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**Path  
FINDER**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Answer Booklet**  
For Class 6

Answer to Booklet- 6      2 to 83

Dhuandhar Water Fall , Jabalpur

# Path Finder Social Science Book - 6

## Unit 1 : What is History?

### Chapter 1 : History : Our Past

#### Exercise

- I. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (f), 6. (e)
- II. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False.
- III. 1. (a), 2. (c)
- IV. 1. History is the life story of man from the earliest period to the present day.
  2. Archaeological and literary sources.
  3. Caves of Ajanta and Ellora.
  4. Literature that deals with all subjects except religion.
  5. Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador. The name of his book is 'Indika'.
- V. 1. The years before the birth of Jesus Christ are called Before Christ (BC) and the years after the birth of Jesus Christ are called Anno Domini (AD).
  2. There is a close relationship between the physical conditions of India and historical phenomena. The geographical divisions of India are :
    - (i) **The Himalayas:** The Himalayas have been a great barrier against reaching India. Their existence did not allow any invader to have dream of conquering the northern regions beyond the Himalayas. The north-western ranges of the Himalayas are not very high. There are large number of passes which enabled many foreigners to enter India.
    - (ii) **The Indo-Gangetic Plains:** The richness of the soil facilitated the establishment of big empires like those of the Mauryas, the Guptas and the Mughals.
    - (iii) **The Southern India:** The Vindhya range stands between the north and the south. South India remained under the influence of the Dravidian culture even when the Aryan influence extended widely over the north.
    - (iv) **The Coastal Plains:** The long coastline has enabled India to maintain commercial relations with the far away countries since the very ancient times.

3. The period for which written records are available is known as History. It is generally studied under three heads – Ancient, Medieval and Modern History. The written records provide details such as dates, events, names of people and places and so on.
4. Major sources of knowing the past may be divided into two categories : Archaeological and Literary sources.
  - (i) **Archaeological Sources:** The study of the remains of the past human existence is called 'archaeology'. The remains of ancient buildings, inscriptions, coins and artefacts are called 'Archaeological Sources of History.'
  - (ii) **Literary Sources:** All those records and evidences of our past that are available in written form are known as Literary Sources. Literary sources include all kinds of handwritten documents, called manuscripts.
5. The study of history has got a special importance of its own. Some of the important points about it are as follows :
  - (i) It enables us to gain knowledge about great kings, statesmen as well as lifestyle and culture of ordinary people.
  - (ii) It enables us to find solutions to our current problems in a better way.
  - (iii) It gives us the knowledge of origin and evolution of different languages and dialects.
  - (iv) It teaches a big lesson to man that slavery, racial discrimination, hunger, poverty, illiteracy, etc. are the evils of our society and we need to eradicate them.
6. The literary sources are of two kinds – religious and secular literature.
  - (i) **Religious Literature:** Writings on religious themes come under religious literature. These writings, like the Vedas of the Hindus, the Pitakas of the Buddhists and Angas of the Jains, help us to understand the religious beliefs and traditions of the time.
  - (ii) **Secular Literature:** A literature that is not religious is known as secular literature.

Secular literature includes poetry, drama, memoirs, chronicles, travelogues and accounts of foreign travellers.

## Chapter 2 : The Earliest Societies

### (I) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 17 Box-I)

Ans: 1. The Palaeolithic Age is characterized by the use of Knapped stone tools , although at the time humans also used wood and tools. Other organic commodities were adapted for use of tools , including leather and vegetable–fibers, however , due to rapid decomposition , phase have not survived to any great degree.

Ans: 2. Human created mainly four types of tools during the Stone

- Age:
- Pebble tools
- Bifacial-tools
- Hand –axes
- Flake tools
- Blade tools.

### (II) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 17 Box-II)

Ans: 1. Today we use fire for the following use.

- (a) To cook food
- (b) To heat water
- (c) For making steam from coal and water
- (d) For moulding metals etc.

Ans: 2. Do it yourself .

### (III) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 17 Box-III)

Ans: Human society change during Mesolithic Period , as compared with Palaeolithic Age: -

- (a) The Mesolithic Period , or Middle Stone Age is an archaeological – term describing specific culture that fall between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic-Perids.
- (b) The Palaeolithic was an age of purely – hunting and gathering , but toward the Mesolithic Age development of agriculture, contributes the rise of permanent settlement.
- (c) Mesolithic tools were generally composite devices made up with small chipped - stone tools called , Microliths and retouched bladelets. The Palaeolithic - utilized more primitive-stone treatments.

- d). Art from this period reflects the changes to climate, population-size and consumption of plants. Palaeolithic were likely continued cave – paintings etc.

**(IV) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 17 Box-IV)**

1. Palaeolithic man was a great artist , because in the early stages of his development, he lived in caves or huts , he started drawing rough figures on the walls and ceilings of the caves. These are depiction of running – wild bears , horses and other animals in beautiful designs. Such depictions have been found in the caves at Altamira (Spain ) and Lascaux (France). All these paintings and drawing show that Palaeolithic man was a great –artist.
2. Bhimbetka ( caves ) situated in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Chief –features of the Rajgarh painting is that it has beautiful paintings on the wall reflecting the Malwi-and Rajasthani characters tics.

**EXERCISES**

- I. 1. Spain, 2. Bury, 3. Make tools, 4. Food gatherer, 5. Microliths.
- II. 1. (d), 2. (f), 3. (e), 4. (a), 5. (b), 6. (c)
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True.
- IV. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b)
- V. 1. Palaeolithic Age (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic Age (Middle Stone Age), Neolithic Age (New Stone Age), Chalcolithic Age (Bronze Stone Age).
2. Man's first major discovery was the discovery of fire. It was used for frightening away wild animals, for keeping man warm in winter and for cooking and roasting flesh of animals.
3. It is still not known how exactly fire was discovered. It is believed that the palaeolithic man must have rubbed two stones and the sparks produced lit a few dry leaves lying nearby.
4. The Palaeolithic man did not know how to grow food. He, therefore, had to move from place to place in search of food.
5. The Palaeolithic man was called a nomad, because he wandered from place to place hunting and gathering food.

6. The religious beliefs of the Palaeolithic man were :
    - (i) He worshipped his ancestors after their death. He feared that otherwise they might get annoyed and hinder his life.
    - (ii) He believed in magical powers.
    - (iii) He buried the dead along with his tools and eatables, thinking that he might need them in his journey to the next world.
    - (iv) The Palaeolithic man was afraid of lightning and thunder because he did not know what caused them. He thought that they were, perhaps, the expressions of some divine anger.
- VI. 1. The Palaeolithic man was a nomad, who wandered from place to place hunting and gathering food. He lived in caves and rock shelters. He covered himself with coarse animal skin and leaves. He ate mainly wild berries, nuts, roots, meat of animals he hunted and even insects. For hunting and protection from ferocious animals, he had to move in groups. Such groups were never very large. Any outsider was considered an enemy. The life of a Palaeolithic man was full of dangers, and so his life span was only 20 to 25 years.
2. The Palaeolithic man lived in caves or huts in the early stages of his development. He started drawing rough figures on walls and ceilings of the caves. There are depictions of running wild animals in beautiful designs. Such depictions have been found in the caves at Altamira in Spain and Lascaux in France. He even made ornaments from ivory, bones and beautiful stones. Palaeolithic paintings have also been found in Bhimbetka Caves in Madhya Pradesh.
  3. The Mesolithic Age or Middle Stone Age was a transition period for the Palaeolithic man. Mostly the features of the Old Stone Age continued, but there were some new developments. These developments were as under :
    - (i) Domestication of animals, (ii) Improvement in tools, (iii) Art of painting, (iv) Burial System.
  4. The Mesolithic man was still a hunter and food gatherer but now the tools were better and refined, shapely and more efficient than the tools of the Old Stone Age. These tools were smaller in size and they were called Microliths. Hooks and baits improved fishing. Axes were still made of stone but they now had wooden handles. This made it easy to use the axe.

## Chapter 3 : The First Farmers and Herders

### (I) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 21)

Ans:1. The term 'Neolithic is derived from two Greek words 'Neos 'and 'Lithos;

Ans: 2 'Neos' means New and 'Lithos means 'stone'.

### (II) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 23)

Ans. 1. The villages were generally found near the rivers and lakes , where the soil was available in plenty.

Ans:2. Wheels are used for the means of transport , also in machines and big mines also.

Ans:3. Means of transport depend upon wheels are:

- a. Cars
- b. Buses
- c. Trucks
- d. Two Wheelers
- e. Aeroplane.

### (III) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 27 Box-I)

Ans:1. In the French Archaeological team, Jean – Francois – Jarring and his wife, Catherine Jarrige lead for Mehrgarh excavation.

Ans: 2. Mehrgarh was a small farming and pastoralist village between 7000-5500BC with mud brick- houses and granaries. The early residents used local copper ore, basket containers lined with bitumen , and an array of bone tools.

Ans:3. 'Burzahom' in Kashmiri language means. Place of birch'. During excavation it tells how the birch tree must have been common to this Stone Age.

### (IV) Read , Think and Answer: (Page -27 Box-II)

Ans:1. Similarities into the ' Stone Age ' house and today's houses are:-

- One roof
- Four walls
- Doors
- Both protects from the bad weather.
- Both gives warmth and shelter.

- Ans 2 In Neolith Age when the chief occupations was still agriculture ; man cultivate more food-grains , besides, wheat and rice, like pulses, millets and cotton etc. He domesticate cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes hunted deer and camel also because all these animals helped him in his everyday life.
- Ans: 3. Dog was the first animal domesticated by the man used for domesticate by the in 'Neolithic Age'.

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. dog, 2. grains, 3. Neolithic Age, 4. Lightning, 5. Neolithic Age.
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False.
- III. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (c), 6. (c), 7. (a)
- IV. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (e), 5. (b)
- V. 1. In Neolithic Age, man learnt the art of sowing seeds to grow plants. He found that by putting seeds into the soil and watering the soil, plants would grow. Soon he produced cereal crops like wheat and barley, some fruits and vegetables. It was an important discovery as it marked the beginning of agriculture. Thus, with the discovery of agriculture man learned to grow his own food. He became a farmer from a hunter.
2. In the New Stone Age, man made a lot of progress. The man changed from a 'food gatherer' to a 'food producer'. From the caves, man moved into houses. He tamed more animals. He had improved his weapons greatly. His tools and weapons, though still of stone, were smaller, sharper and polished. These tools were of great variety and included stone axes, chisels, hammers, lancets, knives, etc.
3. The Chalcolithic Age was important mainly because it was a period of transition for man from the Stone Age to the Metal Age. Man discovered metals during this age which resulted in great improvement in his tool making. In this age, man learnt to grow a variety of pulses, millets, cotton, etc. In addition to wheat and rice, he was growing earlier. He also began to domesticate a variety of milch animals. Man started wearing ornaments and attractive clothes. He also started making larger and stronger houses.



4. Though the chief occupation of the Neolithic man was agriculture, many other works were also done. Pottery was made in good numbers, tools were made in a better way; also domestication of both milch and transport animals was done. House building might have become a major work too.
5. Farming and herding led to transformation of man from a hunter gatherer to a food producer. Man was not a nomad now, but a settled social animal. Use of animals also improved man's food and transportation needs. This was also the beginning of man's social life.
6. The Neolithic man worshipped ancestral spirits. They performed a large number of rites on the occasion of death. They believed that the dead must be provided with all the amenities of life. They used urns for keeping the bones and ashes of the dead.

#### **VI. 1. Palaeolithic Age**

- (i) **Period** : The Palaeolithic Age extended between 500,000 and 10,000 BC.
- (ii) **Food** : The man of this age was a food gatherer and hunter.
- (iii) **Animals** : The man of this age did not tame animals. He only hunted them.
- (iv) **Shelter** : The man of this age lived in caves or hid himself among the branches of trees.
- (v) **Clothing** : He remained totally naked or covered his body with the bark of trees or skin of animals.
- (vi) **Tools and implements** : The tools of this age were crude like hand-axes, choppers and flake implements.
- (vii) **Discoveries and inventions** : The discoveries and inventions of this age were crude tools and implements. The important discovery of this age was the use of fire.
- (viii) **Way of Life** : Man's life was nomadic. He was totally a wanderer and a food gatherer.

#### **Neolithic Age :**

- (i) **Period** : The Neolithic Period extended between 8000 to 4000 BC.
- (ii) **Food** : In this age man became a food producer.
- (iii) **Animals** : In this age man began the domestication of animals for agricultural purposes, riding and carrying the loads.

- (iv) **Shelter** : In this age man gave up his cave dwellings and made huts of straw and mud near his farms.
- (v) **Clothing** : In this age man cultivated jute and cotton. He also got wool from animals and wove them to prepare cloth.
- (vi) **Tools and implements** : The tools and implements of this age were better. They were axes, sickles, bows and arrows. The tools and implements were polished, well grooved and more useful.
- (vii) **Discoveries and inventions** : The tools and implements of this age were more useful and fine but the more important discovery of this age was agriculture and the invention of the wheel.
- (viii) **Way of Life** : In this age, the life of man was settled. He made his huts near his farms and in this way village life developed.

## **2. Food Gatherer**

- (i) Man did not know how to grow crops. He merely collected food from wild plants and trees.
- (ii) Man domesticated animals only for getting flesh.

## **Food Producer**

- (i) Man knew the art of sowing seeds to grow plants for food.
- (ii) Man used domesticated animals for help in agriculture apart from getting flesh from them. Milk was also obtained from some domesticated animals.

