

ADDITIONAL[®]
PRACTICE

SOCIAL
SCIENCE **6**

Answer Key

1

WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?**WORKSHEET-1****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhya.
2. The mountain range forms part of the Kirthar- Sulaiman geologic province, which stretches from the Arabian Sea coast north to the Sulaiman Mountains in northwest Pakistan.
3. Tributary of the river Ganga is Son.
4. The Garo Hills are part of the Garo-Khasi range in Meghalaya, India.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Skilled gatherers were people who gathered their food. They knew about the vast wealth of plants in the surrounding forests and collected roots, fruits, and other forest produce for food.
2. South Asia is called a subcontinent because of its wide integration of countries and relief feature like Himalayas, plateau, desert etc. It is called a peninsula as all the three sides of it are covered by water.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. These movements of people enriched our cultural traditions. People have shared new ways of carving stone, composing music and even cooking food for over several hundreds of years. India's languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food, and customs differs from place to place within the country.
2. In India, the earliest people lived along the banks of the river Narmada for several hundred thousand years. They were skilled Gatherers and used to gather food. They had very vast knowledge of the plants growing around them. They also used to hunt animals for food.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Two of the words we often use for our country are India and Bharat.
2. The word India comes from the Indus, called Sindhu in Sanskrit.
3. The name Bharata was used for a group of people who lived in the northwest, and who are mentioned in the Rigveda.
4. A manuscript is a handwritten composition on paper, bark, cloth, metal, palm leaf or any other material dating back at least seventy-five years that has significant scientific, historical or aesthetic value.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Over the years, many manuscripts were eaten away by insects, some were destroyed, but many have survived, often preserved in temples and monasteries.
2. Archaeologists investigate historic and prehistoric sites and physical remains to understand human links to the past and to preserve past cultures. Archaeologists study the origin, development, and behaviour of human beings and their societies, both past and present. They examine cultures, languages, behaviours, archaeological remains, and physical characteristics of people in many parts of the world.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In the past, several books were written which dealt with all varieties of subjects. Many books were written in ancient times which depicted the religious beliefs and practices given by various prominent figures. Several books like HarshaCharita has given the description of the biographies of kings, medicine and science. Besides, there were stories, dramas, and poems. Many of these were composed in Sanskrit, others were in Prakrit and Tamil because it was understood by most of the people during Ancient and medieval ages.
2. There is a huge difference between manuscript and inscriptions:

- a) **Manuscript**-They is written on a palm leaf or on a bark of a tree which is specially prepared for writing the manuscripts. The bark of the tree is known as birch.
- b) **Inscription**- The inscriptions are engraved on the stones or bricks or on the surface of metals.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. Jesus Christ is the founder of Christianity.
- 2. All dates before the birth of Christ are counted backwards and usually have the letters BC (Before Christ) added on.
- 3. One of the most famous stories of decipherment comes from Egypt, a country in north Africa.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. Rosetta is a town on the north coast of Egypt, and here an inscribe stone was found, which contained inscriptions in three different languages and scripts (Greek, and two forms of Egyptian).
- 2. When we write anything, we use a script. Scripts consist of letters or signs. When we read what is written, or speak, we use a language. This inscription was inscribed in two different scripts and languages.

III. Long Answer Type Question

- 1. Sometimes CE is used instead of AD and BCE instead of BC. The letters CE stand for 'Common Era' and BCE for 'Before Common Era'. We use these terms because the Christian Era is now used in most countries of the world. In India we began using this form of dating from about two hundred years ago.
- 2. A farmer has to work in the field while a ruler does not need to do so. A king's main responsibility was to protect its subjects, while a farmer's main responsibility was to produce food grains.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Fill in the blanks

1. central
2. Islands / fishing, hunting / forest produce
3. Greek
4. Kandahar / Afghanistan
5. Sindhu

II. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False Statements

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. F

III. Match the following Columns

(a)-(ii); (b)-(i); (c)-(iv); (d)-{v); (e)-(iii)

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. AD stands for Anno Domini.
2. Magadha, ancient kingdom of India, situated in what is now west-central Bihar state, in north eastern India.
3. The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the northwest about 2500 years ago and were familiar with the Indus, called it the Hindos or the Indos.
4. The study of things from the past is called history.
5. Ashoka is the emperor whose inscription has been found in Kandhar.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Historians and archaeologists are called detectives because they know the historical aspects of the particular place they are excavating and they have to dig into far too deep of the surface of the earth to collect the artifacts that are historically important similar to the detective who will have to get to the depths.
2. Most people in ancient times never traveled more than a few miles from home in any direction, and if they did, they walked. Only the affluent could afford horses, camels or both.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Archaeology offers a unique perspective on human history and culture that has contributed greatly to our understanding of both the ancient and the recent past. Archaeology helps us understand not only where and when people lived on the earth, but also why and how they have lived, examining the changes and causes of changes that have occurred in human cultures over time, seeking patterns and explanations of patterns to explain everything from how and when people first came to inhabit the Americas, to the origins of agriculture and complex societies. Unlike history, which relies primarily upon written records and documents to interpret great lives and events, archaeology allows us to delve far back into the time before written languages existed and to glimpse the lives of everyday people through analysis of things they made and left behind. Archaeology is the only field of study that covers all times periods and all geographic regions inhabited by humans. It has helped us to understand big topics like ancient Egyptian religion, the origins of agriculture in the Near East, colonial life in Jamestown Virginia, the lives of enslaved Africans in North America, and early Mediterranean trade routes. In addition archaeology today can inform us about the lives of individuals, families and communities that might otherwise remain invisible.
2. Archaeology is primarily concerned with reconstructing extinct cultures from the material remains of past human behavior, or the things people made or used and left behind. These remains are called artifacts. Much of what we see around us – computers, clothing, food, books, and buildings – are artifacts. They also explore and excavate (dig under the surface of the earth) to find tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins.

Picture-based Question

This is a pot from an old city.

Pots like these were used about 4700 years ago.

2

FROM HUNTING—GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

WORKSHEET-1

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. People who lived in the subcontinent as early as two million years ago.
2. People need to hunt animals or catch fish for food.
3. People who lived in the subcontinent as early as two million years ago.
4. Today, we describe them as hunter-gatherers.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. An experienced tracker may be able to predict more or less where the animal was going, and will not waste time in one spot looking for signs, but rather look for it further ahead. Knowledge of the terrain and animal behavior allows trackers to save valuable time by predicting the animal's movements.
2. Many rivers and lakes are perennial (with water throughout the year) others are seasonal. People living on their banks would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons (winter and summer).

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Hunter-gatherers travelled from place to place for four basic reasons which are as follows:
 - If they stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources. Therefore, they went to another place for more food.
 - Animals move from place to place. Humans followed them as they hunted them.
 - Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So when season changed, people moved to another place.

- In search of water, people traveled from place to place. Water is necessary for survival.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Archaeologists have found some of the things hunter-gatherers made and used.
2. Stone tools were used to cut meat and bone.
3. Wood have been attached to handles of bone to make spears and arrows for hunting. Other tools were used to chop wood, which was used as firewood. Wood was also used to make huts and tools.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Hunter-gatherers chose to live in caves and rock shelters because they provided shelter from rain, heat and wind. Grasslands developed around 12000 years ago.
2. Places where people could get plenty of stones for making tools were used as sites for making the tools. Such places are called factory sites. At some places, people also lived at such factory sites.
3. Habitation - cum - factory sites are the places where blocks of stones, tools that were made and perhaps discarded because they were not perfect, and chips of waste stone were left behind. It is believed that, sometimes, people lived here for longer spells of time.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Sites are places where the remains of things (tools, pots, buildings etc.) were found. These were made, used and left behind by people. These may be found on the surface of the earth, buried under the earth, or sometimes even under water.
2. The earliest humans developed out of australopithecine ancestors after about 3 million years ago, most likely in Eastern Africa, most likely in the area of the Kenyan Rift Valley, where the oldest known stone tools were found.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Several burial sites have been found at Mehrgarh.
2. Traces of ash have been found in Kurnool caves.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Pressure flaking, as the name implies, consists of applying pressure by means of a pointed stick or bone near the edge of a flake or blade, to detach small flakes from both sides. This method was used mostly to put the finishing touches on tools.
2. Fire could have been used for many things: as a source of light, to roast meat, and to scare away animals.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. A group of scraggly cavemen huddle in a cave, seeking shelter from a passing storm. Suddenly, lightning strikes a nearby tree, which catches fire.
2. Located in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, Belum Caves are the largest and longest cave system in India still open for the tourists. The second largest caves in India after the Krem Liat Prah in Meghalaya and famous for their unique formations such as stalactite and stalagmite formations, the caves were formed over a period of millions of years with the consequent formation of limestone.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Major changes in the climate of the world, with a shift to relatively warm conditions led to the development of grasslands.
2. Development of grasslands led to an increase in the number of deer, antelope, goat, sheep and cattle, i.e. animals that survived on grass.
3. When the ancient people followed the animals for hunting, they might have learnt about their food habits and their breeding

seasons. It is likely that this helped people to start thinking about herding & rearing these animals themselves.

4. Paleolithic period also known as old stone age covers 99 percent of human technological prehistory.
5. The period when we find environmental changes, beginning about 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago is called the Mesolithic (middle stone).

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rice and Barley are some of the grain bearing grasses. There are nearly 12,000 grass species on Earth. Sugarcane, Barley also comes under the grass category Rice serves a staple food for most Indians.
2. Many of the caves in which these early people lived have paintings on the walls. Some of the best examples are from Madhya Pradesh and southern Uttar Pradesh. These paintings show wild animals, drawn with great accuracy and skill.
3. A microlith is a small stone tool usually made of flint or chert and typically a centimetre or so in length and half a centimetre wide. The microliths were used in spear points and arrowheads.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Around 12,000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world, with a shift to relatively warm conditions. In many areas, this led to the development of grasslands. This in turn led to an increase in the number of deer, antelope, goat, sheep and cattle, i.e. animals that survived on grass. Those who hunted these animals now followed them, learning about their food habits and their breeding seasons. It is likely that this helped people to start thinking about herding and rearing these animals themselves. Fishing also became important. This was also a time when several grains-bearing grasses, including wheat, barley and rice grew naturally in different parts of the subcontinent.
2. Paleolithic period is also referred to as the Old Stone Age. During this era hunting and gathering societies were to be seen

as people living in small groups. Hunting societies engaged in activities where they would hunt wild animals for food. On the contrary, gathering societies mostly depended on plants for food. Lifestyle during this era was rather nomadic as they had to travel to different parts in search of food. They used stone tools in the day to day life and also had the ability to use fire. Mesolithic period is often referred to as the Middle Stone Age. This era is often considered as the initial step towards domestication of humans. Unlike in the case of Paleolithic era, where humans engaged in hunting and gathering activities and roamed around in search of food, Mesolithic era shows signs of domestication, where they began agriculture and domestication of animals such as goats, sheep and pigs, and cattle, even though, this was rather limited. There was a significant improvement of tools and artifacts during this era as humans used much more developed tools.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. When people began growing plants, it meant that they had to stay in the same place for a long time looking after the plants, watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds — till the grain ripened.
2. Deer, antelope, goat, sheep are the animals that survived on grass.
3. The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of the dog.
4. Men, women and children attract and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Amongst animals, those that are relatively gentle are selected for breeding.
2. Seeds from selected plants are preserved and sown to ensure that new plants (and seeds) will have the same qualities.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. This was also a time when several grain-bearing grasses, including wheat, barley and rice grew naturally in different parts of the subcontinent. Men, women and children probably collected these grains as food, and learnt where they grew, and when they ripened. This may have led them to think about growing plants on their own. In this way people became farmers. People could also attract and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters. The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of the dog. Later, people encouraged animals that were relatively gentle to come near the camps where they lived. These animals such as sheep, goat, cattle and also the pig lived in herds, and most of them ate grass. Often, people protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals. This is how they became herders.
2. Plants and animals that are tended by people become different from wild plants and animals. This is because people select plants and animals for domestication. For example, they select those plants and animals that are not prone to disease. They also select plants that yield large-size grain, and have strong stalks, capable of bearing the weight of the ripe grain. Seeds from selected plants are preserved and sown to ensure that new plants (and seeds) will have the same qualities. Amongst animals, those that are relatively gentle are selected for breeding. As a result, gradually, domesticated animals and plants become different from wild animals and plants. For example, the teeth and horns of wild animals are usually much larger than those of domesticated animals.

WORKSHEET-6

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. People think of storing grain because they had to live at one place for longer time.
2. Animals multiply naturally. They provide milk, which is an important source of food, and meat, whenever required. In other words, animals that are reared can be used as a 'store' of food.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. As grain had to be stored for both food and seed, people had to think of ways of storing it. In many areas, they began making large clay pots, or wove baskets, or dug pits into the ground.
2. Apart from food we could obtain:
Wool from sheep; silk from silk worm; pearls from oyster; leather products from snakes, buffalo, etc; animals such as mule, buffalo, bullock and animals could be used as draught animals i.e. working animals.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. They plant seeds, it took some time to grow. This may be for several days, weeks, months and in some cases years. When people began growing plants, it meant that they had to stay in the same place for a long time looking after the plants, watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds — till the grain ripened. And then, the grain had to be used carefully.
2. Animals multiply naturally. If they are looked after carefully, they provide milk, which is an important source of food, and meat, whenever required. In other words, animals that are reared can be used as a ‘store’ of food.

WORKSHEET-7

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Archaeologists have found traces of huts or houses at some sites. For instance, in Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir) people build pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them.
2. Pendants, ear-rings, bangles, discs and combs from the Neolithic period were found. 400 bone tools, mostly used for hunting, made from antler and long bones of deer and cattle were found in Chirand.
3. Batesvar Nath Mandir, Village Batesvar, Tehsil Bah and Ancient mound of Koldihwa, Village Koldihwa, Tehsil Meja are the two ancient sites of the present-day Uttar Pradesh. II. Short Answer

Type Questions 1. Each marks a site from where archaeologists have found evidence of early farmers and herders. These are found all over the subcontinent. Some of the most important ones are in the north-west, in present-day Kashmir, and in east and south India. 2. Scientists study evidence of plants and animal bones, in order to find out whether the discovered sites were settlements of farmers and herders

II.

1. Archaeologists found evidence of early farmers and herders from the sites of Burzahom, Daojali Hading, Koldihwa, Mehrgarh and many more.
2. To find out whether these sites were settlements of farmers and herders, scientists study evidence of plants and animal bones.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Each marks a site from where archaeologists have found evidence of early farmers and herders. These are found all over the subcontinent. Some of the most important ones are in the north-west, in present-day Kashmir, and in east and south India.

WORKSHEET - 8

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce.
2. Archaeologists have found traces of huts or houses at some sites. For instance, in Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir) people build pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. These may have provided shelter in cold weather.
3. Stone tools have been found from many sites as well. Many of these are different from the earlier Palaeolithic tools and that is why they are called Neolithic.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Most of the tribal people were hunter-gatherers. Therefore, members of a tribe usually did occupations like hunting,

- gathering and farming.
2. Elderly women are very respected, and ultimately can become immune to violence and warfare between villages. They are immune from the violence of raiders and can safely travel from one village to another without fear of injury.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Archaeologists have found traces of huts or houses at some sites. For instance, in Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir) people build pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. These may have provided shelter in cold weather. Archaeologists have also found cooking hearths both inside and outside the huts, which suggests that, depending on the weather, people could cook food either indoors or outdoors.
2. Tribe is a group of people that all have common ancestry, or a common ancestor, a common culture, and live in their own enclosed society. Other names for a tribe are a clan, which is used in some European countries, and family. The idea of a tribe goes back to ancient times when Rome would create divisions within society due to class, family, and money. These divisions were tribes. This term has evolved while the people it describes may not have. Many tribes and tribal communities are in areas that lack industry. They live and create homes that do not accept the conveniences and behaviours of the present day, like the Aborigines in Australia who live in the wilderness of the Outback. They choose to be close to the land and follow the rules and lifestyle of their ancestors.

WORKSHEET-9

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mehrgarh is a Neolithic site, which lies on the Kacchi Plain of Balochistan, Pakistan.
2. Mehrgarh was probably one of the places where people learnt to grow barley and wheat, and rear sheep and goats for the first time in this area. It is one of the earliest villages.
3. Finds at Mehrgarh include remains of square or rectangular

houses. Each house had four or more compartments, some of which may have been used for storage. Several burial sites have been found at Mehrgarh.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Several burial sites have been found at Mehrgarh. In one instance, the dead person was buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world. 2. Daojali Hading is an important Neolithic site in Dima Hasao District of Assam, India on a low hillock about 1000 feet above sea level; near Brahmaputra valley. Extensive digging at this site has yielded polished stone tools, ceramics and kitchen items such as grinders, pestles and mortars. A large number of pots have also been found. These findings suggest that people here were growing and storing grains, and preparing food from it. Also, common finds of tools made of fossil wood (ancient wood that has hardened into stone), and pottery.
2. Daojali Hading is a neolithic site located in the state of Assam. It is located in the North Cachar Hills area. This site has yielded stone and fossil wood axes, adzes, chisels, hoes, grinding slabs, querns, and mullers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mehrgarh was located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, which is one of the most important routes into Iran. Mehrgarh was probably one of the places where people learnt to grow barley and wheat, and rear sheep and goats for the first time in this area.
2. Catal Huyuk is one of the oldest towns ever found by archaeologists, dating back more than 9,000 years. While only having been excavated sporadically over the past 100 years, the site has given historians and archaeologists great insights into how humanity first decided to settle into town.

WORKSHEET-10

I. Fill in the blanks

1. 12,000
2. Neolithic

3. They provided shelter from the rain, heat and wind
4. relatively warm 5. Herds 6. Horns
7. Wheat 8. 'Store' 9. Grain
10. Naturally

II. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False Statements

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T
7. T 8. T 9. T

III. Match the following Columns

- (i)-(d); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(a); (iv)-(b)

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. It is located in the Raisen District in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh about 45 kilometres (28 mi) southeast of Bhopal.
2. Early humans choose to stay in natural caves because they provided shelter from the rain, heat and wind.
3. Natural caves and rock shelters are found in the Vindhya and the Deccan plateau.
4. Traces of ash suggests that people were familiar with the use of fire.
5. Plants and animals are the main source of food for all the organisms on earth.
6. Mehrgarh is a site located in a fertile plain, near the Bolan Pass, one of the most important routes into Iran.
7. They cultivated six-row barley, einkorn and emmer wheat, jujubes and dates, and herded sheep, goats and cattle.
8. Mehrgarh is located near the Bolan Pass. Toba Kakar Mountains are a southern offshoot of the Himalayas in the Balochistan region of Pakistan.
9. Villages are based on social organisation.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Hunter-gatherers used the fire as a source of light, to cook meat, and to scare away animals.
2. They plant seeds and it takes some time to grow. This may be for several days, weeks, months and in some cases years.

When people began growing plants, it meant that they had to stay in the same place for a long time looking after the plants, watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds — till the grain ripened. And then, the grain had to be used carefully.

3. Paleolithic tools were made of wood, stone and animal bones. Neolithic era tools were more sophisticated. A variety of tools were invented in the New Stone age, such as sickle blades and grinding stones for agriculture, and pottery and bone implements for food production.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Usually, we find blocks of stone, tools that were made and perhaps discarded because they were not perfect, and chips of waste stone left behind at factory sites. Sometimes, people lived here for longer period of time. These sites are called habitation-cum-factory sites.
2. The Mesolithic Period, or Middle Stone Age, is an archaeological term describing specific cultures that fall between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic Periods. While the start and end dates of the Mesolithic Period vary by geographical region, it dated approximately from 10,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE. The use of small chipped stone tools called microliths and retouched bladelets are the key factor to identify the Mesolithic as a prehistoric period.
3. Archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters because they have found evidence of many kinds of animal bones from the earliest levels. These included bones of wild animals such as deer and pig.
4. No, the hunter-gatherers would not make and use pots. Because they were food gatherers not food-producers. They did not have large quantity of grains as a produce from agriculture. They did not require any pot or basket to store grains.

