



herbivores animals will increase and harm the plant kingdom.

c. Flora is the plant kingdom while fauna is the animal kingdom.

**2. Oral Question:**

- Ans.**
- a. The lithosphere, with the average thickness of about 100 Km, provides us many things. For instance, it gives us land to settle. It provides soils for plants. The lithosphere is a source of rich mineral wealth.
  - b. The hydrosphere comprised of water bodies such as lakes, rivers, ponds, seas and oceans.

**3. Answer The following question:**

- Ans.**
- a. Physical environment comprises of the non-living or abiotic components like land, water and air. Biological environment comprises of the biotic components like human beings, plants, animals and even the microbial organisms.
  - b. Environment can be classified into four major spheres-lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere.
  - c. **Food Chain** in the process of consuming plants by herbivores and herbivores by carnivores, there is a transfer of energy from one level to another which is called food chain. A simple food chain includes, let us say, the plant is eaten by a goat, and the goat is consumed by a tiger.
  - d. **Human-made Environment:** The human-made environment is that which is created when human beings interact with natural environment. Also part of the human environment is the socio-cultural environment, which includes family, school and college, community, country, religion, music and dance, cinema, etc.
  - e. The plants prepare their food in the presence of the sun by taking nutrients and water from soil and carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Plants are vital for the existences of animal kingdom including man. It fulfils their requirements of food, clothing and industrial raw materials for man. The plant kingdom supports animal kingdom. So plants are referred to as primary producers.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



## The Earth's Interior and Its Material

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**1. Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):**

**Tick the right answer:**

- Ans.** a. (iv)                      b. (i)                      c. (iv)                      d. (i)                      e. (iv)

**2. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.** a. It is not possible to study about the interior of the Earth because the temperature inside the Earth increases with increase in depth. It is estimated to be about 5000°C at the centre of the Earth.
- b. The lower part of the continental crust and the whole of the oceanic crust are composed mainly of denser materials rich in silica and magnesium. They are together called sima.
- c. Sediments are the small particles of rocks.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** a. The Earth was formed about **4500 millions** years ago
- b. The uppermost layer of the Earth is known as **the crust**
- c. The innermost layer is also known as **the core**
- d. In spite of its high temperature, the innermost part of the Earth's core is **solid**.
- e. Minerals comprise of Chemical compositions and **physical** attributes.

**4. State whether the following statements are True or False:**

- Ans.** a. True      b. True      c. False      d. True      e. False

**5. Match the following:**

- |             |   |   |                       |
|-------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> | <b>Column A</b>                                       |   | <b>Column B</b>       |
| a.          | Surface Layer of the Earth                            | → | i. Rocks              |
| b.          | Granite   | → | ii. Sedimentary rocks |
| c.          | Graphite  | → | iii. Soil             |
| d.          | Rocks consisting of fossils                           | → | iv. Igneous rocks     |
| e.          | Natural substances consisting of one or more minerals | → | v. Metamorphic rocks  |

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**1. Define the following terms:**

- Ans.** a. **Minerals** : Minerals are the substances which occur naturally in rocks.
- b. **Magma** : The molten material inside the Earth is called magma.
- c. **Sial** : The upper part of the continental crust, which is rich in silica and aluminium, is called sial.

**2. Distinguish between the followings:**

- Ans.** a. **Sedimentary rocks**- The deposition of broken rock materials in the layers form the sedimentary rocks.
- Metamorphic rocks**- The metamorphic rocks are formed due to excessive heat pressure inside the Earth.
- b. **Igneous rocks**- The igneous rocks are formed by the cooling of molten magma.
- Sedimentary rocks**- The deposition of broken rock materials in the layers form the sedimentary rocks.



**3. Answer The following question in short:**

- Ans.**
- Layers of the Earth- (i) Crust (ii) Mantle (iii) Core
  - The process that bring about changes on the Earth's surface-  
Climatic changes (ii) Tectonic activities
  - In some cases, the molten material finds its way up from the interior of the Earth's Crust but does not reach the surface. It solidifies below the surface creating Intrusive rocks (also known as plutonic rocks.)  
The rocks formed by the solidification of lave on the Earth's surface are termed as Extrusive rocks (also known as volcanic rocks.) Basalt is one example of such a rock. The north-western part of Peninsular India covers a great area fromed by the weathering of extrusive rocks.  
Granite is a commonly used rock. Ores of metals valuable to man are often associated with igneous rocks.
  - Rock Cycle:** The rocks found in any area change their physical and chemical forms. The pre-existing rocks undergo a cycle of change due to changing weather conditions and forces of nature like wind, rivers, glaciers, volcanic activity and the Earth movements. The rocks are continuously being formed, destroyed and reformed. Igneous and metamorphic rocks when break and decay, from materials for sedimentary rocks. When sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are exposed to tremendous beat and pressure, or contacted with lava, it can change into igneous rocks. Igneous and sedimentary rocks which are subjected to extreme heat or pressure will form metamorphic rocks. Hence, this cycle of change from one type of rock to another is called rock cycle.

**4. Answer The following question in detail:**

- Ans.**
- The Curst:** The uppermost layer of the Earth is known as the crust. The Crust is very thin, with an average thickness of about 35 km. If we could think of the Earth as an egg, the crust could be regarded as the shell. However, the crust is not uniformly thick at all places. It is thinner under the oceans and thicker under the continents.
  - The upper part of the continental crust, which is rich in silica and aluminium, is called sial (si is for silica and al is for aluminium). The lower part of the continental crust and the whole of the oceanic crust are composed mainly of denser materials rich in silica and magnesium. They are together called sima (si is for silica and ma is for magnesium). The surface of the crust is also quite uneven. For example, Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak in the would, is 8,848 meters above sea level, while the world's deepest point, located in the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean, is 11,034 metres below sea level.
  - Used of Rocks and Minerals-**  
The minerals in the soil provide nutrients that plants need.  
Hard and large blocks of rock are used for construction work.



## Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### 1. Answer The following question in short :

- a. The folded rock strata develops crests and trough, which are called anticlines and synclines.
- b. If a block is raised between two parallel faults, the elevated part is called horst or block mountain.
- c. Flood plains are formed due to running water of rivers.
- d. The top of a volcano has a cup-shaped or funnel-shaped depression which is known as crater.

### 2. Answer in the question in detail:

**Ans.** a. The plates that make up the Earth's crust float on semi-molten rocks. Each plate moves at about 12.5 mm in a year. Tectonic movements are mainly of two types:

- (i) **Vertical movements** which causes land to uplift or subside or both. This can cause the formation of new plateaus or plains or rift valleys.
- (ii) **Horizontal movements** which can result in the formation of mountains, trenches in the sea and widening of water bodies. Such movement can cause both folding and faulting of structures.

b. When two tectonic plates push against each other, the land at the point of contact is pushed up in a series of folds. Forces of compression are at work here. The folded rock strata develops crests and troughs, which are called anticlines and synclines. Almost all the major mountain chains of the world like the Himalayas, the Andes (South America), the Alps (Europe) and the Appalachians (North America) are fold mountains.

c. The map of world is like a jigsaw puzzle. If you see it carefully continents and islands fit into other. This phenomenon was first observed by a German scientist Alfred Wegener.

According to him, millions of years ago single vast continental 'Pangaea' existed. Pangaea broke into pieces due to internal force. These pieces started drifting away from each other about 250 million years ago.

e. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust through which magma comes out on to the surface. The magma that reaches the Earth's surface is called lava and the passage through which it travels is called a vent. In course of time, lava and other materials like ash, sand and gases, thrown out of a volcano, accumulate around the opening and form a conical hill or a mountain. The top of a volcano has a cup-shaped or funnel-shaped depression which is known as crater.

f. **Types of Volcanoes:** Volcanoes are divided into three types based on their frequency of eruption-active volcanoes, dormant volcanoes and extinct volcanoes.

**Active volcanoes** are those that have erupted recently. Mt. Etna and Mt. Stromboli of the Mediterranean Sea are the most significant examples of this category.



- b. The temperature decreases with height at an average rate of 1°C for 165 metres and that is why the mountains or hills are cooler than the plains.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** a. The gases cover of the Earth is known as the **atmosphere**.  
 b. The air has about **78** per cent of nitrogen and **21** per cent oxygen.  
 c. The third layer of the atmosphere is called **mesosphere**.  
 d. **Monsoons** are the most significant seasonal winds.

**4. State weather the following statements are True or False:**

- Ans.** a. False      b. True      c. False      d. False

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**1. Answer The following question in short:**

- Ans.** Atmosphere can be divided into five distinct layers extending upto 500 km. These layers are:

1. Troposphere                      2. Stratosphere                      3. Mesosphere  
 4. Lonosphere                      5. Exosphere

- b. **Weather** is the condition of atmosphere at a particular place and time. It can be sunny, cloudy, rainy, humid, warm or cold.

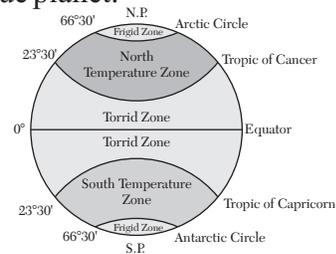
It changes very often (even within 24 hours). It is experienced over a small area. A scientific study of weather is called meteorology.

- c. Stratosphere has also a rich layer of ozone which absorbs harmful ultra-violet radiation from the sun.  
 d. Precipitation is the process of descending down of moisture from the clouds in the form of rain, snowfall, hail or sleet.  
 e. The tree types of rainfall are-  
 i. Convictional Rainfall                      ii. Orographic Rainfall  
 iii. Cyclonic Rainfall

**2. Answer the following question in detail:**

- Ans.** a. Our planet Earth is enveloped by a deep blandet of gases extending several thousands of kilometers above its surface. This gaseous cover of the Earth is known as the atmosphere. The atmosphere is an integral part of the Earth. When compared with the radius of our planet, the atmosphere appears to be only a very thin layer of gases. It is inseparable from the Earth due to the force of gravity. Actually this gaseous cover penetrates to a certain depth in land and water also. Due to presence of the atmosphere water and liver the earth is an unique planet.

- b. **Temperature Zones:** The temperature generally decreases as one proceeds from the equator towards the poles. As such, different temperature zones are found on Earth. These zones are shown in the following figure:



- i. **Torrid zone:** This zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23°30'S). The sun remains overhead throughout the year in this zone, keeping temperatures at high levels. This zone is said to have a tropical climate.
  - ii. **Temperate zone:** It lies between 23°30' and 66°30' latitudes in both the hemispheres. It has a moderate climate. In the Northern Hemisphere, it lies between Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle. In the Southern Hemisphere, it lies between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle.
  - iii. **Frigid zone:** It lies between 66°30'N and North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Southern Hemisphere, it lies between 66°30'S and South Pole. These are two polar regions and extremely cold throughout the year.
- c. **Mesosphere:** The third layer of the atmosphere is called Mesosphere which extends between 50 to 80 kilometers. It lies above the stratosphere. Meteors entering from the space burn up in this layer.
- Thermosphere:** Above the Mesosphere lies the fourth layer of the atmosphere which is called Thermosphere. In this layer the temperature rises very rapidly with height.
- d. Ionosphere is a part of this layer which extends between 80-100 km and helps in radio transmission.
- On the basis of mechanism, there are three types of rainfall: the conventional rainfall, the orographic rainfall and the cyclonic rainfall.
1. **Convective Rainfall-** When the warm, moist air rises up in the convective currents, it loses its heat in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The cooling of the air results in condensation and formation of cumulus clouds. Heavy rainfall takes place with thunder and lightning.
  2. **Orographic Rainfall-** When the relief features, such as mountains come in the way of a moist wind, then the wind is forced to rise up the mountain. These clouds then bring rainfall largely on the windward side.
  3. **Cyclonic Rainfall-** Cyclones are the centres of low pressure. When the air converges from all directions towards the low pressure, it is forced to rise up.

## Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



## Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):**



**Tick the right answer:**

- Ans.** a. (i)                      b. (iv)                      c. (ii)                      d. (ii)

**2. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.** a. Plants and animals cannot survive without water. Lives are possible if water is on the earth.  
b. Indonesian island of Sumatra was the origin of the Asian Tsunami of 2004.  
c. The factors which give rise to ocean currents are:  
Action of planetary winds on the surface of ocean waters.  
Shapes of coastlines.  
Rotation of the earth variations in the density of ocean waters due to differences in temperature and salinity.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** a. The water bodies present on the Earth are collectively called **hydrosphere**.  
b. **Sodium** and **Chlorine** are the most important mineral found in the sea water.  
c. Streams of water moving in definite path are called **ocean current**  
d. The return of water vapour into the into the atmosphere is called **transpiration**.  
e. Ocean currents influence the climate of **coastal** regions.

**4. State weather the following statements are True or False:**

- Ans.** a. True                      b. False                      c. True                      d. True                      e. False

**5. Match the following:**

- | <b>Ans.</b> | <b>Column A</b>     |   | <b>Column A</b>               |
|-------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| a.          | The World Water Day | → | i. Tsunamis                   |
| b.          | Waves               | → | ii. Hugli river port, Kolkata |
| c.          | Tides               | → | iii. 22 <sup>nd</sup> March   |
| d.          | Cold currents       | → | iv. Japan Coast               |
| e.          | Kuro Shio Currents  | → | v. Labrador Currents          |

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**1. Define the following terms:**

- a. **Spring tides-** If the sun, the moon and the earth come in one line, as seen on a new moon or a full moon night, the tides become higher. These tides are called spring tides.  
b. **Salinity-** The quantity of salt present in the water is called salinity.  
c. **Currents-** Movement of masses of ocean water in the form of broad streams in definite directions is called ocean currents.

**2. Distinguish between the following:**

- a. **Warm Ocean Currents:** The ocean currents flowing from warm areas of tropical oceans towards the cold areas of temperate and sub-polar zones are called warm ocean currents. Their temperature is higher than

surrounding waters.

**Cold Ocean Currents:** Temperature of these ocean currents is cooler. They flow from cold polar oceanic waters to warm tropical regions.

- b. **Waves-** The rhythmic movement of the water particles produces a pattern, which we call waves.  
**Tides-** The rise and fall of ocean water is called a tide.
- c. **Saline water-** The water which contains salt in it is called saline water.  
**Fresh water-** The water which is free from salt germs and dirty particles is called fresh water.
- d. **Warm Ocean Currents:** The ocean currents flowing from warm areas of tropical oceans towards the cold areas of temperate and sub-polar zones are called warm ocean currents. Their temperature is higher than surrounding waters.
- e. **Cold Ocean Currents:** Temperature of these ocean currents is cooler. They flow from cold polar oceanic waters to warm tropical regions.

**3. Answer The following question in short:**

- Ans.**
- a. All the water bodies present on the Earth are collectively known as hydrosphere.
  - b. Most of the saline water of the world is found in oceans and seas. Sea water contains dissolved minerals. Almost all known minerals are found to some extent in sea water, but the most important are sodium and chlorine. The crystal rocks are present on the surface of Earth and rivers carry the salts of these rocks to the sea. Salinity of the ocean water depends upon the extent of evaporation and the volume of fresh water added to the ocean waters.
  - c. Waves, tides and currents.
  - d. The action of winds cause waves.
  - e. Due to the presence of water on the earth, the earth looks blue from the space so it is called Blue Planet.

**4. Answer the following question in detail:**

- Ans.**
- a. Water moves continuously between hydro sphere, lithosphere and atmosphere. This never ending movement of water is never static and exists in dynamic condition changing its form and place. Hence, this circulation of water from hydrosphere to atmosphere and atmosphere to lithosphere and back to oceans is called hydrological cycle.  
The processes taking place in this cyclic movement of water are evaporation, condensation and precipitation. Sunlight falling on the surface of the ocean causes sea water to evaporate. Evaporation also takes place from all creatures in the biosphere. The return of water vapour into the atmosphere by plants is called transpiration. For evaporation to take place, the temperature should remain below the boiling point. When water vapour rises in the atmosphere, condensation starts. This occurs because the temperature decreases with altitude. At higher levels due to cooling,



air has less capacity to hold water vapour. During condensation, vapours are changed into tiny water droplets or ice crystals. They rise further up water droplets of ice crystals join together to form bigger droplets of ice crystals join together to form bigger droplets. When the air is not capable to hold them, they fall down on Earth in the form of precipitation.

- b. The horizontal movement of masses of ocean water in the form of broad streams in definite directions is called ocean currents. The factors which give rise to ocean currents and modify their courses are:
  - action of planetary winds on the surface of ocean waters
  - Shapes of coastlines
  - rotation of the earth
  - variations in the density of ocean waters due to differences in temperature and salinity

The influence of currents force water of the oceans to move from one place to another.

There are two types of ocean currents:

- (i) Warm Ocean Currents
- (ii) Cold Ocean Currents

- c. If the sun, the moon and the Earth come in one line, as seen on new moon or a full moon night, the tides become higher. These tides are called spring tides. Even on half- moon nights, the Sun and the moon create a right angle with the centre of the Earth. The gravitational forces, thus, gets balanced and the tides are not so high. These tides are called neap tides.
- d. A tsunami is not a single wave but a series of waves, better known as a wave train. The first wave in a tsunami may not necessarily be the most destructive. Once the tsunami reaches the shallow water of the coast, it is slowed down. But when waves after waves rush towards the coast and the top of the wave, moves faster than the bottom, the whole sea rises the wave, moves faster than the bottom, the whole sea rises dramatically. With much fuss and fume, there is much underwater turbulence sucking everything under and tossing heavy objects around.

As discussed above, the Indian Ocean Tsunami of December 26, 2004, generated by the most powerful earthquake in decades, proved perhaps the most destructive tsunami in history.

The deadly tsunami was caused by a severe earthquake of the magnitude of 9.0 on the Richter Scale. Its epicenter was near the west-coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. Within hours, the killer waves radiating from the epicenter rushed towards the coastline of Indian Ocean countries-devastating everything before them. They devoured people out at sea, drowned others in their homes or in beaches and demolished property from Africa to Thailand.
- e. Ocean currents influence the climate of coastal regions. In fact, winds blowing from the sea often carry the influence of ocean currents far



inland. Cold currents make a place colder than other places on the same latitude. Warm currents make a place somewhat warmer. For example, the ports of Norway located within the Arctic Circle remain free of ice in water due to the warming influence of the North Atlantic Drift. Yet, ports on the Labrador Coast of North America, lying at much lower latitudes, freeze over in winter under the influence of the cold Labrador Current.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



## Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### 1. Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):

Tick the right answer:

Ans. a. (iv)                      b. (iii)                      c. (iii)

#### 2. Oral Questions:

- Ans. a. Oak, pine, wattle, eucalyptus, etc are found in the temperate forest. There are evergreen trees.  
b. Teak, sal, ebony, sandal wood, bamboos, etc are found in a desert region.

#### 3. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. a. Snake, hippopotamus, **python**, **crocodile** are the native animals of **tropical rain** forest.  
b. Rainfall is not enough in the **deciduous** for the growth.  
c. Forests grow well in **hot** and **humid** climate.

#### 4. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- Ans. a. True                      b. True                      c. False                      d. False                      e. True

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### 1. Define the following:

- Ans. a. **Evergreen Forests**- The forests which receive rainfall during whole year and the trees remain always green, are called evergreen forests.  
b. **Deciduous Forests**- The forests which receive less rainfall during a whole year is called deciduous forests  
c. **Greenlands**- The land which always cover with green trees.  
d. **Deserts**- The land of sands which receive minimum rainfall is called desert.

#### 2. Answer the following question in short:

- Ans. a. Forest, Greenlands and scrublands are the three broad categories of natural vegetation.  
b. Tropical deciduous forests are found in monsoon Asia (India, Pakistan,

Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand). Central America, parts of Brazil, East Africa and northern Australia.

- c. The main trees found in the Mediterranean forests are oaks, olives, figs, pines, firs, cedars, cypress, etc.
- d. Plants in desert are scarce, but adapted to extreme drought conditions by developing succulent stems and long roots and leaves are reduced to spines. Hot deserts are home to camels, snakes, rats, lizards and insects.
- e. Animals with pouches on their body to carry their young ones and feed them are called marsupials.

**3. Answer the following question in detail:**

**Ans. a. Vegetation of tropical Rainforest:**

Due to humid climate, these forests have maximum variety and number of plants.

Trees grow close to each other, therefore, sunlight cannot penetrate the forest floor. This also results in absence of grass in these forests.

The trees are tall with thick canopy or leaf cover and larger trunks.

Mahogany, ebony, teak, sal, rosewood are some of the common trees.

**Wildlife:**

These forests have the largest variety and most colourful of animal life in the world.

These are monkey, ape, sloth, bird etc. as tree dwellers. Hippopotamus, snake, python, frog, crocodile etc. as ground and water dwellers. Anaconda, one of the world's largest snakes, found in these forests.

**b. Taiga Vegetation:**

Forests consist of tall trees yielding soft wood.

The trees are evergreen and grow apart from each other.

Trees are conical-shaped with needle-shaped leaves.

Limited species of trees are found.

Important trees are pine, fir and spruce. Lumbering is the most important activity. The soft wood of trees is used for making paper etc.

**Wildlife:**

Fur-bearing animals like beavers, foxes, lynx, sable, mink and here are the most important animals found in the coniferous forests. Many of these animals are trapped for fur. Besides these, caribou, reindeer, moose, elk, bears and wolves are also common.

**c. Temperate Evergreen Forests**

**Location:**

These forests are found in the warm temperate regions along the eastern margins of continents. The main regions are south-eastern parts of China, Japan, U.S.A., Brazil and Uruguay in South America, Africa and Australia.

**Climatic Condition:**



Rainy climate throughout the year with cool winters.

**Characteristics:**

These are the mixed forests with hardwood trees. The timber of these forests is valuable.

The lowlands have generally mixed forests of coniferous and deciduous varieties while the highlands have only coniferous trees.

The main trees found are oak, pine, wattle, eucalyptus, etc. These are evergreen trees.

The main animals are sheep and cattle which are good for wool and meat.

**Wildlife:**

Rodents like beavers, mice, rats, squirrels, chipmunks and procupines are common here. One can also come across marsupials (animals with pouches on their body to carry their young ones and feed them) like kangaroos in Australia.

**Temperate Deciduous Forests**

**Locations:**

These forests are found in the cool temperate regions on the eastern and western margins of continents. The main regions are north-eastern U.S.A., north-western Europe (British Isles, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia), northern China and Japan, North and South Korea Southern Chile and New Zealand.

**Climatic Condition:**

Rainfall is moderate. Winters are cool.

**Characteristics:**

Trees shed leaves in autumn season and remain leafless throughout winter.

The common trees found are oak, ash, beech, etc. in this region.

**Wildlife:**

Animals like foxes, wolves, deer are common. Birds like monals and pheasants are also found here.

d. **Tropical Grasslands**

**Location:**

These grasslands are found in the tropical zone on either side of tropical rainforests in Africa, Brazilian Highlands, parts of Bolivia, Paraguay and Venezuela and in northern Australia. Tropical grasslands are also referred to as savanna.

**Climatic Condition:**

Temperature is high and the amount of rainfall varies between 25 cm to 75 cm. Due to low amount of rainfall thick forests cannot grow. So tall and thick grass grows here with scattered trees. Cattle rearing is carried out on these grasslands.



**Characteristics:**

Tall grass is the common site but near riverbanks and water holes trees can be seen which are deciduous in nature. Some species are acacia, baobab etc. The huge baobab tree has a bottle-shaped trunk. The fibers inside it are swollen with moisture drawn from the ground. This store of water helps it to survive the drought.

