



## 1 Our Planet-The Earth

## Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral:**

- Ans.** 1. We consider the Earth a blue planet because from outer space, it looked blue in colour due to the water present all over it.
2. Mercury is the hottest planet because it is the nearest planet to the sun. Neptune is the coldest planet because it is the farthest planet from the Sun.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (ii) Mercury                      2. (ii) Mars                      3. (i) Star

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer these questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The Solar system is made up of the eight planets, their satellites and thousands of asteroids, comets and meteors.
2. We see only one side of the Moon of all times because it completes one rotation and one revolution in the same time period 27 days and 8 hours.
3. A Galaxy is a vast group of stars in which there can be as many as 10,000 crore stars.
4. Asteroids are thousands of small planet-like solid bodies found in the huge gap between Mars and Jupiter. These objects revolve around the Sun along with other planets.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Light travels at a speed of **3,00,000** kilometres per second.
2. The polar diameter of the earth is **more** than the equatorial diameter.
3. Neptune takes about **165** earth years to complete one revolution.
4. **Light year** is the unit used to measure distances in space.

**C. Write True or False for each statements.**

- Ans.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. False                      4. False                      5. True

Project Work

Do yourself



## 2 Globe, Map : Latitudes and Longitudes

## Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral:**

- Ans.** 1. A globe is a model of the earth. Its main use is to give the knowledge about the correct shape and position of the continents and oceans.
2. We draw latitudes and longitudes on the globe to know the correct location of a place.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (i) Tropical Zone                      (ii) 12 midnight                      (iii)  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude

**C. Cross out the wrong word from the following sentences :**

- Ans.** 1. The standard Meridian of India is **~~82~~ $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E**.                      2. The Antarctic circle is located **~~66~~ $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S**.
3. The Prime meridian is also called **Greenwich Meridian**.
4. A globe is a model of **Earth**.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer these questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The main use of drawing latitudes and longitudes on the globe or map is to correctly locate the various places on the surface.
2. The longitude  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$  [ $82^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ ] is treated as the standard Meridian of India. The difference between the Indian Standard Time and the Greenwich Meridian Time is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours that is 5 hours and 30 minutes.
3. **Latitude** : These are the imaginary lines or semi circles drawn on the map or Globe from West to East. All latitudes are parallel to each other and the vertical distance between two latitudes is equal all over the Earth.  
**Longitudes** : These are the imaginary lines drawn on a globe or a map from North Pole to South Pole. These are also called Meridians. These are not parallel.
4. The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. This area therefore receives the maximum heat and is called the Tropical Zone (Torrif Zone). As such the areas lying between the Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere are called North Temperate Zone and South Temperate Zone respectively. In the Temperate Zone, the climate is neither too hot nor too cold. This zone is considered best climatically.  
 The areas lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole and between the Antarctic Circle and South Pole are called North Frigid Zone and South Frigid Zone and South Frigid Zone respectively. The climate of these zone is very cold. They are covered with ice for most part of the year.
5. The local time is the time at any point on the earth's surface calculated by the position of the sun. According to it when the sun is at the highest point in the sky, it will be mid-day there. The standard time, on the other hand, is the local time of a particular longitude adopted for a country or part of a country. We need a standard time for a country or part of a country to bring uniformity in various time tables across the place.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. **The Equator** divides the globe into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.  
 2. The Arctic circle in the **Northern** Hemisphere.  
 3. The distance between two latitudes is about **111** km.  
 4. There are **eleven** Time Zones in Russia.  
 5. Longitudes decreases towards the **poles**.

**C. Match the following :**

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| (a) Tropic of cancer    | (ii) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude   |
| (b) Arctic circle       | (vi) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude   |
| (c) Tropic of capricorn | (viii) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S Latitude |
| (d) Antarctic circle    | (vii) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S Latitude  |
| (e) North pole          | (i) $90^{\circ}$ N Latitude               |
| (f) South pole          | (iii) $90^{\circ}$ S Latitude             |
| (g) Prime meridian      | (v) $0^{\circ}$ Longitude                 |
| (h) Equator             | (iv) $0^{\circ}$ Latitude                 |

**D. Calculate the local time of the following longitudes, when it is 12 o' clock (noon) in London.**

- Ans.** (a)  $90^{\circ}\text{E}$  : 6 O'clock evening  
 $90 \times 4/60 = 6$   
 $12 + 6 = 18.00$  O'clock or 6 O'clock.
- (b)  $75^{\circ}\text{W}$  : 7 O' clock morning.  
 $75 \times 4/60 = 5$   
 $12 - 5 = 7$  O'clock morning.
- (c)  $135^{\circ}\text{E}$  : 9  
 $135 \times 4/60 = 9$   
 $12 + 9 = 21.00$  or 9 O'clock in night.
- (d)  $105^{\circ}\text{W}$  : 5 O'clock morning.  
 $105 \times 4/60 = 7$   
 $12 - 7 = 5$  O'clock in morning.



**E. Write True or False for each statement.**

**Ans.** 1. False      2. True      3. True      4. True      5. True

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 3 Motion of : The Earth

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. A leap year is a year in which there are 366 days in instead of 365. It comes after four years to adjust the six hours we ignore every year.  
2. The poles experience about six months day and six months night because for this period either they receive continuous sunlight or they do not receive it at all.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (iii) 22nd December      2. (ii) 23rd September  
3. (i) 21st March      4. (i) Rotation

**C. Write True or False for each statement.**

- Ans.** 1. False      2. False      3. True      4. True      5. False      6. False

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer these questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its own axis. The earth once on its axis in 24 hours. The rotation results in the formation of day and night.  
2. Revolution is the movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path. The earth takes 365¼ days to complete one revolution. The two main results of revolution are :  
(i) Different seasons are caused on the earth one by one.  
(ii) It causes variations in the length of days and nights.  
3. 21st June is known as Summer solstice. On this day the Sun is overhead at the Tropic of Cancer. On 22nd December, the Sun is overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn. This date is known as winter solstice. On summer Solstice the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun whereas on a winter solstice the southern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun.  
4. The equator is an imaginary line or circle drawn in the middle of a globe or map from west to east. It divides the globe into northern and southern hemispheres.  
5. The 'circle of illumination' is the imaginary circle that divides the day and the night on the Globe.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The earth makes an  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  angle on its axis.  
2. There are **366** days in a leap year.  
3. Days and nights are equal on **21st March** and **23rd September**.  
4. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path is called **orbit**.  
5. The direction of earth's rotation is from **west to east**.

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 4 India : Location, Size, Relief and Political Divisions

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. The Himalayan mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges. There are Great



Himalayan Range, Middle Himalaya range and Shiwalik range. In the Great Himalaya range some of highest peaks of the world are located and Middle Himalaya range some of the popular hill stations are located.

2. In the Western part of the great Northern plain lies the Great Indian Desert. It is a dry hot and sandy stretch of land. It has very little vegetation.
3. Narmada and Tapi are west flowing rivers that drain into Arabian Sea. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain into the Bay of Bengal.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (iii) Aravaallis                      2. (i) Narmada                      3. (iii) Himadri  
4. (iii) Rajasthan                      5. (ii) Goa

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer these questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Nepal, Bhutan, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Afghanistan share land border with India. Srilanka and Maldives are its close neighbours, across the sea.
2. India is located between  $8^{\circ} 4'N$  latitude and  $37^{\circ} 6'N$  latitude and between  $68^{\circ} 7'E$  longitude and  $97^{\circ} 25'E$  longitude.
  3. India extends from north to south for about 3200 km and east to west about 3000 km.
  4. The Western Ghats are narrower than the Eastern Ghats.
  5. India is divided into 28 States and 7 Union Territories.
  6. The Northern Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat. These plains are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers : the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
  7. To the south of northern plains lie the plateau region. It is also called the Peninsular plateau. It is triangular in shape. The relief is highly uneven. This is the region of with numerous hills and valleys.
  8. Two groups of islands are also the parts of India Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These are coral island located off the coast of Kerala. The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie to the south east of the Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal. They are of volcanic origin.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The area of India is about **3.28 millions sq. km.**  
2. India is the **seventh** largest country in the world.  
3. The most populous state of India is **Uttar Pradesh.**  
4. **China** has more population than India.  
5. **Sahyadri** hills are also called the Western Ghats.  
6. **The Tropic of Cancer** runs almost through the centre of India.  
7. Lakshadweep island are located in **Arabian** sea.  
8. For administrative purpose, is divided in **28 (now 29)** states and **7** union territories.

**C. Write True or False for each statement.**

- Ans.** 1. True    2. True    3. True    4. False    5. True    6. True

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 5 India : Climate, Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. **Evergreen forest** : Forests which grow in high rainfall areas and remain green all the year around are called evergreen forests.



**Deciduous Forests :** The forests in which all the trees shed their leaves at a particular time are called deciduous forests.

2. Many species of trees are found in Tropical rain forests, which shed their leaves at different times of the year. As a result to this always appear green and are called evergreen forests.
3. We must conserve our forests and wildlife to maintain proper ecological balance.
4. The Government has started Project Tiger and Project Elephant to protect these animals. Also for the conservation of wildlife many national parks has been set up.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (i) Assam      2. (ii) Tiger      3. (iii) S.E.      4. (ii) Himalayan region

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Answer these questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Weather may change from time to time but the climate is the average condition of weather for a long period.
2. There are many factors affect the climate of India such as temperature, humidity, sunshine, cloudiness, rainfall, wind direction etc. The climate of India is described as the monsoon type of climate, because there is a great seasonal variation in the climate of most parts of India.
3. The conditions prevailing in the atmosphere such as temperature, humidity, wind direction and speed etc. of various places for a short period of time are called atmospheric conditions.
4. The wind blowing from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards the land, bring rainfall in India. These are also called monsoon winds. It is so important because Indian agriculture depends mainly on it.
5. Broadly the major seasons recognised in India are :
- (i) Cold weather Season (December to February).
  - (ii) Hot weather season (March to May).
  - (iii) South-west Monsoon season (June-September).
  - (iv) Retreating Monsoon season (Oct.-Nov.)
6. All types of big and small plants, grasses, bushes and shrubs, which grow naturally are called Natural Vegetation.
7. Vegetation of India can be divided into five types. Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Thorny Buches, Mountain Vegetation and Mangrove Forests.
8. The main characteristics of tropical drain forests are :
- (i) These forests occur in the areas which receive havy rainfall.
  - (ii) Many species of trees are found in these forests.
  - (iii) They always appear green.
  - (iv) There forests are so dense that sunlight doesn't reach the ground.
9. The natural vegetation vary in the mountains because the temperature decreases as we are go higher and higher, so the natural vegetation also changes according to height, for example chir, pine, deodar etc.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Hot and dry winds blowing during the day in summer are called **loo**.
2. The states of **Tamil Nadu** and **Andhra Pradesh** receive a great amount of rainfall from retreating monsoons.
3. **Mawsynnam** in **Meghalaya** receives the highest rainfall in the world.
4. **Sundari** is a well known species of mangrove forests.
5. **Gir** forest is the home of Asiatic Lion.
6. **Sunderbans** is the home of famous Bengal tiger.

**C. Give reasons :**

- Ans.** 1. The places situated along the coasts have moderate climate due to the influence of the sea.
2. Drass and Kargil in Kashmir are freezing cold because they are situated very high up in the Himalayas where the Sun rays do not reach directly.

3. Tropical deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests because they are grown in the monsoon areas.

**D. Cross out the wrong word from the following sentences :**

- Ans.**
1. Hot and dry wind called **Loo** during day.
  2. Thorny Bushes is found in **dry** area of the country.
  3. Sundari is a well known spice of **sundervan**.
  4. In evergreen forest **Rosewood** trees are found.

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 6 Major Domains of the Earth

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.**
1. We find the Biosphere where we find land, water and air together or where these three domains meet.
  2. The Earth is called a watery planet or a blue planet because about 71% of the Earth's surface is covered with water.
  3. There is no permanent settlement in Antarctica because it is permanently covered with ice and snow throughout the year.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (i) Africa      2. (ii) Australia      3. (i) Africa      4. (ii) Pacific Ocean

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer these questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere are the major domains of the Earth.
  2. Australia is called an island continent. This is because it is the smallest continent.
  3. The four oceans of the world are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.  
The Pacific Ocean is found between North America, South America, Asia and Australia.  
The Atlantic Ocean is found between Europe, Africa, North America and South America.  
The Indian Ocean is found between Africa, Asia and Australia. The Arctic Ocean is found between Europe and North America.
  4. The uses of various gases found in the air are as follows :  
Oxygen is the breath of life while nitrogen helps in the growth of living organisms, carbon dioxide, though present in minute amount, is important as it absorbs heat radiated by the Earth thereby keeping the planet warm. It is also essential for the growth of plants.
  5. Discharge of waste material into water bodies such as lakes and rivers is the main cause of water pollution. Similarly, emissions from road vehicles, industries, thermal power plants is the main cause of air pollution.
  6. The various domains of the Earth are interdependent. The species found on the lithosphere and in the hydrosphere depend on the atmosphere for their survival. Similarly the plants found on the lithosphere purify the gases found in the atmosphere. Also the activities of man can seriously damage both the hydrosphere and the atmosphere. Also the lithosphere receives rain due to the combination of processes occurred in the hydrosphere and the atmosphere.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. The two research stations set up in Antarctica by India are **Maitri** and **Dakshin Gangotri**.
  2. Europe and Asia together are called **Eurasia**.
  3. The deepest place in the Earth is the **Mariana** Trench in **Pacific** Ocean.
  4. The **Atlantic** Ocean is 'S' shaped.



5. Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal are parts of the **Indian** Ocean.

**C. Write True or False for each of the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False

**D. Define the following terms :**

- Ans.**
1. **Lithosphere** : It is the solid part of the Earth consisting of rocks. It includes all the big and small landmasses.
  2. **Hydrosphere** : It is the sphere of water present on the surface of the Earth. It includes all the water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and ponds.
  3. **Atmosphere** : It is the envelope of air surrounding the Earth upto a height of 1600 km from the Earth's surface.
  4. **Biosphere** : It is narrow zone which contains all forms of life and where all the three domains of the Earth Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere meet.
  5. **Continents** : These are seven major landmasses present on the surface of the Earth which are separated by the oceans.

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 7 Major Landforms of The Earth

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.**
1. The plateaus are very useful to us as they are rich in minerals.
  2. Mountains are very useful to us in many ways. The big rivers of the world have their sources in mountains. Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna. Mountains provide fuel, timber, fodder etc.
  3. The plains provide better condition of living than the mountains there the land surface is flat and even. It is easy to built houses and roads in plains.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.**
- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. (i) plains                           | 2. (iii) flora and fauna |
| 3. (ii) to generate hydroelectric power | 4. (i) Grabens           |

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer these questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Mountains, plateau and plains are the major landforms. Plains are generally thickly populated.
  2. The Himalayas is the youngest fold mountain of the world. It is considered the youngest because it was formed after the formation of all other fold mountains.
  3. The plateau of Tibet is the highest plateau in the world. It is called the Roof of the World. Its height varies from 4,000 metres to 6,000 metres.
  4. Natural calamities such as, earthquakes, landslides, storms, floods and volcanic eruptions cause a wide spread damage to life and property. Such calamities can be minimized by creating awareness among the people.
  5. The young fold mountains such as the Himalayas, the Aips, the Andes and the Rockies are formed in the recent geological ages. They are very high, with steep slopes and sharp, pointed peaks. The old fold mountains like the Urals, the Appalacwans and the Aravallis are low in height and have gentle slopes and rounded peaks. The forces of erosion have acted upon them for centuries and considerably worn them down.
  6. The block mountains are formed in almost rectangular blocks when large areas are broken and displaced vartically. The Rhine Valley and the Vosgen Mountains in Europe are examples of block mountains.
  7. Natural calamaties such as earthquakes, landslides etc. and human activities such as





Arthashastra, Harschacharita. These are called secular literature.

(ii) **Religious Literature** : Religious books related to different religions are called religious literature. For example Vedas, Jatakas, etc.

4. **Inscriptions** : Written records engraved on rocks, pillar, cave walls of temples, palaces and forts and on clay or copper plates are called inscriptions. For example, the rock edicts of Ashoka help us in knowing about his Dhamma (religion) and the extent of his empire.

**Monuments** : Monuments are old buildings of historical importance. They include temples, forts, palaces and stupas etc. For example, the excavations in Taxila have provided valuable information about the Kushan and the excavations at Patliputra tell us about the Mauryas.

5. The importance of studying history is as follows :

- (i) History tells us how people of other times acted and thought. How did they fulfil their basic needs and how did they organise themselves into social and political groups.
- (ii) History tells us about the causes of conflicts between various groups of people so that we can draw our conclusions and make our society free from conflicts.
- (iii) History tells us about the achievements and failures of the people of the past so that we can get inspiration from their achievements and get rid of the causes which were responsible for their failures.
- (iv) History enables us to know about the various social and religious evils prevalent in the society from time to time and the efforts made by our social and religious reformers to get rid of these evils.
- (v) History helps us to know about our country's rich heritage so that we can develop a feeling of patriotism.
- (vi) History enables us to know about the merits and demerits of various political systems prevalent in different countries from time to time, so that we can chalkout an ideal political system for the benefit and welfare of all human beings.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. The Greek historian **Herodotus** is regarded as the 'Father of History'.
  2. The hand written books are called **manuscripts**.
  3. A branch of knowledge that examines the physical remains of the past is called **archaeology**.
  4. The study of inscriptions is called **epigraphy**.
  5. Arthashastra was written by **Kautilya**.
  6. Mudra-Rakshasa was written by **Vishakhadutta**.
  7. Banabhatta wrote **Harshcharita**.
  8. In ancient times **Palm** leaves were used to write manuscripts.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. True    2. False    3. False    4. True    5. False

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 2 The Early Human Beings

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.**
1. Most of the scientists believe that the first human being appeared about 2 million years ago in Africa.
  2. The fire was discovered accidentally while making stone tools. The striking of two stones produced sparks. When these sparks touched dry leaves, they burst into flames.
  3. The early man used fire for roast meat and other items, because the roasted food was much tastier than the raw food. The fire could also be used to keep him warm in the cold weather and scare away the wild animals at night. He could also get light in his dark cave.





- Harappan people believed in life death. The dead bodies were cremated and buried as well.
- Town Planning** : Many of the cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually the part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called the cetadle where the rulers were staying. The part of the East was generally larger but lower. This is called lower town. In this part ordinary people lived.  
**Drainage system** : Many of these cities had covered drains. There were laid out in straight lines. Each drain had a gentle slope so the water could flow through in it. Drains in houses were connected to those on the strees and smaller drains led into bigger ones. As the drain were covered, inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them.
- The main occupation of the Harappan people was agriculture. The main crops cultivated were wheat, rice, maize, barley, millets and cotton. The fruits and vegetables were also grown. The discovery of seals also suggests that they domesticated animals like the oxen, cows, sheep, elephants, pigs, buffaloes and camels. Also trading and handicrafts were in developed state.
- The discovery of clay spindles indicates that the Harappan of clay spindles indicates that the Harappan people were fully conversant with the art of spinning and weaving. The crafts persons made ornaments out of copper, bronze, silver and gold which were decorated with precious stones. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were also used to make ornaments.  
By this we can say that the Harappans were good crafts persons.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Harappan civilization was discovered by the archaeologists in **1921**.  
2. Indus Valley people worshipped **Shiva Pashupati** and **Mother** Goddess.  
3. Harappan people had trade relations with **Mesopotamians**.  
4. The Indus Valley civilization collapsed by about **1500 B.C**.  
5. Harappa is located on the bank of **Indus** river.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False

**D. Match the following :**

- Ans.** (a) Inspector hole (vi) Cover of drain  
(b) Citadel (v) Place for stay to rulers  
(c) Granaries (iv) Place for grain storage  
(d) Assembly hall (iii) Place for assembly  
(e) Great bath (ii) Place for bath  
(f) Lower town (i) Place for ordinary people

**C. Write True or False for each statement.**

- Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 4 Vedic Age

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. The Aryans first settled around River Indus. They later occupied land in the eastern and Southern parts of the country.  
2. The four Vedas are :  
(i) Rigveda (ii) Samveda (iii) Yajurveda (iv) Atharvaveda  
The other religious texts of the Later Vedic period were Brahmanas, Puranas and Upanishads.  
3. In the later Vedic period the position of women declined. They were not involved in any decision making. System of having more than one wife was prevalent in the upper classes.



**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (iii) Rigveda                      2. (iii) Indus Valley                      3. (i) cattle rearing and farming  
4. (ii) 3500 years ago                      5. (ii) farming and trading

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)****A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The period from about 1500 B.C., to about 600 B.C., is known as Vedic Period because the Vedas were composed during this period. The Vedic Age is divided into the Early Vedic period and the Later Vedic period because the oldest Veda the Rigveda was composed much earlier than the other three Vedas namely— Samveda, the Yajurveda and the Atharvaveda.
2. The main occupation of the people of the Vedic period were cattle rearing and growing crops. They domesticated animals like cows, oxen, sheep etc. Also there were crafts person such as carpenters, blacksmiths, weaver, potters and goldsmith etc.
3. The Aryans lived in villages. The head of the family was called Grihapati. The oldest male member of the family used to be the head of the family, so their families were patriarchal. There was joint family system. Even after marriage, the sons and grandsons used to live in the same family.
4. Many changes took place in the Later Vedic period. Now different areas ruled by a ruler called Rajan became bigger. The Rajan was elected and the answerable to the clan. Compared to the Early Vedic period he had more powers and functions to do.
5. Battles were fought to capture cattle. Battles were also fought for land which was important for pastures and for growing hardy crops that ripened quickly. Some battles were fought for water and to capture people.
6. In the Later Vedic period, two prominent early Vedic gods Indra and Agni lost their importance. Prajapati, the creator became important. Rudra and Vishnu were also worshipped. The early Vedic gods who represented natural phenomena were slowly losing importance.
7. A large territory comprising several Janapadas was called Mahajanapadas. Two Mahajanapada of the Later Vedic period Kurukshetra and Panchal.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The early Aryans settled in the region of **River Indus**.  
2. The Aryan migrated from **West Asia**.  
3. The Aryans who settled in India came to be known **Indo-Aryans**.  
4. The Aryan society was divided into four **Varnas**.  
5. The life span of Grihastha Ashram was from **25** years up to **50** years.  
6. The ruler of a Janapada was called **rajan**.  
7. The head of the family was called **grihapati**.  
8. Delhi and the adjoining territories were under **Kuru** Mahajanapadas.

**C. Write True or False against the following statement.**

- Ans.** 1. False    2. False    3. True    4. True    5. False    6. False

**D. Define the following words :**

- Ans.** 1. **Sapt-Sindhu** : The region in which the Aryans settled. It included the area of five rivers of Punjab (Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum) along with their main river Indus and Saraswati.
2. **Aryavrata** : The country of the Aryans.
3. **Four-Ashram** : The Aryans introduced very strict code of discipline in their lives. They divided their whole life-span into four well-defined parts of twenty-five years each. These four well-defines parts or stages were the— Brahmacharya Ashram, Grihastha Ashram, Vanaprastha Ashram and the Sanyasa Ashram.
4. **Four-varna** : The basis of the Aryan Society during the Vedic Age. Initially the basis of the division was occupation of the people. The four varnas were— Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras.
5. **Janapadas-Mahajanapadas** : These were the definite territories under a particular tribe. These can be called as earliest states.
6. **Som** : An intoxicating drink made from a plant. It was used by the Aryans during religions festivals.



7. **Yajna** : A religious sacrifice in which sacrifices were made into the fire.
8. **Samiti** : It was the general assembly during the Aryan period.

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 5 Janapadas and Mahajanapadas

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. We get information about the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas from Vedic and Buddhist texts.
  2. Janapadas changed into Mahajanapadas with the passage of the time. There Janapadas conquered the neighbouring territories and thus became large in size and power. There were known as Mahajanapadas.
  3. The new Rajas began to maintain regular army to show their power and wealth.
  4. The rulers of Mahajanapadas started collecting regular taxes to meet the expenditure on the army and building huge forts.

#### B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.**
1. (iii) farmers
  2. (ii) 16
  3. (ii) Ajatshatru
  4. (iii) South East Asia
  5. (ii) Gaya

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The capital cities of Mahajanapadas were fortified to protect them from the attacks of other kingdoms. Also the rulers probably wanted to show their power and wealth by fortifying their capitals.
  2. Many changes were brought in agriculture during the period of Mahajanapadas. The farmers now began to use iron plough instead of wooden plough. With the help of iron plough, heavy clayey soil could be turned over better than with a wooden plough, so that more grains could be produced.
  3. Magadha was ruled by a very strong ruler named Bimbisara. Bimbisara increased his power by making matrimonial alliance with Koshala. Through this alliance, he acquired Kashi as a gift from Koshala. He also extended his empire to Chamba which was an important river port.
  4. Vajji's main administrative features were as follows :
    - (i) Vajji had a different form of government known as 'gana' or 'sangha'.  
(The word 'gana' refers to a Republican type of government, which means ganatantra.)
    - (ii) In a 'gana' or 'sangha' there were many rulers and each one was known as 'raja'. These rajas performed rituals together. They met in assemblies and took decisions on important matters together.
  5. The main difference between political system of Magadha and Vajji was that Magadha was under the rule of a hereditary king whereas Vajji was under a different form of government known as 'Gana' or Sangha.
  6. Udayan and Shiringha were two important rulers of Magadha. Mahapadma Nanda founded the Nanda Dynasty.
  7. The three main doctrines called Triratna of Jains are :
    - (i) Right faith
    - (ii) Right Knowledge
    - (iii) Right action.
  8. The main teachings of Jainism were :
    - (i) The followers (of it) must practice Ahimsa very strictly.
    - (ii) They should not kill any living creature.
    - (iii) They had to be absolutely honest and they must not steal.



(iv) They must observe celibacy. Men had to give everything including their clothes.

(v) All of them must follow the three main doctrines :

(a) Right faith (b) Right knowledge and (c) Right action

9. The three rights changed Gautama's life were : (i) The sight of an old man, (ii) The sight of a sickman, (iii) The sight of a dead body.
10. According to Buddhism, the main cause of sorrow in man's life is desire.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The capital of Magadha was **Rajgriha**.  
2. The capital of Vajji was **Vaishali**.  
3. The rules made for Buddhist Sangha were written down in **Vinay Pitaka**.  
4. Siddhartha Gautama was the son of **Suddhodhawa** chief of **Satya** gana.  
5. Vardhman Mahavira was a Kshatriya prince of the **Lichchhavis**.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. True

**D. Match the following :**

- Ans.** (a) Koshala (iii) Awadh in Uttar Pradesh  
(b) Kuru (vi) around Delhi and Meerut  
(c) Panchala (v) Rohilkhand in Uttar Pradesh  
(d) Magadha (ii) Patna and Gaya districts of Bihar  
(e) Vajji (i) North Bihar  
(f) Gandhara (iv) Afghanistan

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 6 The Mauryan Empire

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. Chandragupta Maurya founded a large empire in the Indian sub-continent by overthrowing the rules of Nanda dynasty from Magadha with the help of Chanakya.  
2. Seleucus Nicator was the army Commander of Alexander. He invade India to recover the Indian territories conquered by Alexander.  
3. Ashoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatras to teach people of different places about Ashoka's Dhamma. He wanted to spread the feeling of love and unity through them.  
4. Magasthene was a Greek ambassador. He stayed in the court of Chandragupta Maurya..  
5. Ashoka spread Buddhism by sending Buddhist missions to various parts of India. He sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to propagate Buddhism.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (ii) 305 B.C. 2. (iii) 5 provinces 3. (iii) Both of these  
4. (ii) Chandragupta 5. (iii) Sunga dynasty

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. **Conquests of Chandragupta :** Chandragupta with the help of his guide Chanakya overthrew the Nandas from Magadha and the Greeks from the north west frontier and Punjab and unified a large parts of India. His empire extended from the Hindukush in the west to Bengal in the east and from the Himalayas in the north to Mysore in the south.  
2. Ashoka's Dhamma did not involve worship of a God. It was based on piety moral life, righteousness, charity, truth and non-violence. According to Dhamma, the king had to



- protect the welfare of people as a father protects the welfare of his children.
3. According to Dhamma, the king had to protect the welfare of people as a father protects the welfare of his children. There were a number of problems that troubled him. People in the empire followed different religious faiths and this sometimes led to conflict. Animals were sacrificed. Slaves and servants were ill treated. Besides there were quarrels in families and among neighbours. Ashoka felt that it was his duty to solve these problems. So he appointed officials called Dhamma Mahamatras as for this purpose.
  4. Ashoka spread his teaching of Dhamma among his subjects by sending Dhamma Mahamatras to different places to teach people about it. Besides, Ashoka got his message inscribed on rocks and pillars and instructed his officials to read the message to those who could not read it themselves.
  5. Ashoka ruled his vast empire from his capital city Patliputra (Patna). He was assisted by a council of ministers. The empire was divided into five provinces—
    - (i) Central Province (Capital - Patliputra)
    - (ii) Western Province (Capital - Ujjain)
    - (iii) Kalinga Province (Capital - Kosali)
    - (iv) Southern Province (Capital - Swarna Nagri)
    - (v) Punjab Province (Capital - Taxila)

The provinces were headed by Governors. These governors belonged to the royal family, usually princes. The provinces were further subdivided into districts which were looked after by Sthanaks. The districts were made-up of several villages which were looked after by village headmen called Graminis. There were many other officers who helped in the administration. Some worked as tax collectors, some maintained the records of tax collection. Some worked as judges. Dharma Mahamatras inspected the local work, listened to the people's problems and persuaded the people to follow the dhamma
  6. After the death of Ashoka, the Mauryan Empire began to decline. The following reasons are suggested for the decline of the Mauryan Empire—
    - (i) The successors of Ashoka were weak rulers. They could not manage the affairs of the vast empire.
    - (ii) The strict adherence to the policy of non-violence weakened the spirit of the soldiers. They became inactive.
    - (iii) The ban on animal sacrifice made the Brahmanas to revolt against the Ashoka's policy of non-violence.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Kautilya wrote the famous book **Arthashastra**.  
 2. Indica was written by **Megasthenese**.  
 3. Ashoka ascended the throne in **273 BC**.  
 4. The last ruler of Maurya dynasty was **Brihadratha**.  
 5. After the death of Chandragupta Maurya **Bindusar** ascended the throne in **298 BC**.  
 6. Ashoka died in **232 BC**.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. False    2. True    3. False    4. True    5. False    6. True    7. True

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 7 Kingdom of The Deccan and South India (200 BC.-300 AD)

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. Shakas were the people from the central Asia they set up their kingdoms in the north west, and north India.



- Satavahanas ruled over western and parts of central India. The Satavahana kingdom was established around 220 B.C.
- The three kingdom which were setup in south India were :  
(i) The Cholas (ii) The Pandyas (iii) The Cheras.  
Their important cities were Puhar, Madurai and Vanji respectively.
- The Cheras also known as Kerala putras occupied the region consisting parts of Tamilnadu and Kerala.
- We get detailed information about the Southern kingdom from Sangam Literature which is famous ancient Tamil literature.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (ii) Puhar 2. (iii) Tamil 3. (iii) 4. (ii) 5. (iii) Murugan

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The Satavahanas set up their kingdom in the Deccan by fighting several battles with the Shakas who ruled over parts of Western India. The Satvahan Dynasty was established around 220 B.C. in the Deccan Area.
2. During the Satavahanas trade prospered very much. Due to expansion of trade, many towns sprang up in the Godavari delta. The trade relations were established with south-east asia and western countries. The carried trade with Persia, Iraq, Arabia, Egypt and Rome. The ships carried muslin, cotton and spices etc.
3. The Satavahanas were great builders. They built temples, monasteries and viharas. They also built Buddhist temples called Chaityas. The Satavahanas built many stupas. The Stupa at Amravati is very famous. The beautiful gateways of Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh were donated by the Satavahanas.
4. Sangam Literature is the main source of information regarding the south Indian rulers. The word Sangam means an assembly or gathering. It was said that there were three such gatherings of contemporary poets and bards. The poems that were composed during the assemblies were collected in the books. Sangam Literature also describes some of the wars of the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
5. Karikala Chola was a famous ruler. He improved irrigation system and many wastelands were brought under cultivation. He constituted an embankment across the Kaveri river. For all this he is considered as famous ruler of the Chola dynasty.
6. The south Indian people worshipped some Vedic Gods. Murugan known as Kartikeya in north india was the most popular God. Buddhism and Jainism were also practised. They also worshipped their dead heroes who died in the battle fields. Monuments were built in their memories called Virakkals.
7. Most of the people lived in villages and were farmers. In the hills where farming was difficult, they kept herds of cattle. Merchants, artisans and craftsmen lived in towns. Generally these towns were near the seacoast from where they could trade easily. Some traders and merchants went as far as Rome and China. Trade and commerce were important activities. Pearls, precious stones, textiles, spices, timber, ivory etc., were the main items of trade in the Western countries. Articles such as, copper, tin, glass, wine, lead, ornaments and silver coins were brought to India by the Romans. The Indian articles were bought by the Romans in gold and silver. A large number of coins have been found in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. **Gautamiputra Satakarni** was one of the greatest rulers of the Satavahana dynasty.
2. Satavahanas were known as the lords of **Dakshinapatha**.
3. The Cholas ruled around the area of **Kaveri** river.
4. The Cheras were also called **Keralaputras**.
5. **Cheran Senguvion** was a famous Chera ruler.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements:**

Ans. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

Project Work

Do yourself



## 8 North India After Mauryas and Shungas (100 BC-300 AD)

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral:

- Ans. 1. After the downfall of Mauryas and Shungas various foreign invaders setup their kingdom in various parts of India because in the post Mauryan period many small kingdom emerged all over India and they were ruled by weak kings.
2. The Indo-Greeks, the Shakas and the Kushanas setup their kingdoms in India.
3. Menander could not to occupy Magadha because Pushpmitra Sunga checked his advance.

#### B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans. 1. (iii) physician 2. (i) Peshawar 3. (ii) Rudradaman  
4. (ii) China 5. (ii) Indo-Greeks 6. (iii) Patanjali

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The rule of Indo-Greeks influenced Indian culture and society in many ways : (i) coins (ii) Astronomy (iii) Medicine (iv) Art and Science
2. The Indo-Greeks or Yavanas were the descendents of the Greek generals who ruled over Bactria (Balkh) and Parthia. When the Mauryan empire declined, they conquered some portions of the Punjab and Sind. Menander or Milinda was the most famous Indo-Greek ruler. He conquered the Indian territories up to Kathiawar and Broach. He ruled over a vast empire from Afghanistan to Mathura.
3. The influence of Indo-Greeks on various aspects of Indian society is as follows :
- (i) **Coins** : The Indians learnt from them to use moulds to give their coins a definite shape. They also started inscribing names and titles of the kings on the coins.
  - (ii) **Astronomy** : Indians improved their knowledge of astrology and astronomy with Greek contacts. The Indian astronomers could predict the future and prepare horoscopes by their improved knowledge of the planets and stars.
  - (iii) **Medicine** : The Greek or Yunani system of medicine was introduced by them. This system is still used in India.
  - (iv) **Art and Sculpture** : The Greek style greatly influenced the Indian sculpture. A new school of art called the Gandhara school was the result of the Greek influence of Indian art.
4. Shakas established many kingdoms of which the most important ones were Taxila, Mathura, Nasik and Ujjain.
5. Rudradaman of Ujjain was the most powerful Shaka ruler. He defeated the Satavahanas and drove them out of Gujarat and central India. Rudradaman is known for repairing and improving the Sudarshana lake of Kathiawar built by Chandragupta Maurya and constructing a new dam on the lake.
6. Kanishka was the greatest of the Kushana kings. He came to power in 78 A.D. He was a great warrior. He conquered Kashmir, annexed Punjab and Mathura from the Shakas and brought certain portions of Magadha under his control. Kanishka's empire extended from Bokhara in the north to Ujjain in the south and from Afghanistan in the west to Benaras in the east. Purushpura (Peshawar) was his capital.
- Kanishka had divided his empire into many provinces which were ruled by the faithful governors called Kshatras. He was a great builder. He beautified the cities of Peshawar, Mathura and Sarnath with a number of buildings, statues and monasteries.



7. Kanishka was the greatest of the Kushana kings. Just like Ashoka, Kanishka had also adopted Buddhism.
8. The Kushanas were also a nomadic tribe a branch of the Yeu-Chitribe. They left their original home, the Chinese Turkistan and defeated the Shakas and Parthians to occupy the whole of the north-western part of India. In this way they established their kingdom in India.
9. Kanishka was a great patron of art and literature. Indian craftsmen came into contact with the central Asians, Greeks and Romans. This gave rise to several schools of arts. Gandhara in the north western frontier of India became an important centre of art. The Mathura school of art had its centre at Mathura. In the Gandhara school of art images of the Buddha were made. In the Mathura school of art also beautiful images of the Buddha and Mahavira were made Gold coins for the first time in India were made by the Kushanas.

**B. Write True or False for each statement.**

**Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. The Indo-Greeks were the descendents of the Greek generals who ruled over **Bactria** and **Parthia**.
  2. A new school of art called the **Gandhara** school of art was the result of the Greek influence on Indian art.
  3. The Shakas were driven out of their land by a tribe called **Yeuch-Chi**.
  4. The Shakas entered India through the **Bolan** pass.
  5. **Rudradaman** was the most powerful Shaka ruler.
  6. Buddha Charita was written by **Ashvaghosha**.

Project Work

Do yourself



## 9 The Gupta Empire

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.**
1. Under the Gupta kings, India made great progress in various fields. Therefore, it is regarded as the Golden Age of Indian History.
  2. The founder of Gupta Dynasty was Srigupta. He ruled over Patliputra and some nearby areas.
  3. Chandragupta I was the first ruler of Gupta dynasty to adopt the title of Maharajadhiraja.
  4. The four great works of Kalidasa are Abhijnana Shakuntalam, Meghaduta, Raghuvansha and Kumarasambhava.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.**
1. (i) Chandragupta-I
  2. (iii) scholar of Sanskrit grammar
  3. (i) Aryabhata
  4. (iii) Arabs
  5. (iii) Kumaragupta

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Samudragupta is called the Napoleon of India. He is called so because of his victories and military achievements.
  2. Chandragupta II took the title of Chandragupta Vikramaditya after driving out the Shakas from Ujjain.
  3. Samudragupta (335-380 A.D.) was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. His Prashasti engraved on the Ashokan pillar at Allahabad describe him as a great warrior, a great scholar and a great poet. It was composed by his court poet Harisena.
  4. Samudragupta fought many battles and due to his military achievements, he is called the







## Exercise

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. The ancestral enemies to threaten the kingdom of Harshavardhana were the rulers of Gujarat and Bengal.
2. Grihavarman was Harsha's brother-in-law. He was killed by the ruler of Bengal.
3. Harshacharita and Heiun-Tsang's accounts are the main sources to know about Harshavardhana's rule.
4. Harshavardhana could not extend his empire beyond Narmada, as his advance towards the Deccan was checked by Pulakeshin II.
5. During Harsha's reign the institutions of higher learning was setup at Taxila, Ujjain, Gaya and Nalanda.

#### B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (i) 606-647                      2. (iii) Si-Yu-Ki

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Harsha spent years of his reign in conquering the neighbouring kingdoms. He led a successful campaign against Sasank the ruler of Bengal. He fought successful battles in Punjab, Kannauj, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. His empire extended from the Himalayas in the north to the Vindhyas in the south and from Punjab in the west to Bengal and Assam in the east.
2. Harsha's empire was divided into provinces called the deshas and each desha was governed by an official called Kumaramatya. The provinces were further sub-divided into districts called pradeshas and each pradesha was governed by the official called Ayukta. However the king occupied the most important position. He ruled his empire with the advice and the assistance of the crown prince, ministers and officials.
- Harsha was always concerned about the welfare of his people. Harsha himself visited the different parts of the empire in disguise to know the problems of his subjects. During his reign, harsh punishments such as, chopping off a limb, nose or ear and even death sentences were given for certain crimes.
3. During Harsha's reign, the caste system was rigid and the sudras were ill treated. The custom of sati was practised, but there was no purdah system. Hiuen-Tsang says that people were honest and led a simple life and they were generally vegetarians, women moved out freely in society. The rich lived in big houses made of bricks but the poor lived in thatched houses made of mud.
- It is said that Harsha's royal kitchen provided food for a thousand Buddhists and five hundred Brahmins every day.
- Elementary education was given in temples and monasteries. There were institutions of higher learning at Taxila, Ujjain, Gaya and Nalanda.
4. Hieun-Tsang came to India to study Buddhism and mysticism. He spent 15 years (630-645 A.D.) in India. He visited several places and collected religious books on Buddhism. He also visited the court of Harsha several times.
5. In the beginning Harsha was a worshipper of Lord Shiva and the Sun God, but later on he adopted Buddhism. He became a great patron of Buddhism like Ashoka and Kanishkha. He had called a special assembly of Buddhist monks and scholars to honour Hieun-Tsang and to give publicity to the Mahayana faith., He always held an assembly or a religious festival after very five years at Prayag and donated liberally to the priests and monks. In this way he promoted both the religions Buddhism and Hinduism.
6. The source of income was tax on land. One-fourth of the income was spent on government, one-fourth on public services, one-fourth to reward the scholars and one-fourth to help the holymen.
7. Nalanda university in Bihar was the most famous university during Harsha's reign. Students



from various parts of the world came to study here. There were about 10,000 students and 1500 professors. The students were provided free education and free boarding and lodging. Besides the Brahmanical and Buddhist religious literature, grammar, logic, philosophy, medicine, astronomy and meta physics were taught. Sanskrit was the medium of instruction.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Harshavardhana made **Kannauj** as his capital.  
2. After reaching China Hieun-Tsang wrote a book called **Si-Yu-Ki** or the records of the Western world.  
3. During Harsha's reign elementary education was given in **temples** and **monasteries**.  
4. The founder of the Vardhana dynasty was **Prabhakar Vardhana**.  
5. Harshavardhana ascended the throne in **606 A.D.**

**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. True      2. False      3. True      4. True      5. False      6. False

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 11 Chaulukyas and The Pallavas

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. The Chalukyas ruled over a greater part of Deccan until the middle of the 8th century. They were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas.  
2. Pulakeshin I was the first great ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. He assumed the title of Parithivallabha after performing the Ashwamedha Yajna.  
3. Pulakeshin II's most outstanding achievements was to defeat Harshavardhana.  
4. The main source of information about the reign of Pulakeshin II is the prashasti composed by his court poet Ravikirti.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (ii) Kirtivarman-I      2. (iii) Karnataka      3. (iii) Kanchi      4. (i) Rashtrakutas

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Pulakeshin II is considered to be the greatest ruler of Chalukya dynasty because Harshavardhana and prevented the extension of his empire beyond the Narmada.  
2. The Chalukyas constructed many temples in honour of Shiva and Vishnu. The worship of Shiva and Vishnu became popular. A cave temple of Vishnu has been found in Badami. They also built grand temples at Airhole and Pattadakal. Though the Chalukyas mainly worshipped Shiva and Vishnu, they were tolerant towards other religions. The Pallavas built many temples of Shiva and Vishnu. Some of the most famous temples built by them are the Ratha temples of Mahabalipuram, Shore temple of Mahabalipuram and Kailashnath temple of Kanchi. The Ratha temples are beautiful rock cut temples built by Narsimhavarman.  
3. The Chalukyas and the pallanas were the followers of Hinduism. But they were tolerant towards other religions. The people were mainly followers of Vishnu and Shiva. The followers of Vishnu were called Alvars and the followers of Shiva were called Nyanars. The Tamil saints used to compose and sing hymns in praise of Vishnu and Shiva. Gradually Bhakti began to dominate the religious life of the people. Besides Hinduism some people also followed Buddhism and Jainism, Mahendrarvarman himself was a Jain.  
4. The Pallavas were probably the feudatories or governors of the Satavahanas. After the decline of the Satavahanas, they became independent. They made Kanchi in Kanchipuram their capital. By the 6th century A.D., the Pallavas established their rule by defeating the Pandyas, the Cheras and the Cholas and were one of the most powerful kingdoms of the



extreme south of India.

5. After the death of Narasimharvarman, the Pallava kingdom began to decline. His successors were weak. They were not able to defend their kingdom from the aggression of their powerful neighbours, the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas. The Pallava kingdom came to an end in 895 A.D., when its last ruler was defeated by the Chalukyas and Kanchi was occupied by them.
6. The Pallava dynasty declined in the 9th century. It declined after the death of Narasimharvarman.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The Chalukyas made **Vatapi** as their capital.  
2. Pulakeshin I ascended the throne in **540 A.D.**  
3. The Prashasti of Pulakeshin II was composed by his court poet **Ravikirti**.  
4. The religion followed by the Parsis is called **Zoroastrianism**.  
5. The Pallavas made **Kanchi** as their capital.  
6. **Narsimha Varman** gave a crushing defeat to Pulakeshin II.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. False

**D. Match the following :**

- Ans.** (a) Reservoir (iii) Big tank for Storing rain water  
(b) Alvars (iv) South Indian follower of Vishnu  
(c) Pallav (i) Kanchi  
(d) Chalukya (ii) 610-624 A.D.  
(e) Rath temple (vi) Vatapi  
(f) Pulkeshian II (v) Mahabalipuram

**E. Define the following :**

- Ans.** 1. **Prithvivallabh :** The title assumed by the Chalukyas ruler Pulakeshin I after he performed Ashwamedha Yajna.  
2. **Rath temples :** The temple made in the shape of a chariot (ratha) by cutting a single rock. These temples were built by the Pallava ruler Narsimharvarman in Mahabalipuram.  
3. **Reservibres :** A very big tank in which rain or river water is stored mainly for the purpose of irrigation

Project Work  
Do yourself



## 12 Ancient India's Contact With Outside World

### Exercise

#### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. The people of other lands came to India for pilgrims and trading.  
2. The Indian goods such as jewels, spices, perfumes, carved wood and ivory etc. were in great demand in the west.  
3. Due to the influence of Indian culture some countries of south-east Asia came to be known as Greater India.  
4. Borabudur Stupa and Angkorvat temple in Cambodia are the evidences which proved that Indian religious belief spread to many south-east asian countries.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (iii) China      2. (i) South east Asian countries      3. (iii) West coast of India  
4. (ii) Sanskrit      5. (ii) Vishnu      6. (ii) China

#### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Indians taught the Chinese the art of growing cotton and drawing the portrait of Buddha



while Indians learnt from the Chinese the art of making paper and sericulture. Also some Chinese pilgrims like Fa-Hien and Hieun-Tsang came to India to study Buddhism. Their accounts give a detailed information about the life of people at that time.

2. The Buddhist missionaries played a vital role in establishing cultural and religious ties between India and other countries of South-East Asia and central Asia. These missionaries used to visit different places to propagate the principles of Buddhism. This enable the people to know about other people, such as their beliefs, laws, principles, etc. Due to all this in the ancient time India established fruitful relationship with the countries of South-East and central Asia.
3. Many countries of southeast Asia were influenced by Indian culture. Due to the influence of Indian culture, these countries came to be known as Greater India. Sanskrit and Pali continued to be the main languages of these countries for many years. Inscriptions in Sanskrit have been found in some of these countries.  
Sri Lanka is a neighbouring country of India. India has been in contact with Sri Lanka since the Ramayana period. You have read that Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to spread the message of Buddha. Along with Buddhism, Indian culture, philosophy and life style also reached Sri Lanka. The temples in Bali Islands have many inscriptions from Hindu religious books. Ramayana is still the most important epic in Java (a part of present day Indonesia). Icons of Lord Buddha and many Hindu Gods such as, Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma are found in Java.
4. In Myanmar (Brahmadesh) the first settlers were from Andhra Pradesh. They followed the teachings of Hinayana Buddhism. A large number of preachers went to Myanmar during the time of Ashoka. The Buddhist Ananda temple is famous for its outstanding architecture.
5. Besides trade links, Arabs learnt and spread to other countries the Indian system of science, astronomy, medicine and mathematics. Many philosophical and literary works of India were translated in Arabic and Persian languages.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Borobudur stupa is in **Java**.
  2. In Cambodia **Angkorvat** temple is dedicated to Vishnu.
  3. Sumatra was also a **great centre** of Buddhist learnings.
  4. There was a Roman settlement called **Arikamedu** in Tamil Nadu.
  5. At Bamiyan a very large **Statue** of **Buddha** was made.
  6. A very big statue of Buddha was made at **Bamiyan** in Afghanistan.
  7. There was a Roman settlement called **Arikamedu** in Tamil Nadu.
  8. In the 2nd century a Hindu kingdom was established in **Vietnam**.
  9. The Buddhist **Ananda** temple is famous in Myanmar.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. False      2. False      3. True      4. False      5. True      6. True

**D. Write Short notes on:**

- Ans.**
1. **Bamiyan** : It is place in present day Afghanistan. Here, a very large statue of Buddha was made.
  2. **Angorvat Temple** : This is a temple in Cambodia (Kamboja) dedicated to Lord Vishnu. This temple is a great example of Indian art and architecture.
  3. **Borobudur Stup** : This is perhaps the biggest Stupa in the world. This is located in Java.
  4. **Silk route** : This is an important trade route connecting China with India. Many traders from both these countries visited each other for the purpose of trade.
  5. **Arikamedu** : This was a Roman Settlement in present day Tamil Nadu. Here, a large number of Roman traders used to live and traded in Indian goods.
  6. **Ananda Temple** : This is a Buddhist temple situated in present day Myanmar. This temple is famous for its outstanding architecture.

**E. Match the ancient names of some places with their present names:**

- Ans.**
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Champa     | (ii) Vietnam   |
| (b) Kamboja    | (iii) Cambodia |
| (c) Brahmadesh | (iv) Myanmar   |
| (d) Yuvadvipa  | (i) Java       |

Project Work  
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## Exercise

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru considering the fundamental unity of India coined the phrase 'Unity in Diversity.'
2. In India various types of landforms are found. Here, we can find lofty mountains, big rivers, sandy desert, plateaus, plains and coastal areas.
3. People of different states speak different languages. There are eighteen languages recognized by Indian constitution. It is done to give proper respect to all regional languages, so that there may be no conflicts on the linguistic basis.

#### B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (iii) Tamil Nadu                      2. (ii) Persian                      3. (ii) religious equality

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Our constitution says that India would be a secular state to give equal status to all the religion.
2. The two main guards of social discrimination are education and laws.
3. Before independence the rich landlords and money lenders used exploit the farmers. After independence the government has tried to minimize this disparity by launching various poverty alleviation programmes. Also zamindari system has been abolished. The farmers are provided loans from banks and other institutional at a lower rate.
4. These are great economic disparities in India. Before independence the society was divided into rich and poor. The social status of the poor people was very low. The Government has tried to minimize this disparity by launching various poverty alleviation programmes. The facilities of giving loans to poor people by the banks at low rate of interest are being provided.
5. Advantages of the Joint Family (Disadvantage of the Nuclear Family)
- (i) In a joint family, all the members share their joys and sorrows which develops a feeling of security. Whenever any member of the family falls sick, there are many to help and console him. In a nuclear family, the children are looked after only by their parents. In case both the parents fall sick, no grown ups are there to look after them.
- (ii) In a joint family if unfortunately both the parents die, their children are looked after by uncles and aunts, so they don't become orphans, but if such children are left uncared and unprotected and it becomes easier for them to go on a wrong path.

#### Disadvantage of the Joint Family

#### (Advantage of the Nuclear Family)

- (i) The biggest disadvantage of the joint family is that all the more active and less active members get equal share in the income of the family. In a nuclear family, the parents know that whatever they earn, it is for them and for their unmarried children, so they work harder and harder to improve their standard of living.
- (ii) In a joint family, a person can't take independent decisions. His decisions are to be approved by the elders.  
But in a nuclear family, a person can take independent decisions.
- (iii) Sometimes in a joint family, there are conflicts and quarrels over the distribution or sharing of the property as well sharing the responsibilities of doing the various types of outdoor or indoor works.
- (iv) In big cities housing is a big problem for a big family. Small nuclear families can adjust in a small house.

#### B. Fill in the blanks :



- Ans.** 1. To improve the condition of farmers **zamindari** system has been abolished.  
 2. The **scheduled castes** and **scheduled tribes** are given reservation in the institutions of higher learning and in government jobs.  
 3. The two classes who exploited the farmers before independence were **rich landlords** and **money lenders**.  
 4. The diversity of India has always been recognized as the source of its **strength**.  
 5. The two major religious groups in India are **Hindus** and **Muslims**.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. False      2. False      3. True      4. True      5. True

Project Work  
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## 2 Diversity and Discrimination



### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. Prejudice means to form negative attitude towards other people because they are different from us. The main cause of prejudice are food habits, religious faith etc.  
 2. When we fix people into one image, we create a stereotype.  
 3. Different caste were placed in a sort of ladder where each cast was either above or below the other. Those who placed themselves at the top of this ladder called themselves upper castes.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (i) Prejudice      2. (ii) Stereotypes

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. **Racial Discrimination :** The policy adopted by Europeans in South Africa to discriminate the other races from their own white race. This discrimination was based on the colour of the skin in people.  
 2. No cartman was ready to take Bhim Rao Ambedkar and his brother and cousins to Koregaon from the station in his cart because cartman come to knew that Ambedkar belonged to Mahar caste.  
 3. Some families did not send girls to school because they are meant to do only household chores.  
 4. People form negative attitude towards other people because they think that only particular way is the best and right what to do. For example. Some people may think English is the best language and others are inferior we are judging there other languages are inferior to it. Here we are judging languages negatively. As a result we might not respect people who speak any other language.  
 5. 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 miser, lazy, criminals and cunning they are using stereotypes. Stereotypes affect all us as they prevent us from doing certain things that we might otherwise be good at.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. **Stereotype** stop us from looking each person as a unique individual.  
 2. Discrimination happens when people act on their **prejudices** and **stereotypes**.  
 3. The discrimination on the basis of the colour of the skin of the people is called **racial** discrimination.  
 4. Many **dalits** organised themselves to gain entry into temples.  
 5. The right of **equality** became the most important fundamental right in our constitution.



**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

**Ans.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

Project Work

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## 3 The Government and Its Functions

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.**
1. The government is the administrative organ of the state.
  2. In our country there are governments at various levels : Central level, state level, district level/and local level.
  3. In a democratic government every adult citizen above a certain age has the right to vote. This is called Universal Adult Franchise.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (ii) Karnataka 2. (ii) Tamil Nadu

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The main functions of the government are to make laws, and execute these laws and to look after the welfare of the people.
  2. There are two types of governments : Monarchy and Democracy. Democratic type of government is more popular these days.
  3. For the welfare of the people the government decides where to build roads, where to setup schools, hospitals, banks, post offices etc. The Government makes various poverty alleviation program.
  4. Monarchy is the type of government in which power lie with the monarch who is usually hereditary while democracy is the type of government in which supreme power lies with the people or the representatives elected by the people.
  5. A democratic government is committed to equality and justice for all citizens. Equality and justice are inseparable. There can't be any equality without justice and those can't be true justice without equality.
  6. There has been dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on sharing the water of Kaveri river. The water stored in Krishnasagar dam in Karnataka is used for irrigation, while the water stored in Mettur Dam in Tamil Nadu is used for irrigation in the delta region of the state.
  7. In democracy, regular elections are held. People participate in these elections to choose and elect their representatives. Besides voting there are other ways of participating in the process of government. They take interest in the working of the Government.
  8. The Key Elements of Democracy

**People's Participation :** In democracy, regular elections are held. People participate in these elections to choose and elect their representatives. These representatives take decision on behalf of the people. Since the people elect these representatives, these representatives have to keep in mind the interests of all the people while taking decisions on their behalf. They are answerable to the people.

**Equality and Justice :** The main aim of democracy is that all the citizens must have equal rights not only in electing their representatives but also in getting education, in getting jobs, in getting legal justice. in practising their own religion and having equal social status. A democratic government is committed to equality and justice for all its citizens. Equality and justice are inseparable. There can't be any equality without justice and there can't be any equality without equality.





treatment which is not available in the village dispensaries. As the interest charged on such loans is usually high, soon the loan becomes so large with interest, that no matter what they earn, they are unable to pay.

7. It is necessary that the government should pay more attention towards the upliftment of the rural people especially the poor farmers and landless labourers.

More job opportunities should be provided in the rural areas by developing cottage industries. Free loan facilities should be provided to poor people so that they can start their business or improve their farming methods. Many steps have been taken by the government for rural upliftment but still the conditions are not substantially improved.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. About **three fourth** of India's population lives in villages.  
2. In the coastal areas, the main occupation of the villagers is **fishing**.  
3. The **blacksmiths** make tools of iron.  
4. You can see a row of **catamarans** and nets lying around the houses of a fishing village.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements.**

- Ans.** 1. False    2. True    3. True    4. False    5. True    6. False

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## 5 Urban Livelihood

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. In urban areas people practice different types of livelihood. They are professionals, businessmen, factory workers, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, labourers, porters and coolies etc.  
2. Hawking zones have been suggested, for Hawkers in the city to enable them to move freely.  
3. Unskilled and semi-skilled persons generally migrate from rural areas to urban areas.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (i) Rickshaw pullers    2. (iii) lawyer

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. There are a large number of street vendors in India. They set up their temporary shops on the street and sell various items and repair things. They have no security. Sometime they are asked by the police to dismantle their shops.  
2. The main benefits of the regular governments job are that the people get regular monthly salary and other allowances. They get holiday on Sundays and other national holidays. They have job security.  
3. The population of some big cities is increasing at an alarming rate due to migration of people from rural to urban areas. It has its own disadvantages such as, unplanned growth of cities and advantages such as, saving their families from starvation in the village and providing cheap labour to the city dwellers.  
4. **Super market :** A big shopping complex where everything of daily use is available at one place.  
5. The main problems of casual workers that they have no security of their job.  
6. Some people migrate from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment. These migrants are usually unskilled or semi-skilled persons such as, masons, carpenters, labourers, rickshaw pullers and hawkers. Some of these migrants live in the cities temporarily and return to their native village. But some people migrate to cities from



villages. This migration has many harmful effects on the city life but it has some advantages also for both the rural and the urban people. The migrants can send their savings to their families living in the villages and save them from starvation. On the other hand the urban people can get cheap labour for building houses and other purposes.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. There are about **one crore** street vendors in India.  
2. There are big showrooms selling **readymade** garments in the cities.  
3. You can get almost everything of your daily use in the **super** market.  
4. According to the population census of 2001, there were **twenty-seven** millions plus cities in India.

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6

## Local Self-Government in Rural Areas

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. The sources of income of the Village Panchayat are :  
(i) Taxes on house, market places and fairs etc.  
(ii) The financial grants given by the State Government.  
2. The main work of Patwari or Lekhpal is to maintain the records of land of the village.  
3. The Nyaya Panchayat can hear only such petty cases as the trespass, minor theft, minor disputes etc.  
4. The secretary of zila Panchayat is appointed by the government.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (i) Gram Panchayat                      2. (iii) Secretary

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Gram Sabha is a bigger body consisting of all the adult of the village whereas Gram Panchayat is a small body constituted from the Gram Sabha.  
2. The members of the Gram Sabha elect a small committee of members from among themselves to constitute the village Panchayat. The members of the Gram Sabha elect one of their members as Panch or the Sarpanch.  
3. **Panchayat Samiti :** The members of the Panchayat Samiti are not elected directly by the people. Panch and the members of the village Panchayats within the block choose their representatives for the Panchayat Samiti.  
**Composition of the Zila Parishad :** It is composed of the following members :  
(i) Chairpersons of the Block Samities.  
(ii) Members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly and Legislature Council of the district.  
(iii) Representative of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes.  
(iv) Representatives of Women.  
4. Every village is attached to a police station. All person in that area can report cases to the police about any theft, robbery, accident etc. It is the responsibility of the police to enquire, investigation and take necessary action on it.  
5. The Panchayat Raj teaches the people the first lesson of democracy. It brings about political awareness in rural India. It involves mass participation of the rural population making policies for the development of village and solving the problems of village people.  
6. District Collector, Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Kanungoes and Patwaris, help in the rural administration at various levels. The District Collectors and Tehsildars also hear disputes and supervises the work of patwaris to ensure that records are properly kept and land



revenue is collected.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. All the adult members of a village are the members of **Gram Sabha**.  
2. The highest institution of the Panchayat Raj system in India is the **Zila Parishad**.  
3. The **Khasra** record of the Patwari gives us information about the boundaries of different plots of agricultural land owned by different farmers.  
4. The highest revenue officer at the district level is the **District Magistrate**.  
5. The **Village Panchayat** keeps the records of births and deaths in a village.  
6. The **Government** appoints secretary of the Zils Panchayat.  
7. B.D.O. is the **Chief administrative officer** of blocksamiti.

**C. Write True or False against each of the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False 7. False 8. True

Project Work



7

## Local Self–Government in Urban Areas and District Administration



### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral :**

- Ans.** 1. The city life is different from the rural life. A city is much larger than a village and more spread out. A city has tap water facilities, while most of the villages in India don't have tap water. The cities are more polluted than the villages. The problems of cities are therefore different from the problems of the villages.  
2. The cities is divided into various wards. People of each ward elect a member from their ward. These members are called councillors, it is the responsibilities of the ward councillors to solve the problems of the people of their wards.  
3. District judge the highest judicial officer in a district who hear civil cases whereas session Judge hears criminal cases.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

- Ans.** 1. (ii) District Magistrate 2. (ii) Jailor

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Municipal Councils are the local self government. in small cities whereas Municipal Corporations are the local self government in big cities.  
2. The members of the Municipal Council or Corporation are elected by the people of cities.  
3. The Municipalities get money from the following sources :  
(i) Taxes on houses, commercial establishments and other properties.  
(ii) Taxes on vehicles. (iii) Taxes on entertainment.  
(iv) Tax on water and sewer. (v) Rent from Municipal properties.  
(vi) Financial grant from the state government.  
4. District Magistrate is the highest administrative officer of the district. The District Magistrate is responsible for the administration of the whole district including the urban areas as well as the rural areas.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The minimum age limit for a Municipal Councillor is **21** years.  
2. For electing Councillors a city is divided into different **wards**.  
3. The Chairperson of the Municipal Corporation is called the **mayor**.  
4. The administrative officer of the Municipality is called the **Executive** officer.

**C. Write True or False against the following statements :**

- Ans.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

Project Work

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