Picture-based Question

This is a burial site from Mehrgarh. Several burial sites have been found at Mehrgarh. In one instance, the dead person was buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called 'citadel'.
2. The part to the east was larger but lower. This is called the lower town.
3. The Great Bath is one of the well-known structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization at Mohenjo-daro in Sindh, Pakistan.
4. The city of Harappa was divided into two parts, i.e., western and eastern parts.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. These cities include Harappa, Ganeriwala, and Mohenjo-daro in modern-day Pakistan, and Dholavira, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Rupar, and Lothal in modern-day India. In total, more than 1,052 cities and settlements have been found, mainly in the general region of the Indus River and its tributaries.
2. Cities, such as Kalibangan and Lothal had fire altars, where sacrifices may have been performed. And some cities like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, and Lothal had elaborate store houses.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Great Bath—a rectangular structure which resembled a swimming pool—was an important structure at Mohenjodaro. It was a large complex with six entrances, a central bathing pool, dressing rooms on all sides and an adjacent well. Steps lead to the bottom of the pool from two sides. Water from an adjacent well was used to fill the pool with fresh water, and an outlet in the corner was used to drain dirty water. It was made up of baked bricks and was made watertight with a layer of bitumen or natural tar. The Great Bath was perhaps used by important people on special occasions.

2. Some of the objects that were made and found in Harappan cities. Most of the things that have been found by archaeologists are made of stone, shell and metal, including copper, bronze, gold and silver. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. There were special people who planned the construction of special buildings in the city.
2. It is likely that the rulers sent people to distant lands to get metal, precious stones, and other things that they wanted.
3. There were scribes, people who knew how to write, who helped prepare the seals, and perhaps wrote on other materials that have not survived.
4. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Streets:** The roads and streets intersected at right angles, with covered drains along the road. Houses were built on either side of the roads and streets.

Drainage System: The drainage system of the Harappan cities was the best known to the world in ancient times. The brickwork prevented the dirty water from leaking.

2. As the drains were covered, inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them.

III. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The two biggest cities of Indus valley civilization were MohenjoDaro and Harappa. People lived in stone houses that were 2-3 stories high and all of them had sewage systems. The system was built with mud bricks and ran under the street. The upper side was built out of mud with large buildings and also the Great Bath. The lower side of the city had small houses that were all similar. Ordinary people lived and worked in the lower side.

2. Cities had covered drains. Drains were laid out in straight lines. Each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow through it. Very often, drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led into bigger ones. As the drains were covered, inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them. All three — houses, drains and streets — were probably planned and built at the same time.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels. 2. Perhaps the most striking finds are those of beads, weights, and blades.
2. Harappan culture, these distinctive objects include seals, beads, weights, stone blades and even baked bricks. These objects were found from areas as far apart as Afghanistan, Jammu, Baluchistan (Pakistan) and Gujarat
3. The standard Harappan seal was square in shape with a 2X2 dimension.
4. While some of the raw materials that the Harappans used were available locally, many items such as copper, tin, gold, silver and precious stones had to be brought from distant places, present-day Rajasthan.
5. The Harappans probably got copper from present-day Rajasthan, and even from Oman in West Asia.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Harappan weights were mainly made out of stone and marble. Some of the earliest weights were spherical with a flat top and bottom, but all of the later ones were cut to be cube shaped. They used a binary ratio system that multiplied the smallest ratio (0.85g) by two.
2. Tin, which was mixed with copper to produce bronze, may have been brought from present-day Afghanistan and Iran.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Harappan objects were made of stone, Shell, and metal. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels. Harappans also made stone seals.
2. The discovery of clay spindles suggests that the clothes was used by Harappan. Discovery of buttons and needles at archaeological sites make it sure the clothes were used by them and were also well-stitched. The women of Harappan culture wore both cotton and woollen clothes. The images and terracotta figurines found in excavation suggest that the women wore a short-length shirt which was held at the waist by a grille.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A new tool, the plough, was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.
2. The Harappans reared cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo.
3. They hunted wild animals like the antelope.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. As this region does not receive heavy rainfall, some form of irrigation may have been used. This means that water was stored and supplied to the fields when the plants were growing.
2. In the dry summer months large herds of animals were probably taken to greater distances in search of grass and water.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. A **plough** is a farm tool for loosening or turning the soil before sowing seed or planting. Ploughs were traditionally drawn by oxen and horses, but in modern farms are drawn by tractors. A plough may have a wooden, iron or steel frame, with a blade attached to cut and loosen the soil. It has been fundamental to farming for most of history. The earliest ploughs had no wheels, such a plough being known to the Romans as an *aratrum*. Celtic

peoples first came to use wheeled ploughs in the Roman era.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The city of Dholavira was located on KhadirBeyt (also spelled as Bet) in the Rann of Kutch.
2. Dholavira was divided into three parts.
3. Harappan script that were carved out of white stone and perhaps inlaid in wood.
4. The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of the Sabarmati, in Gujarat.
5. There was a large open area in the settlement, where public ceremonies could be held.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Lothal was situated near areas where raw materials such as semi-precious stones were easily available. This was an important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal.
2. Seals may have been used to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another. After a bag was closed or tied, a layer of wet clay was applied on the knot, and the seal was pressed on it. The impression of the seal is known as a sealing. If the sealing was intact, one could be sure that the goods had arrived safely.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. A building that was found here was probably a workshop for making beads: pieces of stone, half made beads, tools for bead making, and finished beads have all been found here.
2. Around 3900 years ago we find the beginning of a major change. People stopped living in many of the cities. Writing, seals and weights were no longer used. Raw materials brought from long distances became rare. In Mohenjodaro, garbage piled up on the streets, the drainage system broke down, and new, less impressive houses were built, even over the streets.

Some scholars suggest that the rivers dried up. Others suggest that there was deforestation. This could have happened because fuel was required for baking bricks, and for smelting copper ores. Besides, grazing by large herds of cattle, sheep and goat may have destroyed the green cover. In some areas there were floods. But none of these reasons can explain the end of all the cities. Flooding, or a river drying up would have had an effect in only some areas.

WORKSHEET-6

I. Fill in the blanks

1. citadel
2. natural tar
3. Ornaments, vessels
4. Steatite
5. faience
6. spin thread
7. Rajasthan

II. Match the following Columns

- (i)-(c); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(b); (iv)-(a); (v)-(f);
(vi)-(e); (vii)-(g)

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Scribes are people who knew how to write, who helped prepare the seals, and perhaps wrote on other materials that have not survived.
2. A very special tank, which archaeologists call the Great Bath.
3. The bodies of kings were preserved and buried in these pyramids. These carefully preserved bodies are known as 'mummies'.
4. These were probably used to weigh precious stones or metals.
5. Important people took a dip in Great Bath on special occasions.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Adults were generally buried in the ground, laid out straight, with the head towards the north. Sometimes burials were within the houses. Vessels that probably contained food and water were placed with the dead.
2. A typical Harappan city was divided into two parts. Usually, the part to the west was smaller but higher. This was described

as citadel. The part to the east was larger but lower.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Harappans grew wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, linseed and mustard. A new tool called plough was used to dig earth for turning the soil and planting seeds. Due to little rainfall, a method of irrigation was probably used. The Harappan reared cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo. Water and pastures were present around many sites. People collected fruits like 'ber', caught fish and hunted wild animals.
2. Town planning is the unique feature of Indus valley civilization. Their town planning proves that they lived a highly civilized and developed life. Indus people were the first to build planned cities with scientific drainage system. The Indus cities were built on an uniform plan.

Picture-based Question

The Great Bath: In Mohenjodaro, a very special tank, which archaeologists call the Great Bath, was built in this area. This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster, and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar. There were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides. Water was probably brought in from a well, and drained out after use. Perhaps important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Question**

1. There are four of Vedas – the Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.
2. The oldest Veda is the Rigveda, composed about 3500 years ago.
3. These hymns were composed by sages (rishis).
4. Hymns, called Sukta or “well-said”.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Rigveda includes more than a thousand hymns, called sukta or “well-said”. These hymns are in praise of various gods and goddesses.
2. Three gods are: Agni, the god of fire; Indra, a warrior god; and Soma, a plant from which a special drink was prepared.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Vedas are considered to be the most ancient Hindu texts in the world. Written in Sanskrit around 3000 B.C.E., these scriptures are brimming with yogic wisdom. They contain hymns dedicated to Hindu deities, famous mantras such as the Gayatri mantra, various chants and songs of devotion, and even incantations. The four Vedas are known as the “*Rig Veda*,” the “*Yajur Veda*,” the “*Sama Veda*” and the “*Atharva Veda*”. The first Veda, the “*Rig Veda*,” is the oldest scripture written. Scholars deem this one to be the most important and modern-day yoga scholars refer to it more than any of the others. It’s comprised of 10 books, or *mandalas*, that contain more than 1,000 hymns of devotion to the various Hindu deities. There’s a famous prayer in this Veda called the *Purusha Shukta* as well as the beloved Gayatri mantra. In essence, the “*Rig Veda*” is a holy book of mantras.

The “Yajur Veda” is more of a guidebook for priests and contains rituals and ceremonial instructions. It’s said to be similar to an ancient Egyptian text called the “Book of the Dead.” Priests would use this guidebook in ceremonial sacrifices. This Veda is made up of two parts: the “black” and the “white.” You can think of the “Yajur Veda” as a book of rituals.

The “Sama Veda” is essentially a book of chants and songs which were sung during ceremonial sacrifices and various rituals of worship. All the melodies in this particular book actually come from the “Rig Veda.”

“Atharva Veda,” which includes all the incantations, spells and charms once used. It has a different feel to it than the other three Vedas and is sometimes considered to have its own spirit – making it unique in its own way. The Atharva Veda is said to represent a good picture of what Vedic life was all about long ago.

2. Sanskrit is part of a family of languages known as Indo-European. Some Indian languages such as Assamese, Gujarati, Hindi, Kashmiri and Sindhi; Asian languages such as Persian and many European languages such as English, French, German,

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Some of the hymns in the Rigveda are in the form of dialogues.
2. It is now preserved in a library in Pune, Maharashtra.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Beas and Sutlej that were worshipped as goddesses.
2. Historians point out that this hymn was composed in the area where these rivers flow. They also suggest that the sage lived in a society where horses and cows were valued animals. That is why the rivers are compared to horses and cows.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Historians often use the word source to refer to the information obtained from manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeology. Once sources are found, learning about the past becomes an adventure, as we reconstruct it bit by bit.
2. **Vishwamitra** was one of the most respected and revered sages in ancient India. Indra, frightened by his powers, sent a beautiful celestial nymph named Menaka from heaven to earth to lure him and break his meditation. Menaka successfully incited **Vishwamitra's** lust and passion when he saw her beauty. A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another **river**. In some cases, **rivers** flow into the ground and becomes dry at the end of its course without reaching another body of water. We worship rivers as goddess.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Battles were fought to capture cattle and land.
2. Horses were yoked to chariots that were used in battles.
3. Yajna is an ancient ritual of offering and sublimating the havanasámagri in the fire.
4. There are many prayers in the Rigveda for cattle, children (especially sons), and horses.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Battles were also fought for land, which was important for pasture, and for growing hardy crops that ripened quickly, such as barley.
2. Offerings could include ghee, grain, and in some cases, animals.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **Wealth** measures the value of all the assets of worth owned by a person, community, company, or country. **Wealth** is determined by taking the total market value of all physical and

intangible assets owned, then subtracting all debts. Essentially, **wealth** is the accumulation of scarce resources.

2. Some wealth was used for the performance of yajnas or sacrifices in which offerings were made into the fire. These were meant for gods and goddesses. Offerings could include ghee, grain, and in some cases, animals.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The priests, sometimes called brahmins.
2. There are two groups who are described in terms of their work — the priests, sometimes called brahmins, who performed various rituals, and the rajas.
3. The word used to describe the people or the community as a whole is called ‘jana’.
4. The other word used to describe the people or the community as a whole is called ‘vish’.
5. Sometimes, the people who composed the hymns described themselves as Aryas and called their opponents Dasas or Dasyas.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rigveda, also spelled R̥gveda, the oldest of the sacred books of Hinduism, composed in an ancient form of Sanskrit about 1500 BCE, in what is now the Punjab region of India and Pakistan. It consists of a collection of 1,028 poems grouped into 10 “circles” (mandalas).
2. The people who composed the hymns described themselves as Aryas and Dasas were their opponents.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There are several ways of describing people — in terms of the work they do, the language they speak, the place they belong to, their family, their communities and cultural practices.

2. The term dasa (and the feminine dasi) came to mean slave. Slaves were women and men who were often captured in war. They were treated as the property of their owners, who could make them do whatever work they wanted.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. These stone boulders are known as megaliths (literally big stones).
2. Megaliths were carefully arranged by people, and were used to mark burial sites.
3. The practice of erecting megaliths began about 3000 years ago.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sometimes, archaeologists find a circle of stone boulders or a single large stone standing on the ground. These are the only indications that there are burials beneath.
2. Cist is a type of megalith. Some cists have port-holes which could be used as an entrance.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Sometimes burials were within the houses. Vessels that probably contained food and water were placed with the dead. One man was found buried in a large, four-legged clay jar in the courtyard of a five-roomed house (one of the largest houses at the site), in the centre of the settlement. This house also had a granary. The body was placed in a cross-legged position.
2. Burials have some common features. Generally, the dead were buried with distinctive pots, which are called Black and Red Ware. Also found are tools and weapons of iron and sometimes, skeletons of horses, horse equipment and ornaments of stone and gold.

WORKSHEET-6

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Archaeologists think that objects found with a skeleton probably belonged to the dead person.
2. Brahmagiri, here one skeleton was buried with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles, and one conch shell.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

- Q. These finds suggest that there was some difference in status amongst the people who were buried. Some were rich, others poor, some chiefs, others followers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

- Q. skeletons have only a few pots. These finds suggest that there was some difference in status amongst the people who were buried. Some were rich, others poor, some chiefs, others followers.

WORKSHEET-7

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. This indicates that people, perhaps belonging to the same family, were buried in the same place though not at the same time.
2. Stone circles or boulders placed on the surface probably served as signposts.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. The bodies of those who died later were brought into the grave through the portholes.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Stone circles or boulders placed on the surface probably served as signposts to find the burial site, so that people could return to the same place whenever they wanted to.

WORKSHEET-8

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. It was occupied between 3600 and 2700 years ago.
2. Charaka lived about 2000 years ago.
3. Charaka wrote a book on medicine known as the CharakaSamhita.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Inamgaona site on the river Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima. Adults were generally buried in the ground, laid out straight, with the head towards the north.
2. Charaka states that the human body has 360 bones. This is a much larger number than the 200 bones that are recognised in modern anatomy.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Sometimes, archaeologists decide on the basis of what is found with the skeleton. For instance, if a skeleton is found with jewellery, it is sometimes thought to be that of a woman. However, there are problems with this. Often, men also wore ornaments. A better way of figuring out the sex of a skeleton is to look at the bone structure. The hip or the pelvic area of women is generally larger to enable child bearing.
2. Archaeologists have found seeds of wheat, barley, rice, pulses, millets, peas and sesame. Bones of a number of animals, many bearings cut marks that show they may have been used as food, have also been found. These include cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, dog, horse, ass, pig, sambhar, spotted deer, blackbuck, antelope, hare, and mongoose, besides birds, crocodile, turtle, crab and fish. There is evidence that fruits such as ber, amla, jamun, dates and a variety of berries were collected.

WORKSHEET-9

I. Fill in the blanks

1. property

and printed less than 200 years ago. Another different is that from Vedas we get the knowledge of our past heritage which is almost true.

2. Rigveda has prayers for cattle and horses. Horses were used in battles. Battles were fought for cattle, land, people and water. Most men took part in wars. There was not any regular army. There were assemblies where people met and discussed matters of war and peace. They chose brave warriors as their leaders.

Picture-based Question

1. This type of megalith is known as a cist. Some cists, like the one shown here, have port-holes which could be used as an entrance.
2. This is a horse equipment; Axes; Below: A dagger VI. Map-based Question

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Horse was sacrificed in Ashvamedha.
2. The raja who organised the sacrifice was recognised as being very powerful.
3. Some people, such as those who were regarded as shudras by the priests, were excluded from many rituals.
4. Ashvamedha, grandest of the Vedic religious rites of ancient India, performed by a king to celebrate his paramouncy.
5. The raja was a central figure in these Ashvamedha rituals.
6. Raja's charioteer, who was his companion in the battlefield and witnessed his exploits, chanted tales of his glory.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. These books are often called later Vedic, because they were composed after the Rigveda about. These include the Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, as well as other books. These were composed by priests, and described how rituals were to be performed. They also contained rules about society.
2. There were several different groups in society at this time — priests and warriors, farmers, herders, traders, crafts persons, labourers, fishing folk, and forest people.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Ashvamedhasacrifice was performed by a king to celebrate his paramouncy. A horse was let loose to wander freely and it was guarded by the raja's men. If the horse wandered into the kingdoms of other rajas and they stopped it, they had to fight. If they allowed the horse to pass, it meant that they accepted that the raja who wanted to perform the sacrifice was stronger than them. These rajas were then invited to the sacrifice, which

was performed by specially trained priests, who were rewarded with gifts. The raja who organised the sacrifice was recognised as being very powerful, and all those who came brought gifts for him.

2. The priests divided people into four groups, called varnas. According to them, each varna had a different set of functions. The first varna was that of the brahmin. Brahmins were expected to study (and teach) the Vedas, perform sacrifices and receive gifts. In the second place were the rulers, also known as kshatriyas. They were expected to fight battles and protect people. Third were the vish or the vaishyas. They were expected to be farmers, herders, and traders. Both the kshatriyas and the vaishyas could perform sacrifices.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The citadel of PuranaQila or Old Fort attributed to Sher Shah is one site in the city where archaeologists observe a continuous history of 2500 years.
2. The word janapada literally means the land where the jana set its foot, and settled down.
3. People live in huts in the janapadas.
4. They grew a variety of crops — rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, sesame and mustard.
5. About 2500 years ago, some janapadas became more important than others, and were known as mahajanapadas.
6. Forts were probably built because people were afraid of attacks from other kings and needed protection.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The rajas who performed these big sacrifices were now recognised as being rajas of janapadas.
2. The new rajas now began maintaining armies. Soldiers were paid regular salaries and maintained by the king throughout the year.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. People in janapadas lived in huts, and kept cattle as well as other animals. They also grew a variety of crops — rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, sesame and mustard. They made earthen pots. Some of these were grey in colour, others were red. One special type of pottery found at these sites is known as Painted Grey Ware.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. There were taxes on crafts persons as well. These could have been in the form of labour. For example, a weaver or a smith may have had to work for a day every month for the king.
2. Hunters and gatherers also had to provide forest produce as taxes to the raja.
3. Use of iron ploughshares meant that heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better than with a wooden ploughshare, so that more grain could be produced.
4. People began transplanting paddy. This meant that instead of scattering seed on the ground, from which plants would sprout, saplings were grown and then planted in the fields.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Taxes on crops were the most important. This was because most people were farmers. Usually, the tax was fixed at $\frac{1}{6}$ th of what was produced. This was known as bhaga or a share.
2. There were two major changes in agriculture. One was the growing use of iron ploughshares. This meant that heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better than with a wooden ploughshare, so that more grain could be produced. Second, people began transplanting paddy. This meant that instead of scattering seed on the ground, from which plants would sprout, saplings were grown and then planted in the fields.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. As the rulers of the mahajanapadas were (a) building huge forts (b) maintaining big armies, they needed more resources. And they needed officials to collect these. So, instead of depending on occasional gifts brought by people, as in the case of the raja of the *janapadas*, they started collecting regular taxes.
 - Taxes on crops were the most important. This was because most people were farmers. Usually, the tax was fixed at 1/6th of what was produced. This was known as *bhaga* or a share.
 - There were taxes on crafts persons as well. These could have been in the form of labour. For example, a weaver or a smith may have had to work for a day every month for the king.
 - Herders were also expected to pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce.
 - There were also taxes on goods that were bought and sold, through trade.
 - And hunters and gatherers also had to provide forest produce to the raja.
2. There were two major changes in agriculture around this time. One was the growing use of iron ploughshares. This meant that heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better than with a wooden ploughshare, so that more grain could be produced. Second, people began transplanting paddy. This meant that instead of scattering seed on the ground, from which plants would sprout, saplings were grown and then planted in the fields. This led to increased production, as many more plants survived. However, it was back breaking work. Generally, slave men and women, (*dasas* and *dasis*) and landless agricultural labourers (*kammakaras*) had to do this work.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Magadha became the most important mahajanapada in about two hundred years.

2. Vaishali was the capital of Vajji.
3. Magadha had two very powerful rulers, Bimbisara and Ajatasattu.
4. Many rulers rule the gana or sangha.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Many rivers such as the Ganga and Son flowed through Magadha. This was important for (a) transport, (b) water supplies (c) making the land fertile.
2. We find an account of the Vajjis from the DighaNikaya, a famous Buddhist book, which contains some of the speeches of the Buddha. These were written down about 2300 years ago.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Magadha was an ancient Indian kingdom in southern Bihar, and was counted as one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas, 'Great Countries' of ancient India. Magadha played an important role in the development of Jainism and Buddhism, and two of India's greatest empires, the Maurya Empire and Gupta Empire, originated in Magadha.

The Mauryan Empire and Gupta Empire, both of which originated in Magadha, saw advancements in ancient India's science, mathematics, astronomy, religion, and philosophy and were considered the Golden Age of India. The Magadh kingdom included republican communities such as the community of Rajkmura Villages had their own assemblies under their local chiefs called Gramakas. Their administrations were divided into executive, judicial, and military functions.

2. While Magadha became a powerful kingdom, Vajji, with its capital at Vaishali (Bihar), was under a different form of government, known as gana or sangha. In a gana or a sangha there were not one, but many rulers. Sometimes, even when thousands of men ruled together, each one was known as a raja. These rajas performed rituals together. They also met in assemblies, and decided what had to be done and how, through discussion and debate. For example, if they were attacked by an enemy, they met to discuss what should be done to meet the threat. However,

women, dasas and kammakaras could not participate in these assemblies.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Fill in the blanks

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. rajas, big sacrifices | 2. trained priest |
| 3. huts | 4. Painted Grey Ware |
| 5. Bhaga | 6. animals and animal produce |
| 7. Labourers | |

II. Match the following Columns

(i)-(e); (ii)-(b); (iii)-(a); (iv)-(c); (iv)-(d)

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False Statements

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Pataliputra was the capital from where Bimbisara ruled.
2. These included some crafts persons, hunters and gatherers.
3. Vedic were composed after the Rigveda. These include the Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, as well as other books.
4. Magadha mahajanapada had iron ore mines.
5.
 - Kasi. Its Capital was Banaras.
 - Kosala. Its capital was Shravasti.
 - Anga. Its capital was Champa.
 - Vajji or Vriji. Its capital was Vaishali

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. As the rulers of the mahajanapadas were (a) building huge forts (b) maintaining big armies, they needed more resources. And they needed officials to collect these. So, instead of depending on occasional gifts brought by people, as in the case of the raja of the janapadas, they started collecting regular taxes.
2. The priests divided people into four groups, called varnas. According to them, each varna had a different set of functions.

The first varna was that of the brahmin. Brahmins were expected to study (and teach) the Vedas, perform sacrifices and receive gifts. In the second place were the rulers, also known as kshatriyas. They were expected to fight battles and protect people. Third were the vish or the vaishyas. They were expected to be farmers, herders, and traders. Both the kshatriyas and the vaishyas could perform sacrifices. Last were the shudras, who had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any rituals.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. While Magadha became a powerful kingdom, Vajji, with its capital at Vaishali (Bihar), was under a different form of government, known as gana or sangha (organisation). In a gana or a sangha there were not one, but many rulers. Sometimes, even when thousands of men ruled together, each one was known as a raja. These rajas performed rituals together. They also met in assemblies, and decided what had to be done and how, through discussion and debate. For example, if they were attacked by an enemy, they met to discuss what should be done to meet the threat. However, women, dasas and kammakaras could not participate in these assemblies.
2. VajjiSangha: (i) VajjiSangha was under a different form of government known as gana or sangha. (ii) In the sangha there were many rulers, each was called a Raja. (iii) They met in assemblies and decided what to do through discussion and debates.

Other Mahajanapadas: (i) They were governed by strong rulers. (ii) There was a single powerful ruler. (iii) The king took all the decisions. May be the minister, but it was not binding on him.

Picture-Based Question

Painted Grey Ware: Plates and bowls are the most common vessels made out of Painted Grey Ware. These are extremely fine to touch, with a nice, smooth surface. Perhaps these were used on special occasions, for important people, and to serve special food.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Mahatma Buddha was born about 2500 years ago.
2. Mahatma Buddha passed away at Kusinara.
3. Sarnath, near Varanasi, where Buddha taught for the first time.
4. The Buddha taught in the language of the ordinary people.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied, and want even more (or want other things). The Buddha described this as thirst or tanha.
2. Enlightenment is a state of perfect knowledge or wisdom, combined with infinite compassion. Knowledge in this case does not mean merely the accumulation of data or a description of the world of phenomena down to the finest details. Enlightenment is an understanding of both the relative mode of existence (the way in which things appear to us) and the ultimate mode of existence (the true nature of these same appearances). This includes our own minds as well as the external world. Such knowledge is the basic antidote to ignorance and suffering.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Gautama Buddha, also known as Siddhartha Buddha was a sage who started to impact thousands of lives in sixth and fourth BCE (Before Common Era) with his profound spiritual wisdom. The word 'Buddha' means the enlightened one or the awakened one. No matter what religion you follow, what culture you have been born and brought up in, Buddha's teachings are universal. His teachings have the strength to awaken people to reality and make them introspect themselves. Lord Buddha's teachings have not only given a deeper insight into one's existence, but

also made significant contribution in liberating one from the day-to-day conflicts in minds.

2. The Buddha taught that life is full of suffering and unhappiness. This is caused because we have cravings and desires (which often cannot be fulfilled). Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied, and want even more (or want other things). The Buddha described this as thirst or *tanha*. He taught that this constant craving could be removed by following moderation in everything.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Many of these thinkers felt that there was something permanent in the universe that would last even after death. They described this as the *atman*.
2. Gargi, the Upanishadic woman thinker who participated in debates in royal courts.
3. Many of the ideas of the Upanishads were later developed by the famous thinker Shankaracharya.
4. Panini, who prepared a grammar for Sanskrit.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Upanishads are ancient Sanskrit texts of spiritual teaching and ideas of Hinduism. They are the part of the oldest scriptures of Hinduism, the Vedas, that deal with meditation, philosophy, and spiritual knowledge; other parts of the Vedas deal with mantras, benedictions, rituals, ceremonies, and sacrifices.
2. Upanishad literally means 'approaching and sitting near' and the texts contain conversations between teachers and students.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The questions that Upanishadic thinkers wanted to answer were: (i) Some of them wanted to know about life after death, others wanted to know why sacrifices should be performed'. (ii) Some of thinkers felt that there was something permanent in the universe that would last even after death. They describe

this as the atman or the individual soul and the Brahman or the universal soul.

2. Mukhya **Upanishads**, also **known** as Principal **Upanishads**, are the **most** ancient and widely studied **Upanishads** of Hinduism.

The wise beggar

Here is a dialogue based on a story from one of the most famous. Upanishads, the Chhandogya Upanishad. Shaunaka and Abhipratarn were two sages who worshipped the universal soul. Once, as they sat down to eat, a beggar came and asked for some food.

“We cannot spare anything for you,” Shaunaka said.

“Learned sirs, whom do you worship?” the beggar asked.

“The universal soul,” Abhipratarn replied.

“Ah! It means that you know that the universal soul fills the entire world.”

“Yes, yes. We know that.” The sages nodded.

“If the universal soul fills the whole world, it fills me too. Who am I, but a part of the world?” the beggar asked.

“You speak the truth, O young Brahmin.”

“Then, O sages, by not giving me food, you are actually denying food to the universal soul.”

The sages realised the truth of what the beggar said, and shared their food with him.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Jainism was founded by Vardhamana Jnatiputra or Nataputta Mahavira (599-527 BC), called Jina (Spiritual Conqueror), a contemporary of Buddha.
2. The 24th and last tirthankara of present half-cycle was Vardhamana Mahavira (599 BC–527 BC).

3. Vardhamana Mahavira, also spread his message around this time, i.e., 2500 years ago.
4. At the age of thirty, Vardhamana Mahavira left home and went to live in a forest.
5. The rules made for the Buddhist sangha were written down in a book called the Vinaya Pitaka.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ahimsa means not hurting or killing living beings.
2. Both the Mahavira and the Buddha felt that only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge. They arranged for them to stay together in the sangha, an association of those who left their homes.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. They both were born to royal families living an early life of material comfort. They both married and had a child. In their 20s, they both renounced worldly possessions and left their families and kingdoms to pursue spiritual enlightenment as ascetics.
2. All men could join the sangha. However, children had to take the permission of their parents and slaves that of their masters. Those who worked for the king had to take his permission and debtors that of creditors. Women had to take their husband's permission.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Both Jaina and Buddhist monks went from place to place throughout the year, teaching people.
2. Zoroaster was an Iranian prophet.
3. Zoroaster was an Iranian prophet. His teachings are contained in a book called the Avesta.
4. The only time Buddhist monks stayed in one place was during the rainy season.

5. Monasteries were known as viharas.
6. Some Zoroastrians migrated from Iran and settled down in the coastal towns of Gujarat and Maharashtra. They were the ancestors of today's Parsis.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Zoroaster taught the existence of angels, demons and saviors, ideas that can also be found in Christianity, Judaism and Islam. Zoroastrians use the Avesta as their sacred text.
2. The basic teachings of Zoroaster are contained in the maxim "Good thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds." Here is a verse from the Zend Avesta:
"Lord, grant strength and the rule of truth and good thinking, by means of which one shall create peace and tranquillity."

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The system of Ashramas: Around the time when Jainism and Buddhism were becoming popular, Brahmins developed the system of Ashramas. Here, the word Ashrama does not mean a place where people live and meditate. It is used instead for a stage of life. Four Ashramas were recognised: Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Samnyasa. Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya men were expected to lead simple lives and study the Vedas during the early years of their life (Brahmacharya). Then they had to marry and live as householders (Grihastha). Then they had to live in the forest and meditate (Vanaprastha). Finally, they had to give up everything and become Samnyasins. The system of Ashramas allowed men to spend some part of their lives in meditation. Generally, women were not allowed to study the Vedas, and they had to follow the Ashramas chosen by their husbands.
2. The system of Ashramas were the different stages of life men had to live. It allowed men to spend some part of their lives in meditation. Women were not allowed to read Vedas and they were bound to follow the Ashramas chosen by their husbands. Sangha was an association joined by both men and women.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Fill in the blanks

1. gana, Sakya gana
2. Kusinara
3. Sanskrit
4. Shankaracharya
5. men, brahmins, rajas

II. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False Statements

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

III. Match the following Columns

- (i)-(b); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(a); (iv)-(c); (v)-(f); (vi)-(e)

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Vedic-Sanskrit was the language used to compose the Vedas.
2. Kisagotami was a woman whose son had died.
3. Shaunaka and Abhipratarn were two sages who worshipped the universal soul.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Buddha believed that the results of our actions (called karma), whether good or bad, affect us both in this life and the next.
2. The stupa at Sarnath was built to mark the place where the Buddha first taught his message.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Buddha tried to spread his message to the people in the following ways:
 - o His teachings were very simple.
 - o He delivered his message in local languages i.e., Prakrit.
 - o He himself set an example to live a simple life.
 - o He spent his life in travelling on foot, going from one place to another, teaching people.
2. Jainism however, existed previously but due to its severely ascetic practices and values could never reach the popularity

that Buddhism achieved.

Picture-based Question

- 1.) (i) The stupa (ii) This is a cave in Karle
- 2.) (i) This building, known as a stupa, was built to mark the place where the Buddha first taught his message.
(ii) Monks and nuns lived and meditated in these caves.
- 3.) (i) At Sarnath (ii) In Karle, present-day Maharashtra



ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR

WORKSHEET-1

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The empire that Ashoka ruled was founded by his grandfather, Chandragupta Maurya.
2. We find the lions carved in stone and placed on top of a massive stone pillar at Sarnath.
3. Chanakya was a wise man who supported Chandragupta.
4. Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called the Arthashastra.
5. Kautilya was the other name of Chanakya.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. When members of the same family become rulers one after another, the family is often called a dynasty. The Mauryas were a dynasty with three important rulers — Chandragupta, his son Bindusara, and Bindusara's son, Ashoka.
2. Both empire and kingdom are states or countries ruled by a king or an emperor. The main difference between empire and kingdom is that empire is ruled by an emperor whereas a kingdom is ruled by a king. An empire can consist of a group of kingdoms as well.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Officials were appointed to collect taxes from farmers, herders, crafts persons and traders, who lived in villages and towns in the area.
2. Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler.
3. Seleucus Nicator was a Greek ruler of West Asia.

4. Unlike taxes, which were collected on a regular basis, tribute was collected as and when it was possible from people who gave a variety of things, more or less willingly.
5. The area around Pataliputra was under the direct control of the emperor.
6. Officials punished those who disobeyed the ruler's orders.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Arthashastra tells us that the north-west was important for blankets, and south India for its gold and precious stones. It is possible that these resources were collected as tribute.
2. Mauryas tried to control roads and rivers, which were important for transport, and to collect whatever resources were available as tax and tribute.
3. An Emperor is the highest power in the region he occupies. While a King rules one fairly homogenous territory (called a nation or kingdom), emperors often wield power over a fairly heterogeneous territory (ruler of many nations).

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. As the empire was so large, different parts were ruled differently. The area around Pataliputra was under the direct control of the emperor. This meant that officials were appointed to collect taxes from farmers, herders, crafts persons and traders, who lived in villages and towns in the area. Officials also punished those who disobeyed the ruler's orders. Many of these officials were given salaries. Messengers went to and fro, and spies kept a watch on the officials. And of course, the emperor supervised them all, with the help of members of the royal family, and senior ministers. There were other areas or provinces. Each of these was ruled from a provincial capital such as Taxila or Ujjain. Although there was some amount of control from Pataliputra, and royal princes were often sent as governors, local customs and rules were probably followed.
2. Megasthenes wrote an account about what he saw. Here is a part of his description: "The occasions on which the emperor

appears in public are celebrated with grand royal processions. He is carried in a golden palanquin. His guards ride elephants decorated with gold and silver. Some of the guards carry trees on which live birds, including a flock of trained parrots, circle about the head of the emperor. The king is normally surrounded by armed women. He is afraid that someone may try to kill him. He has special servants to taste the food before he eats. He never sleeps in the same bedroom for two nights.” And about Pataliputra (modern Patna) he wrote: “This is a large and beautiful city. It is surrounded by a massive wall. It has 570 towers and 64 gates. The houses, of two and three storeys, are built of wood and mud brick. The king’s palace is also of wood, and decorated with stone carvings. It is surrounded with gardens and enclosures for keeping birds.”

3. Emperors needs a large amount of taxes to run their empires because they had to control whole empire. They had to pay salaries of officials and army persons. And to maintain road and transportation.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ashoka’s inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in the Brahmi script.
2. The most famous Mauryan ruler was Ashoka.
3. Modern name of Kalinga is Odisha.
4. Ashoka is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.
5. Kalinga was the present-day Odisha in the ancient times.
6. ‘Dhamma’ is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term ‘Dharma’.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Ashoka was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars. He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. This is what Ashoka declared in one of his inscriptions:
“Eight years after becoming king I conquered Kalinga. About a lakh and a half people were captured. And more than a lakh of people were killed.
This filled me with sorrow. Why?
Whenever an independent land is conquered, lakhs of people die, and many are taken prisoner. Brahmins and monks also die.
People who are kind to their relatives and friends, to their slaves and servants die, or lose their loved ones.
That is why I am sad, and have decided to observe Dhamma, and to teach others about it as well.
I believe that winning people over through Dhamma is much better than conquering them through force.
I am inscribing this message for the future, so that my son and grandson after me should not think about war.
Instead, they should try to think about how to spread Dhamma.”

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Dhamma did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice.
2. Teachings of the Buddha inspired Ashoka.
3. Ashoka appoint Dhamma Mahamatta to spread ideas about Dhamma.
4. Dhamma Mahamatta's duty was to go from place to place to teaching people about Dhamma.
5. Ashoka got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars, instructing his officials to read his message to those who could not read it themselves.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The ultimate aim of Ashoka's Dhamma was to create a harmonious atmosphere in the state, where all people irrespective of their religious and cultural diversities, lived in peace and harmony with each other.
2. Ashoka sent messengers to spread ideas about Dhamma to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There were number of problems. People in the empire followed different religions, and this sometimes led to conflict. Animals were sacrificed. Slaves and servants were illtreated. Besides, there were quarrels in families and amongst neighbours. Ashoka felt it was his duty to solve by introducing Dhamma.
2. Ashoka's messages to his subjects: "People perform a variety of rituals when they fall ill, when their children get married, when children are born, or when they go on a journey.

These rituals are not useful.

If instead, people observe other practices, this would be more fruitful. What are these other practices?

These are: being gentle with slaves and servants. Respecting one's elders.

Treating all creatures with compassion.

Giving gifts to Brahmins and monks."

"It is both wrong to praise one's own religion or criticise another's.

Each one should respect the other's religion.

If one praises one's own religion while criticising another's, one is actually doing greater harm to one's own religion.

Therefore, one should try to understand the main ideas of another's religion, and respect it."

WORKSHEET-5

I. Fill in the blanks

1. taxes
2. governors
3. honey, timber, wax, etc
4. Kalinga
5. Prakrit, Brahmi

II. Match the following Columns

- (i)-(b); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(e); (iv)-(d); (v)-(a); (vi)-(g); (vii)-(f)

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False Statements

1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. F; 7. F

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The lions are part of the Lion Capital in Sarnath.
2. The Mauryas were a dynasty with three important rulers — Chandragupta, his son Bindusara, and Bindusara's son, Ashoka.
3. Countries where Ashokan inscriptions have been found are India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.
4. Mauryan Empire was a state with capital at Pataliputra near the junction of the Son and Ganga rivers which lasted from about 321 to 185 BCE.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The king is normally surrounded by armed women. He is afraid that someone may try to kill him. He has special servants to taste the food before he eats. He never sleeps in the same bedroom for two nights.
2. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, wrote: "His edicts (instructions) still speak to us in a language we can understand and we can still learn much from them."

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. When Ashoka became the king, Kalinga was not the part of Mauryan Empire. He decided to conquer Kalinga. He invaded Kalinga and conquered it. But both the armies suffered heavy

losses. According to Ashoka, 1,00,000 people were killed in this war, and 1,50,000 were taken prisoners. Ashoka saw the wounded and dying soldiers and the widows and orphans and the misery and sufferings that war had brought to the people. This caused Ashoka much grief and remorse: So, he decided that he would not fight any more wars in future.

2. Following steps Ashoka do to make the life of his people comfortable:

- no living being were to be slaughtered or sacrificed.
- humans and animals are to be provided medical care throughout his territory.
- every five years his monks would tour the empire teaching the dharma.
- all should respect parents, priests and monks
- prisoners must be humanely treated.
- concerns regarding the welfare of his people must be reported to him at all times no matter where he is or what he is doing.
- since all religions desire self-control and purity of heart, all are welcome.
- he prefers to give to monks and Brahmans and to the needy than to receive gifts from others.
- reverence for the dharma and a proper attitude towards teachers is better than marriage or other worldly celebrations.
- glory and fame count for nothing if his people do not respect the Dharma.
- giving the dharma to others is the best gift anyone can have.
- Whoever praises his own religion, due to excessive devotion, and condemns others with the thought “Let me glorify my own religion,” only harms his own religion. Therefore contact (between religions) is good.
- conquest by the dharma is superior to conquest by force but if conquest by force is carried out, it should be ‘forbearance and light punishment’.

Picture-based Question

The Rampurwa bull: This is finely polished stone sculpture. This was part of a Mauryan pillar found in Rampurwa, Bihar, and has now been placed in Rashtrapati Bhavan. It is an example of the skill of the sculptors of the time.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around 3000 years ago.
2. Irrigation works that were built during this time included canals, wells, tanks, and artificial lakes.
3. Ploughshare was useful for increasing agricultural production.
4. Appliances – refrigerators, washing machines, clothes dryers, stoves, dishwasher. Utensils – forks, spoons, knives and more. Medical – surgical stainless steel, implantable devices.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Around 2500 years ago, there is evidence for the growing use of iron tools. These included axes for clearing forests, and the iron ploughshare.
2. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around 3000 years ago. Some of the largest collections of iron tools and weapons were found in the megalithic burials.

II. Long Answer Type Question

1. We often take the use of iron for granted today. Things made of iron (and steel) are a part of our daily lives. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around 3000 years ago. Some of the largest collections of iron tools and weapons were found in the megalithic burials. Around 2500 years ago, there is evidence for the growing use of iron tools. These included axes for clearing forests, and the iron ploughshare. The ploughshare was useful for increasing agricultural production.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as Vellalar.
2. Ordinary ploughmen were known as uzhar.
3. Landless labourers, including slaves, were known as kadaiyars and adimai.
4. In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as the grama bhojaka.
5. Sangam literature, were composed around 2300 years ago.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Independent farmers, known as Grihapatis, most of whom were smaller landowners.
2. These texts were called Sangam because they were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies (known as sangams) of poets that were held in the city of Madurai.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There were at least three different kinds of people living in most villages in the southern and northern parts of the subcontinent. In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as vellalar, ordinary ploughmen were known as uzhar, and landless labourers, including slaves, were known as kadaiyars and adimai.
2. In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as the grama bhojaka. Usually, men from the same family held the position for generations. In other words, the post was hereditary. The grama bhojaka was often the largest landowner. Generally, he had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land. Besides, as he was powerful, the king often used him to collect taxes from the village. He also functioned as a judge, and sometimes as a policeman.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Archaeologists have found rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. These are known as ring wells.
2. Jatakas were the tales that were probably composed by ordinary people, and then written down and preserved by Buddhist monks.
3. Barygaza was the Greek name of Bharuch.
4. These coins are found over most parts of the subcontinent.
5. According to the Archaeologists first coin belonged to early centuries CE.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Other kinds of evidence to find out about life in some of these early cities: Sculptors carved scenes depicting peoples' lives in towns and villages, as well as in the forest. Many of these sculptures were used to decorate railings, pillars and gateways of buildings that were visited by people.
2. Sculptures were used to decorate railings, pillars and gateways of buildings that were visited by people.
3. Punch-marked coins were generally rectangular or sometimes square or round in shape.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In many cities, archaeologists have found rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. These are known as ring wells. These seem to have been used as toilets in some cases, and as drains and garbage dumps. These ring wells are usually found in individual houses. We have hardly any remains of palaces, markets, or of homes of ordinary people. Perhaps some are yet to be discovered by archaeologists. Others, made of wood, mud brick and thatch, may not have survived. Another way of finding out about early cities is from the accounts of sailors and travellers who visited them. One of the most detailed accounts that has been found was by an unknown Greek sailor. He described all the ports he visited.

2. The Story of Barygaza (the Greek name Bharuch)

The gulf is very narrow at Barygaza, and very hard to navigate for those coming from the sea. Ships had to be steered in by skilful and experienced local fishermen who were employed by the king. The imports into Barygaza were wine, copper, tin, lead, coral, topaz, cloth, gold and silver coins. Exports from the town included plants from the Himalayas, ivory, agate, carnelian, cotton, silk and perfumes.

Special gifts were brought by merchants for the king. These included vessels of silver, singing boys, beautiful women, fine wines and fine cloth.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 years.
2. Around 2000 years ago Mathura became the second capital of the Kushanas.
3. Farmers and herders from adjoining areas provided food for people in the Mathura city.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Inscriptions from Mathura mention goldsmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, basket makers, garland makers, perfumers.
2. Mathura was also a religious centre — there were Buddhist monasteries, Jaina shrines, and it was an important centre for the worship of Krishna.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Mathura was important because it was located at the cross roads of two major routes of travel and trade — from the northwest to the east and from north to south. There were fortifications around the city, and several shrines. Farmers and herders from adjoining areas provided food for people in the city. Mathura was also a centre where some extremely fine sculpture was produced.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. There were famous centres such as Varanasi in the north, and Madurai in the south.
2. Many crafts persons and merchants now formed associations.
3. Crafts persons and merchants now formed associations known as shrenis.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Extremely fine pottery, known as the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW). It gets its name from the fact that it is generally found in the northern part of the subcontinent.
2. These shrenis of crafts persons provided training, procured raw material, and distributed the finished product.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Many crafts persons and merchants now formed associations known as shrenis. These shrenis of crafts persons provided training, procured raw material, and distributed the finished product. Then shrenis of merchants organised the trade. Shrenis also served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money. This was invested, and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.

2. Rules for spinning and weaving

These rules are from the Arthashastra, mentioned in Chapter 8. They describe how spinning and weaving could be done in workshops under the supervision of a special official.

“Widows, young women who are differently abled, nuns, mothers of courtesans, retired women servants of the king, women who have retired from service in temples, may be used for processing wool, bark, cotton, hemp and flax.

They should be paid according to the quality and quantity of work. Women who are not permitted to leave their homes can send maidservants to bring the raw material from the superintendent, and take the finished work back to him.

Women who can visit the workshop should go at dawn to give their work and receive their wages. There should be enough light to examine the work. In case the superintendent looks at the woman or talks about anything other than the work, he should be punished.

If a woman does not complete her work, she will have to pay a fine, and her thumbs can be cut off.”

WORKSHEET-6

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Arikamedu was a coastal settlement where ships unloaded goods from distant lands.
2. An amphora is a jar with two vertical handles used in antiquity for the storage and transportation of foodstuffs such as wine and olive oil.
3. Red-glazed pottery, known as Arretine Ware, which was named after a city in Italy.
4. Rome is one of the oldest cities in Europe, and developed around the same time as the cities in the Ganga valley.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A massive brick structure, which may have been a warehouse, was found at the Arikamedu.
2. Amphitheatres — open arenas surrounded by tiers of seats — where citizens could watch all kinds of shows, and public baths (with separate timings for men and women), where people met and relaxed. Huge aqueducts — channels to supply water — were built to bring water to the city — for the baths, fountains and toilets.

III. Long Answer Type Question

- Q. Between 2200 and 1900 years ago, Arikamedu was a coastal settlement where ships unloaded goods from distant lands. A massive brick structure, which may have been a warehouse, was found at the site. Other finds include pottery from the

Mediterranean region, such as amphorae (tall double-handled jars that contained liquids such as wine or oil) and stamped red-glazed pottery, known as Arretine Ware, which was named after a city in Italy. This was made by pressing wet clay into a stamped mould. There was yet another kind of pottery which was made locally, though Roman designs were used. Roman lamps, glassware and gems have also been found at the site.

WORKSHEET-7

I. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False Statements

1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T; 6. F;

II. Fill in the blanks

1. hereditary 2. Arretine Ware 3. shrenis
4. Sangam 5. Buddhist monks

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Earliest works in Tamil, known as Sangam literature.
2. There were at least three different kinds of people living in most villages in the southern and northern parts of the subcontinent. In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as vellalar, ordinary ploughmen were known as uzhavar, and landless labourers, including slaves, were known as kadaiyiar and adimai.
3. Grama bhojaka functions as a judge and sometimes as a policeman in northern part of the country.
4. Assemblies (known as sangams) of poets that were held in the city of Madurai.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ring wells. These seem to have been used as toilets in some cases, and as drains and garbage dumps. These ring wells are usually found in individual houses.
2. Small tanks have been found that were probably dyeing vats, used to dye cloth.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The imports into Barygaza were wine, copper, tin, lead, coral, topaz, cloth, gold and silver coins. Exports from the town included plants from the Himalayas, ivory, agate, carnelian, cotton, silk and perfumes. Special gifts were brought by merchants for the king. These included vessels of silver, singing boys, beautiful women, fine wines and fine cloth.
2. Sickle would have been important for agriculture because it should be used for cutting grass and crops. The other tools like axes for clearing forests and the iron plough share for increasing agricultural production.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. South India was famous for gold, spices, especially pepper, and precious stones.
2. Sailors took advantage of the monsoon winds to cross the seas more quickly.
3. Roman gold coins have been found in south India.
4. Pepper was particularly valued in the Roman Empire.
5. Pepper was known as black gold south India.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Traders carried goods to Rome in ships, across the sea, and by land in caravans.
2. There must have been quite a lot of trade as many Roman gold coins have been found in south India.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Traders explored several sea routes. Some of these followed the coasts. There were others across the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, where sailors took advantage of the monsoon winds to cross the seas more quickly. So, if they wanted to reach the western coast of the subcontinent from East Africa or Arabia, they chose to sail with the south-west monsoon. And sturdy ships had to be built for these long journeys.
2. To find out about trade and trade routes, Historians uses a variety of sources including, coins, trading objects, and the accounts written by the traders and pilgrims. For instance, a particular object traded from a distant land shows the existence of trading relations.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Muvendar is a Tamil word meaning three chiefs, used for the heads of three ruling families.
2. Muvendar the Tamil word was used for the heads of three ruling families —the Cholas, the Cheras and the Pandyas?
3. Madurai is the capital of the Pandyas.
4. Each of the three chiefs had two centres of power: one inland, and one on the coast.
5. Puhar was the other name of Kaveripattinam.
6. Puhar or Kaveripattinam is the important port of the Cholas.
7. The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The chiefs did not collect regular taxes. Instead, they demanded and received gifts from the people.
2. Chiefs went on military expeditions to collect tribute from neighbouring areas. They kept some of the wealth and distributed the rest amongst their supporters, including members of their family, soldiers, and poets.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Dakshinapatha is a historical region including: the “Ancient South of the Indian subcontinent” below Uttarapatha. The term can encompass Dravida, Simhala, the Kollam region, and the Maldives. In the south region. the “great southern highway” in India, traveling from Magadha to Pratishthana.
2. The southern half of the subcontinent is marked by a long coastline, and with hills, plateaus, and river valleys. Amongst the river valleys, that of the Kaveri is the most fertile. Chiefs and kings who controlled the river valleys and the coasts became rich and powerful.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Raw silk has to be extracted from the cocoons of silk worms.
2. Techniques of making silk were first invented in China.
3. About 2000 years ago, wearing silk became the fashion amongst rulers and rich people in Rome.
4. The best-known of the rulers who controlled the Silk Route were the Kushanas.
5. Around 7000 years ago, techniques of making silk were first invented in China.
6. Chinese rulers sent gifts of silk to rulers in Iran and west Asia.
7. Their two major centres of power were Peshawar and Mathura.
8. The Kushanas were amongst the earliest rulers of the subcontinent to issue gold coins.

II .Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Silk Road was a network of trade routes which connected the East and West, and was central to the economic, cultural, political, and religious interactions between these regions from the 2nd century BCE to the 18th century.
2. The rich, glossy colours of silk, as well as its smooth texture, make it a highly valued fabric in most societies.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Chinese rulers sent gifts of silk to rulers in Iran and west Asia, and from there, the knowledge of silk spread further west.
2. The kings wanted to control the silk route because they believed that they would benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by the traders travelling along the route.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The most famous Kushana ruler was Kanishka.
2. Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha.

3. A new form of Buddhism, known as Mahayana Buddhism.
4. The older form of Buddhism, known as Theravada Buddhism.
5. The most famous Kushana ruler, Kanishka organised a Buddhist council.
6. Ashvaghosha and other Buddhist scholars now began writing in Sanskrit.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs. For instance, his attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the peepal tree.
2. Caves were made on the orders of kings and queens, others by merchants and farmers. These were often located near passes through the Western Ghats.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mahayana Buddhism (or the Mahayanas) can be defined as a major movement in the history of Buddhism which has its origins in northern India. It is made up of many schools and reinterpretations of fundamental human beliefs, values and ideals not only those of the Buddhist teachings.
2. In the Early Buddhist schools as well as modern Theravada Buddhism, a bodhisattva (Pali: bodhisatta) refers to anyone who has made a resolution to become a Buddha and has also received a confirmation or prediction from a living Buddha that this will be so.

In Mahayana Buddhism, a bodhisattva refers to anyone who has generated bodhicitta, a spontaneous wish and compassionate mind to attain Buddhahood for the benefit of all sentient beings.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Pilgrims are men and women who undertake journeys to holy places in order to offer worship.
2. The best-known Chinese Buddhist pilgrim was Fa Xian.

3. As traders journeyed to distant lands in caravans and ships, pilgrims often travelled with them.
4. Chinese Buddhist pilgrims, Fa Xian, who came to the subcontinent.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Chinese pilgrims were mainly interested in exploring about Buddha and Buddhism. Hence, they came to India.
2. Each of these pilgrims left an account of his journey. They wrote of the dangers they encountered on their travels, which often took years, of the countries and the monasteries that they visited, and the books they carried back with them.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Fa Xian began his journey back home from Bengal. He boarded a ship belonging to some merchants. They had barely travelled for two days when they were caught in a storm. The merchants began throwing their merchandise overboard so as to lighten the load and save the ship from sinking. Fa Xian threw away his meagre personal belongings, but clung to his books and the statues of the Buddha that he had collected. Finally, the storm subsided after 13 days. This is how he describes the sea: “The sea itself is boundless in extent — it is impossible to know east or west, except by observing the sun, moon, or stars in their motions. If it is dark, rainy weather, the only plan is to steer by the wind.” It took him more than 90 days to reach Java, where he halted for five months, before boarding another merchant ship that took him to China
2. Xuan Zang, and other pilgrims spent time studying in Nalanda, (Bihar) the most famous Buddhist monastery of the period. This is how he describes it: “The teachers are men of the highest ability and talent. They follow the teachings of the Buddha in all sincerity. The rules of the monastery are strict, and everyone has to follow them. Discussions are held throughout the day, and the old and the young mutually help one another. Learned men from different cities come here to settle their doubts. The gatekeeper asks new entrants difficult questions. They are

allowed to enter only after they have been able to answer these. Seven or eight out of every ten are not able to answer.”

WORKSHEET-6

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Bhakti comes from the Sanskrit term bhaj meaning ‘to divide or share’.
2. Hindu deities included Shiva, Vishnu, and goddesses such as Durga that were worshipped through Bhakti.
3. The idea of Bhakti is present in the Bhagavad Gita, a sacred book of the Hindus.
4. Bhakti is directed towards Bhagavat, which is often translated as god, but also means one who possesses and shares bhaga, literally good fortune or bliss.
5. About 2000 years ago, Christianity emerged in West Asia.
6. Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The system of Bhakti emphasised devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess, rather than the performance of elaborate sacrifices.
2. The Christians of Kerala, known as Syrian Christians because they probably came from West Asia, are amongst the oldest Christian communities in the world.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Bhakti comes from the Sanskrit term bhaj meaning ‘to divide or share.’ This suggests an intimate, two-way relationship between the deity and the devotee. Bhakti is directed towards Bhagavat, which is often translated as god, but also means one who possesses and shares bhaga, literally good fortune or bliss. The devotee, known as the bhakta or the bhagavata, shares his or her chosen deity’s bhaga.
2. The ordinary people were attracted towards bhakti because of following reasons:
 - (i) The preachers of bhakti preached in “local languages.

- (ii) They emphasised on simple ways for salvation.
- {iii} They discarded caste, creed, colour and gender-based bias.

WORKSHEET-7

I. Fill in the blanks

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. South India | 2. Kaveri |
| 3. Muvendar | 4. Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni |
| 5. Theravada Buddhism | 6. Bhagavad Gita |

II. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False Statements

1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F

III. Match the following Columns

- (i)-(e); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(b); (iv)-(a); (v)-(d); (vi)-(g); (vii)-(f)

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sturdy ships had to be built for these long journeys.
2. India had a brisk trade with Roman empire. The traders took them in ships across the sea and by land in caravans.
3. Gautami Balashri was mother of Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni.
4. Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the Dakshinapatha.
5. Gold coins were used by traders along the Silk Route.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Vishnu took the shape of a boar in order to rescue the earth, which had sunk into water.
2. It would have been difficult to use carts along the silk route it lay long dangerous route through roads, deserts and mountains. People living along the route often demanded payments for allowing traders to pass through. The traders could be attacked by robbers.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The most famous Kushana ruler was Kanishka, who ruled around 1900 years ago. He organised a Buddhist council, where

scholars met and discussed important matters. Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha, the Buddhacharita, lived in his court. Ashvaghosha and other Buddhist scholars now began writing in Sanskrit.

2. Advantages:

- (i) The route was a shorter route.
- (ii) The rulers could not demand taxes.

Disadvantages:

- (i) The ships could be attacked by pirates.
- (ii) Sometime weather should be rough at sea.

Picture-based Question

A cave at Karle, Maharashtra

Some of these caves were made on the orders of kings and queens, others by merchants and farmers. These were often located near passes through the Western Ghats. Roads connecting prosperous ports on the coast with cities in the Deccan ran through these passes. Traders probably halted in these cave monasteries during their travels.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Harishena was a poet and a minister at the court of Samudragupta.
2. It was composed as a Kavya by Harishena.
3. This inscription is of a special kind known as a prashasti.
4. Prashasti, a Sanskrit word, meaning 'in praise of'.
5. Chandragupta, was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the grand title of maharaj-adhiraja.
6. Chandragupta II, we know about him from inscriptions and coins.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the prashasti Harishena describes four different kinds of rulers, and tells us about Samudragupta's policies towards them.
 - The rulers of Aryavarta.
 - The rulers of Dakshinapatha.
 - The rulers of inner circle of neighbouring states
 - The rulers of the outlying areas
2. Genealogy is an account of the descent of a person, family, or group from an ancestor or from older forms.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Harishena describes four different kinds of rulers, and tells us about Samudragupta's policies towards them.
 - The rulers of Aryavarta, the area shaded in green on the map. Here there were nine rulers who were uprooted, and their kingdoms were made a part of Samudragupta's empire.
 - The rulers of Dakshinapatha. Here there were twelve rulers, some of whose capitals are marked with red dots on the map.

They surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and he then allowed them to rule again.

- The inner circle of neighbouring states, including Assam, coastal Bengal, Nepal, and a number of gana sanghas (remember Chapter 5) in the northwest, marked in purple on the map. They brought tribute, followed his orders, and attended his court.
 - The rulers of the outlying areas, marked in blue on the map, perhaps the descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas, and the ruler of Sri Lanka, who submitted to him and offered daughters in marriage.
2. The era beginning in the 58 BCE is traditionally associated with Gupta king, Chandragupta II, who had founded it as a mark of victory over the Shakas and assumed the title of Vikramaditya.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Banabhatta wrote the biography of Harshavardhana.
2. Banabhatta was the court poet of Harshavardhana.
3. Harshacharita is the name of the biography of Harshavardhana.
4. Sanskrit is the language of Harshacharita.
5. Fa Xian is the Chinese pilgrim who spent time at Harsha's court.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Harsha became king of Thanesar because both his father and elder brother were died.
2. Harsha's brother-in-law was the ruler of Kanauj and he was killed by the ruler of Bengal and Harsha took over the kingdom of Kanauj.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Harshavardhana, who ruled nearly 1400 years ago, was one such ruler. Harsha was not the eldest son of his father, but became king of Thanesar after both his father and elder brother died. His brother-in-law was the ruler of Kanauj and he was killed by the

ruler of Bengal. Harsha took over the kingdom of Kanauj, and then led an army against the ruler of Bengal. Although he was successful in the east, and conquered Magadha and probably Bengal also, he was not as successful elsewhere. He tried to cross the Narmada to march into the Deccan, but was stopped by a ruler belonging to the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakeshin II.

The most important military campaign of Harsha was against the Western Chalukya ruler Pulakesin II. Both the accounts of Hiuen Tsang and the inscriptions of Pulakesin II provide the details of this campaign. Harsha with an ambition to extend his kingdom south of the Narmada river marched against the Chalukya ruler.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Pallava kings rule in southern India.
2. Kanchipuram was the capital of Pallavas.
3. Aihole is the capital of the Chalukyas.
4. Chalukyas was centred around the Raichur Doab, between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.
5. Pulakeshin II was the best-known Chalukya ruler.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Pallavas and Chalukyas were the most important ruling dynasties in south India during this period. The kingdom of the Pallavas spread from the region around their capital, Kanchipuram, to the Kaveri delta, while that of the Chalukyas was centred around the Raichur Doab, between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.
2. Aihole, the capital of the Chalukyas, developed as a religious centre, with a number of temples.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The best-known Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II. We know about him from a prashasti, composed by his court poet Ravikirti. This tells us about his ancestors, who are traced

back through four generations from father to son. Pulakeshin evidently got the kingdom from his uncle.

2. According to Ravikirti, Pulakeshin led expeditions along both the west and the east coasts. Besides, he checked the advance of Harsha. There is an interesting play of words in the poem. Harsha means happiness. The poet says that after this defeat, Harsha was no longer Harsha! Pulakeshin also attacked the Pallava king, who took shelter behind the walls of Kanchipuram.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The poet Harishena was a maha-danda-nayaka, or chief judicial officer, like his father.
2. Kumar-amatya meaning an important minister.
3. Harishena was a sandhi-vigrahika.
4. The Pallavas and Chalukyas were the most important ruling dynasties in south India during this period.
5. The village remained the basic unit of administration.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Advantages:

- (i) The father could train his son from an early age in the office that he held.
- (ii) There will be a continuity of policy.

Disadvantages:

- (i) An incompetent son may come to hold the office.
 - (ii) Other more competent persons will be deprived of the opportunity to run the office.
2. Kings adopted a number of steps to win the support of men who were powerful, either economically, or socially, or because of their political and military strength. For instance:
 - Some important administrative posts were now hereditary. This means that sons succeeded fathers to these posts. For example, the poet Harishena was a maha-danda-nayaka, or chief judicial officer, like his father.

- Sometimes, one person held many offices. For instance, besides being a maha-danda-nayaka, Harishena was a kumar-amatya, meaning an important minister, and a sandhi-vigrahika, meaning a minister of war and peace.
- Besides, important men probably had a say in local administration. These included the nagarashreshthi or chief banker or merchant of the city, the sarthavaha or leader of the merchant caravans, the prathama-kulika or the chief craftsman, and the head of the kayasthas or scribes.
- These policies were reasonably effective, but sooner or later, some of these powerful men grew strong enough to set up independent kingdoms.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Nagarashreshthi is the chief banker or merchant of the city. The sarthavaha is a leader of the merchant caravans. The prathama-kulika is the chief craftsman. The head of the kayasthas or scribes.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Military leaders used to collect revenue from the land.
2. Military leaders provide the king with troops.
3. Military leaders receive grants of land.
4. Some of them received grants of land. Some collected revenue from the land.
5. Sabha was an assembly of Brahmin land owners.
6. Nagaram was an organisation of merchants.
7. Ur was a village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not Brahmins.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The inscriptions of the Pallavas mention a number of local assemblies. These included the sabha, which was an assembly of brahmin land owners.

2. Sabha functioned through subcommittees, which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, local temples, etc.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. *Sabha* was a village assembly where all landowners were Brahmins. They functioned through subcommittees which looked after roads, building markets, temples, etc. Nagaram was an organisation of merchants. Ur was a village assembly in which landowners were not Brahmins.
2. Local assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants. Many of these local assemblies continued to function for centuries. These assemblies functioned through subcommittees, which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, local temples, etc.

WORKSHEET-6

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Abhijnana Shakuntalam, is the story of the love between a king named Dushyanta and a young woman named Shakuntala.
2. We can know an occasional glimpse of the lives of ordinary people from plays, and other accounts.
3. Kalidasa is known for his plays depicting life in the king's court.
4. Kalidasa wrote Abhijnana Shakuntalam.
5. Abhijnana Shakuntalam is the most famous play of Kalidasa.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Interesting feature about these plays is that the king and most Brahmins are shown as speaking Sanskrit, while women and men other than the king and Brahmins use Prakrit .
2. Abhijnana Shakuntalam, is the story of the love between a king named Dushyanta and a young woman named Shakuntala.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Chinese pilgrim Fa Xian noticed the plight of those who were treated as untouchables by the high and mighty. They were expected to live on the outskirts of the city. He writes: "If such a man enters a town or a market place, he strikes a piece of wood, in order to keep himself separate; people, hearing this sound, know what it means and avoid touching him or brushing against him."
2. The king travelled with an enormous amount of equipment. Apart from weapons, there were things of daily use such as pots, pans, furniture, golden footstools, food, including animals such as goat, deer, rabbits, vegetables, spices, carried on carts or loaded on to pack animals such as camels and elephants. This huge army was accompanied by musicians beating drums, and others playing horns and trumpets. Villagers had to provide hospitality along the way. They came with gifts of curds, gur and flowers, and provided fodder for the animals. They also tried to meet the king, and place their complaints and petitions before him. The army left a trail of destruction behind. Elephants often trampled down the huts of villagers, and the oxen yoked to the caravans of merchants ran away, scared by the tumult. As Banabhatta says: "The whole world was swallowed up in dust."

WORKSHEET-7

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Ashokan, Allahabad
2. Harishena
3. Gupta
4. Pulakeshin II
5. Prophet Muhammad, Arabia

II. Match the following Columns

(i)-(e); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(a); (iv)-(b); (v)-(c); (vi)-(g); (vii)-(f)

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Vikram Samvat has independent India adopted.
2. Prayaga (the old name for Allahabad), Ujjain and Pataliputra (Patna) were the important centres of the Gupta rulers.

3. The Gregorian calendar is the calendar used in most of the world.
4. Samudragupta led an expedition to western India and overcame the last of the Shakas.
5. Harshacharita is biography of Harshavardhana.
6. Aryabhata or Aryabhata I was the first of the major mathematician-astronomers.
7. The three authors who wrote about Harshavardhana were:
 - (i) Hieun-T-Sangs (Xuan Zang)
 - (ii) Banabhatta
 - (iii) He himself written some books.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Vikram Samvat' is said to have been founded by emperor Vikramaditya of Ujjain following his victory over the Sakas in 56 BC. It is a lunar calendar based on ancient Hindu tradition and is 56.7 years ahead of the solar Gregorian calendar.
2. The Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas were controlled the coasts because India has a brisk trade with foreign countries. Chiefs and kings who controlled the river valleys and the coasts became rich and powerful.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Banabhatta is court poet of Harshavardhana, wrote his biography, the Harshacharita, in Sanskrit. This gives us the genealogy of Harsha, and ends with his becoming king.
2. Prashastis is a Sanskrit word which means in praise of. Hence, the prashastis are composed in praise of contemporary kings. They were written by either royal poet or written by the visitors who visited India during this time. Also, the prashastis was composed in very long sentences, so the people may not understand.

Picture-based Questions

1. Samudragupta issued these coins.

2. Samudragupta are shown on coins such as this one, where he is shown playing the veena.
3. In past coin are used to buy things as now days but there are some difference in ancient time these differences are: Coin are made up of gold and silver so it can be melted to take another form or shape.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Iron pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi belongs to Gupta dynasty.
2. The ruler's name Chandra is inscribed on the iron pillar.
3. There is a small box placed at the centre or heart of the stupa.
4. The path, laid around the stupa, known as the Pradakshina patha.
5. In Garbhagriha the image of chief deity was placed in the temple.
6. The word stupa means a mound.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A path, known as the Pradakshina patha, was laid around the stupa. This was surrounded with railings. Entrance to the path was through gateways.
2. Devotees walked around the stupa, in a clockwise direction, as a mark of devotion.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The iron pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi, is a remarkable example of the skill of Indian crafts persons. It is made of iron, 7.2. m high, and weighs over 3 tonnes. It was made about 1500 years ago. We know the date because there is an inscription on the pillar mentioning a ruler named Chandra, who probably belonged to the Gupta dynasty. What is amazing is the fact that the pillar has not rusted in all these years.
2. The word stupa means a mound. While there are several kinds of stupas, round and tall, big and small, these have certain common features. Generally, there is a small box placed at the centre or heart of the stupa. This may contain bodily remains

(such as teeth, bone or ashes) of the Buddha or his followers, or things they used, as well as precious stones, and coins.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Usually, kings or queens decided to build stupas as it was an expensive affair.
2. Jaina monastery is situated in Orissa.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Kings and queens probably spent money from their treasury to pay the crafts persons who worked to build these splendid structures.
2. When devotees came to visit the temple or the stupa, they often brought gifts, which were used to decorate the buildings.

III. Long Answer Type Question

- Q. First, good quality stone had to be found, quarried, and transported to the place that was often carefully chosen for the new building. Here, these rough blocks of stone had to be shaped and carved into pillars, and panels for walls, floors and ceilings. And then these had to be placed in precisely the right position.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Kalidasa's wrote the Meghaduta.
2. As the caves are dark inside, most of these paintings were done in the light of torches.
3. The famous Tamil epic, the Silappadikaram, was composed by a poet named Ilango.
4. Kovalan is a merchant, who lived in Puhar.
5. The Silappadikaram, was composed by a poet named Ilango, around 1800 years ago and the Manimekalai was composed by Sattanar around 1400 years ago.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Epics are grand, long compositions, about heroic men and women, and include stories about gods.
2. Ajanta is a place where several caves were hollowed out of the hills over centuries.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Ajanta caves, cut into the face of a mountain, form a horseshoe shape around the Wangorah River. They are an example of one of Indian's unique artistic traditions known as rock cut temples. Ajanta consists of thirty caves, each dedicated to the life of the Buddha.
2. Kovalan, who lived in Puhar and fell in love with a courtesan named Madhavi, neglecting his wife Kannagi. Later, he and Kannagi left Puhar and went to Madurai, where he was wrongly accused of theft by the court jeweller of the Pandya king. The king sentenced Kovalan to death. Kannagi, who still loved him, was full of grief and anger at this injustice, and destroyed the entire city of Madurai.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Purana literally means old.
2. The Puranas contain stories about gods and goddesses, such as Vishnu, Shiva, Durga or Parvati.
3. The Puranas were written in simple Sanskrit.
4. Puranas and the Mahabharata are supposed to have been compiled by Vyasa.
5. They also contain details on how god and goddesses were to be worshipped.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Kurus capital was Hastinapura.
2. The word 'Veda' means knowledge that is directly revealed by the Lord. In the beginning, there was only one Veda, the Yajur

Veda, all the verses with explanatory and historical texts were together in one whole body.

The Puranas were produced from the original Veda. They are faithful to Veda and are also known as supplementary Vedic literature. Because sometimes in the original Vedas the subject matter is too difficult for the common man to understand, the Puranas explain matters simply by the use of stories and historical incidents.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Purana literally means old. The Puranas contain stories about gods and goddesses, such as Vishnu, Shiva, Durga or Parvati. They also contain details on how they were to be worshipped. Besides, there are accounts about the creation of the world, and about kings. The Puranas were written in simple Sanskrit verse, and were meant to be heard by everybody, including women and shudras, who were not allowed to study the Vedas.
2. The Ramayana is about Rama, a prince of Kosala, who was sent into exile. His wife Sita was abducted by the king of Lanka, named Ravana, and Rama had to fight a battle to get her back. He won and returned to Ayodhya, the capital of Kosala, after his victory. Like the Mahabharata, this was an old story that was now written down. Valmiki is recognised as the author of the Sanskrit Ramayana.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Stories told by the ordinary people are preserved in collections of stories such as the Jatakas and the Panchatantra.
2. Aryabhata was a mathematician and astronomer.
3. Aryabhata wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.
4. Paper was invented in China about 1900 years ago.
5. The two famous practitioners of Ayurveda in ancient India were Charaka and Sushruta.
6. He stated that day and night were caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Jataka tales are about the previous lives of Gautama Buddha where Buddha is presented as both animal and human forms. Another hand, Panchatantra is a moral story or fable consists of animals. Jataka tales are written in Pali language and Panchatantra is written in sanskrit.
2. Varahamihira, Brahmagupta and Bhaskaracharya were some other mathematicians and astronomers who made several discoveries.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Aryabhata, a mathematician and astronomer, wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam. He stated that day and night were caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis, even though it seems as if the sun is rising and setting every day. He developed a scientific explanation for eclipses as well. He also found a way of calculating the circumference of a circle, which is nearly as accurate as the formula we use today. Varahamihira, Brahmagupta and Bhaskaracharya were some other mathematicians and astronomers who made several discoveries.
2. Paper was invented in China about 1900 years ago, by a man named Cai Lun. He beat plant fibres, cloth, rope and the bark of trees, soaked these in water, and then pressed, drained and dried the pulp to create paper. Even today, hand- made paper is made through a similar process.

WORKSHEET-6

I. Fill in the blanks

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Sattanar | 2. 1800 years ago | 3. Aryabhata |
| 4. Puranas | 5. Valmiki | 6. stupa |

II. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False Statements

1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T; 6. F

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sattanar composed the Manimekalai.
2. Aryabhata wrote Aryabhatiyam.
3. Ayurveda is a well-known system of health science that was developed in ancient India.
4. Ayodhya is the capital of Kosala.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Paper was invented in China about 1900 years ago, by a man named Cai Lun. He beat plant fibres, cloth, rope and the bark of trees, soaked these in water, and then pressed, drained and dried the pulp to create paper. Even today, hand-made paper is made through a similar process.
2. There are several kinds of stupas, round and tall, big and small, these have certain common features. Generally, there is a small box placed at the centre or heart of the stupa. This may contain bodily remains (such as teeth, bone or ashes) of the Buddha or his followers, or things they used, as well as precious stones, and coins.

V. Long Answer Type Question

1. Following steps can be taken to make buildings and monuments accessible to differently-abled:
 - Ramps, hand rails, railings and wheel chairs should be provided at buildings.
 - At monuments and historical places, guides should help the differently-abled.
 - Handbooks printed in Braille should be made available.
 - Proper lightings must be arranged.

Picture-based Questions

1. It was made about 1500 years ago. We know the date because there is an inscription on the pillar mentioning a ruler named Chandra, who probably belonged to the Gupta dynasty.
2. This is a Jaina monastery from Orissa. This two-storey building was carved out of the rock surface. Notice the entrance to the rooms. Jaina monks lived and meditated in these rooms.

1**THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR
SYSTEM****WORKSHEET-1****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Full moon night known as *poornima*.
2. On Amavasya we can watch the night sky best.
3. The sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies.
4. Various patterns formed by different groups of stars. These are called constellations.
5. Ursa Major or Big Bear is one such constellation.
6. Easily recognisable constellation is the Saptarishi (Sapta-seven, rishi-sages).
7. It is a group of seven stars that forms a part of Ursa Major Constellation.
8. The North star indicates the north direction. It is also called the Pole Star.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. We can't see the moon and all those bright tiny objects during day time. It is because the very bright light of the sun does not allow us to see all these bright objects of the night sky.
2. We do not feel their heat or light, and they look so tiny because they are very far from us.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In ancient times, people used to determine directions during the night with the help of stars. The North star indicates the north direction. It is also called the Pole Star. It always remains in the same position in the sky. We can locate the position of the Pole Star with the help of the Saptarishi.
2. The earth is the third nearest planet to the sun. In size, it is the

fifth largest planet. It is slightly flattened at the poles. That is why, its shape is described as a Geoid. Geoid means an earth-like shape. Conditions favourable to support life are probably found only on the earth. The earth is neither too hot nor too cold. It has water and air, which are very essential for our survival. The air has life-supporting gases like oxygen. Because of these reasons, the earth is a unique planet in the solar system. From the outer space, the earth appears blue because its two-thirds surface is covered by water. It is, therefore, called a blue planet.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system. We often call it a solar family, with the sun as its Head.
2. The sun is the ultimate source of heat and light for the solar system.
3. Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the surface of the moon.
4. Light of the sun takes about eight minutes to reach the earth.
5. There are eight planets in our solar system. In order of their distance from the sun, they are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system. We often call it a solar family, with the sun as its Head.
2. Venus is considered as 'Earth's-twin' because its size and shape are very much similar to that of the Earth.
3. Apart from the stars, planets and satellites, there are numerous tiny bodies which also move around the sun. These bodies are called asteroids.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Conditions favourable to support life are probably found only on the earth. The earth is neither too hot nor too cold. It has water and air, which are very essential for our survival. The air has life-supporting gases like oxygen. Because of these reasons, the earth is a unique planet in the solar system.
2. We see a whitish broad band, like a white glowing path across the sky on a clear starry night. It is a cluster of millions of stars. This band is the Milky Way galaxy. Our solar system is a part of this galaxy.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Fill in the blanks

1. stars, constellations
2. galaxy
3. The Moon
4. Earth
5. astronomers
6. poornima

II. Write “T” for True and “F” for False Sentences

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. T

III. Tick the Correct Answer

1. - (iii);
2. - (ii);
3. - (iii);
4. - (ii);
5. - (ii)

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. On Amavasya night we cannot see the moon.
2. Celestial bodies made up of gases.
3. North star is another name of Pole Star.
4. Besause Saptarishi (Sapta-seven, rishi-sages) is a group of seven stars.
5. Moon is the earth's satellite.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

2. One of the most easily recognisable constellation is the Saptarishi (Saptaseven, rishi-sages). It is a group of seven that forms a part of Ursa Major Constellation.
3. The word ‘planet’ comes from the Greek word “Planetai” which means ‘wanderers’.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. One revolution of the moon around the earth takes about 27 days. Incidentally, the moon’s rotation about its own axis also takes nearly the same time. One day of the moon is equal to 27 Earth days. So only one side of the moon can be seen from the earth.
2. Millions of galaxies together form the Universe. A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars and clouds of dust and gases. It is difficult to imagine how big the universe is. Scientists are still trying to find out more and more about it. We are not certain about its size

Picture Based Questions

- I. Do it yourself
- II.
 1. Do it yourself
 2. One of the most easily recognisable constellations is the Saptarishi (Sapta-seven, rishi-sages). It is a group of seven stars.

GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

WORKSHEET-1

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Since the Earth is flattened at the poles and bulges at the Equator, geodesy represents the figure of the Earth as an oblate spheroid.
2. Two poles are– North Pole and South Pole.
3. The real earth has no such needle. It moves around its axis, which is an imaginary line.
4. Latitudes are measured in degrees.
5. All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.
6. The Equator represents 0° latitude.
7. All parallels north of the equator are called ‘north latitudes.’
8. All parallels south of the equator are called ‘south latitudes.’
9. Besides the equator (0°), the North Pole (90°N) and the South Pole (90°S), there are four important parallels of latitudes.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. We need certain points of reference and lines to find out the location of places.
2. The axis is the imaginary line that passes through the north and south poles about which the Earth revolves.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Globe is a true model (miniature form) of the earth. Globes may be of varying size and type – big ones, which cannot be carried easily, small pocket globes, and globe-like balloons, which can be inflated and are handy and carried with ease. The globe is not fixed. It can be rotated the same way as a top spin or a potter’s wheel is rotated. On the globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct size.

2. An imaginary line running on the globe divides it into two equal parts. This line is known as the equator. The northern half of the earth is known as the Northern Hemisphere and the southern half is known as the Southern Hemisphere. They are both equal halves. Therefore, the equator is an imaginary circular line and is a very important reference point to locate places on the earth.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The areas bounded by the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere, and the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere, have moderate temperatures.
2. The latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.
3. The heat zones of the Earth are, the Torrid Zone, the Temperate Zones and the Frigid Zones.
4. Torrid Zone receives the maximum heat.
5. The prime meridian, or 0 degrees longitude, and the International Date Line, 180 degrees longitude, divide the Earth into Eastern and Western hemispheres.
6. They are semi- circles and the distance between them decreases steadily polewards until it becomes zero at the poles, where all the meridians meet. Unlike parallels of latitude, all meridians are of equal length. Thus, it was difficult to number the meridians.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. To fix the position of a place, it is necessary to know something more than the latitude of that place. For example, that Tonga Islands (in the Pacific Ocean) and Mauritius Islands (in the Indian Ocean) are situated on the same latitude (i.e., 20° S). Now, in order to locate them precisely, we must find out how far east or west these places are from a given line of reference running from the North Pole to the South Pole. These lines of references are called the meridians of longitude.

2. The mid-day sun never shines overhead on any latitude beyond the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The angle of the sun's rays goes on decreasing towards the poles. As such, the areas bounded by the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere, and the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere, have moderate temperatures. These are, therefore, called Temperate Zones.
3. Areas lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere, are very cold. It is because here the sun does not rise much above the horizon. Therefore, its rays are always slanting and provide less heat. These are, therefore, called Frigid Zones (very cold).

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The sun does not shine with the same intensity over all parts of the world at a particular time. If it is overhead at one place (midday), then it does not shine at all (midnight) at the place directly opposite to that place on the earth. So, if we have the same time, then 12 noon will mean midday at one place, and midnight at another. To avoid such an awkward system, we have the system of time zones, so that everywhere a particular time means the same stage of the day.
2. The mid-day sun directly faces the area between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. So, the heat received is maximum at these latitudes. These latitudes fall under the Torrid Zone.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The best means of measuring time is by the movement of the earth, the moon and the planets.
2. Local time can be reckoned by the shadow cast by the Sun.
3. The sun is the best time-keeper throughout the world.
4. Shadows are longest in the early morning and late afternoon/early evening when the sun appears low in the sky.
5. Indian Standard Time (IST) is the standard meridian of India.

6. The earth rotates 360° in about 24 hours.
7. The earth rotates from west to east.
8. Indian Standard Time is the full form of IST.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The key difference between Local Time and Standard Time lies in the fact that local time refers to the time which is estimated based on the sun's movement, while standard time refers to the time which is fixed for particular places by the law of a country.
2. Some countries have a great longitudinal extent i.e. large geographical extent due to which they have large time difference between their East and West extremes. So they have to adopt more than one standard time.
3. Hence, scientists made different time zones according to the earth's rotation with respect to the sun. The earth makes one full 360 degrees rotation in 24 hours. This means in one hour the earth moves by 15 degrees. Using this information, scientists divided the planet into 24 sections or time zones.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The local time of places which are on different meridians are bound to differ. For example, it will be difficult to prepare a time-table for trains which cross several longitudes. In India, for instance, there will be a difference of about 1 hour and 45 minutes in the local times of Dwarka in Gujarat and Dibrugarh in Assam. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt the local time of some central meridian of a country as the standard time for the country. In India, the longitude of $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E ($82^\circ 30'$ E) is treated as the standard meridian. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST).
2. As the earth rotates from west to east, those places east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich time and those to the west will be behind it (Figure 2.8). The rate of difference can be calculated as follows. The earth rotates 360° in about 24 hours, which means 15° an hour or 1° in four minutes. Thus, when

it is 12 noon at Greenwich, the time at 15° east of Greenwich will be $15 \times 4 = 60$ minutes, i.e., 1 hour ahead of Greenwich time, which means 1 p.m. But at 15° west of Greenwich, the time will be behind Greenwich time by one hour, i.e., it will be 11.00 a.m. Similarly, at 180° , it will be midnight when it is 12 noon at Greenwich.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Match the following Columns

- (a) – (5); (b) – (4); (c) – (2); (d) – (1); (e) – (3);
(f) – (8); (g) – (9); (h) – (10); (i) – (7); (j) – (6);

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Earth 2. Earth 3. axis 4. equator
5. Northern Hemisphere 6. Northern

III. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (ii); 2. - (iii); 3. - (ii); 4. - (i); 5. - (ii)

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Antarctic Circle is located at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ south of the equator.
2. Because there is no direct sunlight, but torrid zones have direct sunlight.
3. All meridians meet at the North and South Poles.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A globe is the only accurate way to study the whole Earth. A globe is more accurate than a flat map because it mimics the true shape of the Earth and is able to accurately portray continent shapes and distance between landmasses. The advantage of the globe is that it promotes visual accuracy.
2. The mid-day sun directly faces the area between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. So, the heat received is maximum at these latitudes.

3. In the frigid zone, rays of the sun have to cover a larger distance and due to this, their intensity decreases and the frigid zone is cold.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Indian Standard Meridian is located $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east of the Prime Meridian. Thus, the Indian Standard Time (IST) is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. That is why, when it is 12 noon in London, it is 5.30 P.M. in India.
2. **Parallels of latitudes:** All of the imaginary circles parallel to the Equator are called parallels of latitudes. **Meridians of longitudes:** All of the imaginary circles perpendicular to the Equator are called meridians of longitudes. These circles have the same centre, which is also the centre of the earth.

Picture Based Question

It is a globe. Globes may be of varying size and type – big ones, which cannot be carried easily, small pocket globes, and globe-like balloons, which can be inflated and are handy and carried with ease. The globe is not fixed. It can be rotated the same way as a top spin or a potter's wheel is rotated. On the globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct size.

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Question**

1. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis.
2. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called Revolution.
3. The angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane is $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree.
4. Due to the spherical shape of the earth, only half of it gets light from the sun at a time.
5. 366 days are there in a leap year.
6. February is of 29 days in a leap year.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The axis of the earth which is an imaginary line, makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with its orbital plane. The plane formed by the orbit is known as the orbital plane.
2. The Earth orbits the sun once every 365 days and rotates about its axis once every 24 hours. Day and night are due to the Earth rotating on its axis, not its orbiting around the sun.
3. A year is usually divided into summer, winter, spring and autumn seasons. Seasons change due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. If the earth stopped spinning suddenly, the atmosphere would still be in motion with the earth original 1100 mile per hour rotation speed at the equator. All of the land masses would be scoured clean of anything not attached to bedrock.
2. Rotation of the Earth is its turning on its axis. Revolution is the movement of the Earth around the Sun. The Earth takes 24 hours

to complete a rotation around the Sun. The Earth takes a full year (365 days) for one complete revolution around the Sun. The Earth's axis of rotation is tilted by 23.5 degrees.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. June 21 the north pole is tilted 23.5 degrees toward the Sun and the northern hemisphere experiences summer solstice.
2. Any country that is in the northern hemisphere will experience its longest day and shortest night of the year on or around June 21st.
3. On 22nd December, the Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun as the South Pole tilts towards it.
4. Christmas is celebrated in Australia in the summer season.
5. On 21st June, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. The rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.
6. On 21st March and September 23rd, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The areas near the poles receive less heat as the rays of the sun are slanting.
2. On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.
3. On 22nd December, the Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun as the South Pole tilts towards it. As the sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn (23° S), a larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light.

III. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Since a large portion of the Northern Hemisphere is getting light from the sun, it is summer in the regions north of the equator. The longest day and the shortest night at these places occur on 21st June. At this time in the Southern Hemisphere

all these conditions are reversed. It is winter season there. The nights are longer than the days. This position of the earth is called the Summer Solstice.

2. As the sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S), a larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light. Therefore, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere with longer days and shorter nights. The reverse happens in the Northern Hemisphere. This position of the earth is called the Winter Solstice.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Axis 2. 366 3. Rotational 4. Cancer
5. Winter 6. 21st March 7. Revolution 8. 365.256

II. Write "T" for True and "F" for False Statements

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T

III. Match the following Columns

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| (a) - (v); | (b) - (vi); | (c) - (viii); | (d) - (iii); |
| (e) - (i); | (f) - (iv); | (g) - (ii); | (h) - (vii) |

IV. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (i); 2. - (iii); 3. - (iii); 4. - (ii) 5. - (iii)

V. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Earth has two types of motions.
2. 365 days and 6 hours, which is the approximate time it takes the Earth to make a complete circle around the Sun.
3. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis.
4. On 21st June, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun.
5. On 21st June Northern Hemisphere experience longest days and shortest nights.
6. On 22nd December Tropic of Capricorn receive direct rays of the sun.

VI. Short Answer Type Questions

1. When an object moves around another object in an oval shaped path, it is known to be revolving in an elliptical orbit. All planets move in elliptical orbits around the sun. The point at which the satellite is furthest from the earth in an elliptical orbit is called the apogee.
2. On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox

VII. Long Answer Type Questions

1. When the North Pole is directed toward the sun, the sun's rays strike most directly on the Northern Hemisphere. The more directly the rays strike, the closer to vertical they are. The greater efficiency of the sun's rays is one reason summer is warmer than winter. A second reason is that the days are longer.
2. "The rotation of the Earth about its own axis" causes our day to night change.

The Earth spins toward the East, completing one full revolution in approximately 24 hours. The part of the Earth facing the Sun experiences day while the part facing away from the Sun experiences night. Within our 24-hour cycle, the entire Earth will have experienced both day and night.

The number of hours of daytime versus night time for the northern and southern hemispheres of Earth in our 24-hour cycle is dependent upon our planet's position in its year-long orbit around the Sun. The northern hemisphere experiences summer, with longer daytime hours, at the same time as the southern hemisphere experiences winter, with shorter daytime hours, and vice versa.

Picture Based Question

Revolution of the Earth and Seasons

The picture represents that the earth is going around the sun in an elliptical orbit.

WORKSHEET-1

I. Very Short Answer Type Question

1. We use Map when we want to study only a part of the earth.
2. Maps provide more information than a globe.
3. They are three types of Map: physical maps; political maps; thematic maps.
4. Relief map is another name of a physical map.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. When many maps are put together, we get an Atlas. Atlases are of various sizes, measurements drawn on different scales.
2. In simple words maps are pictures of the earth's surface. They can be used as general reference to show landforms, political boundaries, water bodies, and the positions of cities.
3. Physical map shows natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans etc.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Thematic maps focus on specific information; such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries etc. are known as thematic maps. Suitable titles are given on the basis of information provided in these maps.
2. A globe is a three-dimensional sphere while an atlas is two-dimensional. The globe represents the whole earth, whereas an atlas may represent the whole earth or just a part of it. A globe can be used to get a broad-level picture of the world while atlas provide more specific information about different places.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Large scale maps are typically used to show neighbourhoods, a localized area, small towns, etc. Small scale maps show a larger geographic area with few details on them.
2. Large scale maps show a smaller amount of area with a greater amount of detail.
3. Most maps contain an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the upper right-hand corner. This arrow shows the northern direction.
4. The four major directions—North, South, East and West are called cardinal points.
5. Beside these major directions we have four intermediate directions—North-east (NE), South-east (SE), South-west (SW) and North-west (NW). The intermediate directions are very helpful in locating any place more accurately.
6. Compass is an instrument used to find out main directions.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. We draw maps to reduced scales. But this reduction is done very carefully so that the distance between the places is real. It can only be possible when a small distance on paper represents a large distance on the ground. Therefore, a scale is chosen for this purpose.
2. Map scale refers to the relationship (or ratio) between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground. For example, on a 1:100000 scale map, 1cm on the map equals 1km on the ground.
3. A compass rose tells directions on a map. The cardinal directions are north (N), south (S), east (E), and west (W). The intermediate directions are northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), and northwest (NW).

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Symbols are the third important component of a map. It is not possible to draw on a map the actual shape and size of different features such as buildings, roads, bridges, trees, railway lines or a well. So, they are shown by using certain letters, shades, colours, pictures and lines. These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space. With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read.
2. Symbols are an important part of a map. They give a lot of information in a limited space. With the use of symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read, even if we don't know the language of an area and therefore cannot ask someone for directions.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Question

1. A sketch is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. A sketch is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale. Sometimes a rough drawing is required of an area to tell where a particular place is located with respect to other places. Suppose, you want to go to your friend's house, but you don't know the way. Your friend may make a rough drawing to show the way to his house. Such a rough drawing is drawn without scale, and is called a sketch map.
2. A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale. A large-scale map gives lot of information, but there are certain things which we may sometimes want to know for example the length and breadth of a room, which can't be shown in a map. At that time, we can refer drawings drawn to scale called a plan.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Plans are a set of drawings or two-dimensional diagrams used to describe a place or object, or to communicate building or fabrication instructions. Usually plans are drawn or printed on paper, but they can take the form of a digital file.
2. A map is drawn to scale while sketch is a rough drawing. A map of smaller or bigger space can be drawn on a piece of paper while we draw a sketch of only small area. A map has much more accuracy than a sketch. A map gives much more details of a place while sketch can't.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Globe
2. Atlas
3. Physical maps
4. Distance, direction, symbol
5. Water bodies
6. Universal language
7. Sketch map

II. Mark “T” for True and “F” for False Statements

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F
6. T

III. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (i);
2. - (i);
3. - (iii);
4. - (iii)
5. - (ii)

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Three Components of Maps are- distance, direction and symbol,
2. Directions, North, South, East and West. They are called cardinal directions.
3. Yellow colour is used to show Plateau on the map.
4. We should look for political map.
5. When many maps are put together we get an Atlas.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Map scale refers to the relationship (or ratio) between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground. For

example, on a 1:100000 scale map, 1cm on the map equals 1km on the ground.

2. They give a lot of information in a limited space. With the use of symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read, even if we don't know the language of an area and therefore cannot ask someone for directions. We can collect information from maps with the help of symbols.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Conventional symbols are widely accepted signs or sign systems which signify an idea or concept. They represent different features on a map and are not drawn to scale. They are important because: Symbols can be used to depict features like cities, roads and railways.
2. A globe can be useful when- we want to study the earth as a whole. But if we want to study only a part of the earth, e.g., a continent or a country, it is of little help. Map is the representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface. It gives more information than a globe.

Picture Based Question

- I.
 1. The river is flowing from North-east to South-west direction.
 2. The metalled road passes by village Dumri.
 3. Sunderpur is situated on Broad guage type of railway line.
 4. The police station is situated Eastern side of railway bridge.
- II.
 1. Compass
 2. compass-needle
 3. The needle always points towards North direction.



MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

WORKSHEET-1

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Solid portion of the earth is called Lithosphere.
2. The large landmasses are known as the continents.
3. The huge water bodies are called the ocean basins.
4. Elevation of land is measured from the level of the sea,
5. Europe is much smaller than Asia. The continent lies to the west of Asia.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Lithosphere comprises the rocks of the earth's crust and the thin layers of soil that contain nutrient elements which sustain organisms.
2. North America is the third largest continent of the world. It is linked to South America by a very narrow strip of land called the Isthmus of Panama.
3. Australia is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere. It is surrounded on all sides by the oceans and seas. So, it is called an island continent.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. There are seven major continents. These are separated by large water bodies. These continents are – Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.
2. Antarctica, completely in the Southern Hemisphere, is a huge continent. The South Pole lies almost at the centre of this continent. As it is located in the South Polar Region, it is permanently covered with thick ice sheets. There are no permanent human settlements. Many countries have research stations in Antarctica. India also has research stations there. These are named as Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The earth is called the blue planet.
2. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean.
3. The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest Ocean in the world.
4. The Indian Ocean is the only ocean named after a country.
5. The Arctic Ocean is located within the Arctic Circle.
6. A very small percentage is available as fresh water for human use.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The coastline of Atlantic Ocean is highly indented. This irregular and indented coastline provides ideal location for natural harbours and ports.
2. More than 97% of the Earth's water is found in the oceans and is too salty for human use. A large proportion of the rest of the water is in the form of ice sheets and glaciers or under the ground and a very small percentage is available as fresh water for human use. Hence, despite being a 'blue planet' we face a shortage of water!!
3. Water covers a very big area of the earth's surface and this area is called the Hydrosphere. The Hydrosphere comprises water in all its forms, that is, ice, water and water vapour.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest Ocean in the world. It is 'S' shaped. It is flanked by the North and South Americas on the western side, and Europe and Africa on the eastern side. The coastline of Atlantic Ocean is highly indented. This irregular and indented coastline provides ideal location for natural harbours and ports. From the point of view of commerce, it is the busiest Ocean.
2. The Indian Ocean is the only ocean named after a country, that is, India. The shape of ocean is almost triangular. In the north,

it is bound by Asia, in the west by Africa and in the east by Australia.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The gaseous layers that surround the earth, is the Atmosphere, where oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and other gases are found.
2. The earth is surrounded by a layer of gas called the atmosphere.
3. The atmosphere is divided into five layers based on composition, temperature and other properties.
4. The atmosphere extends up to a height of about 1,600 kilometres.
5. The atmosphere is divided into five layers based on composition, temperature and other properties. These layers starting from earth's surface are called the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and the exosphere.
6. The troposphere is the layer closest to Earth's surface.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The earth is surrounded by a layer of gas called the atmosphere. This thin blanket of air is an integral and important aspect of the planet. It provides us with the air we breathe and protects us from the harmful effects of sun's rays.
2. The atmosphere exerts pressure on the earth. This varies from place to place. Some areas experience high pressure and some areas low pressure.
3. The density of the atmosphere varies with height. It is maximum at the sea level and decreases rapidly as we go up.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen, which make up about 99 per cent of clean, dry air. Nitrogen 78 per cent, oxygen 21 per cent and other gases like carbon dioxide, argon and others comprise 1 per cent by volume.

2. The earth is surrounded by a layer of gas called the atmosphere. This thin blanket of air is an integral and important aspect of the planet. It provides us with the air we breathe and protects us from the harmful effects of sun's rays.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The biosphere is the narrow zone of contact between the land, water and air.
2. The major domains of earth are Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere.
3. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is an important constituent of air. But increase in the amount of CO₂ leads to increase in global temperatures.
4. Increase in global temperatures is termed as global warming.
5. Emission from industries, thermal power plants and vehicles, pollute the air.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Emission from industries, thermal power plants and vehicles, pollute the air. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is an important constituent of air. But increase in the amount of CO₂ leads to increase in global temperatures. This is termed as global warming.
2. The pollutant elements of the atmosphere are--emission from industries, thermal power plants and vehicles.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There is a very narrow zone on Earth where land, water and air come in contact with each other. This is called biosphere. All the living things such as plants, animals, and human being exist only in this zone (the biosphere). So, biosphere is of great significance for all of us. There are ten lakh species of animals in the animal kingdom. It includes microscopic organisms to large animals like the elephant and the whale fish. The organisms in the animal kingdom move from one place to

- the other. Three lakh species of plants are found in the plant kingdom. It includes microscopic algae to large trees.
2. The three domains of the earth interact with each other and affect each other in some way or the other. For example, cutting of forests for fulfilling our needs of wood, or clearing land for agriculture may lead to fast removal of soil from slopes. Similarly, earth's surface may be changed due to natural calamities like earthquakes. For example, there could be submergence of land, as happened in the case of Tsunami recently. Parts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands were submerged under water. Discharge of waste material into lakes and rivers makes the water unsuitable for human use. It also damages other forms of life.

WORKSHEET-5

I. Fill in the blanks

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ural mountains | 2. Isthmus of Panama |
| 3. Nitrogen, oxygen | 4. Lithosphere |
| 5. Asia | 6. Marina Trench |

II. Mark "T" for True and "F" for False Statements

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T

III. Match the following

1. - (e); 2. - (d); 3. - (b); 4. - (c) 5. - (a)

IV. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - (iii); 2. - (iii); 3. - (iv); 4. - (iii) 5. - (iii)

V. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mariana Trench, the deepest part of the earth, lies in the Pacific Ocean.
2. The solid portion of the earth is called the Lithosphere.
3. The Sahara Desert, the world's largest hot desert.
4. The combined landmass of Europe and Asia is called the Eurasia (Europe + Asia).

5. Mariana Trench lies in the Pacific Ocean.
6. These layers starting from earth's surface are called the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and the exosphere.

VI. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The four major domains of the Earth are Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere.
2. There are seven major continents. These are separated by large water bodies. These continents are – Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.
3. Most of the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean is on the water hemisphere. This is because the Southern Hemisphere has significantly more ocean and much less land; water heats up and cools down more slowly than land.

VII. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Global warming is an aspect of climate change, referring to the long-term rise of the planet's temperatures. It is caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, mainly from human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation and farming.
2. Biosphere is important for living organisms because it is termed as the zone of life on earth. And because it is the ecological system of earth. ... This is called biosphere. All the living things such as plants, animals, and human being exist only in this zone.

Picture-Based Question

1. Layers of the Atmosphere
2. The atmosphere is divided into five layers based on composition, temperature and other properties. These layers starting from earth's surface are called the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and the exosphere.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. India is located in the northern hemisphere.
2. The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) passes almost halfway through the country.
3. The meridian or longitude is also termed as the Standard Meridian of India.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. At 8 am Sun will rise in Gujarat, if it rises in Arunachal Pradesh at 6 am.
2. From south to north, main land of India extends between $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitudes.
3. The local time of longitude of $82^{\circ}30'E$ has been taken as the Indian Standard Time.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There could be a wide difference in local time of places located at two extreme points of India. As such, the difference between these two points would be about two hours. As we have learnt earlier, the local time changes by four minutes for every one degree of longitude.
2. There are generally considered to be four hemispheres: Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western. India is located in the northern hemisphere.

WORKSHEET-2**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait.
2. Rajasthan is largest and Goa is smallest state of India.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. India shares borders with several sovereign countries; it shares land borders with Afghanistan (de jure), China, Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan in the north or north-west, and Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east.
2. India is a vast country. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 28 States and 8 Union.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Name the countries which share their boundaries with India. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.
2. India is a federal union comprising 28 states and 8 union territories, for a total of 36 entities. The states and union territories are further subdivided into districts and smaller administrative divisions . Delhi is the national capital. The states have been formed mainly on the basis of languages .

WORKSHEET-3

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Himalaya mean ‘the abode of snow’.
2. The Shiwalik is the southernmost range.
3. The Northern Indian plains lie to the south of the Himalayas.
4. To the West of the Western Ghats and the East of Eastern Ghats lie the Coastal plains.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These are coral islands located off the coast of Kerala.
2. We know the second parallel range of the Himalayas as Middle Himalaya or Himachal.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeleton which grows higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.
2. The Northern Indian plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat. These are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers– the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation. That is the reason for high concentration of population in these plains.

WORKSHEET-4

I. Mark “T” for True and “F” for False Statements

1. T
2. F
3. T

II. Fill in the blanks

1. 3.28 million sq. km.
2. Himadri
3. Rajasthan
4. Arabian
5. Tropic of Cancer

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Arabian Sea is in the west direction.
2. The Bay of Bengal is in the east direction.
3. Peninsular plateau is triangular in shape. The relief is highly uneven.
4. Rivers like the Narmada and the Tapi drain into Arabian Sea.
5. The Indian islands in the Arabian Sea are known as Lakshadweep.
6. From west to east, India extends between $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitudes.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south, wash the shores of the Indian peninsula.

2. The Narmada and the Tapi two major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea.
3. The Northern Plains generally flat and level land, having alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers such as the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation. Hence, a large population prefers to live here.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Suez Canal toll hike to hit India's external trade. Bangalore: A toll increase of as much as 5% by the authority that owns and maintains the Suez Canal, one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, may raise the cost of transporting goods into and out of India.
2. A coral island is a type of island formed from coral detritus and associated organic material. They occur in tropical and sub-tropical areas, typically as part of coral reefs which have grown to cover a far larger area under the sea.

Picture Based Question

Do it yourself.

1

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY**WORKSHEET-1****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In Jharkhand many adivasis say “johar” to greet each other.
2. In Manipur women wear a phanek.
3. Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the east of Jammu and Kashmir.
4. A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills of Kerala.
5. Kerala is a state in the southwest corner of India.
6. Pashmina shawls are chiefly woven in Kashmir.
7. Ladakh also known as khapa-chan.
8. Jewish and Arab traders were the first to come Kerala.
9. The Apostle of Christ, St. Thomas is believed to have come here nearly 2000 years ago and he is credited with bringing Christianity to India.
10. The Portuguese discovered the sea route to India from Europe when Vasco da Gama landed with his ship here.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Diversity means understanding that each individual is unique, and recognizing our individual differences. These can be along the dimensions of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs, or other ideologies.
2. Because of all these various historical influences, people in Kerala practise different religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Yes, the term “unity in diversity” is an appropriate term to describe India. The diversity in India has always been recognised as a source of its strength. Even during freedom movements, women and men from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came together to decide joint actions and opposes the British rule. This strength of unity made it very hard for Britishers to continue the rule and Indians won the battle of independence. Also, the same national flag was used as means of protest against Britishers everywhere.

In his book *The Discovery of India* Jawaharlal Nehru says that Indian unity is not something imposed from the outside but rather it was something deeper and within its fold, the widest tolerance of belief and custom was practised and every variety acknowledged and even encouraged. This suggests that despite of having geographical, language and cultural differences, people of India are living with peace with respect for each-others traditions and with unity.

2. “India’s diversity” has always been recognized as a “source of its strength” which can be seen from our struggle for independence. In spite of the fact that people belonged to different religions, cultures, states - everyone came together to fight against the British and had something new and different to offer. This shows that people having so much difference can still come together and work for a common cause. This shows that even people having not much in common can still co-exist peacefully.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Mark “T” for True and “F” for False Questions

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. T

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Diversities
2. Jammu and Kashmir
3. Pashmina shawls
4. Ladakh
5. Kerala

III. Match the following Columns

- (i) – (d); (ii) – (c); (iii) – (a); (iv) – (b)

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Tibetan national epic is the Kesar Saga.
2. Arab traders came and settled down here. They were a highly respected community.
3. Chinese fishing nets and are called cheena-vala.
4. Chinese utensil used for frying is called the cheenachatti.
5. Jallianwala Bagh is located in Amritsar.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. While Kerala and Ladakh are quite different in terms of their geographical features, the history of both regions has seen similar cultural influences. The history of both regions has seen similar cultural influences because both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.
2. India is a country of many diversities. We speak different languages, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, practise different religions. Diversity comes about when people adapt their lives to the geographical area in which they live. For example, living near the sea is quite different from living in a mountainous area.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The people from Ladakh are quite different from that of the rest of India. Their physique, food and clothing habits are mostly similar to the people of Tibet and Central Asia. The original population of Ladakh might have been the Dards, an Indo-Aryan race. Presently the majority of people living there follow Buddhism and Islam. Very few Hindus reside there. The people of Ladakh traditionally lead a nomadic pastoral life. The most prominent occupation in Ladakh is agriculture. Sheep-rearing is also practiced in the sheet-rock regions. The people are keen in trade and travel to long distances for seeking favourable prices for their products. One of the most prominent features of the Ladakhi society is the position of women.

2. Kerala and Ladakh are quite different in terms of their geographical features. It was the geography of Kerala which made the possibility of spice cultivation there. So far Ladakh in concerned, its special location flourished the business of wool collection among the Ladakhi people. The people of Ladakh carefully collect the wool of the sheep and sell it to the traders from Kashmir. The history of both regions had been affected with similar cultural influences. Both the regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders. Thus, we can say history and geography are often tied to the cultural life of a region.

Picture Based Question

1. Pt. Nehru delivering an Independence Day speech in the picture.
2. The picture shows unity in diversity.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Difference is a point or way in which people or things are dissimilar.
2. Sometimes when we meet people who are very different from us, we may find them strange and unfamiliar.
3. Villagers are forced to migrate to cities in search of work.
4. Villagers do not care about their health because they are full of superstition.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Prejudice is an affective feeling towards a person based on their perceived group membership. The word is often used to refer to a preconceived, usually unfavourable, evaluation of another person based.
2. A stereotype is a mistaken idea or belief many people have about a thing or group that is based upon how they look on the outside, which may be untrue or only partly true. Stereotyping people is a type of prejudice because what is on the outside is a small part of who a person is.
3. In developing countries like India, small and marginal farmers do not adopt even a low-cost technology in some regions. They need zero cost technology or managerial type of interventions which is not always possible. If we give financial support, they will agree otherwise chances of adoption becomes meagre.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. We can be prejudiced about many things: people's religious beliefs, the colour of their skin, the region they come from, the accent they speak in, the clothes they wear etc. Often, our

prejudices about others are so strong that we don't want to form friendships with them. At times, we may even act in ways that hurt them.

2. When we fix people into one image, we create a stereotype. When people say that those who belong to a particular country, religion, sex, race or economic background are “stingy,” “lazy,” “criminal” or “dumb,” they are using stereotypes. There are stingy and generous people everywhere, in every country, in every religion, in every group whether rich or poor, male or female. And just because some people are like that it is not fair to think that everyone will be the same.
3. When the stereotype people think that daughter are a burden on the parents, it affects the life of the girl child in the following ways:
 - (i) From the birth till their marriage, girls are treated as temporary members of their family.
 - (ii) They are not given good opportunity to go to school.
 - (iii) They are not treated equally as comparison with boys.
 - (iv) They are not given nutritional food by the parents.
 - (v) They do not get proper medical care and attention, when they fall ill.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Discrimination is an action or a decision that treats a person or a group badly for reasons such as their race, age or disability.
2. Mahar is one of the communities which were treated as untouchables in the Mumbai Presidency.
3. Dalit is a term that people belonging to so called lower castes use to address themselves.
4. Untouchable, also called Dalit, officially Scheduled Caste, formerly Harijan.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Many Dalits organised themselves to gain entry into temples. Women demanded that they should have as much a right to education as men did. Peasants and tribals fought to release themselves from the grasp of the moneylender and the high interest they were charged.
2. Leaders set out a vision and goals in the Constitution to ensure that all the people of India were considered equal. This equality of all persons is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. A stereotype is a “fixed image” of an individual or a group - Like (all black people are ghetto, or all Asians are math whizz, OR all middle eastern are terrorists).
Discrimination is directly related to prejudice - where someone is treated unfairly because of their race, religion, age, gender, or ethnicity. (white man gets a job over a more qualified African-American woman --this is two in one. (race and gender)).
Discrimination can relate to many different things - Discrimination is an “umbrella term” other things like (injustice, ignorance, homophobia, prejudice, stereotyping, and bias) fall under this umbrella.
2. India became a secular country where people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practise and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination. This is seen as an important element of our unity – that we all live together and respect one other.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Match the following Columns

(i) – (c); (ii) – (d); (iii) – (a); (iv) – (b)

II. Fill in the blanks

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| 1. Koregaon | 2. Dalit | 3. 1947 | 4. Stereotypes |
| 5. Dr Ambedkar | 6. 50% | 7. Eight | 8. 1600 |

9. Negatively 10. Prejudices or stereotypes

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Dr Ambedkar converted to Buddhism in his search for a religion that treated all members equally.
2. The *Mahars* were poor, owned no land and children born to them also had to do the work their parents did.
3. A constituent assembly or constitutional assembly is a body or assembly of popularly elected representatives which is assembled for the purpose of drafting or adopting a constitution or similar document.
4. The term 'disabled' has been changed and now the term used as 'children with special needs'.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Discrimination occurs if an employee is treated less favourably than other employees in the same or similar circumstances on the basis of a prohibited ground of discrimination (sex, age, race, etc). This is known as direct discrimination.
2. This means that people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practise and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.
3. Inequality is the difference in social status, wealth, or opportunity between people or groups. Discrimination means treating or considering, or making a distinction in favour of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Right from the beginning since years, the social set-up in India has been a victim of inequality and discrimination. Society was divided into four main castes. All the opportunities were confined to the upper class. Some of the castes were considered so low that people even scared of their shadow. It created a great disparity in society. The reservation was provided for those discriminated people in jobs and education. Fundamental

rights are provided in the constitution which prohibits discrimination among people and gives everyone equal rights and status. But still, it is a fact that the caste system persists. Only constitutional provisions are not enough. It is observed that even after reservation, these people lay behind. Mass consciousness is needed otherwise, we can't hope more.

2. What's going on in examples such as this is that the able bodied person is exaggerating the extent of the other person's disability, which is one of the commonest forms of stereotyping of all. People with hearing impairments get assumed to be stone deaf; blind people find themselves getting mauled about by people who take it for granted that they are incapable of making their own way along the street; people who admit to being epileptic are assumed to be subject to grand mal fits rather than any of the many other forms which epilepsy can take. Blind people get dragged across streets they had no intention of crossing. People on crutches get grabbed by the arms, which actually makes walking less rather than more easy , because it upsets their balance.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. Boundaries 2. Government 3. Government
4. Enforce

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government.
The monarch may have a small group of people to discuss matters with, but the final decision - making power remains with the monarch.
2. Several people including Gandhiji were demanded that all adults have the right to vote.
3. Law is a set of rules decided by a particular state meant for the purpose of keeping the peace and security of society.
4. Universal Adult Franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender.
5. Rights are legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement; that is, rights are the fundamental normative rules about what is allowed of people or owed to people according to some legal system, social convention, or ethical theory.
6. American women got the right to vote in 1920.
7. Monarchy is another form of government.

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state, but also other entities like for example companies, especially in the case of colonial

companies. In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislature, executive, and judiciary.

The government works at different levels: at the local level, at the level of the state and at the national level.

2. To feel people secure, there is a need to control resources and protect the territory of a country.
3. If a person feels, for example, that they were not hired for a job because of their religion or caste, he or she may approach the court and claim that the law is not being followed.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. In this type of government people are supreme because they give the government power. The government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people. In monarchy, it is the King or Queen who has the power to make decisions and run the government. The monarch may have a small group of people to discuss matters with, but the final decision-making power remains with the monarch. Unlike in a democracy, kings and queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.
2. The government does a variety of works for the welfare of its citizens: It makes decisions and gets things done. It builds roads and schools. It takes decisions about how to reduce the price of essential goods when they get too expensive or ways to increase the supply of electricity.
3. People should follow the laws because:
 - Laws are lucrative to them. They are not made to harm them.
 - Laws are made to protect them.
 - They are made to maintain peace in the society.
 - We must have to follow the rules to have a disciplined society.
 - If you are following laws it can save your life.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. King/Queen heads the monarchy system of government.
2. Representative democracy is a form of democracy in which people vote for representatives who then vote on policy initiatives as opposed to a direct democracy, a form of democracy in which people vote on policy initiatives directly.
3. Women's struggle to vote got strengthened during the First World War.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. People prefer to live in a democracy because democracy is better than any other form of government.
2. Features of a democratic government:
A democratic is a more accountable form of government.
Democracy improves the quality of Decision Making
Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts
Democracy allows people to correct their own mistakes
It is an accountable and legitimate form of the government
It promotes equality among citizens
It enhances the dignity of the citizens.
3. In a democratic country, the government get mandate to make decisions and enforce laws from the people through process of election.

III. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. The government had to undertake certain types of activities because the government is elected by the people and thereby it need to ensure all the human requirements for example: giving free education to the children, proving mid-day meals to the children and some schemes launched by the government, this is because the govt must ensure the rights of the people and see the needs in the society. So, these are the certain types of activities that govt had undertaken.

2. We would prefer to have a democratic government. The main reason is that everyone can participate in the affairs of the government through elections. It gives a sense of justice and equality to the people.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Mark “T” for True and “F” for False Questions

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F

II. Fill in the blanks

1. National
2. Democracy
3. 1928
4. Vote
5. Courts

III. Match the following Columns

- (i) – (c); (ii) – (d); (iii) – (e); (iv) – (b); (v) – (a)

IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In Gandhiji’s eyes unfair practice was that only a small minority was allowed to vote in India, before independence.
2. A local government is a form of public administration which, in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state.
3. Government has the power to make decisions, similarly it has the power to enforce its decisions.
4. Only Parliament of India can make laws in India.

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Universal Adult Franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender.
2. An institution is a social structure in which people cooperate and which influences the behaviour of people and the way they live. An institution has a purpose. Institutions are permanent, which means that they do not end when one person is gone. An institution has rules and can enforce rules of human behaviour.

Some institutions that are part of the government are: All India Institute of Medical Science, Indian Diamond Institute, The Film and Television Institute of India, Reserve Bank of India, Railway and petroleum.

3. Simply, representative democracy is a system of government in which all eligible citizens vote on representatives to pass laws for them.

VI. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The word government refers to a governing body that makes decisions and gets things done for the welfare of its citizens. The government provides equal supports to its citizens against any discrimination and injustice. It maintains peace and so keeps society in order. The government affects daily life in the following ways:
 - (i) It takes action on social issues.
 - (ii) It protects the boundaries of state.
 - (iii) It takes decision to lay roads.
 - (iv) It builds schools.
 - (v) It makes law for the benefits of the people and implements them.
2. The movement for voting rights to women came to be known as the suffrage movement. All over Europe and USA. Women and the poor have had to fight for participation in the government. Women's struggle to vote got strengthened during the First World War. During the War, many men were away fighting and so women were called upon to do work that was earlier considered men's work. Thus, women got opportunity to show their capability. People as a whole got disillusioned. They began demanding the right to vote for all women. The result was positive. American women got the right to vote in 1920 while women in the UK got the right to vote on the same terms as men some years later, in 1928.

Picture Based Question

Voting in a rural area: A mark is put on the finger to make sure that a person casts only one vote. Voting is a method for a group, such as a meeting or an electorate, in order to make a collective decision or express an opinion usually following discussions, debates or election campaigns. Democracies elect holders of high office by voting.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. Sarpanch 2. Five years 3. Sarpanch 4. Secretary.

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Secretary calls the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
2. Women have to go to the Suru river which is 3 k.m. away to get water.
3. The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things.
4. Panchayati Raj System is a process through which people participate in their own government

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha because it is the members of the Gram Sabha who elected them.
2. The Panchayati Raj System is the first tier or level of democratic government. It has three levels. First is the village level or the Gram Panchayat. Second is the Block level, which is called the Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti. Above the Panchayat Samiti is the District Panchayat or the Zila Parishad.
3. The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat. Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.
4. The importance of this government is primarily in support of democracy. As if democracy is to function properly, then it is necessary the participation of as many citizens in the decision-making process. Secondly, the local government can create future leaders.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. A Village Panchayat is divided into wards. Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member, also called Panch. All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is called Panchayat President. The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat. The tenure of the Gram Panchayat is five years. The Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha have a common secretary. He is a person whom the government appoints. Thus, he is not an elected person. The secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat. He also keeps records of the proceedings of the meeting.
2. The Gram Sabha performs various tasks:
 - It keeps control over the Gram Panchayat. It makes the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.
 - It is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.
 - The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things which may include misusing money or favouring certain people.
 - It keeps an eye on the elected representative and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Gram Panchayat
2. five years
3. Gram Sabha

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Nirmal Gram Puruskar is given for the excellent work done by them in the Panchayat.
2. Gram sabha approves the works of Gram Panchayat.
3. The Secretary is responsible for calling the Panchs.
4. The Village Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat are the 3 levels of Panchayat Raj system in India.

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The gram panchayat is divided into wards and each ward is represented by a Ward Member or Commissioner, also referred to as a Panch or Panchayat Member, who is directly elected by the villagers. The panchayat is chaired by the president of the village, known as a Sarpanch.
2. Some of the important functions of a Village Panchayat are:
 - a) Construction, repair and maintenance of all village roads.
 - b) Extension of village sites and the regulation of buildings.
 - c) Lighting of public roads and public places in built-up areas.
3. The work of a Gram Panchayat includes:
 - i. The construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings and other common property resources.
 - ii. Levying and collecting local taxes.
 - iii. Executing government schemes related to generating employment in the village.
4. The Zila Parishad actually makes developmental plans at the district level. With the help of Panchayat Samitis, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **GRAM SABHA:** Gram Sabha is a meeting where any adult of the village can participate. They discuss various issues relating to the village and put their own opinion. Gram Sabha also suggests Gram Panchayat for its works and judges its proceedings.

GRAM PANCHAYAT: Gram Panchayat is a committee which consists of elected members such as *SARPANCH*, *PANCHS* (ward members) and govt. appointed gram sabha secretary. They discuss about problems raised in the gram sabha. Their main work is taking decisions and implementation of programs. Gram Panchayat is answerable in front of Gram Sabha for its works.

2. Sources of funds for the Panchayat:
 - Collection of taxes on houses, market places etc.
 - Government scheme funds received through various departments of the government – through the Janpad and Zila Panchayats.

- Donations for community works etc
3. **Three Levels of Panchayats:** The Gram Panchayat is the first tier or level of democratic government. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha because it is the members of the Gram Sabha who elected them.
- Second is the Block level, which is called the Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayats under it. And above the Panchayat Samiti is the District Panchayat or the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad actually makes developmental plans at the district level. With the help of Panchayat Samitis, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Mark “T” for True and “F” for False Questions

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Five years 2. Gram sabha 3. Wards 4. many
5. Development

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Traditionally panchayats consisted of wise and respected elders chosen and accepted by the local community.
2. The Panchayati Raj system covers the village, the tehsil and the district, and the Nagar Palika system serves towns and cities.
3. A sarpanch or pradhan is a decision-maker, elected by the village-level constitutional body of local self-government called the Gram Sabha in India.
4. Panchayat Samiti is the other name for Janpad Panchayat.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Role of Sarpanch:

- Sarpanch is legally bound to organize Gram Sabha meetings.
 - It is an obligatory duty of Sarpanch to organize a minimum of two Gram Sabha meetings every year on the dates prescribed by the Government.
 - Sarpanch should take steps to ensure larger participation of people at Gram Sabha meetings.
 - Sarpanch should take all measures to ensure participation of people from all sections of society mainly, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Women, and he should encourage them to express their grievances and give suggestions in the Gram Sabha, which are discussed in detail in the next meeting.
 - Sarpanch should preside over the Gram Sabha meetings, except that of Social Audit Gram Sabha.
 - Sarpanch should sign the register meant for recording the minutes of Gram Sabha meeting.
 - As the chairperson of the Gram Sabha meeting, the Sarpanch can answer the questions raised at the Gram Sabha by the members.
 - The sarpanch has to ensure that the suggestions made in the Gram Sabha meeting, are discussed on priority basis in Gram Panchayat meetings.
 - Sarpanch should play a pro-active role for initiating proper action on the Gram Sabha resolutions.
2. Local government serves a two-fold purpose. The first purpose is the administrative purpose of supplying goods and services; the other purpose is to represent and involve citizens in determining specific local public needs and how these local needs can be met.
 3. The functions of the Zila Parishad:
 - o It makes developmental plans at the district level.
 - o With the help of Panchayat Samitis, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The villagers in Hardas village faced water problem. The hand-

pump water had gone well below the point up to which the ground had been drilled. They hardly got water in the taps. The villagers gathered together in the Gram Sabha meeting to find a solution of the problem. After long discussions, they came to a conclusion that they should find ways to conserve water. Watershed development programme would be effective in this direction. They should plant trees, construct check-dams and tanks.

2. **Gram Sabha**

- i) Members of Gram Sabha are not elected.
- ii) All the adults who is above the age of 18 years or have the right to vote are the members of the Gram Sabha.
- iii) The members and the body are permanent.
- iv) They keep an eye on the works of Gram Panchayat.

Gram Panchayat

- i) Members of Gram Panchayat are elected representatives by the Gram Sabha.
 - ii) Ward members, Panchs and Panchayat president are the members of the Gram Panchayat.
 - iii) The members and body are elected after every 5 years.
 - iv) They hear from the Gram Sabha and do the work.
3. Zilla Parishad should function as advisory body over the Panchayat Samiti with powers to :
- a) approve their budgets
 - b) co-ordinate their plans and
 - c) distribute funds given by the Government among the blocks.

It has to prepare plans for all items of developmental activities in the district including Municipal areas.

It has to secure execution of plans etc. which are common to two or more blocks. Secondary education is the responsibility of Zilla Parishad.

The parishad should perform such of the powers and functions of the District Board as are transferred to it by the Government.

It should also perform the functions of Panchayat Samiti in

respect of non-samiti blocks.

It should advise the Government in all matters relating to rural development in the district.

It should discuss and review at its ordinary meetings the progress made or the results achieved under-various items. Similarly, the District Officer of every Development Department furnishes to the Parishad a brief note on the achievements in the schemes of his department. Such notes will be periodically reviewed by the Parishad.

Picture Based Question

Gram panchayat is being held in a village.

A gram panchayat or village panchayat is the only grassroots-level of panchayati raj formalised local self-governance system in India at the village or small-town level, and has a sarpanch as its elected head.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. Six lakh 2. Police 3. Station House Officer or S.H.O
4. Patwari 5. Tehsildars

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Shifting of common boundary of their fields was the dispute between Mohan and Raghu.
2. SHO heads a police station.
3. Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the Patwari.
4. The Patwari usually has ways of measures agricultural fields.
5. Police are a group of people whose job is to enforce laws, help with emergencies, solve crimes and protect property.
6. The Superintendent of Police (SP) is in-charge of all the police stations in a district.

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. It is necessary to register complaints in the local police station because they'll record your narration in the form of a FIR and give a signed and stamped copy of the same to you. Only if they refuse to lodge the FIR, you proceed before the Magistrate concerned seeking a direction to register a FIR under section 156(3) CRPC or in the alternative with a complaint under section 200 CRPC.
2. The records are necessary if a farmer wants to buy a plot of land from another, to sell his produce to another, to get loan from the bank to dig a well on his land, to purchase fertilizers for his field and to divide his property among his children.
3. The village Panchayat try to solve the problem of the villagers at village level. On the other hand, Patwari is a government

employee at village level, who kept the records of land and collect the land revenue at village level. The works of the village Panchayat and Patwari are related to each other because they equally work for the problems and welfare of the villagers.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The farmers require a copy of their land's record together with the map because if a farmer wants to buy a plot of land from another, to sell his produce to another, to get loan from the bank to dig a well on his land, to purchase fertilizers for his field and to divide his property among his children.
2. In respect of Panchayati Raj, in several States, he has a very important relationship with the Panchayati Raj bodies. As a Head of the district administration, he plays a coordinating role between different Departments like Revenue, Police and other Departments. The Collector supervises the working of municipalities.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the year 2005 government passed the law, female also get equal share in her family property.
2. Recently, the law was changed. In the new law sons, daughters and their mothers in Hindu families can get an equal share in the land. The same law will apply to all states and union territories of the country.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Recently, the law was changed. In the new law sons, daughters and their mothers in Hindu families can get an equal share in the land. The same law will apply to all states and union territories of the country.
2. Yes, we are agreed with government's decision to give female equal share in property. Often when we think of farmers who own land, we think of men. Women are seen as people who work on the fields, but not as people who own agricultural

land. Till recently in some states Hindu women did not get a share in the family's agricultural land. After the death of the father his property was divided equally only among his sons. Recently, the law was changed. In the new law sons, daughters and their mothers in Hindu families can get an equal share in the land. The same law will apply to all state

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Yes, we are agreed with that, this new law make females empower in someway. This law will benefit a large number of women. For example. Sudha is the eldest daughter of an agricultural family. She is married and lives in a neighbouring village. After her father's death Sudha often comes to help her mother with the farming work. Her mother has asked the Patwari to transfer the land and enter her name along with the names of all the children in his record. Sudha's mother confidently organises the farming with the help of the younger brother and sister. Similarly, Sudha also lives with the assurance that if she ever has a problem she can always depend upon her share of the land.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Kanoongo, lekhpal
2. District Collector
3. Patwari
4. District Collector

II. Mark "T" for True and "F" for False Questions

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The type of quarrels like breach of contract, matrimonial quarrels, etc are common in the villages.
2. If the complaint/ information is given orally, it is the duty of the Station House Officer of the Police Station approached to reduce the said complaint into writing read it over to the complainant and on his or her acceptance about the correctness

- of the recorded statement, obtain his or her signature and issue the FIR.
3. Revenue officers, also known as tehsildars. They have to hear disputes. They also supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected.
 4. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, an amendment to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, received the assent from President of India on 5 September 2005 and was given effect from 9 September 2005.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Patwaris and Tehsildars assist the collector in matters relating to the maintenance of land records and the realisation of land revenue.
2. Functions of a collector:
 - Land assessment
 - Land acquisition
 - Collection of land revenue
 - Collection of income tax dues, exercise duties, irrigation dues etc.
 - Distribution of agricultural loans.
3. All states in India are divided into districts. For managing matters relating to land these districts are further sub-divided. These subdivisions of a district are known by different names such as tehsil, taluka, etc.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The administration of the Police throughout a district or part thereof shall be fully vested in the superintendent of Police. His work is of varied nature and in doing it, he should keep in view the following essential requirements:- a) to keep the district peaceful and the public satisfied with the security afforded to persons and property; b) to keep the force under control, in good discipline, well-trained, efficient and contented; c) to maintain cordial relations with the magistracy and other

- officials and non-officials; d) to ensure that the transport, arms and ammunition, stores and buildings belonging to the department are maintained in good condition; e) to promote good police-public relations; f) to organize good intelligence arrangements. g) To acquire full and detailed knowledge of the district and its current problems from the Police point of view; h) to participate, to the extent possible and permissible, in welfare activities sponsored by official and non-official agencies; i) to gain the confidence and loyalty of sub-ordinates by personal integrity, impartiality, devotion to duty, and a high sense of justice; j) to ensure by consistent supervision that the prevention, investigation and detection of crime in his district are properly and efficiently dealt with by the force under his command; k) to get to know all officers and men serving under him, redress their grievances if any, encourage those who are promising and effectively deal with those who are guilty of misconduct or remiss in the discharge of duty; l) to ensure the honesty and integrity of his subordinate officers; m) to study crimes and criminals in his district as a whole; and n) to pay surprise visits to the police stations at irregular intervals and check-up whether officers and men are alert.
2. The Patwari is responsible for organising the collection of land revenues from the farmers and providing detailed information to the government about the crops grown in that area. This is done by maintaining the records on a daily basis. That's why it is important for a Patwari to regularly update the land record.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. A Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council
2. Wards
3. Ward councillors
4. Appointed
5. Entire city
6. Tax

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. It is the duty of Municipal Corporation to replace the streetlights.
2. The decisions like where a park or a new hospital should go are usually made by the Ward Councillors.
3. A Municipal Councillor is an elected representative of a ward. He is also known as Ward Councillor.
4. While the Councillor's Committees and the councillors decide on issues, the Commissioner and the administrative staff implement these. The Commissioner and the administrative staff are appointed. Councillors are elected.
5. A tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides.

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. People who own homes have to pay a property tax as well as taxes for water and other services. There are also taxes for education and other amenities. If you own a hotel or shop then you have to pay a tax for this as well.
2. Councils are empowered by law to make decisions on many matters of importance to their local communities. Decisions may be made in formally constituted council meetings, or

- under delegated authority of the council. Neither the mayor nor the councillors have the legal authority to individually act or make decisions on behalf of the council.
3. The Municipal Corporation earns the money to do its work in following ways:
 - (i) Property tax on house, land etc.
 - (ii) Tax on trade and business.
 - (iii) Fees on water facilities.
 - (iv) Fees on electricity facilities.
 - (v) Income and rent earned from the institutions, property like the buildings, markets etc.
 - (vi) Grants from the state government.
 - (vii) Income from various kinds of fine on pets or stray animals.
 4. A municipal corporation is made up of a wards committee. Each ward has one seat in the wards committee. Members are elected to the wards committee on the basis of adult franchise for a term of five years. These members are known as councillors or corporators.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Features of the Municipal Corporation:
 - Urban planning including town planning.
 - Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
 - Planning for economic and social development.
 - Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
 - Public health, sanitation conservancy, and solid waste management.
2. The Functions of a chief executive officer in a Municipal Corporation is as follows:-
 - The Chief executive officer plays an important role in providing democratic governance to the government officials.
 - The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for appointing, managing, directing and discarding council officials, and for all other issues that are related to governance.

- The Chief Executive Officer is delegated for managing communications between council officials and Counsellors, by ensuring that policies, practices and protocols are there to define apt arrangements for their interactions.
- The CEO is the supreme commander of powers in the legislative to whom the council announces powers.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Community is all the people living in an area or a group or groups of people who share common interests.
2. Quiet India Movement and Dandi March

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Protest is a statement or action expressing disapproval of or objection to something.
2. “Tum mujhe khoon do, main tumhe azadi dunga” Subhash Chandra Bose “swaraj mera janmasiddh adhikar hai aur main ise lekar rahunga” Bal Gangadhar Tilak

III. Long Answer Type Question

- Q. A protest is a public expression of objection, disapproval or dissent towards an idea or course of action, typically a political one. Protests can take many different forms, from individual statements to mass demonstrations. Protesters may organize a protest as a way of publicly making their opinions heard in an attempt to influence public opinion or government policy, or they may undertake direct action in an attempt to directly enact desired changes themselves.[4] Where protests are part of a systematic and peaceful nonviolent campaign to achieve a particular objective, and involve the use of pressure as well as persuasion, they go beyond mere protest and may be better described as cases of civil resistance or nonviolent resistance.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Fill in the blanks

1. 25-30
2. Dangerous
3. Recycling
4. Ward
5. Councillors

II. Mark “T” for True and “F” for False Questions

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. T

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Yasmin Khala was retired lady from the Municipal Corporation.
2. Children broke the street light when they were playing.
3. Children want to know would they have to dish out money again from their pockets.
4. It is municipal corporation's duty to replace the streetlights.
5. In smaller towns Municipal Council is formed.
6. The Commissioner is the body elected by the councillors while the Councillors are elected by the general voters.
7. India has four metropolitan cities, namely Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata.
8. A municipality has three authorities viz. the council, the standing committees and the chief executive officer. The chief executive officer looks after the day-to-day responsibilities of administration of the municipality. He is appointed by the state government.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Municipality take care of health facilities in a locality by cleaning that areas regularly and providing good environment, also by providing medical campaign and by providing medicines.
2. The Municipal Corporation consists of four organs: i. General Council: It comprises of members which are elected from different wards. These members are known as councillors. These are directly elected by the adult citizens of that city. It also consists of members known as aldermen who are respected and popular citizens of the city. ii. Mayor: The Municipal

Corporation is headed by the Mayor. He and the deputy mayor are elected by the members of the Municipal Corporation from among themselves. He/She presides over the meetings of the corporation. He/she holds the office for a period which varies between 1 - 5 years. iii. Municipal Commissioner: The Municipal Commissioner is also known as the Chief Executive Officer. He is in charge of the municipal's entire administration and also supervises the working of the officers. He is appointed by the State Government and his term of office varies between 1 and 5 years. iv. Standing Committees: Several committees which help the Corporation to perform many functions are known as standing committees.

3. The right to protest is a human right arising out of a number of recognized human rights. Nor is it necessarily civil disobedience, because most protest does not involve violating the laws of the state. Also, since it is an expression of a universal right, choosing to lawfully protest is not a violation of state laws.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Ward Councillors are elected members. They are responsible for the welfare of the people of their wards. They listen their problems and get them solved. While the Councillor's Committees and the councillors decide on issues, the Commissioner and the administrative staff implement these decisions.
2. Do it yourself

Picture Based Question

Picture provides safety to the person disposing garbage.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. Sea coast
2. Coconut, Cotton, sugarcane and plantain
3. Paddy
4. Two-fifth
5. Seasonal

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The village Chizami is in Phek district in Nagaland.
2. The villagers of Chizami village do 'terrace' cultivation.
3. Aruna lives in Pudupet, a village close to Kalpattu.
4. Paddy is the main crop of Kalpattu village.
5. A catamaran is a multi-hulled watercraft featuring two parallel hulls of equal size.

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Agricultural labourers like Thulasi are forced to accept low wage because there is no other kind of work in the village for the agricultural labourers.
2. Many depend on these lands for work as labourers. Most farmers grow crops both for their own requirements and also to sell in the market. Some have to sell to traders from whom they have borrowed money.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Apart from farming, many people in rural areas depend upon collection from the forest, animal husbandry, dairy produce, fishing etc. For example, in some villages in central India, both farming and collection from the forest are important sources of livelihood. Collecting mahua, tendu leaves, honey, to be sold to traders, is an important source of additional income.
2. Agricultural workers typically do the following:
 - Harvest and inspect crops by hand.

- Irrigate farm soil and maintain ditches or pipes and pumps.
- Operate and service farm machinery and tools.
- Spray fertilizer or pesticide solutions to control insects, fungi, and weeds.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Farming is the main occupation in all the villages.
2. Apart from farming, many people in rural areas depend upon collection from the forest, animal husbandry, dairy produce, fishing etc.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Difference between the village and city:
 - A village is a small group of settlements while a city is a large group of settlements.
 - Although some might also be found in urban areas, villages are usually located in rural areas while cities are urban centers.
 - A city has local laws while a village does not; it is administered by a parish council and is a part of a town.
 - A village is located in a smaller land area while a city has a large land area.
 - The land, housing, transportation, utilities, and sanitation systems of a city are more complex than that of a village.
2. Living cost in villages or towns is very less as compared to cities. There are more crimes in cities as compared to villages. In cities you can experience a lot of noises coming from vehicles, factories, offices etc but there is no such problem in villages.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The cities will always be more crowded than the rural areas. Most people working in the countryside became unemployed

when out of season. This leaves them without a choice and pushes them to migrate into the urban areas.

WORKSHEET-3

I. Mark “T” for True and “F” for False Questions

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Tamil Nadu 2. Hills 3. Paddy 4. Chizami
5. Coastal

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. People here do many kinds of work. As in other villages, here too there is non-farm work such as making baskets, utensils, pots, bricks, bullock-carts etc.
2. There are people who provide services such as blacksmiths, nurses, teachers, washermen, weavers, barbers, cycle repair mechanics and so on.
3. Crops other than paddy which are grown in the village of Kalpattu are cotton, sugarcane and plantain are also grown.
4. The people of the village Kalpattu earn their living earn their living by fishing.
5. Fishermen go far into the sea so that they can get a better catch.
6. Every year, for at least about four months during the monsoon, they cannot go to the sea because this is the time when the fish breed.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The sides of each plot are raised in order to retain water. This allows water to stand in the field, which is best for rice cultivation.
2. Collecting mahua, tendu leaves, honey, to be sold to traders, is an important source of additional income.
3. We depend on nature for the growth of these crops. Hence life revolves around certain seasons.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Every year, for at least about four months during the monsoon, they cannot go to the sea because this is when the fish breed. During these months they survive by borrowing from the trader. Because of this, later on they are forced to sell the fish to that trader, and cannot do their auction. Those lean months are the most difficult.
2. Village cooperatives are cooperatives in rural areas that are engaged in the provision of community needs with agricultural activities. The milk producers of the village with the support of the milk union form a village dairy cooperative society. The milk producers become members by buying a minimum of one share of the society and paying an entrance fee as per the bye-laws. All these members form the general body of the society, which has the supreme powers subject to the State Cooperative Act, Rules and Bye-laws.

WORKSHEET-1**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. five thousand, twenty-seven 2. One crore 3. Home
4. Towns

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A hawker is a person who travels about selling goods, typically advertising them by shouting.
2. Vendor is a person or company offering something for sale, especially a trader in the street.
3. People earns his livelihood by engaging himself in some business.
4. They work on their own. They are not employed by anyone and therefore have to organise their own work.

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Call centre is a specialist, centralised facility that handles phone calls between organisations and customers or prospective customers. Call centres can handle inbound calls, outbound calls, or both types of calls.
2. Bachchu Manjhi has to think twice before taking a day off from work because of the following reasons: His financial condition was very poor and he had to support his family who lived in the village. His earnings were very low. He had bought an old cycle rickshaw many years back and had to pay for it in instalments.
3. Labourers who work as helpers to masons. They dig at construction sites, lift loads or unload trucks in the market, dig pipelines and telephone cables and also build roads. There are thousands of such casual workers in the city.

IV. Long Answer Type Question

1. Special gifts were brought by merchants for the king. These included vessels of silver, singing boys, beautiful women, fine wines and fine cloth. The merchants brought these gifts for the king to please him.
2. Sudha works as a Marketing Manager. She supervises the work of 50 salespersons who travel to different parts of the city.

She gets a regular salary every month and is a permanent worker with the company. She can expect her job to continue for a long period of time. Being a permanent worker she also gets other benefits such as the following: Savings for old age: A part of her salary is kept in a fund with the government. She will earn interest on these savings. When she retires from this job she will get this money and she can then live on that. Holidays: She gets off on Sundays and national holidays. She also gets some days as annual leave. Medical facilities for her family: Her company pays the medical expenses up to a certain amount for her and her family members. She gets medical leave if she falls ill and her salary is not cut if she takes this leave.

3. People in urban areas are engaged in a variety of activities in order to earn their living. Some are doing the work of a cobbler while some are barbers busy with their work. A number of people earn their livelihood by pulling a rickshaw. Vendors are also seen here and there selling household articles. In urban areas, showrooms of different items can be seen. These showrooms are run by businesspersons. These people employ a number of workers as supervisors and helpers for their showrooms. Several urban people are engaged in Factories where they work for long hours. They don't have job security still they continue their work because they don't have other options. But there are also people who do office work with full job security. They get a regular salary and enjoy other benefits of jobs like savings for old age, holidays, medical facilities, etc. Working in Call Centres is a new form of employment in big cities. It has attracted a large number of young men and women. Thus, we see that with a growing population, job opportunities have also increased and people are availing these opportunities according to their talent and aptitude.

WORKSHEET-2

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A hawker is a person who sells things that can be easily moved from place to place.
2. Labour chowk is a place where daily wage labourers wait with their tools for people to come and hire them for work.
3. Workers in a factory are made to work for long hours which usually goes for about 12 to 15 hours a day and 7 days a week with no holiday. The period of work of an employee in an establishment each day shall be fixed that no period of continuous work shall exceed five hours and that no employee shall be required or allowed to work for more than five hours before he had an interval for rest and meals of at least half an hour..

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. If workers complain about their pay or working conditions they are asked to leave. There is no job security or protection if there is ill treatment. They are also expected to work very long hours.
2. The small workshops and factories employ casual workers because these workshop and factories get orders from abroad or some other dealer for a few months in a year.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In casual jobs, workers are not expected to complain about their pay or working conditions. If they dare to do this, they are instantly asked to leave.
Casual jobs do not provide security protection if there is ill-treatment.
Casual workers are expected to do work for long hours.
Even if they don't complain, they can be asked to leave when workload is less.
2. Hawkers work on their own. They organise their own work. They know how much to purchase, as well as where and how to set up their shops. Their shops are usually temporary structures.

Sometimes just some boards or papers spread over discarded boxes or may be canvas sheet hung up on a few poles. They may also use their own carts or simply a plastic sheet spread on the pavement. They can be asked to dismantle their shops at any time by the police..

WORKSHEET-3

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Bihar 2. Shop 3. Tools 4. Export 5. Big

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Tribes are facing threat of loss of livelihood because MNC's taking over their land for setting up industries.
2. Threat of possible job loss due to an increased reliance on the temporary workforce.
3. Factories are located on the outskirts of the city due to the following regions:
 - i) Pollution: Factories produced lot of pollution like noise, smoke, and different types of gases based on the type of factory.
 - ii) Transport: Heavy vehicles come to factories for both pick up and drop of goods.
 - iii) Electricity: Factories require un-interrupted power supply in order to run.
4. Municipal Corporation offers license to the urban street vendors.

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Vendors sell things that are often prepared at home by their families who purchase, clean, sort and make them ready to sell. For example, those who sell food or snacks on the street, prepare most of these at home.
2. Nirmala works as a tailor in an export garment unit. A normal working day begins at 9 a.m. and finishes only by 10 p.m. Nirmala is paid Rs 280 a day for eight hours and Rs 100 extra

for working late. Jobs like Nirmala's are not permanent. If workers complain about their pay or working conditions they are asked to leave.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **Permanent and regular job:** These jobs are secure. People enjoying these jobs have bright future. They have fixed working hours and fixed salaries. They were also provided some facilities such as medical facilities, all national holidays, annual leaves and provident fund.

Casual job: These jobs are temporary basis. The people were employed on daily wages. They were provided Rs.70 to Rs100 per day. Their work is very hard. Casual jobs are provided by private factories when their season is on full swing. The future is not secured in these kinds of jobs.

2. Sudha get different benefits along with her salary:
 - (i) Savings for old age: A part of her salary is kept in fund with government on which she gets interest and retirement.
 - (ii) Holidays: She doesn't have to work on Sundays and national holidays. She also got some annual leave.
 - (iii) Medical facilities: She get paid leave for illness and free treatment. Her family get paid medical facilities up to certain amount by the company.
 - (iv) Job security: She also have the permanent job and security of it.
3. Do it yourself.