Climate supports tufts of coarse and 3-4 metres tall grass referred to as 'elephant gras'

Economy of savanna grasslands is backward and harsh climate cannot support rich agriculture and animal rearing.

**Wildlife:**

The grasslands of the world support large herbivores. Giraffes, zebras, deer, antelopes, elephants, buffaloes, warthogs, rhinos, lions, leopards and wolves are found in the grasslands.

**Temperate Grasslands****Location:**

They are found in cool temperate areas in interiors of continents Central Asia from Black sea to Central Russia, North Central USA and southern Canada, south-east Australia and southern Africa, Argentina.

**Climatic Conditions:**

Warm and moist summers, cold snowy winters.

**Characteristics:**

Temperate grasslands have different names such as steppes in Eurasia, prairies in North America, pampas in South America, veld in South Africa and downs in Australia.

Rainfall is not enough for the growth here.

The temperate grasslands are most suitable for cattle and sheep rearing.

These areas are 'Bread Baskets' of world as they grow the maximum quantity of maize and wheat in the world here.

**Wildlife:**

The wildlife of these grasslands consists of antelopes, horses, giraffes, wild asses, leopards, wolves, wild dogs and rabbits. Kangaroos and flightless bird emu are found in Australia.

A large area that supports only sparse vegetation because of extreme dryness or extreme cold is called a desert. Broadly speaking, deserts are of two types-hot desert and cold deserts.

**e. Tropical Rainforests-****Location-**

These forests are found in Equatorial regions the Amazon and Orinoco river basin in South America, the Congo Basin in Africa and the south-east Asian countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, etc.

**Features-**

Due to humid climate these forests have minimum variety and



number of plants.

Trees grow close to each other, therefore, sunlight cannot penetrate the forest floor. This also results in absence of grass in these forests.

The trees are tall with thick canopy or leaf cover and larger trunks.

**Wildlife:**

These forest have the largest variety and most colourful of animal life in the world.

These are monkey, ape, sloth, bird etc. as tree dwellers, Hippopotamus, snake, python, frog, crocodile etc. as ground and water dwellers. Anaconda, one of the world's largest snakes, found in there forests.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):**

**Tick the right answer:**

Ans. a. (ii)                      b. (iii)                      c. (i)                      d. (iv)

2. **Oral Questions:**

Ans. a. Named practices hanting, gathering, shifting cultivation and transhumans.

b. Urban and rural settlements are the backbone for economy in an area.

c. Transporting cargo and passengers satisfy the needs fo human beings.

3. **Fill in the blanks:**

Ans. a. A **settlement** is a place where people live and carry out a variety of activities.

b. Settlement can even be classified as **permanent** and **temporary**.

c. Mining towns are found in large mining areas like **Rajsamand** in Rajasthan.

d. Both **rural area** and **urban area** are dependent on each other.

e. **International** waterways link the important ports of the world.

4. **State weather the following statements are True or False:**

Ans. a. False      b. True      c. False      d. True      e. False

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Define the following terms:**



- Ans.**
- Temporary settlement-** These are settlements made for short time, people living in forests, hot and cold deserts, mountains, etc. They practice hunting, gathering, shifting, cultivation and transhumans.
  - Religious Towns-** Jerusalem, Rome, Mecca and Madurai are some examples of religious towns.
  - Waterways-** Using water as a mode of transport is called the waterways.
  - Communication-** Communication is the process of transmitting a message to the other.

**2. Distinguish between the following:**

- Ans.**
- Rural Settlement-** Rural settlements may be arranged due to culture, educational system, industries and commercialisation.
  - Administrative and defence towns-** Administrative towns are towns from which the governments of a state or nation function, National capitals, federal state capitals or provincial capitals can be considered examples. Towns that function as a base for the armed forces are called defence towns. These towns have barracks, training academies, naval docks, airfield etc.

**3. Give reasons for the following:**

- Ans.**
- Rural and urban settlements are complementary to each other. The village supply food grains, fruits, vegetables, and agricultural raw materials. The towns supply industrial goods needs in the villages.
  - Railways are cheaper than airways because railways require less maintenance than airways.
  - Airways are the best mode of transport to reach remote areas because it is the fastest means of transport.
  - Science has revolutionized transports and communication because technologies are making the means of transports and communication better day by day.

**4. Answer the following question in Short:**

- Ans.**
- A settlement is a place where people live and carry out a variety of activities
  - Scattered settlements are found in hilly or forested regions. The space between each dwelling, therefore, depends on the amount of land required to grow enough food. Thus, only a few houses can be built closer together.
  - Administrative towns are towns from which the governments of a state or nation function. National capitals, federal state capitals or provincial capitals can be considered examples. London, Paris, Chandigarh, Gandhinagar and New Delhi are some examples.
  - Four types of transport are:**  
i. Roadways      ii. Railways      iii. Waterways      iv. Airways
  - Roads comprise of the fastest means of transport for short distances. The introduction of motor cars and trucks has revolutionized the road traffic.



A truck can reach in the interiors of the city. The highways are the roads, used for high speed traffic.

- f. Do yourself.
- g. **Airways-** It is the fastest and costliest means of transport which is comfortable too. It connects far-flung, remotest and inaccessible areas. During man-made and natural emergencies like wars, earthquakes, epidemics, floods and drought etc airways play a significant role. For managing air transport, airports are required. Airports require elaborate arrangements for landing, take off, fuelling, passenger and cargo etc. Some important destinations are London, New York, Paris, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago, Tokyo, Singapore, Rome, New Delhi, Mumbai etc. These are some of the busy airports of the world.
- h. Computer internet provides us with worldwide information and interaction and makes our lives even more comfortable. It is, so far, the cheapest mode of communication.
- i. Mass communication provides information to a large number of people at a time.

**5. Answer the following question in Short:**

- Ans.**
- a. Human environment means those surroundings and conditions of the Earth which are related to the existence and growth of man. As a major constituent of the biosphere, man has influenced other realms of the Earth. His own life is also affected by physical elements of the natural environment but due to his intellectual supremacy, he has not only attained dominance over other animals but also acquired capacity to adapt to circumstances and change them to his own advantage. That is why man is ruling over the Earth today.  
On studying the era of human development on the Earth, we find that in the very ancient times man lived as an aborigine in a wandering state. Gradually he tried to organize his life through various discoveries like fire, metal, wheel, agriculture etc. and developed the art of community living. Thus, he developed the qualities of cooperation and brotherhood and, making steady progress, man has reached the most advanced stage of science and technology in the twenty-first century. Man has arranged basic necessities of life, viz., house and settlements according to the environment.
  - b. Settlements are places where human beings build their houses. Development of leads to the growth of settlement. In ancient time settlements occurred near rivers. The valley civilization of Indus, Tigris, Nile and Hwang-Ho are famous in history with the development of trade, commerce and manufacturing human settlements enlarged.
  - c. **Types of rural settlements**  
The rural patterns are classified as under:  
**Nucleated Settlements:** In these settlements the dwellings are close



together in one area. They are mostly found in river valleys and fertile plains, where the land is flat and accessibility is good.

**Scattered Settlement:** They are found in hilly or forested regions. The space between each dwelling, therefore, depends on the amount of land required to grow enough food. Thus, only a few houses can be built closer together. They are thus far apart or on different levels.

Settlements which are built along a railway track are called linear settlements. If settlements are found on both sides of the track or roads they are called parallel settlements.

Settlements built around ponds or reservoirs are called circular settlements. People here utilize the water from the pond for their regular domestic and irrigational needs.

Settlements which emerge and radiate from a central point and form a radial or star-shaped pattern are called radial settlements. These settlements are found in cities, trading towns, etc., where the roads converge at the business centre from different parts.

d. **Rural-Urban Relationship**

There is no competition between a village and a town. Actually both of them are dependent on each other. The village supply foodgrains, fruits, vegetables, other agricultural raw materials and casual workers required in the towns. The towns supply industrial goods needed in the villages. There are four types of relations between rural and urban settlements.

Trade relations- supply of goods.

Social relations-educational, entertainment etc..

Employment-people from villages come to cities in search of work.

The villagers adjust their cropping patterns depending on the needs of the nearby urban centres. For example; Dairy farming.

The towns and villages are bonded together and are interdependent. This gives strength to the existence of rural and urban settlements.

e. **Railway**

Railways are the swiftest means of transport and can handle more load in comparison to road.

Railways are the true lifeline of a country as they transport a large volume of freight and passengers over longer distance. Railways strengthen and integrate the nation socially, economically and politically. They help in connecting producing areas with consuming areas thus enhancing trade in the country. In fact, invention of rail engine during industrial revolution is responsible for the dispersal of economic development.

For better connectivity and for mass movement of people in large cities like London, New York, Kolkata and Delhi the Metro railway system is providing a good means of transport. Metros help in decongesting cities and provide clean travel. For speedy rail transport, steam engines are replaced by electric engines. They are eco-friendly, pollution-free, fuel-



efficient and faster.

Some factors for the development of rail transport are given below:

- i. Relief of landforms
- ii. Population concentration
- iii. Presence of resources
- iv. Level of economic and technological development.

The plain surface with concentration of activities supporting vast population have double or multiple tracks of railways. However, vast desert lands, mountain regions and sparse population restrict rail development. Countries of Africa also lack funds besides the above mentioned factors.

f. **Communication**

Communication is the process of transmitting a message to the other. With advancement in technology human being have devised new an in the field of communication. The transformation in the field of communication hassled to and information revolution in the world. Different modes of communication are being used to provide information, to educate as well as to entertain. With the help of newspapers, radio and television we can communicate with a large number of people. They are thus known as mass media. The satellites have made communication even faster. Satellites help in exploration of oil, survey of forecast underground water, mineral wealth weather forecast and disaster warning. New we make use of electronic mails or e-mails through Internet, wireless telephonic communication through cellular phones. Internet provides us with worldwide information and interaction and makes our lives even more comfortable. It is, so far, the cheapest mode of communication. The Internet has become viral link for exchanging knowledge and ideas. It is now possible to reserve tickets for railways and even cinemas and hotels while sitting at home. With such a grat inter connectivity of people, services and institutions across the world; we become a large global society.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



## Life in the Desert Regions: Sahara and Ladakh

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):**

**Tick the right answer:**

Ans. a. (iv)

b. (iv)

c. (iii)

**2. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.** a. The Sahara is an extensive hot desert covering almost the whole of northern Africa.  
b. The Nile and Niger rivers flow along the eastern and southern borders of the Sahara desert.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** a. Deserts are of two types **Cold** and **hot**.  
b. The highest point in the Sahara Desert is Emi **Koumi** in the **Tiberti** Range **in the highest peak**.  
c. **Camel** is the most important animal of a desert.  
d. The annual rainfall in the Ladakh region is less than **10** cm.  
e. **Leh** is the political capital of Ladakh.

**4. State whether the following statements are True or False:**

- Ans.** a. True      b. False      c. True      d. False      e. True

**5. Match the following:**

- | <b>Ans.</b> | <b>Column A</b> |   | <b>Column B</b>        |
|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| a.          | Sand dunes      | → | i. Snowland            |
| b.          | Date palms      | → | ii. Ladakh region      |
| c.          | Camel           | → | iii. Important town    |
| d.          | Khapa-chan      | → | iv. Useful trees       |
| e.          | Leh             | → | v. Sahara desert       |
| f.          | Karakoram Pass  | → | vi. Ship of the desert |

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**1. Distinguish between the following:**

- Ans.** a. Though there are different types of deserts, one thing common about them is their extreme aridity or dryness. On the basis of the range of temperatures they exhibit, deserts are classified into hot deserts and cold deserts.

Some of the hot deserts of the world include the Sahara, the Kalahari, the Saudi Arabian Desert, the Thar Desert, the Great Victoria Desert, etc.

The cold deserts include the Siberian Desert and the Antarctica. The Ladakh region of the Himalayas, is a mountain desert i.e., a high altitude desert.

