached their zenith of advancement. We came to know about the medical pathy of Unani. Charaka was a famous physician during the reign of Kanishka who composed the Charaka-Samhita which includes the description of more than 600 medicines.

- (c) The foreign invaders had not their own language script and well defined religion so they adopted the concepts of culture from India and it developed a mixed culture.

Consequently, the invaders turned into, unseparated social organs of India. Now, they were less barbaric. Mutual exchange of views, brought a change in the prevalent assumptions and traditions and new thinking and institution were developed. The foreign rulers conserved

the Indian art, religion and literature and they had the same enthusiasm which is felt by the people who accept the new religion.

Lesson 12 : Trade, Crafts and Towns during the Ancient Period

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (ii) West Bengal
 - b. (i) Bharuch
 - c. (i) Export
 - d. (ii) Pondicherry
 - e. (i) Ganga
 - f. (i) Double handled jar
 - g. (i) ports
 - h. (ii) the head man of the village
2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) toilets
 - (b) cities
 - (c) precious stones
 - (d) promoted
 - (e) Tamralipti
3. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) True
 - (c) True
 - (d) True
 - (e) True
 - (f) True
4. Match the following:

A	B
Ringwell	well made of clay rings for drainage
Shrenis	guilds
Arikamedu	a port
Mathura	trade centre
Muslin	a fine cotton cloth
Arretine	red glazed pottery
Bhrigukachchha	the second capital of the Kushanas

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only :
 - (a) The blacksmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters, metal-makers, weavers, oilpersons, etc.
 - (b) Pataliputra, Prayag, Ujjain, Rajagriha, Kaushambi, Shravasti, Mathura and Varanasi.
 - (c) Two ports of ancient India - Chandraketugarh and Tamralipti.
 - (d) Shrenis of traders and merchants were known as guilds during the ancient period.
 - (e) Chandraketugarh and Tamralipti
 - (f) Coins made of silver, copper and bronze were introduced by the Greeks and Persians first time in India.

(g) Rajagriha, Kaushambi and Shravasti were the capital towns of Ancient India.

2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:

(a) Some cities were located on the banks of rivers as from there the trading functions were performed through ports. For example, Pataliputra (Patna) and Prayag (Allahabad) on the bank of the river Ganga. The capital cities like Rajagriha (Magadha), Kaushambi (Vatsa) and Shravasti (Kosala) were important towns for administration of the kingdoms. Bodh Gaya in Bihar for Buddha, Mathura the second capital of Kushanas and religious town for worshipping Krishna, Varanasi and Madurai were famous for weaving sarees and cloth.

Arikamedu (Pondicherry) was a coastal city in South India. It was used for the shipping of Goods.

Besides the above, Arikamedu was a famous trade centre with Rome.

(b) Guilds: During the ancient period traders and merchants were categorised into shrenis which were known as guilds. The guilds were organised in western and southern India. They used to donate money earned in form of interest to monasteries. The members of South Indian guilds were called Nikamattars.

(c) Arikamedu: During the Chola dynasty, Arikamedu was a port on the eastern coast of India in Pondicherry between 2200 and 1900 years ago. The ships here unloaded goods from distant countries. Amphorae (tall double handled jars which contained wine or oil) and Arretine ware (stamped red-glazed pottery) and local made pottery in Roman design were found from the sites of Arikamedu. It was a very important trade centre which used to exercise trade with Rome (Italy). Fine clothes, beads, precious stones, shells, bangles and glass were exported from this port while Roman gold, silver, gems, wine, garum lamps and glass wares were imported to India.

(d) Coins: The medium of trade was coins through which merchants used to pay values of the articles and goods. The credit goes to Parsians and Greeks for introducing the coinage in India. Coins made of silver, copper and bronze were in use in 6th century B.C. Punch marked coins were used for about 500 years and these were considered the earliest coins.

(e) Five items of export: silk, muslin, precious stones, medicines and ivory goods.

Five items of import: wine, lead, tin, glass and gold.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 or 10 lines:

(a) The descriptions of various craftsmen like stone workers, carpenters, oil pressure, ivory workers, weavers, jewellers (goldsmiths) and metal workers are given in Buddhist texts. The craftsmen were engaged in their respective crafts in urban and rural areas.

Archaeologists have found in the excavations from many sites, the iron tools, coins, burnt bricks and wares. All these things prove that these were made by craftsmen of that period. Craftsmen used to settle near the sources of raw materials needed to make things. For example, carpenters near the forest, potters near the rivers and tanks, metal workers near the mines settled and worked for the people.

(b) Gold, spices, pepper and precious stones were the main items of trading. The traders carried these goods to Rome in ships, across the sea and by land routes in caravans. Roman gold coins found in south India prove it.

Rivers promoted inland trade. Cities like Taxila, Tamralipti, Pataliputra, Prayag, Mathura, Kashi, Gaya and Vaishali in Northern India were connected by roads. Most of the cities were located on the banks of rivers.

According to the Arthashastra of Kautilya, diamonds, precious stones shells, pearls and clothes were the items of trade between north and south India.

Ports of Tamralipti and Chantraketugarh (West Bengal) on the eastern coast and Bharuch (Bhrigukachchha) and Sopara (Shurparaka) on the western coast were the important centres of foreign trade.

4. Give suitable reasons:

(a) To get the sources of raw materials needed to make things.

(b) For dyeing clothes, small tanks have been found from the sites of Arikamedu.

(c) Because rivers promoted inland trade.

Lesson 13 : Architecture, Painting, Science and Books during Ancient India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. (iii) Ashoka, the great | b. (i) Sarnath |
| c. (i) Buddhism | d. (ii) 4 |
| e. (i) Jhansi | f. (ii) Shiva |
| g. (ii) Kailash Temple | h. (ii) Indians |
| i. (i) Megasthanese | j. (iii) Tamil Poet |

2. Match the following :

A	B
Deogarh Temple	Jhansi
Bheetargaon Temple	Kanpur
Meghdutam	Kalidas
Mudrarakshas	Visakhadutta
The Stupa of Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh

3. Say true or false:

- (a) False (b) False (c) True (d) False
(e) False

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:

- (a) Ashoka, the great built the Stupa of Sanchi.
(b) The Vedas, the Mahabharata, the Geeta, the Brahamans, the Upanishadas, the Puranas, etc. were written during the Vedic period.
(c) Kalidas was the learned of Sanskrit literature in the court of Chandragupta II. His famous books are-"The Abhigyan Shakuntalam, the Meghdutam, the Kumar Sambhava, the Ritu Samhara, the Malvikagnimitram, etc.
(d) Charaka was the famous physician of Gupta period.
(e) Aryabhatta was a famous scientist cum mathematician of ancient time.
(f) The Ajanta caves are in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
(g) The Kadambari was written by Kalahana.
(h) The Sun Temple at Konark (Orissa) was built by Narsingh Deo, the ruler of Ganga dynasty.
(i) The Iron Pillar is at Mehrauli in Delhi.