## Chapter 4 : The First Cities

### (I) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 31)

- Ans:1. Earliest dwellings of man were in the caves. But when he learnt the art of cultivation, he made his dwellings near his fields only.
- Ans :2. Group of families made their huts at one place and thus, the small villages were set up. Soon these small villages gave the way to bigger villages, which later became towns and cities.

### (II) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 33)

- Ans:1. Mohenjodaro and Harappa were the two important cities that grew in the vicinity of the river 'Indus'. The newly discovered civilization came to be known as 'Indus valley civilization. Later on , when the similar objects found at Harappa, it was considered as 'Harappan-civilisation.
- Ans : 2. On the bank of Indus river Harappa was situated.

### (III) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 37)

- Ans :1. Amusements of Harappan–people :- Toys of clay such as: carts figures of animals marbles and rattles, dolls and whistles have been found. They enjoyed singing and dancing as well.
- Ans :2. In the Harappan civilization men and woman wore clothes made up of cotton and wool . The upper garment worn by men was ' shawl ' and the lower was modern dhoti . Women wore a short- skirt and shawl.

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. Sindh, 2. bricks, 3. granary, 4. upper, 5. Indus.
- II. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (d), 5. (e)
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True.
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (d), 5. (b), 6. (a), 7. (b).
- V. 1. The Harappan civilization is called the first civilization in India as it is the earliest civilization where there are visible records available for its social, political and economic institutions.
2. The citadel contained public buildings such as 'Storehouses' for grains as well as important factories and workshops. In the Citadel of Harappa, there were granaries. In Mohenjodaro, the largest granary measured was about 46 metres × 15 metres.

The grains were brought in boats and stored in granaries. Another massive structure found at the citadel in Mohenjodaro was the Town-Hall.

3. Wheat, barley, cotton, maize and millet were the chief crops of the Harappan people.
4. The Harappan civilization started developing around 4600 BC and it reached its peak by 2600 BC. It continued in that state till about 2000 BC. Thereafter, it started to decline. It flourished in parts of present day western and northern India and parts of present day Pakistan.
5. The earliest cities came into existence at around 4600 BC. Some of these famous cities were Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Ropar, Lothal and Kalibangan.
6. The ruins of Mohenjodaro display remarkable engineering and architectural skills. It was built according to a definite and well-thought-out plan. The planners saw to it that the cities could be kept clean. The arrangements for water supply and drainage were far superior to those found in other ancient civilizations. Streets were broad. The streets cut each other at right angles. The cities had an excellent water supply system. A large number of wells have been discovered in the cities.
7. The Indus Valley people boasted of excellent town-planning. The cities were built according to a well-thought-out and definite plan. There were arrangements for keeping the city clean with marvellous drainage system. Water supply was systematic. The streets were broad and cut each other at right angles.
8. The Harappan civilization possibly ended around 1500 BC. Several different opinions have been put forward regarding its downfall such as :
  - (i) Harappan cities could have been destroyed by the invaders who might have been the Aryans.
  - (ii) Harappan cities might have been destroyed by natural disasters like earthquakes or floods.
  - (iii) The river might have changed its course turning the region into a desert.
  - (iv) There might have been outbreak of an epidemic such as plague, small pox, etc. which led to the decline and downfall of the civilization.

## Chapter 5 : Different Ways of Life

### (I) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 41)

Ans : 1. Harappan – Culture was the product of the Bronze Age.

Ans: 2. About 2000 BC, the Aryans started migrating to Europe and parts of Asia , including India, from Iran or central Asia . These People laid the foundation of a new civilization in India.

### (II) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 44)

Ans: 1. Women help a respectable position in the household and society. They received good education. No religious ceremony was considered complete, without the presence of wife along with husband. The women were as free as man. There was no 'Pardah- System'.

Ans: 2. 'Polygamy' was the system in which a man could marry more than one woman.

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. Ahar, 2. M.P., 3. Samiti, 4. Village, 5. North-west, 6. Rigveda, 7. Samveda.
- II. 1. (c), 2.(a), 3.(d), 4.(b).
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True.
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (d).
- V. 1. The period during which the Vedas and other Vedic literature were written, and their knowledge spread far and wide, is known as the 'Vedic Age'. During this period, the Aryans permanently settled down in India and gave birth to the 'Vedic Civilization'.
  2. The Aryans who entered India through the north-west neither came in one stream, nor spread in the whole of India all at once. They came in wave over a long period of time and brought with them their womenfolk, children, flocks of cattle and household goods.
  3. The Rigveda was the first veda written during the Vedic Period. It contained all the basic information and guidelines for various activities undertaken by the Aryans. Hence, the early Vedic Period is also called the Rigvedic Period.

4. Agriculture and cattle rearing were the two main occupations of Rigvedic Aryans.
  5. Hunting was one of the favourite amusements of the early Aryans. Besides, music and dance, chariot racing, wrestling and gambling were also popular.
  6. The dress of the early Aryans consisted of three parts – an undergarment, garment and overgarment. Their clothes were made of cotton, deer skin or wool and were of different colours. Both men and women used embroidered clothes, gold ornaments and turbans. Hair was properly oiled and combed.
  7. 'Ved' is a Sanskrit word. It means 'to know'.
  8. (i) The Rigveda : It is considered to be the 'First Source' of all knowledge and wisdom having more than a thousand hymns (prayers).  
 (ii) The Yajurveda : The Yajurveda lays down the procedures for various ceremonies and rituals.  
 (iii) The Samveda : The Samveda is related with 'Upasana' method of communication with God.  
 (iv) The Atharvaveda : The Atharvaveda is related with knowledge in general and to medical science in particular.
- VI. 1. There were two popular assemblies, the Sabha and Samiti, which advised the king on important matters. While the Sabha was the council of elders of the village, the Samiti consisted of representatives of the whole tribe. They carried on the business of the tribe, and even elected or removed the king. These assemblies worked on democratic lines.
2. In the Rig Vedic society, the Women held a respectable position in the household and society. They received good education. No religious ceremony was considered complete without the presence of the wife along with the husband. The women were as free as men. There was no purdah system. Ordinarily, a man could marry one woman, though polygamy (marrying more than one woman) was known among the rich classes.
  3. The religion of the early Aryans was a simple one. They worshipped the different forces of nature. The two forces of nature they mainly worshipped were Surya (Sun God) and Indira (God of Rain, Thunder and War). They offered prayers

to these 'Nature Gods' in order to seek wealth and cattle. Sacrifices or Yajnas were also performed for the same purpose and things like milk, grain, ghee, soma and flesh, etc. were offered in these sacrifices/yajnas.

4. The Aryan society was divided into four classes. The names and occupations of the classes were as follows :
  - (i) **The Brahmins** : The Brahmins learnt the Vedas and performed the religious ceremonies.
  - (ii) **The Kshatriyas** : The Kshatriyas were the warriors.
  - (iii) **The Vaishyas** : The Vaishyas followed the profession of agriculture, cattle rearing and trade.
  - (iv) **The Shudras** : The Shudras made their living by performing manual and other unskilled jobs.
5. Agriculture and cattle rearing were the main occupations of the Aryans. Cattle provided their main wealth. So they domesticated cows, bulls, oxen, horses, sheep and dogs. They grew wheat, barely, rice and cotton. Ploughing was done by oxen. Irrigation methods were known and the fields were watered by means of canals and wells.

Apart from agriculture and cattle rearing, the Aryans made great progress in different fields as potters, weavers, carpenters, jewellers, ironsmiths, goldsmiths, leather workers and chariot makers as mentioned in the Rigveda.

6. The women held a respectable position in the household and society. They received good education. No religious ceremony was considered complete without the presence of the wife along with the husband. The women were as free as men. There was no purdah system. Ordinarily, a man could marry one woman, though polygamy (marrying more than one woman) was known among the rich classes.

## 7. Indus Valley Civilization

- (i) **Society** : The society was divided into three social groups - The ruling class, the second class and the third class.
- (ii) **Dress** : Clothes were simple and made of cotton and wool. Men wore a dhoti like lower garment and a shawl for upper garment. Women wore a short skirt and shawl.

- (iii) **Religion** : They worshiped many gods and goddesses. The dead were burnt and ashes were immersed in water. They also believed in life after death. They worshiped idols and images.
- (iv) **Occupation** : The chief occupation was farming, but pottery making, metal works, etc. were also prevalent.
- (v) **Amusements** : Toys, dolls, whistles, marbles, etc. were main playthings. Dancing and singing were favourite time pass activities.

#### **Rigvedic Civilizations**

- (i) **Society** : The society was divided into four classes according to occupation : Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. There was no caste system.
  - (ii) **Dress** : People wore colourful clothes made of cotton, wool or deer skin. Their dress was divided into three parts – an undergarment, a garment and an over garment.
  - (iii) **Religion** : They worshiped forces of nature such as the sun, rain, air, etc. Sacrifices and yajnas were also performed. There was no idol worship and they worshiped in open.
  - (iv) **Occupation** : Agriculture and cattle rearing were the main occupations. Pottery making, weaving, carpentry, metal works, leather - works, etc. were also popular.
  - (v) **Amusements** : Hunting, music and dancing, chariot racing, wrestling and gambling were the favourite amusements.
8. **Social life** : The family (Kula) was the unit of society. There was a joint family system. In other words, we can say that all the members of a family lived in the same house. The father used to be the head of the family. He was called 'Grihapati'. He was usually kind and affectionate. He used to maintain perfect discipline in the family.

#### **Food :**

Wheat and barley were the staple food of the early Aryans, though preparations of milk, bread, vegetables, roots, fruits and honey were also common. Meat was eaten on special occasions. Besides 'Soma', the juice of a plant, and 'Sura', a drink prepared from barley, were also popular.



**Dress :**

The dress of the early Aryans consisted of three parts – an undergarment, garment and overgarment. Their clothes were made of cotton, deer skin or wool and were of different colours. Both men and women used embroidered clothes, gold ornaments and turbans. Hair was properly oiled and combed.

**Amusements**

Hunting was one of the favourite amusements of the people. Besides, music and dance, chariot racing, wrestling and gambling were also popular. However, gambling was not liked by the elderly people.

## Chapter 6 : Early States

### (I) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 50)

Ans: 1. 'Janapada ' implies a state or territorial-unit formed of several 'Janas'. Several villages made a 'Jana'. And several Janapadas combined together, constituted the 'Mahajanapada'.

### (II) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 51 Box - I)

Ans: 1. The names of these Janapadas are :-

- (i) Gandhara (Modern Afganistan)
- (ii) Kuru, Panchala
- (iii) Videha.

Ans: 2. In 600 BC in the whole of Northern India, there were sixteen kingdoms.

### (III) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 51 Box - II)

Ans:1. Main feature of Republic-Janapadas was that they did not have the hereditary kings. Here the rulers were chosen by the people of the kingdom like we choose our govt. today.

Ans: 2. Names of some Janapada Republics are –

- 'Vijji' or 'Vrijji' of Mithila
- 'Shakyas' of Kapilvastu
- 'Mallas' of Pawa.

### (III) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 52)

Ans: Names of the four ashramas are: -

- (a) Brahmacharya
- (b) Grihastha
- (c) Vanaprastha
- (d) Sanyasa

### (VI) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 53)

Ans : Names of the important cities are:

- (a) Kausambi (nr. Allahabad, now Prayagraj)
- (b) Ayodhya
- (c) Kashi
- (d) Mathura
- (e) Kapilvastu (Now in Nepal )
- (f) Mithila (North Bihar )
- (g) Raishali
- (h) Rajagriha

- (i) Champa (nr. Bhaglpur in Bihar)
- (j) Shravasti
- (k) Ujjaiyini and
- (l) Takshashila (Taxila, now in Pakistan)

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. guru, 2. Malwa Plateau, 3. Magadha, 4. Pakistan, 5. 16.
- II. 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (b).
- III. 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False.
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (b)
- V. 1. **Kingdoms or Monarchies :** All the 16 'mahajanapadas' were ruled by kings. They had their own capital also. Rajgriha, Kausambi, Mathura and Kashi were the capitals of some of these 'mahajanapadas'. These were the 'monarchies'.  
**Republics :** There were some 'republics' also. They did not have the hereditary kings. Here, the rulers were chosen by the people of the kingdom like we choose our government today. These kingdoms were known as 'Ganasanghar'. Some of these were Vrijjis of Mithila, the Shakyas of Kapilvastu and Mallas of Pawa.
- 2. In the Gurukul system, pupils lived with their teachers instead of their parents. Students were in constant touch with their teachers who taught them various skills in addition to giving them education. There was a close relationship between the teacher and his pupils.
- 3. Vaishali was capital of the Lichchhavis and the political headquarters of powerful Vajjian confederacy. Vaishali was located 25 miles north of the river Ganga and 38 miles from Rajagriha and was a very prosperous town. The Lichchhavis were followers of Buddha. Buddha is said to have visited them on many occasions. They were closely related by marriage to the Magadhas and one branch of the Lichchhavi dynasty ruled Nepal until the start of the Middle Ages.

- VI. 1. Buddhist Literature and Jain Literature.
  2. Videha - Janaka ; Magadha - Ajatasatru
  3. By about 600 BC, the Ganga plains were cleared of the thick cover of forests to make place for Aryan settlements. Each of these settlements or territories was held by a ruling class comprising different tribes. These small states were called "the Janapadas".
  4. Vaishali was the capital of the Lichchhavis who were the followers of Buddha. Buddha is said to have visited Vaishali many times. Even, the second Buddhist council was held at Vaishali. Many Buddhist structures are also found here. That is why, it is known as a important centre of pilgrimage.
  5. The major area of influence of the Madadha empire was the area of Bihar, south of the Ganga. It included most of Bihar and Bengal and a major portion of eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- VII.1. Magadha, Vrijji, Avanti and Gandhara.
  2. Taxila, Kashi and Ujjain.
  3. Silk, Ivory and Jewellery.
  4. Taxila, Kashi and Ujjain

## Chapter 7 : New Ideas

### (I) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 58)

Ans: 1 A Vedic-literature called Upanishads This term implies- 'Sitting-near'. Hence its original meaning is sitting down of the initiated pupil near the teacher or guru for the purpose of a confidential communication of the secret-doctrine (Rahasya), concerning the relation between the creator and the created.

Ans: 2. Names of three Upanishadas are:-

1. Brhadaranyaka
2. Chandogya
3. Taittiriya

### (II) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 59 Box-I)

Ans: 1. 'Vardhaman Mahavira' is generally considered to be the real founder of Jainism. He was born at 'Kundagram near Vaishali in about 540 BC . His father name was 'Siddhartha', who was the head of the Kshatriya clan. His mother was 'Trishala'. He was given education in all branches of knowledge. He married to a princess named 'Yashoda' and a daughter by her.

- At last his efforts bore fruit and at the age of 42, he acquired the highest knowledge ( Kaivalya ). He came to be known as 'Mahavira ' or ' The Great Hero '.

Ans: 2. The Jains believe that the basic aim of man's life is to attain 'Salvation ' ( Moksha , Mukti) or the freedom from the cycle of birth and death. This salvation can be achieved by three Jewels or 'Tiratnas :-

- (i) Right Faith
- (ii) Right Knowledge
- (iii) Right Conduct

Five 'Vows' or five Vratas are:-

- (i) Not to cause injury to any living being .
- (ii) Not to steal.
- (iii) Not to tell lie.
- (iv) Not to own property.
- (v) Not to wear clothes.

**(III) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 59 Box-II)**

Ans: 1. The Real name of 'Gautam Budha' was 'Siddhartha'.

Ans: 2. The name of 'Gautam Buddha's' father was Shuddhodana. He was the chief of 'Shakya-clan'.

**EXERCISES**

I. 1. sitting near, 2. Shakyas, 3. Yashodhara, 4. Sarnath, 5. Kshatriya clan, 6. Great Renunciation.

II. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (d), 5. (e), 6. (f)

III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.

IV. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (b), 6. (c)

V. 1. Gautam Buddha taught his followers that desire can be killed by following the 'Eight Fold Path':

(i) Right faith, (ii) Right hope, (iii) Right Speech, (iv) Right Conduct, (v) Right Living, (vi) Right Efforts, (viii) Right Mindfulness, (viii) Right meditation.

2. Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and Burma (Myanmar).

3. The term 'Upanishad' implies 'sitting near'. Hence, its original meaning is sitting down of the initiated pupil near the teacher or guru for the purpose of a confidential communication of the secret doctrine (Rahasya) concerning the relation between the creator and the created.

4. In course of time, the Brahmanism or the Hindu religion became complicated. The number of rites and rituals increased. The Brahmanas performed the costly ceremonies and sacrifices. The hymns of the Vedas and the philosophy of the Upanishadas could not be understood by the masses. Thus in the 6th century BC, the common people began to look for a simple religion which would be free from the supremacy of the Brahmanas. This eventually led to rise of Jainism and Buddhism.

5. Vardhaman Mahavira is generally considered to be the real founder of Jainism. He was born at Kundagram near Vaishali in about 540 BC. His father's name was Siddhartha, who was the head of a Kshatriya clan. Mahavira was given education in all branches of knowledge. He was married to a princess named Yashoda and had a daughter by her. At the age of about 30, he left his family and became an ascetic.

For 12 years, he wandered from place to place in search of true knowledge. During this period, he did hard penances (Tapas) and deep meditation.

At last, his efforts bore fruit and at the age of 42, he acquired the highest knowledge (Kaivalya). He came to be known as Mahavira or the Great Hero or Jaina or the Conqueror.

6. The Jains believe that the basic aim of man's life is to attain 'Salvation' (Moksha, Mukti) or freedom from the cycle of birth and death. The salvation can be achieved by following the Three Jewels (Triratnas) of Jainism – Right faith, Right knowledge and Right conduct.
7. Siddhartha, was also known as Gautam Buddha. He was born in the village of Lumbini in about 563 BC. He was the son of Shuddhodana, the chief of the Shakya clan. In his childhood, a sage predicted that he would become a great religious preacher one day. To prevent the prince from becoming a saint, his father provided him with all luxuries but as the child grew up, he took least interest in worldly affairs. His father, therefore, got him married. He led a married life and had a son.

Even then, Prince Siddhartha had no peace of mind. At last, he decided to renounce the world which was full of misery. So one night, at the age of 29, he left his family and became an ascetic. This event is known as the 'Great Renunciation'.

For six years, he wandered from place to place in search of truth. He then took a bath and sat under a Peepal tree at modern Bodh Gaya. It was here, at last, that he attained supreme knowledge. He became known as the Buddha or the Enlightened one, Tathagat or the Truthful One and Shakyamuni or the Sage of the Shakya Clan. Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath near Banaras.

8. Four Noble Truths and Eight Fold Path : Buddha taught his followers the four noble truths. These are as follows :
  - (i) The world is full of misery and sorrow.
  - (ii) The cause of misery and sorrow is desire.
  - (iii) Misery and sorrow can be overcome by killing desire.
  - (iv) Desire can be killed by following the 'Eight Fold Path'.
    1. Right Faith,      2. Right Hope,    3. Right Speech,
    4. Right conduct,    5. Right living,    6. Right effort,
    7. Right mindfulness, 8. Right meditation.

The above 'Eight Fold Path' would alone lead to the highest bliss, i.e., Nirvana.

Buddha condemned sacrifices and rejected the authority of the Vedas. He denounced the caste system. He was silent about the existence of God. He believed in the theory of 'Karma' and 'Transmigration of the soul'. He laid stress on the principle of Ahimsa or non-injury to animals.

VI. 1. **Buddhism**

- (i) Founded by Gautam Buddha.
- (ii) Ultimate goal is to attain 'Nirvana' (highest bliss).
- (iii) Nirvana can be achieved by following 'Eight Fold Path'.

**Jainism**

- (i) Founded by Vardhaman Mahavira.
  - (ii) Ultimate goal is to attain 'Moksha' (Salvation).
  - (iii) 'Moksha' can be achieved by following the 'Three Jewels'.
2. Jainism was divided into two main sects – the Shvetambaras and the Digambaras. The Shvetambaras are those who wear white clothes, whereas the Digambaras lead a life of self torture and remain naked.
3. **Moksha** : The basic aim of man's life, according to Jainism, is to attain 'Moksha' or freedom from the cycle of birth and death.

**Nirvana** : The basic aim of man's life, according to Buddhism, is to attain 'Nirvana' or the highest bliss.



## **Chapter 8 : The First Empire : Mauryan Empire**

### **(I) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 64 Box - I)**

- Ans: 1. Ambhi was the ruler of the Indus - Jhelum Doab.  
Ans: 2. Porus, was the ruler of Jhelum - Chenab Doab.  
Ans: 3. Alexander was the king of Macedonia (Greece).

### **(II) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 64 Box - II)**

- Ans: 1. Dhanananda was the last Nanda -ruler of Magadha.  
Ans: 2. 'Seleucus' was the 'greek - general' of Alexander in 305 BC.  
Ans: 3. 'Megasthenes was the ambassador of Greek.

### **(III) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 67)**

- Ans: 1. In 261 BC, Ashoka attacked and conquer the Kingdom of Kalinga.  
Ans: 2. 'Dhamma is the morality and piety. It is Prakrit version of Dharmma.

### **(IV) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 68 Box - I)**

- Ans: 1. The edicts of Ashoka was written in 'Prakrit Language'.  
Ans: 2. The Ashoka convened the 'Third Buddhist council' at Patliputra.

### **(V) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 69)**

- Ans: 1. Name of Ashoka's son was -' Mahandra' and name of the daughter was 'Sanghamitra'.  
Ans: 2. Ashoka had great interest in Buddhism: It is a religion of love, peace and non -violence. He totally gave up hunting and killing of the animals.
- He undertook religious - tours ( Dharma - yatras).
  - He went on pilgrimages to Lumbini, Kapilvastu, Bodhgaya and Sarnath, the holy places connected with the life of 'Lord Buddha'.
  - He made' Buddhism ' the state - religion'.
  - He always stood as the defender of this religion.
  - He built a large number of Monasteries for Buddhist monks and nuns.

Ans:3. Majority of people were farmers and lived happily in the villages. But those who living in the cities were prosperous. Many state like Patliputra, Taxila, Ujjain and Broach had became important trading centres.

- Trade flourished in the country.
- The Inland routes connected the cities both in North and South.

India had a flourishing trade with Rome, Egypt, Ceylon and China. Thus, there was the complete peace and prosperity during the reign of Ashoka and also, the country was not disturbed by any foreign in vision.

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. Kautilya, 2. Ashok Chakra, 3. Sanchi, 4. Dhamma-Mahamatras, 5. Megasthenes, 6. Patliputra, 7. Chandragupta Maurya, 8. 261 BC, 9. Seleucus, 10. Bihar.
- II. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (e)
- III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True.
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (d), 6. (b)
- V. 1. Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Empire.  
2. Ashoka the Great was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya. He is considered the greatest Mauryan King.  
3. 'Dhamma' is the Prakrit translation of Sanskrit word 'Dharma'. It mean 'essence of all religions'.  
4. Ashoka's edicts were engraved on rocks and pillars in the Prakrit language. The edicts advised the people to be kind, to speak the truth and not to kill any living being.  
5. Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' and Megasthene's 'Indika' are the main sources for the study of the Mauryas.
- VI. 1. Alexander was the king of Macedonia (Greece). He wanted to conquer the whole world. Marching through the North-West passes, he entered India. Alexander marched up to the river Beas in Punjab. Here, his soldiers refused to go further and fight. Alexander appealed to his soldiers, but in vain. At last, he decided to go back. He appointed Greek governors in Punjab before he left. He died in 323 BC at Babylon at the age of 32.

2. In 305 BC, Seleucus, the Greek general of Alexander, tried to reconquer the territories which Chandragupta Maurya had annexed, so he invaded Punjab. But Chandragupta Maurya gave him a crushing defeat and Seleucus had to surrender. He gave Afghanistan and Baluchistan to Chandragupta. He also gave his daughter in marriage to the Mauryan emperor.
  3. Kautilya's book 'Arthashastra', Megasthenes' book 'Indica' and Ashokan edicts are the three main sources of history of the Mauryan empire.
    4. The two causes of the downfall of the Mauryan empire were: first, the successors of Ashoka could not control the empire which was too large. Perhaps enough taxes could not be collected to maintain the large army with so many officers. Secondly, a series of foreign attacks from the north-west also weakened the empire.
  5. The pillars of Ashoka were cut out of solid rocks. They were engraved with teachings of Dhamma.
  6. The Mauryan empire was very peaceful as there was no major foreign invasion. Secondly, it had a flourishing trade with foreign countries. All these factors helped it in becoming prosperous.
  7. Ashoka sent his missions to Ceylon, Syria, Egypt, Burma, Siam, etc.
- VII.1. Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan empire. After the death of Alexander, India faced another crisis. In Punjab, the Greek governors were fighting for power. In this confusion, a young Kshatriya, Chandragupta of the Maurya clan of Pippalivana, led a revolt of the people against the Greeks. Soon after he overthrew the unpopular Nanda king with the help of Chanakya. Magadha was governed by a Nanda dynasty ruler, Dhanananda, who was weak and unpopular. Chandragupta took advantage of his weakness, and overthrew the Nandas and established the first empire in India known as the Mauryan empire.
2. In 261 BC, Ashoka attacked and conquered the kingdom of Kalinga (Odisha). This was the famous Kalinga war. In this war, thousands were killed and many more were wounded. Ashoka could not bear the sight of suffering. This bloodshed changed the course of his life. He decided not to wage war in future and embraced Buddhism. He devoted himself to the

spread of 'Dhamma', i.e., morality and piety. For the next thirty years of his rule, there was no war but still he extended his empire by conquering the heart of people.

3. Ashoka showed great interest in Buddhism, a religion of love, peace and non-violence. He totally gave up hunting and killing of animals. He undertook religious tours (dharma-yatras). He went on pilgrimages to Lumbini, Kapilavastu, Bodhi Gaya and Sarnath, the holy places connected with the life of Lord Buddha. He made Buddhism the state religion. He always stood as the defender of this religion. He laid down certain rules for the monks and nuns to follow. He built a large number of monasteries for the Buddhist monks and nuns. Ashoka convened the 'Third Buddhist Council' at Pataliputra. The council decided to send missionaries to other countries. Such missions were sent to the kings of Ceylon, Syria, Egypt, Burma, Siam, etc.
4. Ashoka was a great builder. He built cities, palaces, stupas, monasteries, caves and pillars. He is said to have founded the cities of Srinagar (Kashmir) and Devapattan (Nepal). The royal palaces of the Mauryas were the finest. Even Fa-Hien, the Chinese traveller, was full of praise for Ashoka's palace at Patliputra. The stupas at Sanchi (near Bhopal) and Bharhut (Central India) are beautiful monuments of his reign. Besides, he built monuments and caves (near Gaya) for the monks, both Buddhists and Jains. The pillars of Ashoka were cut out of solid rocks. The four-lion capital of Ashoka's pillar at Sarnath has been adopted as the National Emblem by our government.
5. Ashoka was the most famous of the Mauryan kings. He invaded Kalinga in 261 BC. The Kalinga war was a turning point in Ashoka's life. Soon after the war, he became a Buddhist and decided not to fight any more wars. He now devoted his life to the spread of Dhamma, i.e., morality and welfare of his people. The empire of Ashoka was the largest empire in ancient India. For the first time, India had political unity. Ashoka's Dhamma was an 'essence of all religions'. He took many steps to spread his Dhamma. He appointed new officials called the Dharmamahamatras and got the teachings of Dhamma engraved on rocks and stone pillars. Ashoka's edicts were engraved on rocks and pillars in the Prakrit language. The edicts advised the people to be kind, to speak the

truth and not to kill any living being. Ashoka made all possible efforts to make Buddhism a world religion. Although Ashoka was a Buddhist, he was tolerant towards other religions. After the Kalinga war, Ashoka spent the rest of his life in the welfare of his people. He undertook various works of public utility. India had a flourishing trade with Rome, Egypt, Ceylon and China. Patliputra, Taxila, Ujjain and Broach were the famous trading centres. Ashoka was a great builder. The stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut are beautiful monuments of his reign. The pillars of Ashoka were cut out of solid rocks. The four-lion capital of Ashoka's pillar at Sarnath has been adopted as the National Emblem by our government.

## **Chapter 9 : Early Middle Kingdoms : The Golden Age**

### **(I) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 74)**

Ans: 1. 'Pushyamitra-Sunga' followed by nine other kings of Sunga Dynasty were the first ruler and 'Devabhumi' was the last ruler of Sunga dynasty.

### **EXERCISES**

- I. 1. (4), 2. (3), 3. (1), 4. (2)
- II. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (d)
- III. 1. Pushyamitra Sunga was a powerful ruler of Sunga dynasty. He defeated the Greek invader Menander in 155 BC and threw him out of his territories.  
2. Sangam Literature is the literature produced by 'Sangam' societies held under the patronage of Pandya rulers of Madurai.  
3. Elara and Karikala.  
4. About 2000 poems.
- IV. 1. The Satavahana kingdom was prosperous and well administered. The kingdom was divided into provinces ruled by governors. Each province was divided into districts and districts into villages. Each of these was placed under the charge of officials who maintained law and order and collected revenue.  
2. The Sangams were societies or academies of learned people. They hold an important place in Tamil language and literature. There were three assemblies called 'Sangam' held under the patronage of the Pandya rulers of Madurai. The Pandya rulers were lovers of learning. It is believed that three great assemblies or sangams of Tamil poets were held between 500 BC and 500 AD. This period is known as the Sangam Age. A large number of poets who attended these assemblies composed thousands of poems.  
3. Most of the people lived in villages and were farmers. They managed their affairs with the help of the village council. In the hills, where farming was difficult, they kept herds of cattle.

Merchants, artisans and craftsmen mostly lived in towns. Generally, these towns were near the coast from where they could trade easily with other people. There were also traders and merchants who went as far as Rome and China.

The people, living in both villages and towns were interested in amusements. Some people also took pleasure in games and some in gambling as well.

4. (a) Chola ruler Karikala is said to have constructed 160 km of embankment above the Kaveri river in about 100 AD with the help of 12,000 slaves which he brought from Sri Lanka. He founded the new capital of the Cholas at Puhar which is identical with 'Kaveri-pattanam'. It was a great centre of trade and commerce.
- (b) Gautamiputra Satkarni was a great ruler and great warrior and the greatest ruler of the Satavahana dynasty. He ruled from 106 to 130 AD. He recovered the lost territories of his empire and extended it from Malwa in the north to Karnataka in the south. He was a very famous ruler and was known as the 'Lord of South'. The Satavahanas were succeeded by Rashtrakutas in Maharashtra and Ikshvakus in Andhra Pradesh.

The rulers of this dynasty were the followers of Hinduism and gave generous donations to encourage both Hinduism and Buddhism. Both the kings and the followers of Buddhism helped in the establishment of a large number of monasteries, Viharas for the Buddhist monks and nuns. Some monasteries were built in the form of huge caves cut in the hills. The beautiful Chaitya caves have been found at Karle (near Pune), Nasik and other places. The Amravati Stupa (Andhra Pradesh) and the Sanchi Stupa (near Bhopal, M.P.) are the most famous throughout the world. The Stupa at Sanchi is highly decorative. It contains beautiful sculptures showing scenes from the life of Buddha.

- (c) The Pandya empire was founded by a woman ruler. She also encouraged trade and patronized art as well as literature. The Pandyan kingdom was famous for pearls. Cultivation and trade were the main sources of revenue for the state. Apart from food grains, the region produced pepper and turmeric. Cities such as Mahabalipuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli grew up during the period.

- (d) The sangam age produced a huge volume of Tamil poetry. It shows an advanced stage of Dravidian culture. The works of the first and the second sangams are now lost except one Tamil grammar. During the third sangam period, literary activities reached their height and from that period about 2000 poems have survived. The important works of this period are : 'Pathuppattu', 'Purananuru', and the sacred 'Kural'.



## Chapter 10 : Contacts with Distant Lands

### (I) Read , Think and Answer: (Page 82)

- Ans: 1. 'Kanishka called the Buddhist Council 'Kundalavana' ( in Kashmir)
- Ans: 2. 'Ashvaghosha' was poet, philosopher, musician and dramatist. He wrote the Book 'Buddha Charita'
- Ans: 3. Greek and Roman artists built buildings. These artists made images of Lord Budha in a large numbers. So , a new School of Art developed in province of 'Gandhara in 'North-West'. It came to be known as ' Gandhara School of Arts'.

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. Purushpur, 2. ruler, 3. Nagarjuna, 4. Kanishka, 5. Pandya.
- II. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (e).
- III. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True, 7. False.
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (d).
- V. 1. Purushpur.  
2. At Kundalavana in Kashmir.  
3. Mahayana Sect.  
4. Ashvaghosha.  
5. Nagarjuna was a Buddhist philosopher who converted Menander to Buddhism.  
6. Charaka was the court physician of Kanishka. He wrote 'Charak Samhita'.
- VI. 1. The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander (165 BC-145 BC). He is also known by the name Milinda. He had his capital at Sakala (modern Sialkot) in Punjab. He was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena who is also known as Nagarjuna.  
2. The 'Sakas' introduced the 'Satrap' system of government. Under this system, the kingdom was divided into provinces. Each provinces was under military governor called 'Mah - Satrap'.

3. Kanishka extended his territory up to the Ganga plain in the south and upto Afghanistan and Bactria in the North. Purushpur (Peshawar) became his capital. He conquered the territory as far as Magadha and even defeated the Chinese. He issued gold coins on which his own image was inscribed on one side and on the other side, the images of Gods and Goddesses. He started an era in AD 78 which is known as the Saka era.
4. Kanishka was a liberal patron of art. He built a lofty tower, about 120 metres high at Peshawar. He also built fine buildings, monasteries, stupas and sculptures at Peshawar and Taxila. He employed Greek and Roman artists to build his buildings. These artists made images of Lord Buddha in large numbers. So a new school of art developed in the province of Gandhara in the North-West. It came to be known as the Gandhara School of Art.

Besides, another school of art developed at Mathura during the reign of Kanishka. The Mathura School of Art produced fine works of art, especially sculptures. Its important feature was that all figures were carved on spotted red sandstone.

## **Chapter 11 : Political Developments (Gupta Empire)**

### **(I) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 86)**

Ans: 1. The 'Kushana empire declined in the 3rd century AD and with its fall there was a great disorders in the country . As a result , many independent states sprang up in India. These state are very less in our knowledge. That's why the 3rd century AD is called 'Dark Age' of Ancient-Indian History.

Ans: 2. Before the rise of Guptas 'Vakataks were the rulers in Deccan.

### **(II) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 87)**

Ans: 1. 'Fa-Hien' was the Chinese-Buddhist - traveller who visited the reign of Chandragupta.

Ans: 2. The main Ain of 'Fa-Hein to visit India was to study the 'Buddhist -scriptures and visit the holy -places , connected with the Buddhism.

### **EXERCISES**

- I. 1. Harisena, 2. pilgrim, 3. Chandragupta II, 4. Chandragupta II, 5. The Huns.
- II. 1. (d), 2. (e), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (c).
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a)
- V. 1. Chandragupta I was the first significant ruler of the Gupta Dynasty. He extended his empire from Magadha to as for as Prayag.  
2. Samnudragupta was the son of Chandragupta I. He extended his kingdom to most of Northern India, Central India and southern India up to Kanchi. He was also a great poet and musician.  
3. After annexing Malwa, Gujarat and Kathiwad from the Shakas, Chandragupta II assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya'.  
4. Fa-Hien, a Chinese Buddhist traveller, visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. His main aim was to study the Buddhist scriptures and visit the holy places connected with Buddhism.

5. The Kushana empire declined in the third century AD and with its fall there was a great disorder in the country. As a result, many independent states sprang up in India. Our knowledge about these states is very little. That is why the third century AD is called the 'Dark Age' of ancient Indian history.
  6. Kumara Devi was a Lichchhavi Princess. She was married to Chandragupta I.
  7. The Allahabad Inscription (Prayag Prashasti) composed by the court poet Harisena throws light on Samudragupta's conquests and personal qualities.
  8. Samudragupta carried his successful army as far as Kanchi near Madras (Chennai). He, however, did not annex the territories of the defeated kings of the South, yet he got rich tributes from many of them. It is because of his great military achievements that Samudragupta is called the 'Indian Napoleon'.
  9. Fa-Hien, was a Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. He has given us an interesting account of the conditions prevalent in India in those days.
- VI. 1. The Gupta Dynasty was founded by Sri Gupta. However, the first significant ruler of this dynasty was King Chandragupta. In the beginning of the fourth century AD Chandragupta I started to rule from Pataliputra. He married Kumara Devi, the Lichchhavi princess. With the help of the Lichchhavis, Chandragupta-I extended his empire from Magadha to as far as Prayag (Allahabad).
2. Fa-Hien says that he did not come across any shop which sold meat or liquor. The people also avoided eating onion or garlic. The people were simple, honest and generous. They set up rest houses and free hospitals for the travellers and the poor. A class called the Chandala worked as hunters, butchers and fisherman, etc. They lived outside the city walls.
  3. The age of the Guptas is known as the 'Golden Age of Ancient Indian History'. The Gupta rulers were great warriors. They founded powerful empires by their extensive conquests. They also drove out the foreigners from India. Thus, the Gupta Age saw the establishment of a

national rule in the country. Discuss the progress made in the field of architecture and sculpture, literature and science during the gupta period.

4. Architecture and Sculpture

Fine arts reached the highest state of perfection under the Guptas. The stone temple of Deogarh in Jhansi, temple at Kanchipuram and the brick temple at Bhitargaon in Kanpur are fine examples of Gupta architecture. Besides, the stone sculptures of Buddha at Sarnath mauvellous pieces of architecture are Literature

There was a great progress in Sanskrit Literature. Kalidasa, the famous dramatist and poet lived in this age. His drama 'Abhigyan Shakuntalam' had become famous all over the world. All the Puranas and the Mahabharat were completed during this period.

Science

The science of medicine, mathematics and astronomy were studied with great interest. Vridhavagra Bhatta and Brahmagupta were physicians of repute. In astronomy, Aryabhata and Varahamihira were famous. Aryabhata, however, was the first astronomer to discover that the earth rotates a round the sun. It was in this age that the Indians invented 'Zero' and 'Decimal Notation' in arithmetic.

- VII. 1. 320 to 335 AD, 2. 335 to 375 AD, 3. 375 to 413 AD,  
4. 413 to 455 AD, 5. 455 to 467 AD.

## **Chapter 12 : Political Developments – Harshvardhana.**

### **(I) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 93)**

Ans: 1. After the downfall of 'Guptas', a number of new dynasties appeared in different parts of India. They included the 'Vardhanas' and 'Maukharis' in the north and 'Chalukyas' and 'Pallavas' in south.

Ans: 2. Thanesar is situated at Haryana at present.

### **(II) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 95)**

Ans: 1. The real name of 'Hiuen Tsang' was 'Xuanzang'.

Ans: 2. Name of 'Hiuen Tsang's' Book is 'Si-yu-ki'

### **EXERCISES**

- I. 1. Vardhana, 2. Rajyavardhana, 3. Kanauj, 4. Thanesar, 5. Harshavardhana.
- II. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (d).
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False.
- IV. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (b).
- V. 1. Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese pilgrim who visited the country during the reign of Harsha.  
2. Rajyashri was the sister of Rajyavardhana and Harshavardhana. She was married to Grahavarman, the ruler of Kanauj.  
3. Grahavarman was the ruler of Kanauj. He was married to Rajyashri, the sister of Rajyavardhana and Harshavardhana.
- VI. 1. Kanauj's ruler Grahavarman was killed by the ruler of Malwa. Grahavarman's wife Rajyashri was the sister of Harshavardhana. So, Harshavardhana united the kingdoms of Thanesar and Kanauj and made Kanauj his capital.  
2. Harsha fought a war with Pulkeshin II, the powerful ruler of the Chalukyas of Deccan. But he did not succeed and suffered heavy losses. So, Harsha failed to extend his empire to Deccan.

3. Harshvardhana united the kingdoms of Thanesar and Kanauj, and made Kanauj his capital.  
 After strengthening his position, Harsha thought of conquering his neighbouring lands. He marched against Shashanka, but could not crush him. However, in the first six years of his reign, Harsh occupied eastern Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal and Odisha.
  4. Harsha was a great scholar and dramatist and wrote three dramas in Sanskrit, 'The Ratnavali', 'The Priyadarshika' and 'The Nagananda'.
  5. Harsha always saw to the welfare of his people. The people were not heavily taxed. They were honest, truthful, religious and hospitable. Their food and dress were simple. The caste system was rigid. The customs of child marriage and 'Sati' were prevalent at that time. The people followed the occupations of agriculture, trade and industry. The country had a brisk trade with China and Persia. There was plenty of gold and silver in the country. Thus the people were mostly rich and prosperous.
- VII.
1. Kanauj's ruler Grahavarman was the brother-in-law of Harshavardhana. When Grahavarman was killed by the ruler of Malwa, there was no heir to the throne of Kanauj. It is then Harshavardhana who united his kingdom Thanesar with Kanauj kingdom. Thus, he became the ruler of Kanauj.
  2. Harshavardhana maintained good diplomatic relations with China, Persia and other neighbouring countries.
  3. The university of Nalanda (in Bihar) was founded by Kumargupta in 5th century AD. But in the time of Harsha, it became an international seat of learning. It had 10,000 students and teachers. Besides, Buddhism, arts and crafts, science and medicine and Hindu philosophy were also taught.
  4. Harshavardhana held an assembly at Prayag. In it, he worshipped the images of Buddha, Surya and Shiva. At the end, he distributed all his wealth among the Brahmans, the Buddhists, the poor and the needy. Harsha is, therefore, called the 'Indian Hatim' because of his generosity.

## **Chapter 13 : Political Developments – Pallavas and Chalukyas**

### **(I) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 100)**

Ans: 1. The Kingdom of 'Pallavas' were set up in about 300 AD in Kanchi (Kanjeevaram, near Chennai).

Ans: 2. The Pallavas were originally 'Brahmans' but they adopted the profession of the 'Kshatriyas'.

### **(II) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 101)**

Ans: 1. 'Hiuen Tsang' visited the kingdom of the Pallavas.

Ans: 2. 'Hiuen Tsang' visited 'Kanchi' during the reign of 'Narashimha Varman-I'.

Ans: 3. The last ruler of the Pallava dynasty was 'Vijaya Nripatungavarman'.

### **(III) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 102)**

Ans: 1. Name of the 'Chalukya's capital was 'Vatapi' (modern Badami in Bijapur district.)

Ans: 2. The founder of 'Chalukya dynasty' was 'Pulkeshin I'.

### **EXERCISES**

I. 1. Vatapi, 2. Narsimhavarman I, 3. Hiuen Tsang, 4. Alvars, 5. Kanchi, 6. Nayanars, 7. Pallavas.

II. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c)

III. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True.

IV. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a)

V. 1. The Pallava Kingdom was set up in about 300 AD at Kanchi.

2. Narsimhavarman I.

3. Kanchi.

4. Dandin was a famous Sanskrit author in the reign of Mahendravarman.

5. Pulkeshin I.

6. Pulkeshin II.

VI. 1. Pulkeshin II was the greatest ruler of the Chalukyas. He crushed the power of many neighbouring chiefs. But his



notable victory was over King Harsha, 'the Lord of the Region of the North'. He also defeated the Pallava king, Mahendravarman I of Kanchi (near Chennai). Thus, Pulkeshin II became the Lord of the Deccan for some time.

2. The Pallavas were the powerful kings of Kanchi. They were originally Brahmins, but later adopted the profession of the Kshatriyas.

The Pallava rulers were great patrons of architecture and sculpture. Mahendravarman I was the first southern ruler who built rock-cut temples. Narasimhavarman I laid the foundation of a new city called Mahabalipuram (near Chennai). The city was beautified with the wonderful 'Seven Pagodas' or 'Rath Temples' each having been cut out from a huge rock boulder. The later Pallava kings also built temples at Mahabalipuram and Kanchi—the most famous ones are the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram and the Kailashnath Temple at Kanchi.

3. Pallava art and architecture represent an early stage of Dravidian art and architecture which blossomed to its fullest extent under the Chola- Dynasty. The first- stone and mortar temples of south India were constructed during pallava rule and were based on earlier brick and fiber-prototypes.
4. Kanchi was a reputed seat of learning in South India. The learned people were held in great respect in the empire of the Pallavas. Sanskrit language made a great progress. The Pallavas were great scholars too. Mahendravarman himself was a scholar. He encouraged the spread of Sanskrit and Tamil languages. Most of their inscriptions are in Sanskrit. Dandin was a famous author. All his works are in Sanskrit language.
5. Pulkeshin II was the greatest ruler of the Chalukyas. He crushed the power of many neighbouring chiefs. But his notable victory was over king Harsha, 'the Lord of the Region of the North'. He also defeated the Pallava King, Mahendravarman I of Kanchi (near Chennai). Thus Pulkeshin II became the Lord of the Deccan for some time.

The end of Pulakeshin II was not happy. The Pallava king, Narasimhavarman I, the son and successor of Mahendravarman, avenged the defeat of his father by killing Pulakeshin II in 642 AD.

6. Following the practice of Buddhists and Jains, the Hindus also began to build cave temples. The caves at Badami have beautiful sculptures of Gods like Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. The sculptures at Ellora were also encouraged by the Chalukya kings. Besides, the painting in one of the caves of Ajanta depicts the scene of Pulakeshin II receiving an ambassador from Persia. Thus, the art of architecture and painting were patronised by the rulers. The Vishnu Temple of Badami, the Shiva Temple of Pattadakal and the Vishnu Temple of Aihole are famous for architectural designs. Other famous temples are Papanatha and Virupaksha which represent scenes from the Ramayana.

## Chapter 14 : Culture and Science

### (I) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 105)

Ans: 1. 'Rigveda' is one of the 'vedas' written by 'Aryan's. It is an Ancient India collection of Vedic-Sanskrit Hymns. It is one of the four sacred canonical - Hindu- texts known as the 'Vedas'.

Ans: 2. 'Samveda' is the Veda of melodies and chants. It is an ancient Vedic-Sanskrit- text, and part of 'Scriptures of Hinduism'

Ans: 3. 'Yajurveda' Is the Veda primarily of 'prose-mantras for worship rituals. It is an ancient Vedic Sanskrit text, that is compilation of ritual formulas which is said by the priest.

Ans: 4. 'Atharvavedas' is the knowledge storehouse of atharvanas, the procedures, for everyday life.

### (II) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 106)

Ans: 1. 'Vedas'— The word 'Veda' means knowledge.

Ans: 2. The 'Vedas' were written by 'Aryans'.

Ans: 3. Names of the 'Vedas' are:

- Samaveda
- Rigveda
- Yajurveda
- Atharvaveda

### (III) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 107)

Ans: 1. 'Brahmanas' were the prose – commentary on the 'Samhitas' or 'Vedic-hymns'.

Ans: 2. The 'Aranyakas' and the 'Upanishads' embody the philosophical-meditations of the learned sages on God, the soul and the world.

Ans: 3. The six 'Vedangas' are : —

- |             |                       |               |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Viz,     | 2. Phonetics,         | 3. Astronomy, |
| 4. Rituals, | 5. Grammar, Etymology | 6. Metrics    |

Ans: 4. 'Sutras'— Special schools of thought came into existence for systematic study of various branches of Vedic knowledge. Those school evolved special texts called 'Sutras'.

**(IV) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 108)**

- Ans: 1. Author of the Ramayana is 'Saint Valmiki'.  
Ans: 2. Author of the Mahabharatas is 'Saint Vedvyas'.  
Ans: 3. Central-character of epic- Mahabharatas was Lord 'Krishna'.  
Ans: 4. 'Bhagwad-Gita' is the theme part of the ' Mahabharata'.

**(V) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 111)**

- Ans: 1. Author of 'Rajatarangini' was 'Kalhana'.  
Ans: 2. Author of Rasmala was 'Alexander Kinloch Forbes'.  
Ans: 3. Author of 'Prabandh Chintamani' was 'Merutunga'.

**EXERCISES**

- I. 1. Valmiki, 2. Mahabharata, 3. Nalanda,  
4. Kalidasa, 5. Mahabharata.
- II. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (e), 5. (d).
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True.
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (c).
- V. 1. Vedas were the sacred texts of the Aryans.  
2. 'Arthashastra' and Rajtarangini.  
3. Stupas are the mounds containing remains of Buddha.  
Chaityas are the worship or prayer halls for Buddhist monks.  
4. The Upanishads embody the philosophical meditations of the learned sages on God, the soul and the world. They give us a picture of the religious thought of the Aryans.  
5. The epics give us an insight into the political and social conditions of the people in those times.  
6. The Tamil Sangam work gives us an account of South India.  
7. Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda are the four Vedas.  
8. Rigveda is the most ancient Veda.  
9. There are six Vedangas, viz., Phonetics, Astronomy, Ritual, Grammar, Etymology and Metrics.  
10. The Vedangas were intended to help the understanding of the Vedic texts.  
11. Nagarjans was the great teacher of Buddhism.

- VI. 1. Aryabhata was a great mathematician and astronomer. He wrote two famous books 'Aryabhatam' and 'Surya Sidhanta'. He was the first to state that the day and night were caused due to the rotation of the Earth on its axis. He explained the causes of the lunar and solar eclipses too. 'Lilavathi' by Bhaskaracharya is considered as the first book on modern arithmetic.
2. Indian physicians and surgeons performed thousands of operations, especially of the reconstruction of the nose. During this period, gastronomy also improved. It laid emphasis on diet and cleanliness.
3. The Indian mathematics during this period used the decimal system of numerals. It was adopted by the Arabs and from them it was learnt by the Europeans.
4. During the period of the Gupta dynasty, worship of the images of Gods and Goddesses was very popular among the followers of Hinduism. Hence, temples were built to worship the images of Gods and Goddesses. These temples were constructed of bricks and stones.
- The Dasavatara Temple at Deogarh; Jhansi, the temple of Bhattargaoon at Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh and the temple at Sanchi are beautiful examples of architecture of the Gupta dynasty.
5. During Gupta Dynasty, there was a great progress in Sanskrit literature. Kalidasa, the famous poet and dramatist lived during the Gupta period. His works such as 'Abhigyan Shakuntalam', 'Meghdootam' and 'Ritusamhara' are world famous. Apart from this, all the Puranas and the Mahabharata was written during the Gupta Dynasty.
- VII.1. Both Jatakas and Pitikas are Buddhist literature. While Jatakas deal with the previous births of Buddha, Pitikas are a summary of Buddha's teachings, doctrines and rules of monastic life.
2. The Yajurveda mentioned different methods used for diagnosing diseases and prescribing medicines. The Atharvaveda mentioned about economic matters and possessions.
3. Brahmanas are a prose commentary of Samhitas or Vedic hymns whereas Aranyakas give details of philosophical meditations of the learned sages on the God, the soul and the world.

4. **The Srautasutras** : The Srautasutras deal with the rules relating to big sacrifices.

**The Grihyasutras** : The Grihyasutras deal with rules relating to domestic rights.

5. The Ramayana has been composed by the great saint Valmiki. It is the story of Prince Rama of Ayodhya.

The Mahabharata was composed by the great saint Ved Vyas. It is the story of two royal families—the Kauravas and the Pandavas.

VIII.1. Astronomy is the science which deals with heavenly bodies.

2. Phonetics is the science of sound.

3. Grammar is the science of the right use of a language.

4. Etymology are the facts relating to the origin.

5. Hymns are the songs of praise of God.

## Unit 2 : Over Habitat

### Chapter 15 : The Earth in the Solar System

#### EXERCISES

- I. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (c), 6. (b), 7. (b).
- II. 1. Venus, 2. rings, 3. Saturn, 4. meteoroids, 5. Small Bear or Saptarishi.
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.
- IV. 1. Constellations.
  2. Meteor fragments that reach the ground are known as meteorites.
  3. The sun, the stars, the planets and all the heavenly bodies together make the universe.
  4. The sun and its family of planets, satellites, etc. are collectively called the Solar System.
- V. 1. The sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies.
  2. The small pieces of rock which move around the sun are called meteoroids. Meteoroids are also called 'shooting stars' because when they enter the earth's atmosphere they start burning. These burning pieces cause a flash of light as they fall.
  3. Billions of tiny bodies revolve around the sun. These bodies are called asteroids or planetoids. They are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
  4. The small pieces of rock which move around the sun are called meteoroids. Meteoroids are also called 'shooting stars' because when they enter the Earth's atmosphere they start burning. These burning pieces cause a flash of light as they fall. They could cause great damage if they fall directly on the earth's surface.
  5. A long-tailed small shining object that revolves around the sun in long oval paths is called a comet.

- VI. 1. Millions of stars together form a group called a galaxy. There are millions of galaxies in the universe. Our sun belongs to a galaxy called the Milky Way Galaxy (Akash Ganga). Our 'Milky Way' is spiral in shape.
2. The moon has no light of its own. It shines only by the reflected sunlight. The portion of the moon we see at any given time depends on the angle which the sun's ray make with the moon. The lighted portion of the moon we see also depends upon its position in the sky in relation to our earth. First we see the thin crescent, then the full quarter followed by gibbous and finally the full moon. The phases are repeated thereafter in reverse order, namely the gibbous, the last quarter and the new moon again. These various positions or stages from new moon to the full moon through which the moon appears to pass are called the phases of the moon.
  3. In the night sky we see stars in groups forming certain shapes. These are called constellations. Ursa major (big bear) is one such constellation. It is shaped like a bear. One of the most easily recognisable constellation is the small bear or Saptarishi. It is a group of seven stars that forms a part of the large Ursa Major constellation.
  4. The Earth is considered a unique planet because of the following reasons.
    - (a) It is the only planet in the solar system to have water on its surface.
    - (b) Because of its distance from the sun, its rotation and the atmosphere, its temperatures are moderate. It is neither too hot nor too cold.
    - (c) Earth has atmosphere which contains life supporting gas oxygen and also other useful gases.



## Chapter 16 : Globe : Latitudes and Longitudes

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (c), 6. (b).
- II. 1. Equator, 2., Antarctic Circle, 3.  $82^{\circ}30'$  E, 4. 24, 5. 11.
- III, 1, True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- IV. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (a), 6. (f).
- V. 1. Local Time of any place is the time taken with reference to the time when the sun is right overhead or crossing the meridian.
2. The imaginary line of  $0^{\circ}$  latitude passing through the middle of the Earth in the east and west direction is called the Equator.
3.  $180^{\circ}$  Meridian.
4. A globe is a true model of the Earth. It is the simplest and the most accurate way to represent the Earth.
5. Russia is a large country spread over  $170^{\circ}$ , so it has 11 time zones.
- VI. 1. In India, the longitude  $82^{\circ}30'$  E is considered as the standard meridian. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country which is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST).
2. The world is divided into 24 time zones of one hour each. Each zone covers  $15^{\circ}$  of longitudes.
3. We can more or less know the climate of a place if its latitude is known.
- The latitude of a place can give a fairly good idea of the natural vegetation and even animal life of that particular region.
4. The equator divides the Earth into two parts : The Northern Hemisphere and the South Hemisphere.
5. The Prime Meridian is the starting point for longitudes. Through this meridian, the International Mean Time Line Passes.
- VII.1. The latitude is an angular distance of a given point from the equator. These lines of latitude are drawn round the Earth

There are 90 lines to the north of the equator and 90 lines to the south of the equator. Thus, in total, there are 180 parallels of latitude. It is necessary to mark each latitude as 'N' (north) in the Northern Hemisphere and as 'S' (south) in the Southern Hemisphere. The Parallels of latitudes are represented by °N latitude and °S latitude.

2. Every place on the earth is crossed by a line of latitude and a line of longitude. We can find the location of a particular place by knowing the line of latitude and the line of longitude passing through it. For example, Mumbai is on 18°55'N latitude and 72°54'E longitude.
3. We can divide the Earth into three types of zones on the basis of the heat received from the sun. Each of these zones is bounded by imaginary lines that extend around the Earth on both sides of the equator.

#### **The Torrid Zone**

It stretches between the Tropic of Cancer 23½°N and the Tropic of Capricorn 23½°S. It is the widest of the five zones. Within this zone the sun is overhead twice a year and the length of the day is practically the same. That is why it is the hottest part of the earth. Half of India lies in this zone.

#### **The Temperate Zone**

This zone lies between the torrid zone and the frigid zone in both the hemispheres. This is the zone of moderate climate because the sun is never overhead in these zones but always shines at a slant.

#### **The Frigid Zone**

The north frigid zone lies between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole and the south frigid zone lies between the Antarctic circle and the South Pole. The tilt of the earth's axis makes it impossible for the slanting rays of the sun to reach beyond the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle. These are, therefore, the coldest zones.

4. In India, there is a difference of about 2 hours between the easternmost and westernmost points. 82°30' E longitude is the central longitude between the longitudes of eastern most and westernmost longitudes. So, it has been selected as the standard meridian for India.

VIII. 1. Local Time of any place is the time taken with reference to the time when the sun is right overhead or crossing the meridian.

Standard Time (SI) means the time fixed according to a rule or norm.

2. **Tropic of Cancer:** In the Northern Hemisphere, the Parallel of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$  is called the Tropic of Cancer. It marks the limit of that portion of the earth where the sun's rays fall vertically on June 21.

**Tropic of Capricorn:** In the Southern Hemisphere, the parallel  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$  is called the Tropic of Capricorn. It also marks the limit of that portion where the sun's rays fall vertically on December 22.

## Chapter 17 : Motions of the Earth

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b), 6. (c)
- II. 1. 22nd December, 2. 21st March and 23rd September, 3. equinoxes, 4. spring, 5. 366, 6. summers.
- III. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- IV. 1. Rotation and revolution.  
2. The motion of the Earth on the orbit around the sun is called revolution.  
3.  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .  
4. Solitice means the farthest limit over which the sun shines vertically north or south fo the equator.  
5. On the Equinoxes (21 st March and 23rd September).  
6. Dawn is the diffused light before sunrise.
- V. 1. Circle of Illumination is the circle which divides the Earth into a lit half and a dark half.  
2. To adjust one fourth of the excess day over 365 days of a normal year, every fourth year is made a leap year having 366 days.  
3. Days and nights are formed due to the rotation of the Earth on its axis.  
4. Rotation of the Earth causes day and night. It causes a slight bulge at the equator. It also results in flow of winds and movement of water in oceans.  
5. The inclination of the Earth's axis has important consequences. Because of this inclination each of the poles is presented alternately to the direct rays of the sun which causes differences in the length of day and night over the globe.  
6. The angle of the sun's rays on the equator remains almost the same throughout the year. Thus, there is no season on equator.
- VI. 1. When the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun, the sun's rays fall on the Tropic of Cancer at right angle or vertically to the Earth's surface. This means that the northern hemisphere receives more heat and for a longer period of time. Thus, as a result, it is summer in this hemisphere. The

sun also reaches at the highest point and on June 21st it shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer which is called Summer Solstice.

2. On 21st March and 23rd September, the days are nearly equal to the nights all over the world. On these days the sun shines vertically overhead at noon at the equator. The 21st March marks the beginning of spring in the northern hemisphere. Hence it is known as Spring or Vernal Equinox. The 23 September is known as the Autumnal Equinox. At this time, the circle of illumination passes through both the poles and consequently cuts all the earth's parallels exactly in half. One half of each parallel is therefore in light and the other half in darkness. This makes the days and night equal all over the world. Everywhere the sun rises exactly in the east and sets in the west approximately at 6 O'clock.
3. Seasons are the divisions of the year according to regular changes in the character of weather in the course of the annual cycle. Following two factors give rise to seasons:
  - (i) The inclination of the Earth's axis.
  - (ii) The revolution of the Earth around the sun with its axis inclined.

A year is usually divided into summer, winter, spring and autumn seasons.

4. When the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun, the sun's rays fall on the Tropic of Cancer at right angle or vertically to the Earth's surface. This means that the northern hemisphere receives more heat for a longer period of time.

Thus, as a result, it is summer in this hemisphere. At this time the larger parts of all latitudes of the northern hemisphere are lighted by the sun so that the days are longer and nights are shorter. All parts of the north of the Arctic circle experience constant daylight.

5. The effects of revolution are :
  - (i) It determines the primary distribution of solar energy over the Earth.

- (ii) It results in the varying length of day and night at different times of the year.
  - (iii) Most importantly, it results in the changes of the seasons.
- VII. 1. **Rotation** : The spinning of the earth of its axis, completing one circle in 24 hours is called rotation. Rotation results in days and nights. It also results in slight bulge at the equator.
- Revolution** : The movement of the earth in an elliptical orbit around the sun, completing one round in  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days, is called revolution. It results in the change of seasons. It also results in change in the duration of day and night throughout the year.
2. During the Summer Solstice (21 June), the sun shines vertically at the Tropic of Cancer. The northern hemisphere experiences summer season at this time.  
During Winter Solstice (22 December), the sun shines vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn which experiences summer season. The northern hemisphere has winter season at this time.
3. When the distance between the Earth and the sun is minimum then it is called as perihelion and the distance is about 147 million kilometer in that situation. On the other hand, during aphelion, the Earth is farthest from the sun and the distance is about 152 kilometres during that position.

## Chapter 18 : Maps : Our Best Guides

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (c), 6. (b), 7. (d).
- II. 1. poles, 2. plan, 3. sketch, 4. representative fraction, 5. signs and symbols.
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- IV. 1. Do it yourself
- V. 1. The relation between the distance on the map and the corresponding actual distance on the ground is called a scale.
  2. Symbols are used in maps to make them more informative.
  3. The maximum distortion is at the poles.
  4. Representative Fraction (R.F.) is a method of showing scale on map. In this method the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is given as a fraction, whose numerator is always one.
  5. A globe is a true representation of the Earth.
  6. North, South, East and West.
  7. The best representation of the Earth's surface on a flat sheet of paper according to a chosen scale is called a map.
- V. 1. Plan: The most detailed map cannot give us information about the internal design or layout of any building. Thus we require a detailed drawing according to scale, which is known as plan. Therefore, a plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.

Sketch: We draw a map only according to scale. But sometimes we need a rough drawing of a place to find out its location which is mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale. Such a rough drawing of a place is known as a sketch.
2. Maps can be classified (i) on the basis of scale or (ii) on the basis of function.
  - (i) 'According to scale', maps are of two types, i.e., small scale maps and the large scale maps.

- (a) **Small scale maps** : When large areas like continents or countries with less detail are to be shown on paper then it is known as small scale maps.
  - (b) **Large Scale Maps** : When a small area like a village or town is to be shown in detail on paper then we use a large scale map.
- (ii) According to function, maps are of the following types:
- (a) **Physical Maps** : Maps showing natural features of the earth like mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc. are called physical or relief maps.
  - (b) **Political Maps** : These maps show the boundaries of countries and of the states within the countries. They also show the locations of cities and towns.
  - (c) **Thematic Maps** : We can show some specific information with the help of thematic maps. For example, road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries, mines, etc.
3. Maps are used to show a variety of information such as population, physical features, natural vegetation, roads, buildings, wells, boundaries, resources, human settlements, etc.

It is very difficult to show all such things on a map due to less space present over maps. If we do not show the above mentioned features then map would be less informative. So, to overcome the problem of less space we use different signs and symbols to make a map more informative. These signs and symbols keep the map clean and thus make it easy to read.

4. There are three main components of maps – distance (scale), direction and conventional signs or symbols.

**Distance**

Maps are drawings, which reduce the entire world or a part of it on a sheet of paper, or we can say maps are drawn to reduced scales. But, this reduction is done very carefully so that the



distance between different places remains accurate. Therefore, a scale is chosen for this purpose. A scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

### **Directions**

On the map, there is an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the upper right hand corner. This arrow shows the north direction. It is called the north line.

The directions on the map or on the ground are always shown with respect to the north, If you know the north, then it is easy to find the other directions - east, west and south. North, south, east and west are the four major directions. These are known as cardinal points.

Once we find four directions then it is easy to find other four intermediate directions namely north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). We can locate any place more accurately with the help of these intermediate directions.

### **Conventional Signs and Symbols**

Maps are used to show a variety of information, such as population, physical features, natural vegetation, roads, buildings, wells, boundaries, resources, human settlements, etc.

It is very difficult to show all such things on a map due to less space present over maps. If we do not show these above mentioned features then map would be less informative. So, to overcome the problem of less space we use different signs and symbols to make a map more informative. These signs and symbols keep the map clean and thus make it easy to read.

#### **5.1 Small Scale Maps**

When large areas like continents or countries with less detail are to be shown on paper then it is known as small scale maps. Atlas and wall maps are the examples of small scale map. For example, 5 cm on a map shows 5000 km on ground.

#### **2. Large Scale Maps**

When a small area like a village or town is to be shown in detail on paper then we use a large scale map. The layout maps of villages and the guide maps of cities are large scale maps. For example, 5 cm on the map shows 500 metres only on the ground.

6. Globe is a true representation of our earth. It gives us an exact idea about the location of different continents and oceans over the earth's surface. It is drawn on a small scale. But there are some limitations in using globes, such as :
  - (a) It is difficult to carry a globe everywhere.
  - (b) Due to limited space, it is difficult to give many details over a globe.
  - (c) We cannot show a part of the earth on a globe.
  - (d) Details of geographic features like mountains, plains, plateaus, rivers, etc., cannot be shown properly on a globe.
  - e. It is very difficult to make and handle a big size globe.
7. We can find out directions by facing the rising sun, with the help of pole star or with the help of a compass.
  - (a) Usually a magnetic compass is used to find the directions. It is an instrument used to find out the main directions. Its magnetic needle always points towards North-South direction. It is also known as mariner's compass because it is used by mariners or seaman to find the directions while sailing.
  - (b) We all know that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. If we stand facing the sun in the morning, it means we are facing towards the east and the west is towards our back. The left hand points towards the north and the right hand points towards the south.

## Chapter 19 : Major Domains of the Earth

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b), 6. (c), 7. (a).
- II. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True.
- III. 1. Ozone Layer, 2. Mariana Trench, 3. Mount Everest, 4. Great Rift Valley, 5. Aurora Borealis, 6. Amazon Basin.
- IV. 1. Maitri, Dakshin Gangotri, 2. 78, 3. Great Barrier Reef, 4. Hydrosphere, 5. Southern Ocean.
- V. 1. The domain of life in the narrow zone where lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere come in contact with each other is called biosphere.  
2. Mount Everest is the highest point of the Earth, whereas Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean is the deepest place.  
3. Almost all changes in daily weather occurs in the troposphere.  
4. When artronomers see earth from space, it looks blue due to the presence of water. So, it is called the blue planet.  
5. Antarctica and Australia.  
6. Nitrogen and Oxygen.  
7. Planting new trees and controlling indiscriminate felling of trees.  
8. The domain of the Earth containing waterbodies such as oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, etc., is called hydrosphere.
- VI. 1. The domain which provides space for living for humans, animals and plants is called the lithosphere. It is the solid layer of the earth.  

The gaseous layers that surround the earth is called the atmosphere. It contains oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and water vapour and traces of a few other gases.

  
2. The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean are the four major oceans on the Earth. The parts of the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific Ocean which surround Antarctica are called the Southern Ocean.

Features of the Pacific Ocean : The Pacific Ocean is the largest as well as the deepest ocean. The Mariana Trench (11022 metre deep) situated in the Pacific Ocean is the deepest place of the earth. The Pacific Ocean occupies over one third part of the earth.

The Pacific Ocean is circular in shape and is surrounded by Asia, Australia, North America and South America. Most of the active volcanoes are found in the Pacific Ocean and the lands bordering it.

3. Both animals and plants make a balance over the earth surface. But due to greedy attitude of human beings, that balance is being distributed. The ever growing population needs more space to live so human beings clear forests by felling trees to make room for settlements, etc. Thus, soil erosion and floods destroy lives and property of people. Destruction of forests also disturbs the natural habitat of wildlife. Due to the increasing industrialization, environment is being polluted by the harmful gases, smoke, solid wastes, etc. from the factories. Increase in the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> leads to increase in global temperature causing global warming.
4. The atmosphere that surrounds the Earth is not of the same thickness at all levels. It consists of different layers. Each layer has its own characteristics.

#### **Troposphere**

It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere and extends up to 8–10 km. at the equator. Almost all changes we experience in our daily weather take place in this layer. About 90 percent of the atmosphere's total mass is contained within this layer.

#### **Stratosphere**

It lies above the troposphere. There is not much vertical movement of the air. It extends up to 80 km above the surface of the earth.

#### **Mesosphere**

In this part there is maximum concentration of ozone, a vital gas, between 30 km and 60 km above the surface of the earth. Because of the concentration of ozone in this layer, it is also called the ozonosphere.

**Ionosphere**

Radio waves used in long- distance radio communication are reflected back to earth by the ionosphere. It also benefits man by absorbing the sun's deadly X-rays. The northern lights or aurora borealis are in this zone.

**Exosphere**

The outermost layer of atmosphere is known as exosphere, which lies between 400 and 1000 kilometres. At such a great height the density of atoms in the atmosphere is extremely low.

5. The narrow zone of living organisms, where lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere meet and interact is called biosphere. It is in this zone that life, which is unique to this planet, exists.

There are variety of organisms that vary in size from microbes and bacteria to huge mammals. All the living organisms including humans are linked and interdependent on one another as well as on the biosphere for survival.

## Chapter 20 : Major Land forms of the Earth

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a)
- II. 1. young fold mountains, 2. thickly, 3. tablelands,  
4. Intermontane, 5. Rockies.
- III. 1. India. 2. North America. 3. South America. 4. Australia.
- IV. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.
- V. 1. Plateaus are high lands with a broad and flat surface.  
2. A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface which rises more than 600 metres above the mean sea level.  
3. Fold mountains, block mountains and volcanic mountains.  
4. When a volcano erupts, hot magma is thrown out with great force. This magma accumulates around the vent of the volcano and forms a tall cone-shaped mountain known as a volcanic mountain.  
5. Gangatic plains.  
6. The Himalayas and the Alps are two examples of fold mountains. The Black Forest Mountains and the Vosges are examples of block mountains.  
7. Colorado Plateau and Australian Plateau.  
8. These are table lands and rise abruptly from the low lands or the sea.  
9. Plains are the most useful areas for human habitat.  
10. The Great Dividing Range.
- VI. 1. A mountain is any natural elevation of the Earth surface which rises more than 600 metres above the mean sea level. The mountains may have a small summit and a broad base. These are the highest landforms and occupy about one-fourth of the total land area of the Earth.  

Plateaus are highlands with a broad and more or less flat surface. They nearly always rise abruptly above the surrounding country on at least one side. That is why plateaus are also called tablelands. They are generally higher than plains.

2. Mountains are useful in following ways -
- (a) Mountains are a storehouse of water as many rivers have their source in the glaciers in the mountains.
  - (b) Water from the mountains is also used for irrigation and generation of hydro-electricity.
  - (c) The river valleys and terraces are ideal for cultivation of crops.
  - (d) Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna.
  - (e) The forests provide fuel, fodder, shelter and other products like gum, raisins, etc.
  - (f) They provide ideal site for tourists.
  - (g) Several sports like paragliding, hand gliding, river rafting and skiing are popular in the mountains.
3. A plain is a comparatively level surface of land at a low elevation from the sea. Plains are the widespread landforms of the earth. The interiors of most of the continents are occupied by plains. Most of the plains are formed by the sediments deposited by rivers. The rivers carry stones, sand and silt. When the speed of the river is reduced, it deposits these materials in the valleys. Plains are more thickly populated than mountains and plateaus.

**Importance of Plains :**

- (a) These are most useful areas for human habitation.
  - (b) These are thickly populated as more flat land is available for building houses and for cultivation.
  - (c) Mostly, these are made up of fertile soils, so the land is highly productive for cultivation.
4. Humans have been living on different kinds of land forms in different ways. Life is difficult in mountainous areas. Plains provide much better conditions. It is easy to grow crops, build a house or a road in a plain than in a mountain.

Quite often we use the land in a wrong way. For example, buildings are constructed over fertile land. We throw

garbage on land or into water making them dirty. We should avoid using such important gifts of nature in a careless manner. The available land is not only for our use. It is our duty to leave the earth a better place for future generation as well.

5. **Intermontane Plateaus** : These plateaus are associated with mountains and are partly or completely surrounded by them. These are the highest and largest plateaus of the world.

Like the plateau of Tibet (known as roof of the world) is over 4,500 m high.

**Piedmont plateau:** Such type of plateaus lie between mountain ranges on one side and plains or the seas on the other side. For example, Colorado Plateau lies between the Rockies and the Range Province.

6. **Fold Mountains** : Mountains which have been thrown into massive folds or ridges by the earth's movements are known as 'fold mountains'. These movements are primarily horizontal and cause "wrinkles" or folds. Fold mountains usually consist of parallel ranges or ridges. Faults are common causes of mountain upliftment. Fold mountains are characterised by rugged relief and pointed peaks. The Himalayas, the Alps, the Rockies and the Andes are the examples of "young fold" mountains.

**Block Mountains** : These mountains are formed when a mass of land was pushed up between parallel cracks or faults in the earth's crust or by the sinking of land around them. These are usually steep sided and flat topped. The uplifted blocks are termed as horsts and the lowered blocks are called graben. Black forest in Germany, the Vosges in France, the Sierra Nevada in California are some typical examples of block mountains.



## Chapter 21 : Out Country : India

### (I) Read, Think and Answer: (Page 167)

Ans: 1. India lying, entirely in the 'Northern-Hemisphere.' Main land extends between Latitudes  $8^{\circ} 4' N$  and  $37^{\circ} 6' N$  and Latitudes  $68^{\circ} E$  and  $97^{\circ} 25' E$ .

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (d), 6. (c), 7. (b)
- II. 1. Godavari, 2. Narmada, Tapi, 3. Ten Degree, 4. Coral, 5. Alluvial.
- III. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True.
- IV. 1. Himalayas, 2. Peninsular, 3. Ten Degree Channel, 4. Rajasthan, 5. Indus-Ganga.
- V. 1. The wide channel separating the Andaman and the Nicobar islands is called the Ten Degree Channel.  
2. The Malwa Plateau is bounded by the Aravali Range in the west and the Vindhya and Satpura ranges in the South.  
3. China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives.  
4. The Northern Plains are highly populated because they provide fertile land for cultivation.  
5. India is divided into six physical features. They are as follows :
  - (i) The Northern Mountains
  - (ii) The Northern Plains
  - (iii) The Peninsular Plateau
  - (iv) The Great Indian Desert
  - (v) The Coastal Plains and
  - (vi) The Islands
6. Narmada and Tapi.
7. Punjab and Haryana have a common capital named Chandigarh.
8. 28 states and 7 Union territories.

VI. 1. The Northern plains are very fertile lands. These plains have been formed by the alluvial deposits of the Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. They are generally level and flat.

2. India is a vast country. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 28 states and 8 union territories. Delhi is the National Capital, Rajasthan is the largest state and Goa is the smallest in terms of area. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India. Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are the newly formed states of India.

The states have been formed mainly on the basis of language. The states have further been divided into districts.

3. **The Malwa Plateau :** The northern part of the peninsular plateau, bounded by the Aravali Range in the west and the Vindhya and Satpura ranges in the south is called the Malwa Plateau.

**The Deccan Plateau :** The Deccan plateau lies to the south of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. The Deccan plateau is bounded by hills on the west and east. The Western hills are collectively called the western ghats or the Sahyadris. The Western ghats include the Satmala, Nilgiris, Anamalal and Cardamom hills. The eastern hills lying along the eastern coastal plains from north to south are collectively called the eastern ghats.

4. **Western Coastal Plain :** The Western coastal plain lies between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats. These are narrow. Only Narmada and Tapi flow through the Western coastal plain and make estuaries. The Northern part of plain is known as the Konkan coast and the Southern part is known as the Malabar coast.

**Eastern coastal plain :** This plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. This is broader as compared to the Western Coastal plain. Numerous rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc., make deltas on the eastern coastal plain and drain their water into the Bay of Bengal. the Southern part of plain is known as Coromandel coast and the Northern part is known as the Northern Circars.

## Chapter 22 : Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (d), 5. (d).
- II. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False.
- III. 1. Kajiranga and Manas, 2. Indian lion, 3. Monsoons,  
4. Tropical Monsoon, 5. The first week of October every year.
- IV. 1. Day to day changes in the atmospheric conditions are called weather.  
2. Temperature, Pressure, rainfall, etc.  
3. Tropical Monsoon climate.  
4. Coastal regions of peninsular India.  
5. A national park is a reserved area meant for preserving not only wildlife, but also the natural vegetation and the natural beauty.  
6. A wildlife sanctuary is a reserved area meant for the preservation and development of endangered species.  
7. A hot and dry wind that blows during the summer days in known as 'Loo'.  
8. Natural vegetation refers to the natural growth of plants without any interference of man's activities.  
9. Ebony and Rosewood.  
10. In Sunderbans in West Bengal and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.  
11. Gujarat.
- V. 1. As the sun's rays fall on the equator, in the third week of March, heat starts reaching the Northern Hemisphere. The places close to the sea still remain moderate but the areas in the north have temperatures of about 30°C. By the end of May, the temperature goes upto 38°C or 40°C. Hot and dry winds called 'Loo', blow during the day.  
2. A national park is a reserved area meant for preserving not only wildlife, but also the natural vegetation and the natural beauty.  
A wildlife sanctuary is a reserved area meant for the preservation and development of endangered species.

3. Following factors influence the climate of India:

**Location :** The Tropic of Cancer divides India in almost two equal parts. Northern part lies in subtropical zone while southern part lies in tropical zone.

**Relief Features :** Temperature decreases with increase in altitude. Thus, the temperature is low during the summer season in the Himalayas. The Himalayas also prevent cold winds coming from central Asia from entering India. Although Tamil Nadu is close to the equator, the hill stations such as Kodaikanal and Udagamandalam (Ooty) enjoy a cool climate.

**Distance from the Sea :** We find equable climate around the coastal regions of peninsular India due to the sea effect while places in the interior experience an extreme climate. For example, the Northern plains experience very hot summers and very cold winters.

4. **Tropical Evergreen Forests :** Since the trees of these forests do not shed their leaves at the same time, they are called Evergreen forests. These forests are also called rain forests. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, etc. are important trees found in these forests. Tropical rain forests occur in the areas which receive heavy rainfall. The annual rainfall in these forests is more than 200 cm. Many other types of plants like bushes, creepers, shrubs are also found in these forests. In India these forests are found in the north-eastern hills, the western ghats and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Tropical Deciduous Forests :** These forests are widespread in India. These forests are also called monsoon forests. They are found in areas where the annual average rainfall is between 100 and 200 cm.

Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha and some parts of Maharashtra are the home of deciduous forests. Important trees such as shisham, sal, teak, peepal and neem are found in these forests. The trees of these forests shed their leaves during a particular time of the year.

5. The number of some of the species have been drastically reduced and some are endangered. The decline is due to hunting and poaching for commercial and personal enjoyment. Animals and birds must be protected because they are an integral part of our ecosystem.

Forests play an important role in our life. Plants perform protective as well productive functions. Plants release oxygen that we breathe and absorb carbon dioxide. The forests help us in controlling soil erosion. Forests provide us timber for furniture, fuel wood, fodder, paper, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, gum and many more things.

6. Various steps have been taken to save wildlife in India like banning hunting, poaching, setting up of national parks, bird and wildlife sanctuaries where animals live in their natural surroundings.

A national park is a reserved area meant for preserving wildlife, natural vegetation and the natural beauty.

A wildlife sanctuary is a reserved area meant for the preservation and development of endangered species. We observe wildlife week in our country in the first week of October every year. We should promote public awareness about wildlife conservation.

## Unit 3 : What is Civics?

### Chapter 23 : Diversity

#### EXERCISES

- I. 1. differences, 2. nuclear, 3. tertiary, 4. God,  
5. religion of being an Indian.
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True.
- III. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (e), 5. (c).
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (c).
- V. 1. There are two types of families in India : joint families, and single or nuclear families.

In a joint family, grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, uncles, aunts, cousins, grandsons and granddaughters live together under one roof and there is a head of all, maybe grandfather, grandmother, father or mother. While in a nuclear family, parents live with their unmarried children and father or mother is the head of them.

2. The economic activities are divided into three categories:
  - (i) primary activities, e.g., agriculture, hunting, fishing, herding, etc;
  - (ii) Secondary activities, e.g., weaving, dyeing, carpentry, etc;
  - (iii) Tertiary activities, e.g., teaching, banking, engineering, etc.
3. Cultural diversity is a new universal ethic is the course of development and peace. The man-made environment also develops culture. The culture of a society means its customs, ideas, art, religions, music and dance, etc. The food habits of the people, the festivals they celebrate and their art and handicrafts are all parts of the culture.
4. We need to recognize our diversities well and use them as our strength. These differences and inequalities are more imaginary than real. According to Dr. R.K. Mukherji:

“In spite of all this diversity in different fields physical, social, linguistic, cultural and religious, there is fundamental unity of India underlying this diversity.”

Thus, we can begin to realize that these diversities are our strengths by thinking these diversities as parts of a common thought called India.

## **Chapter 24 : Diversity : Prejudice, Discrimination and Inequality.**

### **EXERCISES**

- I. 1. Individual, society, 2. Women, children, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, Minorities and the physical handicapped. 3. Discrimination, 4. peacefully, 5. prejudice, discrimination.
- II. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True.
- III. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a).
- IV. 1. A pre-convinced notion or opinion formed without knowledge or examination of the facts is called prejudice.
  2. Treatment or consideration based on class or category rather than individual merit; partiality or prejudice are called discrimination.
  3. The evils of prejudice and discrimination deeply depend on both the individual and the society. In order to completely get rid of prejudice and discrimination, we must deal with the prevailing beliefs or ideologies and social structure.
  4. 'The Right of Equality' is one of the six Fundamental Right recognised by our Constitution. The Right to Equality means that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Violation of this right results in punishments as prescribed in the Indian Penal Code.
  5. Part-III of the Constitution of our Republic deals with the Fundamental Rights. It contains powerful provisions to fight all forms of discrimination.

The Fundamental Rights guarantees civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India.

Violations of these rights result in punishments as prescribed in the Indian Penal Code, subject to discretion of the judiciary.

These rights universally apply to all citizens, irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed, colour or gender.

## Chapter 25 : The Government

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. elements, 2. contract, 3. legislature, 4. executive.
- II. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True.
- III. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (e), 5. (d).
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- V. 1. As food is necessary to live, so is government necessary to organise the people. Without a government, the population would be like a disorganised mass with no means of collective action. It is needed and has reasons to exist because it performs important functions.
2. Different criteria are used for classifying governments such as by objectives, by ideologies or by policies. The three main forms of government are democracy, monarchy and dictatorship.
3. The Constitution of India gives its citizen right to vote according to the Universal Adult Franchise. The term Universal Adult Franchise means that each and every adult citizen of India has the right to vote to elect his/her representatives.
4. Two main functions of the government are :
  - (i) Maintaining law and order.
  - (ii) Protection of life and property.
5. In a democracy, all the citizens are equal. The representatives elected directly or indirectly by the people form and run the government. The rules of law are applicable to all the citizens without any discrimination.



## Chapter 26 : Local Government (Section - I)

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. rural, 2. Gram Sabha, 3. One-third, 4. Zila Parishad, 5. permanent.
- II. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False.
- III. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (e), 5. (c)
- IV. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c)
- V. 1. The Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system. It works at three levels– the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Block Samiti at the block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. A few panchayats are combined to form a Block Samiti. A Block Samiti is an organization formed to take care of the needs of the whole block.  
However, there are certain important aspects. The Block Samiti also cannot solve all its problems on its own. The organisation at the apex of the Panchayati Raj system, called the Zila Parishad, helps the Block Samitis. It consists of the representatives of the Block Samitis of the district and other members who work at the district level.
2. The formation of the Block Samiti is discussed as under :  
All the Pradhans or Sarpanchs of the gram panchayats are the members of the panchayat samitis (Block Samiti). All members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assembly and State Legislative Council elected from the blocks concerned are also its members. Every block samiti must have some representatives from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and women. The members are generally elected for five years.
3. The Zila Parishad is composed of the following members:
  1. All the chairmen of the block samitis are in the zila parishad.
  2. All members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha representing the district.
  3. All MLAs and MLCs from the district.
  4. Representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes.
  5. Representatives of women.
  6. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the chairman of the zila parishad. A Vice-President is also elected.

4. Functions of the Zila Parishad : The Zila Parishad is expected to give help and support to the gram panchayats and block samitis. It informs the state government relating to the work being done by the gram panchayats and block samitis. It also gives advice to these two bodies. The zila parishad also supervises the implementation of the projects under the Five-Year Plans. It monitors the agricultural production and various developmental plans taken up under the Community Development Programme of the district. On the basis of plans prepared by the block samitis, the zila parishad makes a plan for the whole district. It also advises the state government on all matters relating to the developmental activities in the district.
5. The Panchayati Raj is a type of local self government in rural areas. The local government elected by the people knows well the problems and needs of the people. Problems like sanitation, drainage, supply of clean drinking water, street lighting, health facilities and planning for a better living can be best dealt with at the local level by local bodies elected by the people. This is what we call local self-government.

The participation of local people in the local government generates the spirit of cooperation and hence the people readily pay their taxes. The local government also provides sufficient scope to the elected representatives of the local people to acquire training and experience in administration.

## Chapter 27 : Local Government (Section - II)

### EXERCISES

- I. 1. 18, 2. Municipal Corporation, 3. Municipality, 4. Mayor, 5. five.
- II. 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True.
- III. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- IV. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (a).
- V. 1. A Nagar Panchayat is a local level government body that is set up for an area that is changing from a rural to an urban type. This is called a transitional area.  
It main functions are :
  - (a) It keeps records of births and deaths.
  - (b) It provides civic amenities such as safe drinking water, electricity, etc.
  - (c) It also constructs roads and maintains them.
  - (d) It also opens parks, primary schools and dispensaries.
2. The members of a municipal committee, generally 15 to 60, are directly elected by registered voters. The city is divided into wards for the purpose of election. A voter must be a citizen of India, at least 18 years of age, a resident of the city, and should be 21 years of age. These elected members may elect a President (Chairman) and a Vice-President (Vice-Chairman).
3. Functions of a municipality or a municipal corporation can be classified as :
  - (i) **Essential or Compulsory functions** : These include public health maintenance; provision for public works and services, provision for public education and providing safety to the public.
  - (ii) **Optional or Voluntary Functions** : These consist of works such as provision of toilets, rest houses, children homes etc.; running of schools, colleges, etc.; developing parks, museums, etc.; and to provide local transport services.

4. The local self-governments need funds for carrying out their duties. Some of the sources of their funds are given below :
  - (a) Octroi duty on goods brought into the city.
  - (b) Taxes on houses and land called property tax.
  - (c) Income from water supply.
  - (d) Taxes on business and professions.
  - (e) Certain municipalities tax facilities like public lighting and hygiene.
  - (f) Tax on vehicles, parking places, markets and hawkers.
  - (g) Toll tax for use of roads and bridges.
  - (h) Grants from the state government.
  - (i) Education tax for educational activities.
  - (j) Rent collected from buildings owned by the urban local body.
  - (k) Loans with the approval of the state government.
  - (l) Entertainment tax.
5. The local bodies work under the overall control of the state government. There is a minister for Local Self-Government in most of the states. He keeps a control on the local bodies in the state. In fact, the local body, a corporation or a municipality, is created by a law of the state government. The state government keeps a check on its finances and gets their accounts audited regularly. The permission of the state government is necessary to levy a new tax or to raise a loan. If the work of a municipality or a corporation is found unsatisfactory, the state government can dissolve it. Actually, local self-government is a 'State Subject' under the Constitution of India.

## **Chapter 28 : Rural Administration or District Administration**

### **EXERCISES**

- I. 1. District Collector, 2. tehsils, 3. Chief Medical officer, 4. District Education Officer, 5. police.
- II. 1. True (Now 775 as per new census), 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True.
- III. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a)
- IV. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)
- V. 1. The States of the Indian Union have been further divided into districts which are smaller units. This has been done for providing better administration and better services to the people.
2. The District Magistrate performs the following functions :
- (i) Maintenance of law and order in the district with the help of SP or SSP, Jailor, etc.
  - (ii) Maintenance of land records and collection of revenue with the help of Tehsildars, Patwaris, etc.
  - (iii) Provision of civic amenities and developmental works with the help of District Medical Officers, District Education Officer, etc.
  - (iv) Supervision of Panchayati Raj in the district.
  - (v) Looking after the judicial administration of the district with the assistance of District and sessions judge, etc.
3. SP or SSP is the highest officer of the police department. His main job is to ensure peace in the district.
- The District Education Officer is incharge of the department of education in a district.
- The District Civil Surgeon is officer incharge of health services in a district. He supervises the working of hospitals and dispensaries in the district.

4. The District Collector has to keep an eye on the working of the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj and other local self-government institutions in the district. Elections of all these are held under his supervision. He can get their accounts audited. If he finds that a local self-government in the district is not working satisfactorily, he can recommend to the state government for its suspension and holding of fresh elections within six months of the suspension of that local body.
5. The Session Judge can award death sentence. But the death sentence has to be confirmed by the High Court.

## **Chapter 29 : Making a Living – Rural Livelihoods and Urban Livelihoods**

### **EXERCISES**

- I.
  1. rural people, 2. five hectares, 3. Vegetable vendors,
  4. Carpenter.
- II.
  1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.
- III.
  1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (f), 5. (e), 6. (c).
- IV.
  1. In rural areas, agriculture is the most important job. People are mostly farmers. There are, however, other people who follow other different occupations such as those of shopkeepers, black-smiths, potters, weavers, carpenters, barbers, tailors, etc. All of them fulfil the necessities of the villagers.
  2. There are three types of farmers in the villages, such as
    - (a) those who own more than 5 hectares of land are called large scale farmers.
    - (b) those who own between 2 to 5 hectares land are called middle sized farmers and
    - (c) those who own less than 2 hectares of land are called small farmers.
  3. Secondary occupations are those which involve processing of primary products (such as agricultural produce, minerals, fish, fowl, etc.) into utility goods by hand or by machines. Iron and steel industries, bakeries, paper making, etc. all belong to secondary occupations.
  4. Factory workers, businessmen, professionals such as clerks, nurses, doctors, teachers, lawyers, etc. are the main people who live in towns and cities. There are, however other people who follow different kinds of professions. They are hawkers, rickshaw pullers, taxi drivers, vegetable vendors, domestic servants, garment makers, etc.

5. Urban life has its own special attractions such as job opportunities, developed transport facilities, better communication, recreation centres, restaurants, improved education facilities, better medical, health facilities, etc. Rural people are tempted by these allurements and decide to settle in towns and cities.

People migrate to towns or cities because of the relatively better employment opportunities available there. In rural areas there are less opportunities of employment, low level of income, lack of education and training facilities, lack of health and medical facilities, etc. In order to get rid of these difficulties, rural people migrate to urban areas.

- V. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (a).



## Test Paper – I

- A. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False
- B. 1. Sindh, 2. bricks, 3. granary, 4. upper, 5. Indus.
- C. 1. (d), 2. (e), 3. (a), 4. (b) , 5. (c)
- D. 1. Farming and herding led to transformation of man from a hunter gatherer to a food producer. Man was not a nomad now, but a settled social animal. Use of animals also improved man's food and transportation needs. This was also the beginning of man's social life.
2. Man's first major discovery was the discovery of fire. It was used for frightening away wild animals, for keeping man warm in winter and for cooking and roasting flesh of animals.
3. In 261 BC, Ashoka attacked and conquered the kingdom of Kalinga (Odisha). This was the famous Kalinga war. In this war, thousands were killed and many more were wounded. Ashoka could not bear the sight of suffering. This bloodshed changed the course of his life. He decided not to wage war in future and embraced Buddhism. He devoted himself to the spread of 'Dhamma', i.e., morality and piety. For the next thirty years of his rule, there was no war but still he extended his empire by conquering the heart of people.
4. Sangam Literature is the literature produced by 'Sangam' societies held under the patronage of Pandya rulers of Madurai.
5. The period during which the Vedas and other Vedic literature were written, and their knowledge spread far and wide, is known as the 'Vedic Age'. During this period, the Aryans permanently settled down in India and gave birth to the 'Vedic Civilization'.

## Test Paper – II

- A. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False
- B. 1. Venus, 2. rings, 3. Saturn, 4. meteoroids, 5. Small Bear or Saptarishi.
- C. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (e), 5. (d)
- D. 1. When artronomers see earth from space, it looks blue due to the presence of water. So, it is called the blue planet.
2. Every place on the earth is crossed by a line of latitude and a line of longitude. We can find the location of a particular place by knowing the line of latitude and the line of longitude passing through it. For example, Mumbai is on 18°55'N latitude and 72°54'E longitude.
3. A mountain is any natural elevation of the Earth surface which rises more than 600 metres above the mean sea level. The mountains may have a small summit and a broad base. These are the highest land forms and occupy about one-fourth of the total land area of the Earth.
- Plateaus are highlands with a broad and more or less flat surface. They nearly always rise abruptly above the surrounding country on at least one side. That is why plateaus are also called tablelands. They are generally higher than plains.
4. Part-III of the Constitution of our Republic deals with the Fundamental Rights. It contains powerful provisions to fight all forms of discrimination.
- The Fundamental Rights guarantees civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India.
- Violations of these rights result in punishments as prescribed in the Indian Penal Code, subject to discretion of the judiciary.
- These rights universally apply to all citizens, irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed, colour or gender.
5. The District Magistrate performs the following functions :
- (i) Maintenance of law and order in the district with the help of SP or SSP, Jailor, etc.
  - (ii) Maintenance of land records and collection of revenue with the help of Tehsildars, Patwaris, etc.

- (iii) Provision of civic amenities and developmental works with the help of District Medical Officers, District Education Officer, etc.
- (iv) Supervision of Panchayati Raj in the district.
- (v) Looking after the judicial administration of the district with the assistance of District and sessions judge, etc.