- b. **Human settlements in Sahara-** People in the Sahara desert practise nomadic herding, moving from place to place with their animals in search of food and water. Their houses have thatched roofs and are thick walled, with small windows to prevent heat.

**Human settlements in Ladakh-** Most of the people live in small villages where farming is possible. They live near oases. Each oasis has its village with scattered houses in the field or clustered along a road. The flat-roofed houses, made from sundried bricks, match the colour of the mountains.

**2. Answer the following question in short:**

- Ans.**
- a. **A hot desert-** The Sahara in Africa.  
**A cold desert-** Ladakh in India
  - b. The Sahara Desert Spreads out for about 4800 km from east to west and about 1800 km from north to south.
  - c. It receives very low rainfall because a little monsoon reaches there.
  - d. Yaks, sheep and goats are reared in Ladakh.
  - e. Wheat and barley are grown in Ladakh.

**3. Answer the following question in detail:**

- Ans.**
- a. The Sahara is an extensive hot desert covering almost the whole of northern Africa. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean in the West, the Red Sea in the east, the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlas Mountains in the north, and a zone of fixed dunes in the South.  
The Sahara Desert spreads out for about 4800 km from east to west and about 1800 km from north to south. It covers an area of about 9.4 million square kilometers.  
For hundreds of years, the travelers have spoken about the endless shifting of sand in the Sahara Desert. It was called 'El Khela', meaning the emptiness. Actually, Sahara has not always been a wasteland. Once it was a vast fertile region and also had thick vegetation. Over millions of years, the forces of nature and various human activities have converted this region into the barren wastelands.  
The land of the Sahara does not have uniform relief. Much of it is plain but there are a few mountain ranges and plateaus, Emi Koussi (3415 m) in the Tibesti range in the highest peak. The Ahaggar is another important range. Sahara is dotted with several oases wherever water is available. Bilma and Kufra are some of the larger ones. The Nile and Niger rivers flow along the eastern and southern borders of the desert respectively. Lake Chad on the southern border is the only fresh water lake in this desert.
  - b. Mining activities and oil exploration have enabled them to develop their economy and import their requirements from other countries. The life of the people in the Sahara is gradually changing to a more modernised one.
  - c. Ladakh is a cold desert located in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir in India, lies in the Great Himalayas, it is bounded by the Karakoram range in the north and the Zaskar range in the south. The river Indus which rises in Tibet flows through Ladakh. Ladakh is a cold and dry desert. It covers nearly 98,000 square kilometers of area and supports a population of about 2 lakhs. The Ladakh range has an average altitude of 6000 metres above sea level.
  - d. The people in this cold desert have evolved methods of meeting the challenges posed by their inhospitable environment. The government has made several plans to improve the life-style of the people, which include:  
Improvement of communication facilities.





- b. 55°C
- c. Bhagirathi and Alaknanda.
- d. Kanpur, Patna, Allahabad, Varanasi and Kolkata.

**3. State weather the following statements are True or False:**

- Ans.** a. True                      b. False                      c. True                      d. False

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**1. Answer the following question in short:**

- Ans.** a. The Amazon Basin lies in tropical region near equator between 10° N and 10° S. It is also known as equatorial region. The River Amazon flows through this region. The place where a river flows into another body of water is known as the river's mouth. Several tributaries confluence on the Amazon River to form the Amazon Basin. It drains parts of Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, and a small part of Venezuela. The Amazon, which originates in the Andes mountains west of the basin, is the second largest river in the world.
- b. Shifting agriculture- In this type of agriculture first of all a piece of forest land is cleared by felling trees and burning of trunks and branches. This is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture. After the land is cleared crops are grown for two or three years and then the land is abandoned as the fertility of the soil decreases. The farmers then move to new areas and the process is repeated.
- c. The Ganga-Brahmaputra plain is thickly populated because this plain has very fertile land for cultivation and plenty of water.

**2. Answer the following question in detail:**

- Ans.** a. The Amazon basin has a dense cover of tropical rainforest, or selva. These forests have several layers of vegetation. Here, thousands of species of trees, like silk cotton, wild rubber, palms and hardwoods, grow so thickly that almost no sunlight reaches the ground. Shade-tolerant mosses and ferns grow on the damp ground and on the trunks and branches of trees. Thick, woody vines, known as lianas, climb up the trunk of tall trees.
- The Amazon forest yields various products. Trees such as mahogany, Amazonian cedar, ebony and rosewood provide excellent timber. The carnauba palm yields wax, which is used for making polishes and candles. The bark of the cinchona tree gives quinine, which is used in the treatment of malaria. Chicle, the juice of a tree found in the Amazon forest, is used in making chewing gum.
- b. Even today, many of the people are foragers and depend on the food gathering, hunting and fishing. While the men are involved more in hunting and food gathering, the women grow crops. Most of them practice 'Slash-and-Burn' agriculture, which is a form of shifting agriculture. They clear a patch of forest by cutting down and burning the



trees. They then grow crops in the clearing, the ash from the burnt trees acting as fertilizer. Tapioca, sweet potato, pineapples, banana and yam are some of the crops. Cassava is a staple food.

- c. **Natural vegetation and wildlife of the Ganga-brahmaputra Plain-** Much of the tropical deciduous forest that once covered the Ganga plain have now been replaced by agricultural land to meet the needs of the growing population. The Brahmaputra plain still has tropical evergreen and mixed evergreen deciduous forests. The delta, region which is washed by tides, has large areas of tidal forests, or mangroves. Wild animals are now rare in the Ganga plain. The Brahmaputra plain is home to elephants, leopards, deer, langurs, various types of snakes and one-horned rhinoceros.

**Natural vegetation and wildlife of the Amazon Basin-** The Amazon basin has a dense cover of tropical rainforest. These forests have several layers of vegetation. Here thousands of species of trees like silk cotton, wild rubber, palm and hardwood grow so thickly that almost no sunlight reaches the ground.

The Amazon basin is home to an extraordinary diversity of birds, mammals and other wildlife.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



### Life in the Temperate Environment

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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

Tick the right answer:

- Ans. a. (iv)                      b. (ii)                      c. (ii)  
d. (ii)                      e. (i)                      f. (iv)

#### 2. Oral Questions:

- Ans. a. The land where grass is the main plant, is called grassland.  
b. The machine which reaps crops as well as threshes grain, is called the combine harvester.  
c. The large cattle farms in the prairies are known as ranches.  
d. All farming activities are carried out with the help of machines in the prairies.  
e. The climate of veld is moderate. Summers are short and warm, and winters are long and cool.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** a. **Velds** are basically treeless area.  
b. The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the **Stepper**.  
c. The local wind that blows in the Prairies is known as **Chinook**.  
d. The grain collection centres are known as **Silos**.

**4. State weather the following statements are True or False:**

- Ans.** a. True      b. False      c. True      d. False

**5. Match the following:**

- Ans.**
- | Column A        | Column A                                  |
|-----------------|---|
| a. Velds        | i. Gold capital of the world              |
| b. Prairies     | ii. Temperate grassland of South Africa   |
| c. Johannesburg | iii. Temperate grassland of North America |
| d. Sahara       | iv. World's largest desert                |

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**1. Define the following terms:**

- Ans.** a. **Velds**- The north-eastern part of africa's grassland is called veld.  
b. **Ranches**- The large cattle farms in the Prairies are known as Ranches.  
c. **Cowboys**- The people in prairies who graze the animals are called cowboys.

**2. Distinguish between the following:**

- Ans.** a. **Climate of Prairies**- The climate is of continental type with extreme temperatures. Annual rainfall is supposed to be moderate and is ideal for the growth of grass.  
**Climate of Veld**- The climate is moderate here. Rainfalls is generally low in the veld.  
b. **Animals of Prairies**- Coyotes, rabbits, prairie dogs, rattlesnakes, larks and hawks are found in the prairies.  
**Animals of Veld**- These grasslands are home to a great variety of animals like the elephants, leopards, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, antelopes, buck, zebra and elands.

**3. Give reasons for the following:**

- Ans.** a. Prairies have continental type of climate because they are situated in the middle latitudes in regions with a semi-arid continental climate.  
b. Prairies are known as granaries of the world because the prairies produce a huge surplus of wheat, which is exported.

**4. Answer the following question in Short:**

- Ans.** a. The climate of prairies is extreme. The summers are warm with temperatures of around 20o C, while in winters around- 20o C has been recorded. In winter, a thick blanket of snow covers this region. Annual rainfall is supposed to be moderate and is ideal for the growth of grass.  
b. The prairies is a region of flat, gently sloping or hilly land, Mostly the



areas are treeless but, near the low-laying plains, flanking river valleys, trees can be found.

- c. Because of the low rainfall, trees are scarce in the prairies, Tall grasses are found in the more humid eastern regions, while short grasses grow in the drier western parts. Trees like willows, alders and poplars are found on mountains slopes and in river valleys, where there is enough water to support their growth. Much of the original grasslands have now been converted into farmlands for growing crops or rearing animals.
- d. Veld are home to a great variety of animals like the elephants, leopards, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, antelopes, buck, zebra and elands.
- e. The veld is rich in minerals. The high reserves of coal and iron has led to the growth of the iron and steel industries. South Africa also has rich deposits of precious minerals like gold and diamond. Gold is produced in Witwatersrand (i.e., the ridge of the white waters) a mountain ridge which runs across the high velds Johannesburg is the gold capital of the world. Kimberley is known for its diamond mines.

**5. Answer the following question in Detail:**

- Ans.** a. It is one of the most technically advanced region of the world. The farmers have huge stretches of land upto 1000 acres. They live on the farms Farming is commercial in nature. Hence, most of the produce is sold. Farms are usually large. Machines are widely used in farm operations. One such machine is the combine, which can reap crops as well as thresh grain. The prairies produce a huge surplus of wheat, which is exported. Hence, this region is often called 'the granary of the world'. Besides wheat and corn, barley, oats, soya bean, potatoes, flax and oilseeds are grown. Cotton is grown where irrigation facilities are available. Around the cities, farmers often grow vegetables for the local markets. This is known as

**Market gardening**

In Canada, wheat is normally sown in the spring and is ready within 100 days. Due to melting of ice in the spring much needed moisture is available. Most of the Canadian wheat, called the spring wheat, is for export purpose.

USA, has a better variety of wheat known as winter wheat, which is grown in winter in the southern part of the Prairies. In the drier western part of the prairies. Both in Canada and USA, cattle rearing is quite common.

There are large cattle farms known as ranches, where cattle are reared and looked after by farm hands called cowboys, mounted on horseback.

Throughout the Prairies, the roads and railway lines in the late nineteenth century have made Prairies easily accessible to the new settlers. Several towns have come up along the railway lines. One such big town is



Winnipeg. Which has become a large grain-collecting center. The town is also known as the Gateway to the Canadian Prairies. Since the traffic on the roads is fast and frequent, collecting and transporting grains is also fast. All farm houses are well equipped with grain collection sheds called silos, which are tall steel structures. Inside the silo, the grain seems to be well sheltered against the ill effects of the climate.

If there is ever a danger of a torhado, the farmers, with the help of their neighbours, havest their crops. This is done with the help of combined harvesters.

- b. The hottest months are between December and February. Areas of the south- west, which get less rainfall, have tall grasses with stunted trees. Rest of the region has short, hardy bushes scattered here and there . These grasslands are hoe mot a great variety of animals like the elephants. Leopards, rhinoceros,hippopotamus, giraffe, antelopes, buck, zebra and elands.

Crops do not flourish in the veld as they do in the North American prairies. Poor and thin soils, frequent droughts and limited water resources hamper crop cultivation. Maize (corn) is the chief crop. Other food crops include wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. Tobacco, cotton and sugarcane are among the important commercial crops.

- c. The word 'Prairie' is derived from Latin word 'priata' meaning meadow. It is a region of flat, gently sloping or hilly land. Mostly the areas are treeless but, near the low-lying plains, flanking river valleys, trees xcan be found. Tall grass, upto two meters high, dominates the landscape.