2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:

- (a) The Stupa is a mound. They are round, tall, big and small

in size. The small box is placed in the center is known as its heart which contains the remains of body like teeth, bones or ashes of Buddha, Bodhisatavas or monks. Besides it, precious stones and coins were also placed in it. The stupa is made of bricks and clay which is fenced with stone or wood. There is a path called pradakshirta patha enclosed with fence, on which devotees move clockwise around the stupa to offer their prayer to the relics. The great Stupa of Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh was got built by Ashoka, the great but the railings and gateways were constructed by the later rulers. Another famous stupa is at Amaravati of which many of the stone carvings for decorating the stupa were built about 2000 years ago.

- (b) A number of pillars were built during the period of Ashoka. Each pillar was carved out of a single piece of rock. The decorated tops of the pillars were known as capitals which were decorated by beautiful carvings of animals. The Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath has the lion capital. There are four lions sitting back to back but only three are visible. Beneath the lions there is a pedestal, bearing a wheel (Chakra) and a horse and a bull on its left and right. The whole structure is based on drum like structure.
- (c) Temples during the Gupta dynasty: The temples of Dusavatar at Deogarh (Jhansi), Bhitargaon (Kanpur) are in Uttar Pradesh. In the Dasavatar Temple, the images of ten incarnations of God Vishnu are placed. The images of the Ganga and the Yamuna are engraved on the pillars of its gate. The temple is famous for its artistic feature and beauty.
- The Shiva Temple at Bhoomra is at Nagore in M.P. of which garbhagraha is left in remains only. Cave Temple of Ajanta near Aurangabad in Maharashtra were also built during the Gupta dynasty.
- (d) Painting: The history of painting was in practice in the stone age. Murals in the Ajanta caves are beautiful consisting the life history of lord Buddha. The colour scheme and colours still retain their glow. The colours in those days were derived from plants and minerals. The artists of these paintings are still unknown.
- (e) During Gupta period, scientists like Aryabhata, a mathematician and astronomer declared that the cause of happening of day and night is the rotation of the earth on

its axis and explanation of eclipses. He also found a way of calculating the circumference of a circle. The invention of 'Zero' was done by Indian scientists. Varahamihir was another scientist who wrote Brihat Samhita. The famous physician was Dhanvantri who told many important things about the diseases and their cure.

Metallurgy was also in the developed form of which best example is the Iron Pillar at Mehrauli in New Delhi near Qutub Minar which could not get rusted due to rain and sun after a very long period.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

(a) Architecture of ancient times:

(i) Stupas: The Stupa is a mound. They are round, tall, big and small in size. The small box in the center is known as its heart which contains the remains of body like teeth, bones or ashes of Buddha, Bodhisattvas or monks. Besides it, precious stones and coins were also placed in it. The stupa is made of bricks and clay which is fenced with stone or wood. There is a path called pradakshina patha enclosed with fence, on which devotees move clockwise around the stupa to offer their prayer to the relics. The great Stupa of Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh was got built by Ashoka, the great but the railings and gateways were constructed by the later rulers. Another famous stupa is at Amaravati of which many of the stone carvings for decorating the stupa were built about 2000 years ago.

(ii) Pillars: A number of pillars were built during the period of Ashoka. Each pillar was carved out of a single piece of rock. The decorated tops of the pillars were known as capitals which were decorated by beautiful carvings of animals. The Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath has the lion capital. There are four lions sitting back to back but only three are visible. Beneath the lions there is a pedestal, bearing a wheel (Chakra) and a horse and a bull on its left and right. The whole structure is based on drum like structure.

(iii) Temples: The temples of Dusavatar at Deogarh (Jhansi), Bhitargaon (Kanpur) are in Uttar Pradesh. In the Dasavatar Temple, the images of ten incarnations of God Vishnu are placed. The images of the Ganga and the Yamuna are engraved on the pillars of its gate. The temple

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Painting of ancient times: The history of painting was in practice in the stone age. Murals in the Ajanta caves are beautiful consisting the life history of lord Buddha. The colour scheme and colours still retain their glow. The colours in those days were derived from plants and minerals. The artists of these paintings are still unknown.

- (b) Books (Literature): Many authors and learneds made ancient India rich with their creations. They wrote many books in Sanskrit and Pali languages. The Vedas, the Mahabharata, the Geeta, the Brahamans, the Upnishadas, the Puranas, etc. were written during the Vedic period. The Arathashastra of Kautilya and the Indica of Megasthenese were written during the period of Maurayans. The Gupta period was said to be the golden age due to the advancement of literary activities. Most of the literature of this period was written in Sanskrit. Harisena, the famous bard had been lived in the court of Samudragupta. Kalidas one of the nine jewels of the court of Chandragupta-II is known as the Shakespeare of India. He wrote a number of plays in Sanskrit. The Abhigyana Shakuntalam, The Meghdutam, the Kumar Sambhava, the Ritu Samhara, the Malvikagnimitram etc. were written by him. The Panchtantra by Vishnugupta, Mrichchhakatikam of Vishakhadutta, the Ashtadhyayi, a book on Sanskrit grammar by Panini were the great works of this age. Besides the above; Sudrak, Thandi, Subundhu, Bharathari, Amar Singh, Vatsyayana, Kamandaka, etc. also enriched this age by their creations. Harsha was not only a lover of learning but also an author of Priyadarshika, Ratnavali and Nagananda. His bard Banabhata created the epics namely the Harshacharita, the Chandishataka and the Kadambari, Rajtarangani (the history of Kashmir) by Kalhana. The Sangam literature consists of theTolkappiyam, Tamil grammar composed by famous Tamil poet Thiruvalluvar. Besides it, Kunal was also written by him.

Science: During Gupta period, scientists like Aryabhata, a mathematician and astronomer declared that the cause of

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) The presence of wide range of qualities and differences of livings and non-livings and their activities is called diversity.
 - (b) Two types of families are found in our country nuclear family and joint family.
 - (c) Twenty two (22) regional languages are spoken in India.
 - (d) Pagoda is a worship place of the Buddhists.
 - (e) Our National Flag is the symbol of unity of India.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
 - (a) People living in hot regions wear cotton clothes and people living in hills and cold regions wear woollen clothes. Some people wear dhoti, kurta and some shirt and pant. Women wear sarees, blouse and kameez salwar. Pashmina shawls, very costly woolen clothes are woven in Kashmir and protect us from cold. Phiran, a long woollen coat is worn by Kashmiries during winter.
 - (b) India is a country where people of different religions reside. Such as the Muslims celebrate Id, the Hindus celebrate Holi, Diwali, Rakshabandhan and Dussehra, the Christians celebrate Christmas, the Sikhs celebrate the Guruparva and Baisakhi. Besides it, the crop festivals like Lohari, Bihu and Onam are celebrated by Punjabis, Assamese and Keralities respectively. Thus the diversity in festivals is clear.
 - (c) The states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and some part of Uttarakhand are totally inhabited in hills. The people live in high places face cold. On the contrary, the people of Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat live in sand and hot climate. It is a desert land. Some people live on the plateau region which is slightly high and life is comfortable.
3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:
 - (a) Dress: People living in hot regions wear cotton clothes and people living in hills and cold regions wear woollen clothes. Some people wear dhoti, kurta and some shirt and pant. Women wear sarees, blouse and kameez salwar. Pashmina shawls, very costly woolen clothes are woven in Kashmir and protect us from cold. Phiran, a long woollen coat is worn by Kashmiries during winter.

Festivals: India is a country where people of different religions reside. Such as the Muslims celebrate Id, the Hindus celebrate Holi, Diwali, Rakshabandhan and Dussehra, the Christians celebrate Christmas, the Sikhs celebrate the Guruparva and Baisakhi. Besides it, the crop festivals like Lohari, Bihu and Onam are celebrated by Punjabis, Assamese and Keralities respectively. Thus the diversity in festivals is clear.

Family: Two types of families are found in our country. One is nuclear family which consists of parents and their children. Another is joint family which have uncle, aunt, children, grand parents etc. Nuclear family is common to cities while joint family is common to villages. Leaving Kerala, the head of the family is the oldest man or father but in Kerala the mother enjoys the power of headship.

- (b) Unity in diversity: People belong to different castes, creed, race and religions, even then all are Indians. All of them are true to the national unity. Since ancient times all the rulers attempted to integrate the political unity.

The Muslims prepare the effigies of Ravana, Kumbhakarana and Meghnath during the festival of Dussehara, a festival of the Hindus. Shopkeepers belonging to the various religions sell the items needed by people of another religions, without any discrimination. There are some places in India where mosques and temples have common walls. The Muslim masons build temples, gurudwaras and pagodas while the Hindu masons build mosques and other worship places without any religious differences.

Many Hindus are servants in schools, colleges, hospitals, homes of minorities like the Muslims, the Christians, the Sikhs, the Buddhists and vice-versa. All Indians take holy dip in rivers and tanks. People of one religion invite the people of other religions to the functions like marriage, birthday party, reception and openings.

4. Differentiate between the following :

- (a) Nuclear family and Joint family

Nuclear family- Nuclear family consists of parents and their children. It is common to cities.

Joint family- Joint family consists parents, uncle, aunt, children, grand parents, etc. It is common to villages.

- (b) Regional language and National language

stereotype.

- (c) Making differences on the basis of race, caste, religion, creed, region, gender and economic background is called discrimination.
 - (d) Untouchables are known as dalits.
 - (e) Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution.
 - (f) There are six fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution.
2. Answer the following questions in 4 lines only:
- (a) Judging other people inferior is known as prejudice. For example, some teachers think themselves important and more learned than others. They think about others negatively. People who speak English take other people (who speak different languages) inferior to them. It means they are under prejudice. Religions, beliefs, colours of skin, foods, languages, clothes and regions of residing of people all are important factors of prejudice.
 - (b) When we make differences among people on the basis of their areas, genders, religions, races, castes classes and economic backgrounds without considering their merits and qualifications is said discrimination. The main source of discrimination is diversity. It occurs when people do activities on their prejudices and stereotypes. Our society even today is affected with discrimination. For example, people of high income group do not like to be mix up with the people of low income group. People of high castes do not allow the people of down trodden groups to visit the worship places of their locality.
 - (c) In our country some people are poor some are rich. It is because the unequal distribution of wealth, land etc. It is called the inequality. Poverty is the main factor of inequality. People who do not have regular and solid resources of income are poor so they are unable to meet their basic needs like food, clothes and shelter. And that is why they feel discrimination in schools, restaurants, offices, hospitals, worship places and public places.
3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines :
- (a) Professional Discrimination: People who earn their bread by doing professions of carpentry, pottery, weaving farming, fishing, etc. are always valued more than the people who are engaged in less valued professions like

washing, cutting hair, sweeping, picking, garbage, selling vegetables door to door. On the other hand, high professionals like teachers, doctors, engineers, scientists, officers consider all of the above inferior to them and the businessmen consider themselves superior to all of these. This is called the professional discrimination.

- (b) Inequality: In our country some people are poor some are rich. It is because the unequal distribution of wealth, land, etc. It is called the inequality. Poverty is the main factor of inequality. People who do not have regular and solid resources of income are poor so they are unable to meet their basic needs like food, clothes and shelter. And that is why they feel discrimination in schools, restaurants, offices, hospitals, worship places and public places.

Removal of Inequality: Following provisions have been given in the Constitution of India to remove the inequality:

1. All Indians are equal in the eyes of law. The caste, religion, sex, region and community cannot be factors of inequality.
2. Each of us is free to live, to work and travel in any part of India and has freedom of visiting any public place.
3. People of India are free to follow their religion, speak their language and dialect, celebrate their festivals and deliver speech. India is a secular state; it means there is no religion of the nation to be imposed on its natives.
4. Six fundamental rights are provided to the citizens of India.
5. Courts are setup from village to national level to guard these Fundamental Rights
6. Children below 1-14 years cannot be made to work in factories, mines and dangerous places.

Lesson 3 : Our Government

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (i) 3
 - b. (i) Dr. Garner
 - c. (iv) Ceilay
 - d. (iii) Germany
 - e. (i) 1920
 - f. (i) Parliamentary

powers are vested in the hands of a person is known as dictatorship.

The Parliamentary form of government: All executive powers are vested in Parliament. Prime Minister including the council of ministers are the members of Parliament and run government.

Presidential form of government: When the chief power of the government vested in the President, the form of government is known as the Presidential government.