The climate is of continental type with exstreme temperatures. The summers are warm with temperatures of around 20° C, while in winters around-20° C has been recorded. In winters, a thick blanket of snow covers this region.

## Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself

Unit-2 : History



India in Medieval Period

## Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### 1. Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):

Tick the right answer:

Ans. a. (ii)

b. (i)





at peace with one another, with each trying to conquer the others. During this time, many warriors and chieftains came to power under the kings. They were called samantas or subordinates. At times, These subordinates became more powerful than the rulers and broke away from them to become independent rulers.

- b. In the course of time, parts of northern and western India were taken over by the Rajputs. The more important of the Rajput kingdoms were the Gurjara-Pratiharas of Mandor, the Chauhans of Ajmer, the Paramaras of Malwa and the Chandelas of Bundelkhand.
- c. The Bengal, a period of confusion seems to have prevailed after the death of Harsha. In AD 750, the people elected one Gopala as their ruler. His son, Dharampala, founded the Pala dynasty (AD 775-810). Under Dharampala and his son, Devapala, the Pala kingdom grew to include present-day Bengal, Bihar and parts of Odisha,
- d. **The Tripartite Struggle**  
There was constant rivalry between the Palas, the Gurjara Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas. This has been termed as the tripartite struggle or the struggle between three powers by the historians. It is said that the main cause of this struggle was the desire to possess the city of Kanauj which was then a symbol of sovereignty. This warfare was also for the control of the fertile regions of Gangetic Valley.
- e. Mahmud Ghazni was the ruler of Afghanistan. He invaded India to loot the wealth from India.

**2. Answer The following question in detail:**

- Ans.**
- a. The Rashtrakutas in the Deccan were the feudatory chiefs of Chalukyas of Karnataka. In 753 AD Dantidurga defeated the Chalukyas and founded the Rashtrakuta dynasty. He made himself master of the Deccan. Their capital was Malkhed near Sholapur in Maharashtra.  
Dantidurga's successor, Krishna I consolidated the Rashtrakuta empire. He also built the Kailasa Temple at Ellora. Some of the important rulers of this dynasty were Dhruva, Amoghavarsha and Krishna III. After the death of Krishna III, the Rashtrakuta power declined.  
The Rashtrakutas were patrons of Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Jainism. They were tolerant towards other religions. They allowed Muslim traders to build mosques and settle in India.
  - b. The rulers often took high sounding titles like maharaja-adhiraj (overlord of the kings) tribhuvan-chakravarti (lord of the three worlds) etc. They had to share power with their samantas, Brahmins, peasants and traders. The office of revenue collector and military was hereditary and appointments were made from influential families. Brahmins were often given grants of land.  
The revenue collected was spent on the construction of temples and forts, to finance the personal household of the king and also to fight wars.



- b. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated at the second battle of Tarain in 1192 AD.
- c. Ibrahim Lodi was the last Lodi king.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.**
- a. Qutub-ud-din Aibak laid the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in 1206
  - b. Before the rule of the Mughals, **five** dynasties ruled over Delhi.
  - c. Balban introduced the Persian custom of **showing respect to king** in his court.
  - d. **Compounding measurement** and **sharing** were the three modes of assessment used during the Delhi Sultanate.

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**1. Define the following terms:**

- Ans.**
- a. **Dynasty**- Succession of kings of the same family is called dynasty.
  - b. **Sultanate**- Sultanate was the era of Sultans.
  - c. **Iqtadar**- Iltutmish granted lands called iqta to members of his army. In return, the iqta holder, called the iqtadar.
  - d. **Sydhah**- Sydhah was a kind of tax.

**2. Answer The following question in short:**

- Ans.**
- a. **Source Material about the Delhi Sultanate**  
The inscriptions, coins and the monuments (like forts, mosques, tombs and temples) provide ample information about history of this period. In addition to these, we have travellers' accounts and court chronicles that provide information about events and lives of kings and ordinary people. The court chronicles mean 'tawarikh' or an account of historical events. Such accounts are mainly in Persian and partly in Arabic. The authors were wise and learned men. Some of them had an official position and spent a lot of time at the court of a king. Ziauddin Barani wrote 'Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi'. It begins with the accession of Balban and comes down to the early years of Firoz Tughluq. Mibhaj-us-Siraj wrote on the early history of the Sultanate of Delhi.
  - b. Qutb-ud-din aibak was originally Muhammad Ghori's slave. He founded the slave dynasty.
  - c. The transformation of Delhi took place in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
  - d. The Sayyid dynasty came to power in 1414 AD.
  - e. Iltutmish granted lands called igtas to members of his army. In return, the iqta holder, called the iqtadar.

**3. Answer in the question in detail:**

- Ans.**
- a. Raziya Sultana was the daughter of Iltutmish who was the second ruler of slave dynasty.  
Minhaj-us-Siraj showed bias against Razia Sultana, simply because she was a woman. Razia was brave and energetic. But Minhaj-us-Siraj, like other nobles, would not like to be ruled by a woman. According to him,

women are supposed to be subordinate to men. Ziauddin Barani was a highly educated man. He knew the duties of a historian. Yet he was not free from bias and prejudices.

- b. Jalal-ul-din Firoz established the Khalji dynasty in 1290. The most important ruler of the Khalji dynasty was Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296-1316). He established a vast empire. His conquest of Gujarat gave him access to its ports and overseas trade. Ala-ud-din also conquered Malwa and parts of Rajasthan. According to legend, he attacked Chittor, the capital of Mewar, in Rajasthan. According to legend, he attacked Chittor, the capital of Mewar, in Rajasthan, to capture Padmini, the beautiful queen of Mewar's ruler Ratan Singh.

Ala-ud-din sent his commander Malik Kafur to bring the rich kingdoms of the Deccan under control. The Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatiyas of Warangal, the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra and the Pandyas of Madurai accepted Ala-ud-din's overlordship.

For a brief period, Ala-ud-din ruled almost the whole of India, with Malik Kafur as his vic-regent (deputy).

- c. **Administration under the Khaljis and the Tughlaqs**

Under Delhi Sultanate, the society was divided into four chief groups namely aristocrats, priests, town dwellers and the peasants. The rich nobles and the sultans lived in a great luxury.

The nobility checked the royal power. In 13<sup>th</sup> century, the nobility was composed of persons of foreign origin belonged to two groups namely Turkish slaves-nobles and the non-Turkish foreigners of high birth. Out of the two groups of nobles the Turks were more powerful.

Throughout the Sultanate period, the relation between crown and nobility varied according to the character and personal ability of the sultan. The nobility was not a single, united political order. They exercised check on the royal power not as an institution.

#### **Iqta System**

Iltutmish granted lands called iqtas to members of his army. In return, the iqta holder, called the iqtadar or muqti, had to give the Sultan military help in times of war. The muqti was answerable to the Sultan and his iqta was transferable. He collected revenue from his iqta to meet the cost of administration and the cost of maintaining his troops and horses.

The muqti and his soldiers and attendants camped at the iqta headquarters with their family members. To ensure their safety, they fortified the campsites. So, in due course, the iqta headquarters grew into garrisoned and fortified towns. Such towns also grew where troops were stationed for defending territories, for conquering more territories or for guarding trade routes.

#### **Revenue**

Land was the chief source of revenue. Four kinds of taxes were allowed





Humayun fled to Sind, and then to Persia, where he remained in exile for 15 years. In AD 1555, Humayun made a second attempt to regain Delhi.

- c. Akbar and Hemu were the participants in the second Battle of Panipat. Hemu was defeated in this battle.
- d. Akbar built the Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri. Here Akbar held religious discussions with the preachers of different religions. Akbar realized that there is basic unity among all religions. It was this idea of sulh-i-kul (universal peace) which made him tolerant and he abolished the hated Jaziya tax, which was levied from Hindus. In 1580 the emperor started a new faith called Din-I-Ilahi (Divine Religions). It contained the best principles of different religions, such as honesty, truth, justice and peace. Unfortunately, not many people were attracted to the new faith.
- e. Guru Govind Singh transformed his Sikh brothers into the Khalsa in 1699 AD. They were continuously disturbing Aurangzeb and his successors.
- f. William Hawkins was sent by King James I to the court of Jahangir.

**2. Answer the following question in detail:**

**Ans. Administration**

- a. Akbar had followed and improved upon most of the policies of Sher Shah. Generally, the Mughal administration was based on both the Indian and Persian systems. The two main features were-(i) the absolute authority of the emperor, and (ii) the strength of the army. The administration was assisted by a number of officials directly appointed by the emperor. The two most important ministers were the wazir and the mir bakhshi. Raja Todar Mal was the famous wazir of Akbar. Sadar-i-Sudar was the chief adviser of the emperor in religious matters. He was also in charge of disbursement of imperial aid to religious institutions as well as for educational and charitable purposes. He was also ranked second after the emperor as the chief judge. Mir bakhshi was the Paymaster-General. He also looked after the military affairs and administrative works of the army. The Qazi was the officer in charge of the judicial department.

The administration of Akbar was divided into two parts—Central and Provincial. The whole empire was divided into 15 subas (provinces). Each province was under the charge of a Subedar (governor) who had full civil and military powers. The post was transferable. The Diwan was in charge of collection of land revenue. A subah was further sub-divided into sarkars, each sarkar into parganas and each pargana had a number of villages. Each pargana was under the charge of a faujdar, who assisted the subedar in a number of ways. Abul Fazal in his book *Ain-I-Akbari* says that the main duties of the faujdar were to crush the revolts, to catch thieves and dacoits and to provide military help to the provincial officials. A village was under the charge of a Muqaddam, a Patwari and a chowkidar. The administration in the provinces was on the lines of the



Central Government.

b. **Mansabdari system** was an important feature of the Mughal administration. Mansab was a rank given to every officer a noble who was called a Mansabdar. His rank varied from 10 to 5000 and later on it increased to 7000. The rank was valued in terms of the number of soldiers that the Mansabdar was expected to maintain. This numerical value was called zat. The higher the zat, the more respected the noble or mansabdar was and the higher was his salary. During Akbar's reign, there were 29 mansabdars with a rank of 5000 zat. The number increased to 79 by Aurangzeb's reign. The Mansabdars provided troops to the king at the time of war. Prior to this, they brought their cavalymen for registration and their horses branded. These Mansabdars were given pay instead of granting jagir, according to the grade, and they were expected to maintain the troops out of this pay. If some Mansabdars were given jagirs, it was ensured that the revenues from jagirs were not more than their salary.

c. During Akbar's reign the main source of income was through peasantry. The Mughals had given the term Zamindars to those who had the responsibility to collect taxes from the village headman, chieftains and rural elites. These Zamindars would exploit the peasants and try to extract as much revenue as they can.

Today Mal, Akbar's revenue minister carried out a survey of crop yields, prices for a period of 10 years. Revenue circles were divided in each province with differing revenue rates for different crops. This was known as zabt. This method was witnessed in all Mughal periods to keep a careful account of revenue and tax. However, this was not possible in Gujarat and Bengal.

Zamindars held an important position during Akbar's time. There was a great risk of a rebellion by the Zamindars along with some peasants of the same caste. There were a number of peasant revolts which weakened the stability of the Mughal empire in the seventeenth century.

As a result of these measures the revenue of the state greatly increased, the cultivators became better off and the country became prosperous. The abundance of food also made the life of the common man better and happier than before. The system was an admirable one, the principles were sound and the practical instructions to officials were all that could be desired. This revenue system of Today Mal was also followed by Akbar's successors and many of its characteristics were later on adopted by even the English.

d. Aurangzeb arrested the ninth Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur and his five followers and brought them to Delhi. He was asked to embrace Islam. When Guru Teg Bahadur refused to do so, he was beheaded in 1675 in Chandni Chowk. The Gurudwara Sheeshganj marks the site of his martyrdom. Consequently, the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh,

Determined to fight against the cruelty of Aurangzeb. He transformed his Sikh brothers into the Khalsa (military brotherhood) in 1699 AD. They were continuously disturbing Aurangzeb and his successors. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 AD, Sikhs became more powerful and slowly and gradually emerged as a big political power.