- (b) The need of the Government: To perform state functions and act for the good of common people the state needs a government. Besides it, the state needs a government to make decisions and get things done, to redress the public grievances, to build roads, hospitals, schools, bridges, creating jobs for unemployed, making railways, protecting national boundaries, maintaining peace, law and order and establishing peaceful relations with other nations.

We also need government to provide health facilities, help during the natural disasters like famine, tsunami, earthquake or heavy rainfall.

- (c) Universal Adult Franchise: Before independence, people who owned wealth, property and education were allowed to vote. On the other hand, poor and women were not permitted to vote. It means only few people were allowed to take part in voting to form the government to determine the fate of the majority. Being shocked Gandhiji and several people protested this unfair practice and demanded that all adults have the right to vote which is known as Universal Adult Franchise.
- (d) The form of the government in which all the powers are vested in the hands of a person is known as dictatorship form of the government.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

- (a) Differences between the Parliamentary and Presidential forms of representative democracy :

Presidential form of government:

1. When the chief power of the government vested in the President, the form of government is known as the Presidential government.
2. In this system, the legislative and executive are totally separated from each other.

3. The President is the head of the government.

The Parliamentary form of government :

1. All executive powers are vested in Parliament. Prime Minister including the council of ministers are the members of Parliament and run government.

2. In this system, the legislature and executive are corelated.

3. Main powers are exercised by the Prime Minister.

(b) Monarchy: The form of the government in which all the powers to take decision are vested in the monarch (king or queen) is known as Monarchy.

Dictatorship: The form of the government in which all the powers are vested in the hands of a person is known as dictatorship.

Democracy: The government of the people, by the people and for the people is called the type of Democratic government. Democracy is clearly visible in our country.

Lesson 4 : Key Elements of a Democratic Government

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. (ii) 5 years | b. (iii) U.S.A. |
| c. (iv) all of these | d. (i) The Indian Constitution |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Democracy, people, people | |
| (b) 5 | (c) government |
| (d) processions | (e) police |

3. Say true or false:

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False | (c) True | (d) False |
| (e) True | | | |

4. People express their disapproval against the policies of the government through various ways; for example holding strike. Write such few ways here under –

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Rallies | (b) Dharnas |
| (c) Signature campaign | (d) Social movements |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:

- (a) "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people." according to Abraham Lincon, the former and late President of the U.S.A.

- (b) Participation and freedom are the important factors of a democratic government.
 - (c) Strike is held to protest unfair and unjust things done by government or employees.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
- (a) According to the definition of democracy given by Abraham Lincoln, the former and late President of the U.S.A. "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people." The voters of the country elect the representative among themselves to form the government. These elected members take decisions on behalf of the people.
 - (b) Participation: To form a democratic government, the people of a nation elect their representatives by voting. The elected members form a government which works for a fix term. In our country, the term of the government is five years. Thus the people participate in elections and this process is known as participation. One government can be re-elected for power if the people are satisfied with its working and policies. If the government has been failed in these aspects, it may be changed by people in next elections.
 - (c) Besides voting, the people participate in the process of the government by criticising through newspapers, taking out rallies, strikes and organising a signature campaign. The people make the government aware of wrong doings and give it chance for improvement.
3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:
- (a) Sources of Conflicts: Religious procession and celebrations can be the sources of conflicts. Sometimes the route of the people of particular religion passes through the street of the people of another religion and it can create tension and conflict. The procession may face the pelting of stones and violence. The police plays an important role in maintaining peace.
When a river flows through two or three states, the sharing of water becomes the reason of conflict. For example, the Cauvery river flows through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and there was a dispute over the share of water between these states. It was a matter of conflict and the Central Government settled the dispute.
 - (b) Need to Resolve Conflict: There live the people of various

castes, religions, classes regions and economic backgrounds in India. Inequality and discrimination are among them due to the above factors and people pass through conflicts. For example, business class people often misbehave with their labourers and consider them inferior. Sometimes the people may be violent and try to settle their disputes. In that case the government takes proper and effective steps to resolve the conflicts and it is the moral duty of the government. The rules and laws given in the Indian Constitution help the government and the people to resolve the conflicts.

4. Why is it so?
 - (a) If the government has been failed to satisfy the people with its working and policies.
 - (b) To make the government aware of wrong doings and give it chance for improvement.

Lesson 5 : Local Self Government of Rural India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. 3	b. (iv) all of these
c. (i) 5 years	d. (iii) 250
e. (iii) Block Pramukh	f. (iii) D.I.O.S.
g. (i) 2005	
2. Match the following:

A	B
Sarpanch	head of the gram panchayat
B.D.O.	a government representative to the block samiti
Secretary	a government representative to the gram Panchayat
Pramukh	head of the block samiti
Chairman	zila parishad
Patwari	keeps records of the land
3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) foundation	(b) meeting
(c) Block Samiti	(d) 500
(e) 10 lac	

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) People of a locality assemble together to think over their problems and find their solution by taking decisions. It is known as the Local Self Government.
 - (b) Each adult of the village can be a member of a gramsabha.
 - (c) The Panchayat secretary calls the meeting of gramsabha.
 - (d) B.D.O. is the government representative to the block samiti.
 - (e) The term of Zila Parishad is 5 years.
 - (f) B.D.O. is the administrative head of the block samiti.
 - (g) Mayor is the head of a municipal corporation.
 - (h) District Magistrate is the head of district administration.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
 - (a) Gram Sabha: Each adult of the village is a member of gram sabha. The members of gram sabha elects the members (panchs) and their head (sarpanch) of the gram panchayat. The population of the village must not be less than 1000. It works for 5 years.
 - (b) Functions of Gram panchayat:
 1. Building, repairing and maintaining public roads.
 2. Arrangement of streetlight, hospital, sanitation, water supply, tanks, primary education, fairs, weekly markets etc.
 3. Keeping records of birth and death.
 4. To make attempts for co-operative agriculture and agricultural development.
 5. To protect the property of gram sabha.
 - (c) Functions of the block samiti: It supervises the functions done by gram sabhas of the block. It implements village development plans and programmes launched by the government like setting up of anganwadi centres, adult education centres, distributions of improved seeds, agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc. to farmers. It also promotes the cottage industries, poultry, piggeries, sericulture, pisciculture and craft centres on block level.
 - (d) Sources of Income of a Municipal Corporation:
 1. It collects taxes on houses, shops, land factories and property of its area.
 2. It changes electricity and water supply services through money bills.

3. It collects toll tax from vehicles running on roads and bridges.
 4. It collects octroi tax on goods brought into city from outside.
- (e) Sources of Income of a gram panchayat:
1. It collects taxes on houses, market places, fairs, etc.
 2. It receives donations for community works.
 3. It receives economic help from state government.
 4. It realises fees from commission agents, brokers, dealers and licenses issued to people who measure and weight.
- (f) Cities of which population is more than 10 lac are administered by municipal corporations. Each city is divided in wards and councillors are elected among the citizens residing in the particular ward through voting. The citizens also elect one chairman known as Mayor. Some members are nominated by the state government. Besides it, MLAs, MLCs, MPs of the concerned constituencies are also the members of municipal corporation.
3. Answer the following questions in about 8 or 10 lines :
- (a) The village level of panchayati raj system consists gram sabha, gram panchayat and nyaya panchayat.
- Gram Sabha: Each adult of the village is a member of gram sabha. The members of gram sabha elects the members (panchs) and their head (sarpanch) of the gram panchayat. The population of the village must not be less than 1000. It works for 5 years.
- Gram Panchayat: The head of the gram panchayat is known as Head or Mukhiya which is elected by the voters of gram sabha. The state government appoints its representative called the Panchayat secretary which informs the head and members of the village about the government policies and called the meeting of gram sabha. There must be one meeting of gram panchayat every month.
- Nyaya Panchayat: It is the village court or adalat. Sarpanch is its head and members are its panchs. The gram sabha elects them. It hears the cases of villagers and declares its decision. It can fine upto rupees 250. No appeal can be done against its decision. It can hear the cases worth rupees 500.

- (b) Zila Parishad: All the panchayat samities of a district come under it; so it is the topmost level of the local self government.

Functions: The functions of the panchayat samities and districts are supervised by it. It is also a coordinator and consolidator of the plans of the panchayat samities. It makes available the funds allotted by state government to districts and panchayat samities. Zila Parishad also approves the yearly budget of the panchayat samities.

Sources of Income:

1. It collects taxes on trusts and accepts donations, etc.
2. It gets government grants and financial aids from state and central government.

- (c) Functions of a Municipal Corporation:

1. The mayor presides over the meetings of the municipal corporation to maintain the peace and discuss on the important matters of the city.
2. To make arrangements of sanitation and collection and disposal of garbage in a systematic manner.
3. To keep records of births and deaths in the city besides issues birth and death certificates.
4. To maintain the graveyards and cremation grounds.
5. To provide water supply, electric supply, ration supply and run libraries, schools, hospitals, dispensaries child care centres, orphan houses, public parks, zoos, etc.
6. It repairs the roads, bridges, street light etc.
7. It constructs public urinals, toilets, markets, bridges, roads, etc.
8. It maintains fire-fighting services, check the illegal trades and provides compulsory primary education to children.

- (d) The highest officer of the district is known as district magistrate or deputy commissioner or district collector. He is an I.A.S. His main duty is to administer the district and its villages. He collects the revenue with the help of his subordinate officers like tehsildar, naibtehsildar, who maintain the land records and realise revenue.

4. Distinguish between the following:

- (a) Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat

1. Local self body at the village level is called Gram Sabha.

2. The head of the Gram Sabha is known as Sarpanch.
- Gram Panchayat- 1. A Gram Panchayat is a local self-government institution at the village or small town level.
2. The head of the Gram Panchayat is known as Head or Mukhiya which is elected by the voters of Gram Sabha.
- (b) Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat
- Gram Panchayat- 1. A Gram Panchayat is a local self-government institution at the village or small town level.
2. The head of the Gram Panchayat is known as Head or Mukhiya which is elected by the voters of Gram Sabha.
 3. The state government appoints its representative, the Panchayat Secretary, which informs the head and members of the village about the government policies and calls the meetings of Gram Sabha.
- Nyaya Panchayat- 1. It is the village court.
2. Sarpanch is its head and members are its panchs. The Gram Sabha elects them.
 3. It hears the cases of villagers and declares its decision.
- (c) Zila Parishad and Nagar Panchayat
- Zila Parishad-
1. It is the topmost level of the local self government.
 2. All the pramukhs of the block samities of a district, district magistrate, deputy commissioner, representatives of co-operative societies and municipalities, MLAs, MLCs, MPs, of concerned district are its members.
 3. Members elect the head (Chairman) and Vice-chairman amongst themselves of the Zila Parishad.
- Nagar Panchayat-
1. Towns with population less than 1 lac have the Nagar Panchayats.
 2. The members of Nagar Panchayat are elected by the voters of the town through voting. The members are known as concillors.
 3. The Vice-chairman is elected by the concillors for a term of one year.

Lesson 6 : Means of Livelihood in Rural and Urban India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. 70%
 - b. (iii) cottage industries

- c. (i) public sector
 2. Fill in the blanks:
 (a) changed
 (c) meat and leather
 3. Match the following:
 A
 Bee Keeping
 BSNL
 TATA Steels Ltd.
 Animal
 Milkman
 4. Say true or false:
 (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
 (e) False
- d. (iv) (i) & (ii)
 (b) 70%
 (d) farmers
 B
 Cottage industries
 Public Sector
 Private Sector
 Husbandry rearing animals
 self employment

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 (a) Livelihood means of living or the way that you earn money.
 (b) Agriculture, labour, animal husbandry, fishing, crafts like carpentry, tailoring, weaving, pottery, running small grocery shops, buying and selling of cattle, etc.
 (c) Government and private office-jobs, shopping (running various types of shops), small scale industries, etc.
 (d) When people move from one place to another in search of employment, the process is known as migration.
 (e) Three departments of public sectors are – Indian Railways, MTNL & BSNL.
2. Answer the following questions in about 4 lines:
 (a) India's more than 70% population is engaged in farming. It means the agriculture is its main and important occupation. There are big farmers, middle farmers and small farmers or marginal farmers. The farmers grow grains, vegetables and other fodder crops. Farmer of U.P., Bihar, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu grow sugarcane, wheat, jawar and millets while the farmers of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhara Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka grow paddy.
 (b) Urban Employment: Employment in public sector private sector (factories of individuals), government jobs like clerks, teachers, doctors, nurses, drivers, peons, officers, etc.; and shops or various types all are belong to urban employment. Some people earn their livelihood in cities by

running dhabas, restaurants, tea-stalls, betal stalls, repairing vehicles, pulling rickshaws, selling newspapers and bread.

- (c) Farming, fishing, labouring, rearing animals for getting milk and meat, poultry, piggery, carrying loads in bullock-carts, horse-carts, making gur from sugarcane and date juice, different types of craftsmanship like carpentry, pottery, tailoring, making things from iron, weaving clothes, running small groceries, selling vegetables, making things in cottage industries are rural employment.
- (d) People who earn their livelihood by doing their own works are self employed. They are engaged in trading and business of various types. People run restaurants, dhabas, shops, manufacturing units of small items of daily use. Many craftsmen earn their bread by making different types of articles. Rickshaw pullers, auto rickshaw pullers, vendors, hawkers, newspaper selling boys, milkmen, labourers like masons, painter etc. earn their bread by doing work for others.
- (e) Migration: When people move from one place to another in search of employment, the process is known as migration. For example, a village mason does not get regular work of masonry in his village so he moves from village to city to find regular work of masonry. It means he migrates from village to city. He earns money and sends it back to his family. The persons who migrate are called migrants.

3. Answer the following questions in about 8 lines:

- (a) Livelihood in rural India: India's more than 70% population is engaged in farming. It means the agriculture is its main and important occupation. The farmers grow grains, vegetables and other fodder crops.

Animal Husbandry: In almost every state of India, the people keep animals like cows, buffaloes, goat for getting milk, sheep, camal, yaks, rabbits for getting wool. Dairy is a common occupation of people residing in the northern state of plains and hill areas. They make ghee, whey, butter, cheese, cream and milk powder from milk and sell to get money.

Some people earn their livelihood by loading goods in bullock-carts and horse.-carts. Horses and ponnies are used in hills to carry loads and passengers to higher places.

Fishing: People living near the river banks, seashores, tanks and lakes catch fish to earn their livelihood.

Crafts and Cottage Industries: Some people in villages work for farmers. They are called craftsmen. Carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, cobblers, tailors, goldsmiths, barbers, weavers, grocers, vegetable mongers, gurmakes, etc. all are important and skilled craftsmen who earn their livelihood by working for farmers and other people of the village.

Cottage Industries like basket making, gur and khandsari making, weaving clothes on handlooms or khaddies provide livelihood to various villagers.

(b) Livelihood in Urban India:

Public Sector: Public undertakings like Indian Railways, MTNL, BSNL, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bharat Petroleum, etc. provide employment to many people.

Private Sector: There are many private factories manufacture many types of goods which provide jobs to many technical and non-technical persons.

Government Services: States and the central governments provide many jobs to many people in the form of teachers, clerks, drivers, officers, etc. Employees of bank and post-offices come under government jobs.

Urban Employment: Employment in public sector private sector (factories of individuals), government jobs like clerks, teachers, doctors, nurses, drivers, peons, officers, etc.; and shops or various types all are belong to urban employment. Some people earn their livelihood in cities by running dhabas, restaurants, tea-stalls, betal stalls, repairing vehicles, pulling rickshaws, selling newspapers and bread.

4. Give suitable reasons for the following:

- (a) Because farming is the main and important occupation of the villagers.
- (b) Because in the Northern states, mostly people keep animals like cows, buffaloes, goat for getting milk and sheep, camel, rabbits for getting wool. By selling these products they get money.
- (c) Because they catch fish easily from the water bodies.
- (d) Because in villages, people do not get regular work to earn money.

Model Test Paper -I

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) 8
 - b. (i) scale
 - c. (iii) M.P.
 - d. (i) triangular tools of small size
 - e. (i) Neolithic Age
 - f. (iii) Kerala
 - g. (i) 6
2. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) Mercury is the smallest planet.
 - (b) Herodotus was the father of history.
 - (c) There are 22 regional languages in India.
 - (d) Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution.
 - (e) Ratio between the point on the Earth and on the map is called a scale.
3. Answer the following questions in about 5 lines:
 - (a) The satellite of the Earth is moon. It is clearly visible from the surface of the Earth because it is nearer to the Earth. The distance between Earth and the moon is about 3,84,400 km. it takes $27 \frac{1}{4}$ days to complete a revolution around the Earth.
 - (b) India is a country where people of different religions reside. Such as the Muslims celebrate Id, the Hindus celebrate Holi, Diwali, Rakshabandhan and Dussehra, the Christians celebrate Christmas, the Sikhs celebrate the Guruparva and Baisakhi. Besides it, the crop festivals like Lohari, Bihu and Onam are celebrated by Punjabis, Assamese and Keralities respectively. Thus the diversity in festivals is clear.
 - (c) The need of the Government: To perform state functions and act for the good of common people the state needs a government. Besides it, the state needs a government to make decisions and get things done, to redress the public grievances, to build roads, hospitals, schools, bridges, creating jobs for unemployeess, making railways, protecting national boundaries, maintaining peace, law and order and establishing peaceful relations with other nations.
 - (d) Horizontal lines drawn between the North Pole and South Pole are known as Latitudes and they are parallel to the equator. So they are known as Parallel of latitudes. The numbers of these are 180 in all. The latitude of the equator is 0 (degree). There are two types of parallels of latitude,

first, the North latitude which are parallels to the north of the equator, while the latitude parallels to the south of the equator are known as the south latitude.

- (e) Besides making tools of stone, the paleolithic man produced sparks by striking two pieces of stones. As the sparks touched the dry leaves, it began to burn into a flame. Thus, he discovered the fire. Before it, the man used to eat raw meat and plant products but after the discovery of fire, he started to cook food which became tasteful. In the winter, the group of people gathered around fire to get themselves warm. Thus, the fire protected him from severe cold. Fire also helped him to save from dangerous wild animals in the forest because the wild animals afraid of fire. The discovery of fire made the life of the paleolithic man easy.

4. Answer the following questions in 10 or 12 lines only:

- (a) Social life in the Indus Valley Civilization: People were divided in four groups - learneds, officers, merchants and labourers. Women used to wear shawl and short skirts while the men used to wear dhoti made of cotton and wool. Men and women were fond of wearing ornaments made of gold, silver, bronze, copper and beads of bones. Playing chess and gambling, hunting animals, singing and dancing were means of amusement. People were fond of eating and drinking. They used to eat veg and non-veg foods.

Economic life: Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Weaving cloth, making pottery, jewellerys, toys, cutting stones, making seals, carpentry and black smithry etc. were other important occupations of this civilization. Rearing cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo were also an important occupation of the people. There were trade tied with Afghanistan and Mesopotamia. Lothal was a busy port in those days. It proves that they used ship and boats in their trade.

- (b) There are three heat zones on the earth. They are following:

(i) Torrid Zone -The zone between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer is known as the Torrid Zone. It is the hottest zone of the earth because the direct sun rays fall on it throughout the 360 days of the year. It is also known as Tropical Zone.

(ii) Temperate Zone - Temperate means moderate. The sun rays never fall vertically on the parts lie between the Tropic of cancer and the Arctic Circle in the North and Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the South. So the regions feel moderate temperature and the parts are known as Temperate Zone.

(iii) Frigid Zones - Areas near the North Pole and the South Pole at 66 ½° North and South latitudes are frozen grounds seasonally, so the climate is extremely cold. These zones are called the Frigid Zones. These zones lie beyond the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere. The coldest area of the world lies in these zones.

(c) Monarchy: The form of the government in which all the powers to take decision are vested in the monarch (king or queen) is known as Monarchy.

Dictatorship: The form of the government in which all the powers are vested in the hands of a person is known as dictatorship.

Democracy: The government of the people, by the people and for the people is called the type of Democratic government. Democracy is clearly visible in our country.

5. Match the following:

A	B
The biggest planet	Jupiter
Herodotus	the father of history
Equator	0° latitude
Bronze stone age	chalcolithic stage
Copper	Rajasthan and Oman

6. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) poles | (b) Small area |
| (c) monkeys | (d) nuclear |
| (e) country | |

7. Say true or false:

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) True | (b) True | (c) False | (d) True |
| (e) False | | | |

Model Test Paper –II

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) nickel
 - b. (i) scale
 - c. (i) Bindusara
 - d. (iii) Democartic
 - e. (iii) 360
 - f. (i) 21 June
 - g. (ii) urban
2. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) The earth moves or spins on its axis which is known as rotation.
 - (b) On which dates, the days are equal to nights are known as equinoxes.
 - (c) The Rig Veda is the oldest Veda.
 - (d) A Monarchy was a type of Janapada which had a single hereditary ruler for ruling.
 - (e) Megasthenes was an ambassador of Seleucus went into the court of Chandragupta and stayed in India for about six years.
 - (f) There are three levels of government - local, state and national.
3. Answer the following questions in about 5 lines:
 - (a) The Earth in an opaque structure which receives light and heat from the sun. Since the earth rotates on its axis, so which half part of its passes before the sun, is lighted and is said to be a day. Opposite to it the other half part which remains in the darkness is said to be night. This geographical phenomenon goes on and day and night occurs.
 - (b) Ocean on the Earth:
 - (i) The Pacific Oceans: The Largest and the deepest ocean, covers 1/3 of the earth's surface.
 - (ii) The Atlantic Ocean: It touches Africa, Asia and Australia. It covers 20.3% of total water surface.
 - (iii) The Atlantic Ocean: It is the second largest ocean of the world. It took like the latter 'S'.
 - (iv) The Arctic Ocean: It is situated around the North Pole and near the arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere.
 - (v) The Antarctic Ocean: it lies around the Antarctic continent and in without any landmark as other ocean has.
 - (c) Varnas and caste system: The society was divided among four varnas- Brahaman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.

The Brahmins were engaged in giving and taking charity. The Kshatriyas were warriors and their main duty was to defend the state. The Vaishyas were engaged in agriculture and business. And the Shudra's main duty was to serve the other three varnas. Thus they were at the lowest level of society. The caste system was very rigid and there were Aryans and Non-Aryans and the Aryans hate the Non-Aryans. Inter-caste marriage took place during this period. Shudras and women were not permitted to study the Vedas.

- (d) The rulers of the Mahajanapadas were mostly monarch and they had a big army to defend their states. Different types of ministers assisted the king to have control over the Mahajanapadas. Brahmins had important place in the administration. They were given tax free villages by the king, the village head was the administrator of the village under the power of the king. The capital city was the centre of administration of the Mahajanapadas.
- (e) The government of the people, by the people and for the people is called the type of Democratic government. Democracy is clearly visible in our country.

4. Answer the following questions in 10 or 12 lines only:

- (a) The layers of atmosphere:
 1. Troposphere (lowest layer): This layer of the atmosphere lies nearest to the earth's surface and extends upto 15 km from sea level. It has water vapour, dust and moisture.
 2. Stratosphere: This layer extends from 15 km of sea level upto 50 km and has no water vapour, dust and clouds. It is also known as ozone-rich layer.
 3. Ionosphere: This layer lies between the stratosphere and the exosphere and extends from 60 to 400 km above the earth's surface.
 4. Thermosphere: It is the middle layer of the ionosphere and the temperature is more than 1000C.
- (b) Taxes were the main sources of income of the Mauryas government. Taxes on agriculture, irrigation, sale, etc. were collected from the public. Forests, custom-duty, trading, mines were also means of income. The taxes were spent on the plans, development, salaries of government servants, charities, etc. Records were maintained to keep these taxes.

Taxila, Pataliputra, Ujjain and Bhroach were the main

trade centres of India while, Rome, Egypt, China & Sri Lanka were overseas trading centres. The main occupation of the people was agriculture.

Besides it, carpentry, weaving, artisans engaged in making various things were other occupations during the period of the Mauryas.

- (c) Sources of Conflicts: Religious procession and celebrations can be the sources of conflicts. Sometimes the route of the people of particular religion passes through the street of the people of another religion and it can create tension and conflict. The procession may face the pelting of stones and violence. The police plays an important role in maintaining peace. When a river flows through two or three states, the sharing of water becomes the reason of conflict. For example, the Cauvery river flows through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and there was a dispute over the share of water between these states. It was a matter of conflict and the Central Government settled the dispute.

5. Say true or false:

- (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True
(e) False

6. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) seven
(b) Tapti
(c) Mahavira
(d) Democracy, people, people
(e) 70

7. Explain the following:

- (a) Standard Time: Standard Time is the uniform time fixed in relation to the mean time of a certain meridian which passes through it.
- (b) Lothal: Lothal was a main port from where trading was in practice. Many seals and sealings had been excavated from the store house of Lothal.
- (c) Polygamy- Polygamy is a marriage that includes more than two partners.
- (d) Gram Sabha- Local self body at the village level is called Gram Sabha. The head of the Gram Sabha is known as Sarpanch.
- (e) Migration- Act of moving from one place to another is called migration.