- e. After the death of Aurangzeb, there was a war of succession. Prince Muazzam under the title of Bahadur Shah became the ruler. He was followed by Jahandar Shah, Farrukhsiyar and Mubammad Shah. They were weak Mughal rulers. It was during the reign of Muhammad Shah, Nadir Shah, the emperor of Persia and Afghanistan invaded the country in 1739 AD. He ordered a general massacre and plundered the city of Delhi, leaving it totally ruined. He took away rich treasures including the famous Peacock throne of Shah Jahan and Kohinoor Diamond.

The rule of subsequent Mughal kings—Ahmad Shah Alamgir II, Shah Alam II and Akbar II was in name only. The dynasty came to an end in 1857 A.D. with the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, the poet king.

Taking advantage of the situation, another Afghan general, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded the country several times. Thus the weak Mughal rulers were responsible for the rise of independent kingdoms and inviting foreign invasions on the country.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):

Tick the right answer:

- Ans. a. (vi)                      b. (iv)                      c. (ii)                      d. (i)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. a. South Indian Temples were built in the **Dravidian** style.  
b. The Qutub Minar was completed by **Iltutmish**.  
c. **Sikandra** near Agra, was built by Akbar as his new capital.  
d. Kailash Temple at Ellora is a rock-cut temple.

3. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- Ans. a. True                      b. True                      c. False                      d. False                      e. False



## Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### 1. Answer The following question in short:

- Ans.** a. The temples at Khajuraho are known for their beautiful images, excellent carvings and fine representations.
- b. Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, Alai Darwaza, the tomb of Ghiyas-ul-din Tughlug, Feroz Shah Kotla and tombs of Lodi kings.

### c. Features of the Monuments

The style of architecture that Akbar and Jahangir patronized was known for its massive structure, but it was not so with Shah Jahan's style. His buildings were delicate, elegant and graceful. They showed less influence of the Indian style than earlier times. The domes of his buildings were like Persian domes. (Compare the Taj Mahal to the Buland Darwaza). Shah Jahan replaced red sandstone, a favourite of Akbar and Jahangir, with fine white marble. He also used extravagant and costly decorations. A distinctive feature was a kind of the inlay work known as parchin kari or pietra dura, in which semi-precious stones like lapis lazuli, topaz and onyx were embedded in the marble.

- d. A distinctive feature was a kind of the inlay work known as parchin kari or pietra dura, in which semi precious stones like lapis lazuli, topaz and onyx were embedded in the marble.
- e. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a mausoleum for his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

### 2. Answer the following question in detail:

#### **Ans.** a. North Indian Temples

During the reign of the chandellas, the chalukyas or the Solankis of Gujarat, the Paramaras of Malwa and others, many temples were built. Sun temple at Modhera in district Mahera of Gujarat was built by the Solankis in 1026 A.D. Besides, Girnar and Shatunjay are known for jain temples. The Paramaras built temples in the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh.

The Chandella rulers built Khajuraho temples to the southeast of Jhansi. They are known for their beautiful images, excellent carvings and fine representations. The temples belong to Shaiva and Vaishnava sects and were built over a period of about 100 years (950-1050 A.D.). It is said that there were 85 temples built in Kahjuraho. Of these only 20 exist today. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is a unique example. Standing on a broad terrace, the temple consists of entrance porch, hall and sanctum (garbha griha).

All the temples are a fine specimen of masonry work. Most of the temples are built of buff-coloured sandstone which was quarried from Panna, not far from Khajuraho.

The Rajasthan art has its own peculiarities. The Jain Dilwara temple on the top of the Mount Abu belongs to this period. It is a representative specimen of Rajput architecture. The innovation of this age is that a new technique was adopted for building the Shikhara which rose high like a tower. The mandap meant for the priest and the inner pronaos meant for accommodating the idols have a unique technique not found in earlier temples. All the Dilwara temples were built by the ministers of the Solanki rulers of Gujarat.

Temples of the nagara style were also built in Odisha between the 7<sup>th</sup> century and the 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The Lingaraja temple, the Rajarani temple at Bhuvaneshwar, the temple of Jagannatha at Puri and the Sun temple of Konark are the most famous. Lingaraja temple is 180 ft. high and stands in the middle of a large quadrangle. The Jagannatha temple is a lofty and imposing structure and dominates the whole coast. The Sun temple, dedicated to the Sun-god is replica of the chariot, having twelve wheels, drawn by seven horses. It is richly decorated.

### **South Indian Temples**

The temples of South India followed the Dravidian style of architecture. One of the characteristic features of this style was the vimana, which was a high pyramidal tower with several storeys of diminishing size built over the garbhagriha. It stood on a square base. South Indian temples also had gateways or gopurams topped by the Kalasa. There were usually two or four entrances to the temple one at each cardinal direction. Some of the gopurams were tall and elaborately sculpted. They showed figures of gods surrounded by scenes from mythology.

The Tamil kings were great builders, especially the Pallavas and the Cholas.

The Pallavas brought in a new style of temple architecture—rock-cut architecture and monoliths (sculpted from a single stone), e.g. the Rathas they have built at Mamallapuram. They also erected structural temples, of which the Shore Temple of Mamallapuram (built by Rajasimha in the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD) and the Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram are the best examples.

The Cholas built several hundreds of temples and stambhas (pillars) to commemorate their victories in battle. Settled political conditions, vast creation of two magnificent temples—The Brihadishwara Temple at Thanjavur, built by Rajaraja Chola (11<sup>th</sup> century AD), and the temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, built by his son, Rajendra Chola. The Brihadishwara temple has the tallest known vimana (66 m). The inner walls of the temple are covered with frescoes, fine sculptures and inscriptions.

- b. Architectural innovations stunted under Aurangzeb. Most of his buildings were mere copies of the earlier ones. They also lack the sense



of proportion and an attention to detail, which characterize the buildings of Shah Jahan. The tomb of Rabia Daurani at Aurangabad is a poor imitation of the Taj Mahal. The Badshahi Masjid at Lahore was also completed during Aurangzeb's reign.

### **The Eighteenth Century**

There was degeneration in architecture during this period. The most famous monument built during the reign of the Later Mughals is the tomb of Safdarjung in Delhi. The tomb is located in the middle of a garden and has a single dome.

The nawabs of Lucknow built many imambaras. The Bara Imambara was built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784. The Chota Imambara and the Rumi Darwaza are the other monuments in Lucknow.

The nawabs of Bengal built the Katra Masjid and the Chowk Masjid. Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber built astronomical observatories at many places. The monuments of the kingdom of Mysore include the Darya Daulat Palace, the Gumbad-i-Ala and the Jama Masjid.

- c. The Delhi Sultans built many fine buildings. Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak at Delhi is one of the earliest monuments of the Delhi Sultanate. Later Qutab Minar, Alai Darwaza, the tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq, Feroz Shah Kotla and tombs of Lodi kings at Delhi were built.

**Qutab Minar-** The most magnificent of these buildings is the Qutab Minar. It rises to the height of 72.5 metres. It has five storeys. Each storey has a different pattern and goes on tapering as the storeys ascend. Each storey has a balcony. Its construction was started by Qutb-ud-din Aibak and completed by Iltutmish. This Minar displays great engineering skill.

Ala-ud-din Khalji also took a keen interest in building activities. He built the Alai Darwaza in 1311. It is made of red sandstone. The Alai Minar is also attributed to Ala-ud-din.

The Tughluq, Sayyid and Lodi monuments include the tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq, the Tughluqabad Fort, Feroz Shah Kotla, the tomb of Muhammad Shah Sayyid, the tomb of Simandar Sodi and many more structures in and around Delhi.

- d. **Taj Mahal**

The Taj Mahal represents all that is beautiful, delicate, symmetrical and elegant against the perfect backdrop of the river Yamuna. The Taj Mahal was built in memory of Mumtaz Mahal, the wife of Shah Jahan, made of glistening white marble. It took 22 years to build (AD 1632-1654). The overall design is more Persian than Indian. As you have seen earlier, it was modelled on Humayun's Tomb but with many refinements. The whole structure is square in shape, placed on a high platform. The central dome is bulbous. At four corners of the dome are small kiosks. These are

believed to reflect an Indian influence. On the four corners of the platform, slim minarets are placed in striking contrast to the massive central dome. The walls are covered with profuse pietra dura (inlay). Inside the Taj in the central hall lie the cenotaphs of Mumtaz mahal and Shah Jahan. The chamber is lit by sunlight filtering in through marble trelliswork screens. In a simple chamber below the cenotaphs lie their unadorned graves.

- e. Shah Jahan brought glory to the Mughal Architecture. Shah Jahan was the great patron of architecture. He is often called the Engineer King as he built a large number of buildings. He was a perfectionist and looked into the minutest details of his building projects. The buildings constructed by him have the finest features of Indian, Persian and Central Asian architecture.

Shah Jahan wanted to establish his identity as a ruler and also set an example for the coming generations. The monuments constructed by him are majestic and graceful in appearance.

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



### Towns, Traders and Craftmen

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**1. Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):**

**Tick the right answer:**

- Ans. a. (ii)                      b. (i)                      c. (iv)

**2. Oral Questions:**

- Ans. a. We get information about medieval town from the accounts of foreign travelers and Mughal official documents.  
b. Merchant guilds increased the trading activities which brought wealth and prosperity in the medieval period.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans. a. Akbar shifted his capital from **Delhi** to **Agra** in 1571.  
b. **Haridwar** is a pilgrimage centre.  
c. **Kasim Bazar** in Bengal was an important trading town for cotton.  
d. Surat is a **trading town**.  
e. The Mughals captured Surat in **1573**.

**4. State whether the following statements are True or False:**

- Ans. a. False                      b. False                      c. False                      d. False                      e. False

## Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### 1. Answer The following question in short:

- Ans.** a. Accounts of foreign travelers such as Duarte Barbose and Ralph Fith; maps drawn by Thomas Roe, William Baffin, Sadiq Isfhani; and Mughal official documents help us to know about the towns that flourished during this period.
- b. The Mughals captured Surat in 1573 and soon under the rule of the Mughal emperors Akbar Jahangir and Shah Jahan, it emerged as one of the chief commercial cities of India. Later on it was occupied first by the Portuguese and then by the British. Right through the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries Surat remained an important centre of trade and industry, the chief industries being the textile industry, rice, cotton and paper mills.
- c. Situated at the Bay of Bengal, Musulipatnam is the administrative centre of the Krtishna district in the state of Andhra Pradesh. This town is a railway terminus and an important educational centre. This port-city is known for its fishing trade, carpet weaving industry and for scientific instruments. Other products include agricultural produce fabulous wealth to India.

This Kalamkari technique dervies its name form the Russian word Kalam or a pen-like tool used to draw outines on the cloth and kari means work. Thus, Kalamkari meant the work done by 'kalam'. In its heyday this port used to handle export of different items weighing more than 2.7 lakh tones and imports of 37000 tonnes.

The beaches of Musulipatnam are long, broad, and marked with scenic beauty, so it attracts a large number of tourists every year. During an annual Hindu festival, known ads Maghapoornima thousands of pilgrims take a dip in the sea. Many temples dedicated to Lord Shiva, especially the Pandurangaswami Temple, are also a great attraction for them. The Masulipatnam Church is a great attraction for the Christians while Ghantasala, has a great claim for the Buddhist. Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya (1880-1959), a great freedom gighter and historian, belonged to this place. Other renowned people belonging to this place were Pingali Venkayya, designer of the national flag and Pitcheswara Rao Atluri, a great winter.

- d. Several European travellers and traders wrote about the wealth and splendor of the capital city at hampi.