Model Test Paper –III

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (iii) 365 $\frac{1}{3}$ days
 - b. (ii) K2
 - c. (i) The Rigveda
 - d. (iii) 263 BC
 - e. (i) Kadambari
 - f. (i) Dr. Garner
 - g. (i) 2005
2. Answer the following questions in one line only:
 - (a) K2 is the highest peak of India.
 - (b) Weather: The day to day changes in the atmosphere is called weather.
 - (c) Fa-Hein, a Chinese traveller visited India during the period of Chandragupta, Vikramaditya in 405 A.D.
 - (d) Three jewels of the Jainism are - Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Action.
 - (e) People of a locality assemble together to think over their problems and find their solution by taking decisions. It is known as the Local Self Government.
 - (f) Agriculture, labour, animal husbandry, fishing, crafts like carpentry, tailoring, weaving, pottery, running small grocery shops, buying and selling of cattle, etc.
3. Answer the following questions in about 5 lines :
 - (a) In the west of India, the great deserted land known as the Thar Desert. It is dry, hot and sandy where the thorny bushes and trees are found. It is less fertile therefore, the density of population is very low. The whole Rajasthan and partial Gujarat are located in this sandy land. The average annual rainfall is below 25 cm. The sand dunes can be seen here and there in this desert land. The camel is said the ship of the desert.
 - (b) Evergreen forests are grown in the Western Ghats, area of the eastern Himalayas and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The average annual rainfall is 200 cm. The forests are dense just like Equatorial forests. Bamboo, palm, rubber, mahogany, etc. trees are in great number. Since the sun's rays do not reach the ground so the trees are always green and that is why these forests are known as Tropical Evergreen Forests.
 - (c) Eightfold Path: These eightfold path are the principles of simple humanitarian behaviour.
 1. Right Knowledge
 2. Right Goal
 3. Right Speech
 4. Right Action
 5. Right Living
 6. Right Effort,
 7. Right Views
 8. Right Meditation

(d) Literature: During the Gupta period, the progress of literature was in advance stage. Kalidas, was the bard of Chandragupta-II and was the learned poet of Sanskrit. He was an ardent worshiper of goddess Kali. He enriched the Sanskrit literature. His best works in Sanskrit are the Abhigyan Shakuntalam, the Kumar Sambhav, the Ritu Sahamahara , the Mudaraksha of Vishakhadutta, the Amarkosha of Amarsingh, Mrichhakatika of Sudrak and the Ashtadhyayi a book on Sanskrit Grammar by Panini are some important books. Thus we see that the Gupta period was a golden age regarding the progress of literature. Aryabhata proved that the earth moves around the Sun and on its axis. He also discovered the 'Zero' which has been playing an important role in mathematics. He also discovered the methods to know root and cube root. Science: Varahmihir'a scientist was one of the navratans in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. He did many scientific experiments related to Environmental Science, Hydrology and Geology. Dhanvantri, a famous physician was expert in giving treatments for many diseases.

(e) Functions of Gram panchayat:

1. Building, repairing and maintaining public roads.
2. Arrangement of streetlight, hospital, sanitation, water supply, tanks, primary education, fairs, weekly markets etc.
3. Keeping records of birth and death.
4. To make attempts for co-operative agriculture and agricultural development.
5. To protect the property of gram sabha.

4. Answer the following questions in 10 or 12 lines only:

(a) The Coastal Plains: Near the west and the east coasts of the sea in peninsular India, the deposits of the soil is known as the coastal plains. These coastal plains are stretched the westwards of the Western Ghats and eastwards of the Eastern Ghats. The Western coastal plains consist of the plains of Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar and the Swampy plains of Kuchchh. . The eastern coastal plains are more wide and stretch from the mouth of the Ganga upto the Cape Comorin. The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cavery rivers flow through their delta in its lower part. The lagoons like Chilka lake, the Pulikat lake are located in it. The Northern Bengal is in its north while the Coromandal Coast is in its south.

(b) The main teachings of Buddhism are:

1. He was against the killing of animals for food, recreation and sacrifice.
2. He boycotted the casteism and gave the principle of equality.

3. He was in favour of thinking rightly.
 4. He believed in- 'As you sow so shall you reap.'
 5. He believed in rebirth of sorrow not of soul.
 6. According to Buddha everything is mortal and equally variable.
 7. He preached that the person should give up dance, scent, eating out of time, soft bed and hoarding wealth.
- (c) The village level of panchayati raj system consists gram sabha, gram panchayat and nyaya panchayat.

Gram Sabha: Each adult of the village is a member of gram sabha. The members of gram sabha elects the members (panchs) and their head (sarpanch) of the gram panchayat. The population of the village must not be less than 1000. It works for 5 years.

Gram Panchayat: The head of the gram panchayat is known as Head or Mukhiya which is elected by the voters of gram sabha. The state government appoints its representative called the Panchayat secretary which informs the head and members of the village about the government policies and called the meeting of gram sabha. There must be one meeting of gram panchayat every month.

Nyaya Panchayat: It is the village court or adalat. Sarpanch is its head and members are its panchs. The gram sabha elects them. It hears the cases of villagers and declares its decision. It can fine upto rupees 250. No appeal can be done against its decision. It can hear the cases worth rupees 500.

5. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) Malwa | (b) Sunderbans delta |
| (c) Mary | (d) Simuk |
| (e) changed | (f) 70% |

6. Match the following:

A	B
Sunderbans	the largest delta of India
Loo	very hot and dry wind
Jainism	Mahaveer Swami
The Stupa of Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh
BDO	Head of the Block Samiti

7. Why is it so?

- (a) To protect our National Animal.
- (b) Because making pottery was important occupation of this civilization and decorated pots of different designs were found in excavations.
- (c) For dyeing clothes, small tanks have been found from the sites of Arikamedu.
- (d) Because in villages, people do not get regular work to earn money.

8. Distinguish between the following:

(a) Solstice and Equinox

Solstice – Solstice is the situation of difference between the duration of days and nights at the longest.

Equinox – On which dates, the days are equal to nights are known as equinoxes.

(b) Svetambara and Pitambara- Jainism is divided into two main sects. They are the Svetamabars and the Digambaras. The word "Svetambar" means white-clad. The ascetics of the Svetambara sect wear white clothes. This is a major difference between the Svetamabars and the Digambaras because the Digambaras wear almost no clothes. Svetamabaras believe that women can attain Moksha.

(c) Unity and Diversity

Unity- Unity is the state of being undivided or unbroken.

Diversity- The quality or state of having many different forms, types, ideas, etc.

(d) Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat

Gram Sabha-

1. Local self body at the village level is called Gram Sabha.

2. The head of the Gram Sabha is known as Sarpanch.

Gram Panchayat-

1. A Gram Panchayat is a local self-government institution at the village or small town level.

2. The head of the Gram Panchayat is known as Head or Mukhiya which is elected by the voters of Gram Sabha.