### 2. Answer the following question in detail:

- Ans.** a. During the Medieval period, many other towns bedcame prominent. We may, therefore, categorise different types of urban centres as under:
- Court towns or Capital Towns
  - Pilgrimage centers
  - Industrial and Trading towns
  - Sea ports
- b. Msulipatnam was called Machilipatnam owing to the construction of a gateway to the town which was decorated with the eyes of a fish (machili). It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Arabs.

Masulipatnam was a port from where the French, British and Dutch traded during the seventeenth century. It was a prime production centre of fine chintz, which was much in demand in the South-east Asian markets. A royal order from the Qutub Shahi ruler permitted the Dutch to establish a factory at Masulipatnam.

- c. Almost all foreign travelers (like Wassaf, Yalrut, Idrisi, Marco Polo etc.) confirm that Indian merchants were very busy in land and sea-route trade. They went to western countries and China through the new land routes, while through the sea routes they visited Arabian, African and European countries on the west and south. Eastern countries in the east. As such a large number of trading towns also came up. Among them the most important were those of Multan, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Patna, Dacca, Anhilwara, Champaran and Surat (all in Gujarat), Balasara (Orissa), Burhanpur (in the West), Tamralipti (Bengal), Ahmedabad, Masulipatnam, Rajmabad (in the east Ahmednagar, Goa, Daman, Diu etc.
- d. From Marco Polo we learn that Indian Craftman could produce excellent silk and leather goods. He writes “ Beautiful mats in red and blue leather and inlaid with figures of birds and beasts, and skillfully embroidered with gold and silver wires were quite exquisite.

The art of making metals was pursued with great success during their period (800-1707). Both the ironsmiths and goldsmiths produced the most fascinating quality.

The Indian traders took these manufactured goods as well as agricultural goods (like spices) to distant lands and helped India to become rich. Scholars say that the present day town of Tamruk in West Bengal is the site of Tamralipti. The present town is located on the banks of the Rupnarayan river close to where it flows into the Bay of Bengal.

Both the Indian craftsmen and traders had organized themselves into their own guilds which not only helped them in times of need but also helped them to produce different articles of good quality so that no country could match them in the field of internal and external trade.

## Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



## Mobile and Settled Communities

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### 1. Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):

Tick the right answer:

- Ans. a. (iii)                      b. (i)



into local units called 'grahs'. Each 'grah' was held by a particular Gond clan. Each 'grah' had about 84 villages under it and they were called 'Chaurasi'. This unit of chaurasi villages was further subdivided into local units called 'barhops' which had 12 villages under it.

**c. Change in the caste structure:**

With the passage of the time the caste system become more and more rigid and complex due to the introduction of new people, new influences and new elements in the Indian society. But the Brahamans still were the privileged class. According to one writer, eating a Shudra's food, association with him sitting on the same seat with him and taking lessons from him were the act that dragged even a noble person. Hence it shows utter degradation of the lower-class people. Inter-caste marriage were not generally permitted. In case a high caste person married a low caste woman the caste of the offspring was determined by the caste of their mother. On the other hand, if a high caste women married a low caste man the caste of their offspeing was determined by the caste of teir father. The cantemporary wtiters mention such castes as of potters, leather-workers, fisherman, hunters etc. The Smriti writers regard these craftsmen as belonging to the low caste. It was the reason that most of the laboring people and innocent tribals were considered untouchables. The new caste that originated during the Early Medieval period was those of the Rajputs. The hisrorians differ on their origin. Some of the Rajputs trace their descent form the Solar and Lunar dynasties of Mahabharata period. Some others claim their origin from the sacrificial fire lit by the Agastya Rishi on Mount Abu. Some foreign Scholars maintain that the Rajputs were the descendants of the Scythains and the Huns who settled in India after harsha. At different times even the Brahamana and the Vaisya families established their rule in the country. It is believed that all the ruling families, in course of time came to be known as rajputras or Rajputs. As such all these people were given the status of the Kshatriyas. But it must be admitted that the classification of caste was as yet not so rigid. The Kayastha caste in this period included both the Brahamanas and the Shudras who worked in royal establishments. In course oftime they became a distinct caste. In theis period (AD 800-1200), Hinduism made rapid progress and besides the Jains and the Buddhists several foreign clans were absorded into its expanding folds. In course of time new castes and sub-castes were born but they continued their old ceremonies, rituals of marriage, their gods and goddesses and their own festivals.

During the sultanate Period (1206-1526)and the Mughal period (1526-1708) there was no let off in the caste-restrictions and the caste system continued to become more and more complex and rigid. The Bhakti Saints did take some steps to do away with the caste shackles.

## **Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

Do yourself





each region and each community had its favourite deity. The control the priests had over the practice of religion appears to have increased. They seem to have encouraged superstition in society. For example, people were told by the priests that if they pulled the ratha or chariot of Lord Jagannath of Puri and were crushed by the wheels of the massive chariot, they could avoid 14 rebirths on Earth.

The rituals connected with worship also became more and more complicated. The ordinary people could no longer worship God directly. They had to ask a priest to do so for them. Many customs which were cruel to people of 'lower' castes and women received the sanction of religion.

In response to such religious and social oppression, new ways of thinking emerged that questioned the existing religious practices. Religious thinkers held debates on the true nature of religion and its meaning. They taught people that there was only one-God; and this God could be realized only through devotion or bhakti

b. **Nayanars and Alvars**

The Bhakti Movement began in South India around the seventh century in the Vishnu and Shiva temples of Tirupati and Kanchi. It was begun by the Alvar saints, who were Vaishnavas (devotees of Lord Vishnu), and the Nayanar saints, who were Shaivas (devotees of Lord Shiva). These saints promoted caste equality. Some of them also preached the equality of men and women. All this helped in reducing social evils. It also put a check on Hindus becoming Buddhists or Jains to escape social discrimination. The Chola, Chera and Pandya rules of South India supported the movement by building temples for the bhakti gods.

Among the 63 legendary Nayanar saints were Appar, Nanasambandar and Sundaramurti. Periyalvar, his daughter Andal, Tiruppan, tondaradippodi and Nammalvar were among the 12 renowned Alvar saints.

The Nayanar and Alvar saints composed hymns and hagiographies (biographical hymns in praise of saints). They led large groups of devotees from one temple to another, singing these hymns. Devaram and Divyaprabandham are collections of Nayanar and Alvar hymns respectively. Tiruvasagan is an excellent collection of hymns composed by Manikkavasagar, a Nayanar Saint. The hymns tell us that the saints came from various castes. There were Brahmans and non-Brahmans, including Shudras and untouchables.

c. He disapproved of caste system and insisted that his followers must eat in a common kitchen called langar. These teachings laid the foundations of new religion called Sikhism. It became very popular in Punjab and a powerful force during Mughal period.

Guru Nank created the concept of common kitchen (langar) and sacred



space called Dharmsal, later known as Gurudwara. Guru nanak's composition were compiled by Guru Angad as Gurumukhi. Later the other Sikh Gurus also wrote their composition. To these, composition of Guru Arjun (1604) Shaikh Farid, Sant Kabir, Bhagat Namdev and Guru Teg Bahadur were added. In 1706, all these competence were authenticated by Guru Gobind Singh and was known as Guru Granth Sahib, holy book by Sikhs.

And included farmer, trader, artisans, craftsmen, etc. All these people were expected to contribute to general funds of the community to follower. In 17<sup>th</sup> century the new Ramdasapur (Amritsar) developed around the central Gurudwara called Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple). The Sikh movement then materialized by the establishment of Khalsa Panth as an institution in 1699. The ideas of Guru Nanak thus materialized as Sikh movement emphasized the need to worship God as one. Caste, creed and gender distinction for attaining liberation were gives up Nanak's workds nam (right worship), dan (welfare of others) and Insan (purity of conduct) became very popular. His teaching are now recalled as naam-japna (right belief and worship), kirt-karma (honest living and vand-chhakna (helping others). His ideas had social and political implications and influenced all people alike during that period.

d. **Kabir: The bhakti Saint**

Of all the Bhakti saints, Kabir is believed to have had the greatest influence on people and society. Kabir was a great mystic, a great teacher and a religious reformer who transcended all barriers of caste and cred. Through his sakhis (moral percepts), dohas (sayings in two lines, or couples) and bhajans, he preached to the world a life of devotion, dispassion and love for all.

Kabir is belived to have been born sometimes between AD 1398 and 1440. Nothing is known about his parents. Some sya that he was born of Hindu parents but was brought up by a Muslim weaver and his wife. Kabir also grew up to become a weaver. As he grew up he absorbed teaching form the Hindu scriptures and the Koran. But he was drawn by the teachings of the leading Bhakti and Sufi saints of the time and became a devotee of the Bhakti saint Ramanand.

Kabir had no formal education. But as a result of his intractions with his guru, and his own experiences, his dohas express the most profound ideas in simple language. Kabir belived in one supreme being. He believed that God was everywhere and in everting. He asked people to show their love for God by loving all God's creations.

Kabir did not belive in the distinctions of religion. He tgaught that love for God was the basis of all religion. By saying this, kabir struck at the apparent differences between Hinduism and Islam and brought out the essential similarity between all religions. Kabir was equally revered by



the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs.

- e. From the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the Bhakti saints started spreading to North India. It was the time when Hinduism, Islam, Sufism and Bhakti saints influenced each other.

Some of the Bhakti saints like Kabir and Guru Nanak rejected all orthodox religions. Others like Surdas and Tulsidas accepted the ancient religious beliefs but wanted to make it accessible to all.

The people like the peasants, artisans, craftspersons and workers were attracted to the new saints and flocked to hear them.

The main work of Tulsidas was Ramcharitmanas. It was written in Awadhi language Surdas expressed his love for Krishna in his compositions- Sursaravati, Sursagar and Sahitya Lahiri. Shankardeva of Assam was a devotee of Vishnu and composed songs and plays in Assamese language. He began the practice of setting up namghars or houses of recitation and prayer. He also preached in local language.

Ravidas, Mirabai, Dadu Dayal and Chaitanyadeva were other Bhakti saints. The distinguishing feature of the Bhakti saints was their extreme love and devotion to God.

## Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself



## The Making of Regional Culture

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

1. **Multiple Choice Question (MCQs):**

Tick the right answer:

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

2. **Oral Questions:**

- Ans. a. Malayalam      b. Chera dynasty  
c. Rajputana      d. Khathak

3. **Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans. a. Malayalam script in the ninth century was based on **Tamil** scripts.  
b. The local people made a wooden image of the deity, which originally a local God came to be identified with **Vishnu**.  
c. **Purandaradasa** is considered as founder of Carnatic music.  
d. In the early medieval period, miniatures depicted **religious** themes.  
e. The Gita Govinda was written by **jayadeva**.

4. **State whether the following statements are True or False:**

- Ans. a. False      b. True      c. True      d. False      e. True

## Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### 1. Define the following terms:

- Ans.**
- Pilgrimage-** Pilgrimage is holy religious place where the people visit to worship the God.
  - Qawwali-** Amir Khusrau developed a new musical style which was called Qawwali.
  - Pir-** The word pir included religious personalities. Saints or sufis, deified soldiers, Hindu and Buddhist deities and even animistic spirits.

### 2. Answer the following question in short:

- Ans.**
- The ancient Chera dynasty of Kerala had links with the Pandya and Chola dynasties of ancient Tamil Nadu. Till about the eighth century, Malayalam, the local language of Kerala, was influenced by Tamil, the language of Tamil Nadu. After this, Brahmans, mainly from Karnataka, migrated to Kerala in large numbers. They built temples which became centres of Sanskrit culture. Around the ninth century, Kerala came under a new line of Chera rulers called the perumals, who set up their capital at Mahodayapuram. The perumals promoted Sanskrit culture, and the influence of Sanskrit on Malayalam increased.
  - Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Kathakali, Manipuri and Kathak are the classical dances of India.
  - The Rajputs of Rajasthan were known for their bravery and love for their motherland.
  - Gharanas in Hindustani music were the group of family members who follow the same style of music.
  - Not much is known about the development of music in Bengal till the 18<sup>th</sup> century. There is, however, a deep relation between the Bengali music and Bengali literature. Bengali literature, in fact, began in the form of musical composition known as 'Charya'. We get an early account of 'Charya' in Sangeetaratnakar, a noted musical treatise by Shrangadeva who lived in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The Charya lyric and its organized singing modes infused into Bangla songs a kind of classical discipline at the very beginning.

### 3. Answer the following question in Detail:

- Ans.**
- The ancient Chera dynasty of Kerala had links with the Pandya and Chola dynasties of ancient Tamil Nadu. Till about the eighth century, Malayalam, the local language of Kerala, was influenced by Tamil, the language of Tamil Nadu. After this, Brahmans, mainly from Karnataka, migrated to Kerala in large numbers. They built temples which became centres of Sanskrit culture. Around the ninth century, Kerala came under a new line of Chera rulers called the perumals, who set up their capital at Mahodayapuram. The perumals promoted Sanskrit culture, and the

influence of Sanskrit on Malayalam increased.

Malayalam script in the ninth century was based on Tamil scripts. An example of this script was found in an inscription of the time from Vazhappally in Kerala. Lilatilakam, a fourteenth century work on Malayalam grammar, was written in the Manipravala style, which shows the growing influence of Sanskrit on Malayalam. Manipravala literally means a combination of 'gem with coral'. Gem refers to a Dravidian language, in this case Malayalam, and coral represents Sanskrit.

- b. Kathak was the style that the Mughals favoured. It gets its name from the word katha, which means 'story' in Sanskrit. Kathak was originally used to dramatise stories from the epics. It involved intricate and fast movements of the feet and a variety of bhaavs or facial expressions. Soon the nawabs of the regional kingdoms also patronized it. Different gharanas of Kathak also patronized it. Different gharanas of Kathak evolved, such as the Lucknow, Jaipur and the Benaras gharanas.
- c. In late 5<sup>th</sup> century to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Bengal even witnessed a temple building spree. Many rulers got temples and religious structures built to show their power and earn their piety. Many low social groups like Kolu and Kansari worked for building of brick and terracotta temples in Bengal. It opened new avenues. The social and economic position of many families improved. Local deities that were worshipped in thatched huts, were now worshipped in temples. The double-roofed (Dochala) and four-roofed (Chauchala) structure of thatched hut was copied by temples. It was a typical style of Bengali architecture. In comparatively four-roofed structure, four-triangular roofs were placed on the four walls to converge on a curved line or point. Temples were usually made on a square platform. While the interiors were plain, other walls of temples were decorated by ornamental tiles, terracotta tablets and paintings. In areas like Ankura district of West Bengal such decoration achieved a high degree of excellence.
- d. In the medieval period, many rulers and wealthy people promoted the painting of miniatures (small-size paintings). These paintings were made on various materials such as paper, cloth, wood, ivory and leather. The paints used were natural dyes made from vegetables, and minerals including gold and silver.

In the early medieval period miniatures depicted religious themes. The Palas of Bengal patronized the use of miniatures to illustrate Buddhist texts, while in western India miniatures were used to decorate Jain manuscripts.



Miniature Painting: An illustration from Gita Govinda





**3. Match the following:**

**Ans.**

**Column A**

- a. Jahandar Shah
- b. Ahmad Shah Abdali
- c. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- d. Hyder Ali
- e. Shivaji
- f. Balaji Baji Rao

**Column B**

- i. established an arsenal in Dindigul.
- ii. Was the last Peshwa.
- iii. Invaded India in 1761.
- iv. Defeated Afzal Khan and Shaista Khan.
- v. was succeeded by Farrukh siyar.
- vi. Was the last Mughyal emperor.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.**

- a. After Aurangzeb, **Bahadur Shah** succeeded to the throne of the Mughal Empire.
- b. **Nadir Shah** invaded India in AD 1739 and took back the Peacock Throne with him.
- c. The capital of Awadh was.....
- d. The independent state of Bengal was founded by **Murshid Quli Khan**.
- e. Guru Govind Singh established the Khalsa, a militant sect of the Sikhs.
- f. Nadir Shah invaded India in **1739**.

**Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**1. Answer the following question in short:**

**Ans.**

**a. Later Mughals**

With the burial of Aurangzeb Alamgir, the glory of the Mughal empire was also laid to rest. The rulers who ascended the throne of Delhi after Aurangzeb are called the 'Later Mughals'. A war of succession began among the sons of Aurangzeb in which prince Muzzam came out successfully. He took the title of Bahadur Shah and began his regn in 1707. Bahadur Shah, Jahandar Shah and Faroukh Siyar were later Mughals.

- b. Muhammad Shah is known as Rangeela or colourful king due to his indulgences. He just remained a silent spectator to the actual break up of Mughal empire. However, he took the help of a group of nobles under the leadership of Chin Quilich Khan and got one of the Sauyyid Brother, Hassan assassinated and Hussain imprisoned in 1720.
- c. Farukh Siyar ascended the throne in 1713, with the help of the Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan. The emperor took severe action against the Sikhs and crushed the power of Banda Bahadur. The Sikh leader, Banda Bahadur was captured and tortured to death in Delhi in 1716 AK. Farrukh siyar also tried to suppress the power of Sayyid brothers. But with the help of the Marathas, the two brothers deposed him



in 1719. He was imprisoned, blinded and killed. They then placed Muhammad Shah on the throne of Delhi.

- d. Nadir Shah's invasion had exposed the weakness of the Mughals. It encouraged Ahmad Shah Abdali to invade India. Ahmad Shah was the ruler of Afghanistan. In 1757 he advanced into India as far as Delhi. In 1759 he finally conquered the Punjab. The Mughals were forced to seek the help of Marathas against the Mughals. Therefore, a battle between Ahmad Shah and the Marathas was inevitable.
- e. Ahmad Shah Abdali marched into India in order to settle accounts with the Marathas. The Peshwa dispatched a powerful army to meet the invader and tried in vain to get assistance from the other powers in the north. The two forces met at Panipat on 14th January, 1761 and the Maratha army was completely routed. The defeat broke the back of the Maratha power in India. Their defeat also gave an opportunity to the English East India Company to consolidate its power in Bengal and in South India. The unity of the Maratha power also broke up and the big Maratha Sardars established semi-independent states that were often at conflict among themselves.

**2. Answer the following question in Detail:**

**Ans.**

- a. Marathas lived in the hilly regions of Konkan and the Western Ghats. They were hardy and excellent soldiers. In the earlier periods, they had held high military and administrative positions under Sultans. With their decline, some influential Maratha families had begun to assert their authority. They, however, did not have any large territory to rule. But with time, Shahji Bhonsle and his son Shivaji soon carved a strong and large Maratha state.
- b. Shivaji was very ambitious since his childhood. He dreamt of establishing a large and powerful empire. While still young, he put together a small army. When the kingdom of Bijapur became weak, he used guerilla tactics to capture many forts near Pune.
- c. The growing power of Shivaji alarmed the king of Bijapur. He sent an army under Afzal Khan to defeat and kill Shivaji. However, it was Shivaji who succeeded in killing Afzal Khan. He then defeated the Bijapuri army and captured a large booty.
- d. Hyderabad formed a part of Bahamani Sultanate in the fifteenth century. There were always disturbances in this region. It was during these disturbances that a sultan had gained independence from Bahamani Sultanate and established Golconda Sultanate and took the title of Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, who laid the foundation of Qutb Shahi dynasty. The city of Hyderabad was on the banks of river Musi and was also founded by them in 1589. Hyderabad soon became a vibrant centre of diamond

trade. The Qutb Shahi rulers were also great patronages of learning, art and architecture. In 1724, Asaf Jah of the Qutb Shahi dynasty was granted the title of Nizam-ul-Mulud, meaning 'governor of the country' by the Mughal emperor. Under the rule of Nizams, Hyderabad saw great cultural and economical progress and was the front ranking city in Central India. Asaf Jah had skilled soldiers. He appointed mansabdars and granted jagirs. He ruled independently. His decisions were confirmed by the Nizam. The state of Nizam was always involved in a conflict with the Marathas and Telegu warrior chief (Nayakas). The ambition of Nizam to capture the rich-textile regions were checked by the British East India company who were becoming powerful in the region.

Murshid Quli Khan was appointed Governor of Bengal in 1717. Taking advantage of the growing weakness of the central authority of the Emperor, he soon freed himself from central control. He reduced the influence of the Mughals in Bengal and reorganized the revenues of the state.

After the death of Murshid Quli Khan in 1727, his son-in-law Shuja-ud-Din ruled Bengal till 1739. In that year another exceptional ruler Alivardi Khan made himself the Nawab.

These Nawabs gave Bengal a long period of peace and promoted its trade and industry. They gave equal opportunities for employment to Hindus and Muslims. They also saw that the foreign merchants obeyed the laws of the land and paid their customs duties. Alivardi Khan did not allow the English and the French to fortify their factories in Kolkata and Chandernagar. The Nawab of Bengal, however, failed to check corruption and other malpractices among the officials.

Emperor Akbar had won the loyalty and support of the Rajputs. But in the time of Aurangzeb, they had risen in revolt against him when he tried to interfere in the internal affairs of the states. After the death of Aurangzeb, they tried to free themselves from the control of the Mughal emperors. But there was not unity among them. Since they did not join hands to fight against the Mughals, so they could not achieve any success against them. They remained nominally under the Mughal rule. The most important Rajput ruler was Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber. He built the pink stones and hence was called the 'Pink City'. He also built astronomical observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Banaras, Ujjain and Mathura. With the rise of the Jats and Marathas, the Rajputs lost their influence in the political affairs of the country and were engaged in mutual warfare. They were not strong enough to fight against their common enemy. Ultimately, in 1750, they came under the protection of the Marathas.

- e. Aurangzeb's religious policy caused discontent among the Sikhs also.



Guru Teg bahadur was beheaded. The Mughals attacked the fort of Anandpur in 1704. Guru Gobind Singh Fought heroically. His two sons Zorwar Singh and Fateh Singh were bricked up alive when they refused to ambrace Islam.

Guru Gobind Singh was stabbed by two young Pathans in Maharashtra. The Guru left this mortal world on 7 October 1708. The Guru's valour encouraged the Sikhs to continue their struggle against the Mughals. Eventually they were able to set up some twelve small Chiefdoms (Called Misl), each led ny an army chief. Their territories in the late eighteenth century extended form jamuna to Rawalpindi. Ranjit Singh (1780-1839), the Chief of one of the Misl, showed great qualities of military leadership and administrative skills, He united these Chiefdoms into a powerful kingdom. The state of Punjab under him had Lahore as its Capital. He was proclaimed Maharaja or a Great King in 1801. Maharaja Ranjit Singh established an efficient system of administration.

f. **Shivaji's Administration**

Shivaji was a great general, and astute statesman and an efficient administrator. He laid the foundation of a good and sound system of administration.

The total land of the empire was divided into two parts-Swarajya land and the Mughalai lands. The former was under direct Marthas rule, while the later was under the foreign rule.

Shivaji had no direct control over the Mughalai lands. T;his was the adjoining Mughal territory Shivaji charged two types of taxes from the people living in the Mughal lands. These were the Chauth and the Sardeshmukhi. Chauth was  $1/4^{\text{th}}$  of the revenue, while Sardeshmukhi was  $1/10^{\text{th}}$  of the revenue. The people of the Mughalai area paid these taxes tro the Marathas on an assurance that there would be no furthers raids from the outsiders on them.

The Mughal Empire flourished under the Great Mughals, whose rule began with Babur's accession in 1526 and ended with Aurganzeb's death in 1707. Aurangzeb's intolerant policies caused revolts in different parts of the empire. His long wars in North India and in the Deccan drained the Mughal treasury. Due to his long absence form Delhi, his nobles and officials became powerful and ambitious. After Aurangzeb's death, the empire declined rapidly and some of its territories broke away to form independent kingdoms.

## Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself