

NOTES QUESTIONS

9th Std Social Science
2nd Term



9th Standard – Social Science – Second Term

HISTORY

1. The Classical World

Introduction:

Classical world comprises ancient Greece and Rome. Classical Age refers to the interlocking civilizations of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, known as Gracco - Roman World.

By the 6th century BC (BCE), Greece turned into a network of City states. King Darius who was heading a great empire in Persia, decided to conquer the Greek city-states. The first attack on Greece failed. Daring the second attack the Greeks fought patriotically and defeated the Persian army at Marathon in 490 BC (BCE). In the final battle fought in Salamis, Persian ships were destroyed.

When Greek City-States first emerged they still carried the legacy of the past. As a result kings were overthrown and oligarchies were established in many city states. In Athens, both oligarchy and tyranny were replaced by democracy. The Persian danger had united the Greeks. When the danger was removed they started quarrelling again. Athens had a great leader **Pericles** who held power for thirty years. During his rule Athens and Sparta were continuously at war with each other. This war is known as **Peloponnesian** war. Great philosophers like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle lived in Greece. Under Alexander the Great the Greeks were able to establish a kingdom in Macedonia. The Greek school of Science, Mathematics and philosophy reached its peak in the Greek-Egyptian city of Alexandra.

In 509 BC (BCE) the Romans established a republic in Rome. The Roman Republic was governed by the Patricians. Prisoners of war were enslaved in Rome. The Slave trade became a major source of revenue for Rome. The island of Delos became a great slave market. There were more slave revolts in Rome than in Greece. In 49 BC (BCE) Julius Caesar led his army across the Italian border and took power. The period starting from Augustus (27 BC (BCE)) is known as Principate. Augustus called himself Imperator which means emperor. The Augustan Age brought glory to the empire. Great scholars and writers like Pliny the Elder, Seneca, Horace, Livy and Virgil lived during this period.

Marcus Aurelius was a notable ruler after Augustus. He sent an embassy to China and established contacts with the Asian power. Han dynasty was founded by **Liu Pang** and its most powerful ruler was **Wu Ti**. During tis period the Huns were driven away and the silk road was thrown open for trade. Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of Han dynasty. Indian art spread to China and from China it spread to Korea and Japan.

The Jewish people had great faith in Jesus. But Jesus was against the rich and the hypocrites. As he was against certain observances and ceremonials, the priests turned against him. Jesus was branded a political rebel and crucified. After Jesus's crucification, St. Paul started spreading the Christian doctrine. One of the Roman emperor Constantine himself became a Christian. So Christianity became the official

religion of the Empire. Romans carried on their civilization. Christianity became a state religion of Byzantium and began to spread in Europe.

I. Choose the correct answer:

- _____ as the Greek city-state which resisted the Persians to the end.
a) Acropolis
b) Sparta
c) **Athens**
d) Rome
- The other name for Greeks was _____
a) Hellenists
b) **Hellenes**
c) Phoenicians
d) Spartans
- The founder of Han dynasty was _____
a) Wu Ti
b) Hung Chao
c) **Liu Pang**
d) Mangu Khan
- _____ was the Roman Governor responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus.
a) Innocent I
b) Hildebrand
c) Leo I
d) **Pontius Pilate**
- The Peloponnesian was fought between _____ and _____
a) Greeks and Persians
b) Plebeians and patricians
c) **Spartans and Athenians**
d) Greeks and Romans

II. Find out the correct statement:

- (i) First Persian attack on Greece failed
 - (ii) The downfall of Roman Empire is attributed to Julius Caesar.
 - (iii) The Barbarians who invaded Rome were considered to be culturally advanced.
 - (iv) Buddhism weakened the Roman Empire.

a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iv) is correct
- (i) Euclid developed a model for the motion of planets and stars.
 - (ii) Romans established a republic after overthrowing Etruscans.
 - (iii) Acropolis became a famous slave market.
 - (iv) Rome and Carthage united to drive out the Greeks.

a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iv) are correct d) (iv) is correct
- (i) Silk road was closed during the Han dynasty.
 - (ii) Peasant uprisings posed threats to Athenian democracy.
 - (iii) Virgil's Aeneid glorified Roman imperialism,
 - (iv) Spartacus killed Julius Caesar.

a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iv) are correct d) (iii) is correct
- (i) Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius was a tyrant.
 - (ii) Romulus Aurelius was the most admired ruler in Roman History.

- (iii) Fabius was famous Carthaginian General.
 (iv) Tacitus is respected more than Livy as a historian.
 a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
 c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iv) is correct
5. (i) Buddhism went to China from Japan
 (ii) After crucifixion of Jesus, St Thomas spread the Christian doctrine.
 (iii) St. Sophia Cathedral was the most magnificent building in Europe.
 (iv) Trajan was one of the worst dictators Rome had.
 a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
 c) (iii) is correct d) (iv) is correct

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. Acropolis | a) Consul |
| 2. Plato | b) Athens |
| 3. Marius | c) Philosopher |
| 4. Zeus | d) Materialist |
| 5. Epicurus | e) A fortified city |

Ans: 1-e; 2-c; 3-a; 4-b; 5-d

IV. Fill in the blanks:

- Greeks defeated the Persians at marathon
- Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus stood in favour of poor Persians in Roman republic.
- Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of Han dynasty.
- The most magnificent building in Europe was St. Sophia Cathedral
- Pliny the younger and Plutarch were Magistrates in Rome.

V. Answer the questions given under each heading:

1. Emergence of Rome as an empire.

a) Who were the Gracchus brothers?

Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus.

b) What role did they play?

They voiced their opinion in favour of poor peasants.

c) What was the outcome of their martyrdom?

Roman Republic became Roman Empire.

d) Who was the first Roman Emperor?

Augustus.

2. Han Dynasty

a) Who was the founder of Han Empire?

Liu Pang

b) What was the capital of Han Empire?

Chang-an

c) Where did they have their new capital?

Luoyang (23AD – 190 AD)

d) Who was the powerful ruler of the Han dynasty?

Wu Ti

VI. Short Questions & Answers

1. Attempt an account of slavery in Rome.

Prisoners of war were enslaved in Rome. Thus Rome produced a new labour force for the rich to exploit. Big landholders bought slaves cheaply and used them to cultivate their estates. The slave population grew and by the 1st century BC (BCE) there were two million slaves, when the total strength of free population was 3.25 million. Slave labour led to the impoverishment of free labour. Many poor peasants had to abandon their children who also ended up in the slave markets. The conflict between Plebeians and Patricians became bloodier.

2. Highlight the main contribution of Constantine.

One of the Roman emperors Constantine himself became a Christian. Christianity thus became the official religion of the Empire.

3. What do you know of the Carthaginian leader Hannibal?

As Rome was growing in Italy, Carthage was growing in power in north. Africa. The Carthaginians were the descendants of the Phoenicians who excelled in seafaring and trade. Rome and Carthage united to drive out the Greeks. Thereafter Carthage took Sicily and threatened the very existence of the Roman state. The three wars fought between them are called Punic Wars. Carthage sent a general named Hannibal. He defeated the Roman army and made a great part of Italy a desert. Fabius, who led the Romans, did not give up. In the second Punic War, Fabius confronted Hannibal and defeated him in the Battle of Zama. Pursued by the Roman army, Hannibal ended his life by poisoning himself. The third Punic War was declared on the Carthaginians by Rome. After the defeat and destruction of the Carthage in this War, Rome emerged as an unrivalled power in the Western world.

4. What were the reasons for the prosperity of Han Empire?

The Han Empire once again threw open the silk road for trade. A large export trade, mainly in silk, reached as far as the Roman Empire.

In the north, artisans and herders of rival “barbarian” dynasties brought in new techniques like the methods of harvesting horses, use of saddle and stirrup, techniques of building bridges and mountain roads and seafaring. Such innovations made Han Empire prosperous. As the beginning of the Christian Era, the Han Empire rivaled that of Rome in size and wealth. Buddhism came to China from India during the regime of Han dynasty.

5. Write about St. Sophia Cathedral.

St. Sophia Cathedral was built in mid-sixth century AD (CE). The most magnificent building in Europe at that time, it was known for its innovative architectural techniques. This cathedral was turned into a mosque by the Ottoman Turks when they captured Constantinople.

2. The Middle Ages

Introduction:

The period between the end of Roman Empire (476 A.D) and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks (145 A.D) is known as the Middle Age. During this period Christianity and Islam began to establish themselves as the dominant religions of continental Europe. The later Middle Age was represented by feudal system. China was reunited in 589 A.D by the Sui dynasty. The Arabs became the founders of Sara-cenic civilization.

Sui dynasty collapsed in forty years. After widespread rebellions Tang dynasty came to power. During this dynasty two capital cities, Boyang and Chang – on were built. After the collapse of Tang dynasty, Sung dynasty emerged. Trade and industry flourished during this period. The Mongols who overran Sung dynasty established Yuan dynasty in China. The Great Khan appointed Kublai Khan the Governor of China in 1252. The Mongol court in Beijing impressed a foreigner like Marco Polo. Finally, the leader of “Red Turbans” Chu Yuan Chang seized the Mongol capital Beijing and proclaimed himself emperor in 1369.

Many of the ancestors of the Japanese came from Korea and Malaysia. The aborigines of Japan are known as ‘Ainus’. The original religion of Japan was Shinto. Buddhism came through Korea. Japan’s emperor Mikado was an autocrat. The first great family that controlled the State was the Soga family. Shotoku Taishi was the leader. From 794 A.D (CE) Kyoto remained the capital for more than one thousand years until it was replaced by Tokyo. The Shogun became the real ruler from 1192 A.D (CE) in 1338 A.D (CE) the decline of the ruling dynasty started and Ashikaga Shogunate came to power.

Prophet Mohammad established Islam. Islam gave a message of brotherhood. This message of equality appealed to the Arabs. Mohammed and his followers moved to the city of Yethrib. The fleeing of Mohammed from Mecca in 622 A.D (C.E) is called **Hijrat** in Arabic. By the time of Mohammed’s death the Arabs united under a common faith and became a powerful force. Abu Bakr can Omar who succeeded Mohammed as Caliph had the foundation for an Islamic Empire. Jerusalem, the holy city of the Jews and Christians was captures by the Arabs. The Christian pilgrims to the holy city of Jerusalem were put to a lot of hardships by the Turks. The resultant conflict led to the Crusades.

Mongols were nomads. They came into Europe from the Steppes of Asiatic Russia. The Mongols were experts in warfare and they had a remarkable chief, Chengiz Khan. Abbasid rule began in 750 A.D (CE)/ the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 A.D (CE) by Mohammed II helped establish Ottoman supremacy. The economic life of people was governed by feudal relations. The king was supposed to represent God. Immediately after him were great nobles known as dukes, counts and earls. The nobles

distributed their fief to lesser nobles called viscounts or barons. At the bottom were villeins or serfs. The nobility and the clergy did not do any physical work. So the burden of hard work fell on peasants and artisans.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ was the old religion of Japan.
a) **Shinto** b) Confucianism
c) Taoism d) Animism
2. _____ means great name /lord.
a) **Daimyo** b) Shogun
c) Fujiwara d) Tokugawa
3. The Arab General who conquered Spain was _____
a) **Tariq** b) Alaric
c) Saladin d) Mohammed the Conqueror
4. Harun-Al-Rashid was the able emperor of _____
a) **Abbasid dynasty** b) Umayyad dynasty
c) Sassanid dynasty d) Mongol dynasty
5. Feudalism centered around _____
a) **vassalage** b) slavery
c) serfdom d) land

II. Find out the correct statement:

1. (i) Chengiz Khan was an intolerant person in religion.
(ii) Mongols destroyed the city of Jerusalem.
(iii) Crusades weakened the Ottoman Empire.
(iv) Pope Gregory succeeded in making King Henry IV to abdicate the throne by means of Interdict.
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct **d) (iv) is correct**
2. (i) Mangu Khan was the Governor of China.
(ii) Mongol court in China impressed Marco Polo.
(iii) The leader of Red Turbans was Hung Chao.
(iv) Mongols established their rule in China in the name of Yuan dynasty.
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iv) are correct d) (iv) is correct
3. (i) Boyang and Changon were built during Sung dynasty.
(ii) Peasant uprising led to the collapse of Tang dynasty.
(iii) Seljuq Turks were a tribe of Tartars.
(iv) Mongols established their Rule in China in the name of Yuan dynasty.
a) (i) is correct **b) (ii) is correct**
c) (iii) are correct **d) (iv) is correct**
4. Assertion (A): Buddhism went to China from India.

Reason (R): The earliest Indian inhabitants in China were the followers of Buddhism.

a) **A is correct; R is wrong**

b) Both A & R are wrong

c) Both A & R are correct

d) A is wrong R is irrelevant to A

5. Assertion (A): The fall of Jerusalem into the hands of Seljuk Turks led to the Crusades.

Reason (R): European Christian pilgrims were denied access to Jerusalem.

a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A

b) A & R are correct

c) A & R are wrong

d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Ainus were the original inhabitants of Japan.
2. Yamato was the original name of Japan.
3. Yethrib was the original name of Medina.
4. Mongols were the barbarians posing a threat to the Chinese in the north.
5. Mohammad II established Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans.

IV. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Red Turbans | a) Kamakura |
| 2. Seljuk Turks | b) Mohammed II |
| 3. First Shogunate | c) City of Arabian Nights |
| 4. Baghdad | d) Chu Yuan Chang |
| 5. Capture of Constantinople | e) Central Asia |

Ans: 1- d; 2-e; 3-a; 4-c; 5-b

V. Answer all questions given under each heading:

1. Shogunate in Japan

a) Name the two Daimyo families that fought for power in Japan.

Tara and Minamota.

b) Who emerged successful in the fight?

Yoritomo

c) What was the title give by the Emperor to the victorious?

Sei-i-tai-Shogun

d) Where was the capital of the first Shogunate established?

Kamakura.

2. Rule of Abbasids

a) Who were the Abbasids?

The branch descended from Prophet Mohammad's uncle Abbas.

b) What was the title assumed by Abbasid Caliph?

The Commander of the Faithful

c) Where did they have their new capital?

Baghdad in Iraq

d) In whose period was the Abbasid Empire at the height of its glory?

Harun-al-Rashid

VI. Short Questions & Answers

1. The Great Wall of China.

Great wall of China: Between 8th and 7th centuries B.C (BCE) the warring states in China built defensive walls to protect themselves from enemies from the north. During Chin (Qin) Dynasty, the separate walls were connected and consequently the wall stretched from east to west for about 5000 kilometers. This wall, considered to be one of the wonders of the world, served to keep nomadic tribes out. The wall was further extended and strengthened by the succeeding dynasties. Not it is 6,700 kilometers in length.

2. Contribution of Arabs to Science and Technology.

The Arabs had a scientific spirit of inquiry. In some subjects like medicine and mathematics they learnt much from India. Many Arab students went to Takshashila, which was still a great university for specialized medicine. Indian scholars and mathematicians came in large numbers to Baghdad. Sanskrit books on medicine and other subjects were translated into Arabic. In medicine and surgery, Arab physicians and surgeons earned great reputation.

3. Impact of crusades.

Crusades ended the feudal relations. Many of the nobles who went to East to take part in the Crusades either stayed too long a period or did not return. The serfs took advantage of their absence to break away from their bondage to the soil. Increasing demand for products of the East led to expansion of trade. Venice, Genoa and Pisa emerged as important commercial centres in the Mediterranean region. Constantinople ceased to be the middle man in the trade between East and the West. The elimination of powerful nobles had its influence in strengthening the monarchy in France and England. One notable outcome of Crusades was the loss of prestige suffered by Pope and Papacy.

4. How was feudalism organized in the Middle Ages?

The king, supposed to represent God on earth, was at the head of the feudal regime. Immediately after him were the great nobles, known as dukes, counts, earls, the relationship was one of a vassal. The nobles in turn had vassals of their own, dividing and distributing their fief to lesser nobles called viscounts or barons. Last in this order were the knights, whose fiefs could not be divided. At the bottom were the villeins or serfs.

The Bishops, Abbots and Cardinals and the Church came under this socio-political structure. The nobility and the clergy did not do any physical work. So the burden of producing the food and other necessities of life fell on the peasants and artisans.

5. Write about the two instruments used by Medieval Pope to assert his authority.

New elements were included in Christian theology. They were the theory of priesthood and the theory of sacraments. These two elements increased the power of the clergy. These two elements also helped the Church to extend its authority over all of its lay members. Excommunication and interdict were the two instruments used against those who defied the Church.

3. State and Society in Medieval India from the Cholas to the Mughals

Introduction:

The expansion of the Chola empire from the time of Rajaraja eclipsed the Pandya and Pallava kingdoms. This led to the rise of many religious kingdoms in South India. The Muslim rule was established in Delhi at the end of the 12th century by Muhammed Ghori. The impact of Muslim rule was felt during the reign of Alauddin Khalji. Alauddin Khalji's slave and commander, Malik Kafur was sent on military expeditions further south in the first decade of the 1300s A.D (CE).

The Tughlaq kings who came after Alauddin also sent their armies to the south. During the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq there was a revolt in Daulatabad. Alauddin Bahman Shah set up the Bahmani sultanate in 1347 A.D (CE). Bidar became its capital. By the end of the fifteenth century, five sultanates came up in the Deccan. The Deccan sultanates were conquered by Aurangzeb in the 1660s A.D (CE)

The territorial expansion of the Chola empire began under Raja Raja I. He earned the title "the Chola who had conquered the Ganga and Kadaram". After Rajendra III the empire died out in 1279 A.D (CE). The kingdom of Vijayanagar was established by Harihara and Bukka, two brothers. Their new capital city was named Vijayanagara. The combined forces of five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar in 1565 A.D (CE) at the battle of Talikota.

The Mughal empire was founded by Babur in 1526 A.D (CE) after he defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat. The first six Mughal emperors are referred to as 'Great Mughals'. The Mughal empire began to disintegrate after Aurangzeb. The leadership of Shivaji seriously undermined the authority of the Mughals in western India.

During the fifteenth century the Europeans tried to find a direct sea route in India. In 1498 A.D (CE) Vasco da Gama landed on the Kerala coast having sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa. Other European nations soon followed the Portuguese, most notably the Dutch, English and French. The Dutch were in Pulicat and Nagapattanam, the English in Madras, the French in Pondicherry and the Danes in Tarangampadi.

Trade and economy expanded during the Chola period. Local administration was effective. There was a great increase in the construction of temples. The major nayaka kingdoms owing allegiance to the Vijayanagar emperor came up between 1500 A.D and 1550 A.D in Madurai, Thanjavur and Gingee.

The viceroys of Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad and Arcot became independent rulers of the successor states after the death of Aurangzeb. The Europeans came into India in search of spices. Caste became a distinctive aspect of Indian society. Diverse institutions with different ideologies came up within the bhakti movement during the medieval period. A new religion, Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak. It spread fast in India. Major literary works were written during the Chola period. Sculptures and monumental architecture made great progress.

The Mughal period is one of the most glorious periods in Indian history and culture. Tansen became famous in Hindustani music. There was great development in agriculture. Silk was manufactured in Bengal region. Cotton was grown extensively in the country. Ships and boats were used in coastal trade. Surat, Masulipatnam and Calicut became nodal points in international, maritime trade.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ was the second stronghold of Ala-ud-din Khilji's expanding kingdom.
 a) **Dauladabad** b) Delhi
 c) Madurai d) Bidar
2. The Deccan sultanates were conquered by _____.
 a) Ala-ud-din Khilji b) Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah
 c) **Aurangzeb** d) Malik Kafur
3. The establishment of _____ empire changed the administrative and institutional structures of South India.
 a) Bahmani b) **Vijayanagar**
 c) Mughal d) Nayak
4. The guild known as the "The five hundred" (Ainnurruyar) had its headquarters in _____.
 a) Nagapatnam b) Ajantha
 c) Calicut d) **Aihole**
5. Krishnadeva Raya was a contemporary of _____.
 a) **Babur** b) Humayun
 c) Akbar d) Shershah

II. Find out the correct statement:

1. (i) **The establishment of the Vijayanagar kingdom witnessed the most momentous development in the history of South India**
 (ii) The Saluva dynasty ruled for a longer period.
 (iii) The rulers of Vijayanagara had smooth relations with the Bahmani Sultanate.
 (iv) Rajput kingdoms attracted migrants from Persia and Arabia.
2. (i) **The Nayak kingdom came up in Senji.**
 (ii) **The appointment of Telugu Nayaks resulted in the migration of Telugu speaking people from Madurai.**
 (iii) Mughal Empire started declining from the time of Jahangir.

(iv) The Europeans came to India in search of slaves.

3. (i) **Mythical genealogies were collected by Col. Mackenzie.**

(ii) Indigo was the most important beverage crop in India.

(iii) Mahmud Gawan was the minister in Alauddin Khilji's kingdom.

(iv) The Portuguese built their first fort in Goa.

4. Assertion (A): India was an integral part of maritime trade, extending from China in the east to Africa in the west.

Reason(R): Geographical location of India in the middle of Indian Ocean.

a) **A is correct; R explains about A**

b) A is wrong, R is correct

c) A and R are wrong

d) A is correct, R does not explain about A

5. i) Gold images of great beauty and artistry were made by Cholas.

ii) The best example for Chola architecture is Siva as Nataraja performing the cosmic dance.

a) (i) is correct (ii) is wrong

b) both (i) and (ii) is correct

c) both (i) and (ii) are wrong

d) (i) is wrong (ii) is correct

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Portuguese | a) Bengal |
| 2. Tansen | b) Kottam |
| 3. Sericulture | c) Court of Akbar |
| 4. Angkorwat | d) Goa |
| 5. District | e) Cambodia |

Ans: 1-d; 2-c; 3-a; 4-e; 5-b

IV. Fill in the blanks:

1. **The Portuguese** were Europeans who arrived on the west coast of India.
2. The combined forces of the five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar army in 1565 A.D (CE) at the battle of **Talikota**
3. Vijayanagara evolved as a **military state**
4. The tempo of urbanization increased during **Vijayanagara** period.
5. **The Chola period** was the enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu.

V. Answer all the questions given under each heading:

1. The arrival of the Europeans

a) **Who controlled the spice trade from India?**

Europeans

b) **What enabled the Portuguese to have control over maritime trade over the entire region?**

The naval superiority of the Portuguese

c) **How were the trading activities of the Europeans carried on in India?**

The Europeans came to India primarily in search of spices. But soon their trading activities were controlled by their respective East India companies.

d) Mention the enclaves of the Dutch, the English, the French and the Danes in India.

Dutch – Pulical, Nagapattanam; English – Madras

French – Pondicherry; Danes - Tarangampadi

2. Society, religion and Culture

a) Which is the most distinctive aspect of Indian Society?

Caste

b) What is a guild?

A guild is a group whose members are the workers of the particular occupation. Outsiders cannot become a member of an occupational caste.

c) Mention some Saivite movements?

Saiva-siddhanta, Virasaivas, Varkarisampradaya

d) Name the court musician of Akbar?

Tansen

VI. Short Questions & Answers

1. Write about the military expeditions of Malik kafur.

Alauddin Khilji's slave and commander, Malik Kafur was sent on military expeditions further south in the first decade of the 1300s A.D (CE). He defeated the Mongols in 1306. He led a number of invasions against Yadavas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas and the Pandyas.

2. Who founded the Vijayanagar kingdom? Mention the dynasties that ruled over the kingdom.

The kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka, two brothers. They were the first rulers of the Sangama dynasty.

The Sangama dynasty ruled Vijayanagar for nearly one and a half centuries. This was followed by the Saluva dynasty which was in power only for a brief period.

3. Mention the two natural advantages that India had in cotton weaving.

India had two natural advantages in cotton weaving. The first was that cotton grew in almost all parts of India, so that the basic raw material was easily available.

Second the technology of producing a permanent color on cotton using vegetable dyes was known from very early times in India. Cotton does not absorb dyes without a preparatory process using mordants which was not known in the rest of the world. Indigo was the most important dye crop that was grown in India, but other dye crops (like the chay root for red colour) were also grown in India.

4. What were the factors which facilitated urbanization?

The large cities were centres of manufacturing and marketing, banking and financial services. They were usually located at the intersection of an extensive network of roads which connected them to other parts of the country. Smaller towns were marketing centres in local trade connecting the immediate

rural hinterland. Cities also served as political and administrative centres, both in the capital region (for instance, Agra and Delhi) and in the provinces (Patna, Ahmadabad, Lucknow). Major pilgrimage centres like Varanasi also grew into cities, because the regular inflow of pilgrims provided a market that attracted manufacturing and trade.

5. What is sericulture?

Silk production by breeding the mulberry silkworm is called Sericulture. It was introduced in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. By the seventeenth century, Bengal had become one of the largest silk production regions in the world. In addition, other varieties of silk (like tassar) were also produced.

4. The Beginning of the Modern Age

Introduction

The Italian humanist Petrarch's **Canzoniere**, German theologian Martin Luther's *Ninety five theses* and Portugal Prince Henry's *Navigation School* heralded the dawn of the modern era. The invention of the printing press accelerated the process of modernization. In 1453 A.D (CE) Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire was captured by Ottoman Turks. This acted as a catalyst for the birth of Renaissance.

Renaissance means rebirth. It means the rebirth or revival of classical Greek and Latin Literature. It had its origin in Italy and later spread to other European countries. The Idea of humanism was first expressed in literature. Petrarch was the first to adopt ideas of classical humanism and he is called the **Father of Humanism**. Dante wrote **Divine Comedy** and Machiavelli wrote **The Prince**. Erasmus wrote **In praise of Folly** and Sir Thomas More wrote **Utopia** a satire on the political evils of his times.

Leonardo da Vinci painted **Mona Lisa**, **The last Supper** and **The Virgin on the Rocks**. Raphael painted the beautiful **Madonna's**. His painting **the School of Athens** reveals the conflict between spiritualism and humanism. William Harvey discovered the circulation of blood. Copernicus proved that the earth goes round the sun. Galileo invented the telescope. The scientific inventions and discoveries paved the way to Scientific Revolution.

The Roman Catholic church was a powerful institution during the Middle Ages. The Pope wielded authority over church and he lived in luxury. Many of his officials were corrupt and the offices of the church were sold for a price. Martin Luther was a devout Christian and he was a scrupulous follower of the Catholic faith. When he saw Tetzel trying to sell indulgences Martin Luther raised his voice against it. He listed out ninety five points and pasted them on the church door. So Pope Leo X issued a Papal Bull excommunicating him. Martin Luther signaled his revolt by publicly burning the Papal Bull. Luther's doctrines began to spread fast.

Henry VIII longed for a son who would succeed him to his throne. But the Pope kept evading and he delayed in his attempt to agree to his request. This infuriated Henry VIII and he started the Anglican

Church and declared himself the head of it. The council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and the significance of mass. This reformation of the catholic Church from within is known as **Counter Reformation**.

The European countries tried their best to find out new sea routes. **Lopo Gronzalves** was the first sailor to cross the equator. Bartholomew Diaz verified further down the African coast reaching the southern tip of Africa in 1487 A.D. Columbus crossed the Atlantic ocean and reached the Bahamas Island, Cuba and Haiti. Amerigo Vespucci, another sailor landed on the American mainland. He called it the New World. In 1519 A.D Magellan sailed westward and crossed the Straits. It was later known as Magellan Straits. As the sea was calm he called it the Pacific Ocean. on reaching an island he named it as Philippines.

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Who among the following is known as the Father of Humanism?
a) Leonardo da Vinci
b) **Francisco Petrarch**
c) Erasmus
d) Thomas More
- The School of Athens was painted by
a) **Raphael Sanzio**
b) Michelangelo
c) Albrecht Durer
d) Leonardo da Vinci
- William Harvey discovered _____
a) Heliocentric theory
b) Geocentric theory
c) Gravitational force
d) **Circulation of blood**
- Who wrote the 95 theses?
a) **Martin Luther**
b) Zwingli
c) John Calvin
d) Thomas More
- Who wrote the book Institutes of Christian Religion?
a) Martin Luther
b) Zwingli
c) **John Calvin**
d) Cervantes
- Which sailor was the first to cross the Equator?
a) Henry, the Navigator
b) **Lopo Gonzalves**
c) Bartholomew Diaz
d) Christopher Columbus
- _____ named the sea as Pacific Ocean as it was very calm.
a) Columbus
b) Amerigo Vespucci
c) **Ferdinand Magellan**
d) Vasco da Gama
- The continent of America was named after _____
a) **Amerigo Vespucci**
b) Christopher Columbus
c) Vasco da Gama
d) Hernando Cortez
- _____ was the headquarters of the Portuguese possession in the East.
a) Manila
b) Bombay
c) Pondicherry
d) **Goa**
- Which among the following plants were introduced from America to Europe?

- a) Sugarcane
- b) Sweet potato
- c) Rice
- d) Wheat

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by Ohoman Turks
2. Erasmus was known as Prince among Humanists.
3. Michelangelo is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
4. The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as Counter Reformation
5. The chief feature of Commercial Revolution were emergence of banking, joint stock companies and growth of trade.

III. Find out the correct statement:

1. a) Martin Luther broke away from the Catholic Church because he was discriminated.
b) John Calvin's government in Geneva liberal and fun-filled.
c) King Henry VIII had deep theological differences with the Catholic Church.
d) **Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and significance of the mass.**
2. a) **Discovery of new lands and sea routes shifted the economic centre from Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.**
b) Horses were native to America.
c) During the beginning of the Modern Age, State did not interfere in economic activities.
d) The Portuguese collaborated with the Arabs in its trading activities in India.

IV. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Feudalism | a) Monopoly Trade |
| 2. Humanism | b) Trial of Heretics |
| 3. Inquisition | c) Movement of goods between America and Europe. |
| 4. Mercantilism | d) Hierarchical socio-economic structure |
| 5. Columbian Exchange | e) Human dignity |

Ans: 1-d; 2-e; 3-b; 4-a; 5-c

V. Answer all the questions given under each caption:

1. Renaissance

- a) Give reasons as to why Renaissance originated in the Italian city-states.

The Italian city-states were centres of cultural activities since the fourteenth century. With the coming of the scholars and artist from Constantinople there was a surge of enthusiasm and interest in studying classical literature and art of Greeks and Romans in the Italian city-states, so Renaissance originated in the Italian city-state.

- b) Name some of the important humanists and their works.

Petrarch (1304-1374 A.D (CE)) was the first to adopt ideas of classical humanism in his works and is therefore called the Father of Humanism. Even before him Dante, influenced by the classics, wrote Divine Comedy. Machiavelli wrote political treatise called The Prince.

In this book, he wrote about the virtues that a ruler should possess. He declared that a ruler should be Lion and Fox in one. For him, the end was more important than means. Erasmus (1466-1536 A.D (CE)) known as the Prince among Humanists, wrote In Praise of Folly's satirical work on the activities and rituals of the Church. Sir. Thomas More of England wrote Utopia, a satire on the political evils of his time. Cervantes of Spain wrote Don Quixote, another satire on medieval chivalry and valour.

c) List the differences between Medieval art and Renaissance art.

Renaissance paintings and sculptures were realistic and naturalistic. They improved over medieval paintings and sculptures which were stylized, unrealistic and two dimensional. They portrayed natural landscaped, human anatomy, emotions and ideas.

d) Describe Humanism.

The idea of humanism was first expressed in literature. The humanists were critical of medieval ideas and institutions and criticized them satirically in their writings.

2. Reformation

a) Why did Martin Luther protest against the Church?

On his visit to Rome Martin Luther was shocked by the luxurious life of the officials of the Church. At about this time, a church official Johann Tetzel came to Wittenberg to sell indulgences and Church offices at an auction. Martin Luther wrote a pamphlet against the sale of indulgences, sale of offices and other corrupt practices.

b) What is the doctrine of justification by faith?

Luther further elaborated his differences with the Church. He rejected the belief that ceremonies and penances would lead to salvation. He argued that it was by faith alone that one could attain salvation. He put forward the doctrine of justification by faith.

c) Why did Henry VIII establish the Anglican Church?

In England, the reformation was brought about due to the personal reasons of the King Henry VIII, Henry VIII longed for a son who would succeed him to the throne. For this purpose Henry wanted to marry again and therefore appealed to the Pope to annul his marriage with Catherine. However, the Holy Roman Emperor was Catherine's nephew and he pressurized the Pope not to agree to his request. As the Pope kept evading his decision, King Henry VIII grew impatient and broke his ties with Rome. By a series of acts he established a separate Anglican Church.

d) Mention the contribution of Ignatius Loyola.

St. Ignatius Loyola founded the Society of Jesus to propagate Christianity. Its main work was through education and services to the destitute. It started a number of educational institutes, orphanages and homes for the destitute. Soon their missionaries were present in all parts of the world to spread the Catholic religion.

3. Geographical Discoveries.

a) Who is Henry, the Navigator?

Henry the Navigator of Portugal laid the foundation for long distance sea voyages. He established a navigation school to train sailors. In his school, he taught them how to use navigational instruments such as the mariner's compass and the astrolabe.

b) List the causes for the geographical discoveries.

Henry the Navigator established a navigation school to train sailors. The impulse for seafaring and adventurous spirit to explore uncharted sea waters was kindled by the curiosity generated by the Renaissance and the travel accounts of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta. This was further fuelled by the crusading spirit of the Missionaries who dared to undertake dangerous voyages to spread the gospel to the non-believers in distant lands.

But the primary factor was economic. When the Ottoman Turks blocked the land route between the East and the West, spices and other goods became costlier. The European traders were deprived of the huge profits they were earning out of their trade in spices. This intensified the urge to discover a new sea route to Asia.

A breakthrough was made in the fourteenth century when a copy of Ptolemy's Geography was brought from the Byzantine Empire to the West. By the middle of the fourteenth century, thanks to the printing press, multiple copies were made and circulated widely. It greatly increased the knowledge of the sea routes.

c) What led to the extinction of the natives of America?

Europe exported deadly diseases such as small pox, measles, chicken pox, malaria, typhus, etc. Apart from guns and horses, the most dangerous weapons the natives had to encounter were these deadly diseases against which they were defenseless. It led to the near annihilation of the natives in most parts of the Americas.

d) What is triangular trade?

The Trans-Atlantic Trade was a triangular trade. The European countries purchased slaves from Africa who were transported to America. In return they got sugar and other raw materials from America. The European countries profited immensely from this trade.

VI. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Explain how the invention of printing press influenced Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries

The invention of printing press not only spread knowledge widely but also promoted critical thinking.

2. Write short note on the impact of Renaissance.

The introduction and practice of writing in the vernacular, starting from Dante, enriched the growth of vernacular languages which in turn provided the intellectual basis for the rise of nation-states. Renaissance made a beginning in criticizing the corrupt and worldly practices of the Church. Erasmus and Thomas more indirectly encouraged the reformation movement.

3. Outline the differences of Martin Luther with the Catholic Church.

The Italian city-state were centres of cultural activities since the fourteenth century. With the coming of the scholars and artists from Constantinople there was a surge of enthusiasm and interest in studying classical literature and art of Greeks and Romans in the Italian city states.

Petrarch (1304-1374 A.D (CE) was the first to adopt idea of classical humanism in the works and is therefore called the Father of Humanism. Even before him Dante, influenced by the classics, wrote Divine Comedy, Machiavelli wrote a political treatise called The Prince.

In this book, he wrote about the virtues that a ruler should possess. He declared that a ruler should be Lion and Fox in one. For him, the end was more important than means. Erasmus (1466 -1536 A.D (CE)) known as the Prince among Humanists, wrote In Praise of Folly, a satirical work on the activities and rituals of the Church. Sir Thomas More of England wrote Utopia, a satire on the political evils of his time. Cervantes of Spain wrote Don Quixote, another satire on medieval chivalry and valour

4. Write a brief note on Counter Reformation..

The Protestant reformation posed a threat to the Catholic Church. In order to meet the challenges Pope Paul III and his successors introduced a number of rigorous reforms in the Church. They dealt with corruption severely and stopped the sale of offices. The Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and the significance of the mass. This reformation of the Catholic Church from within is known as Counter Reformation.

5. What is Columbian Exchange?

One of the most important outcomes of the conquest of Americans by the European colonial powers was the movement of plants, animals, technology, culture and strange diseases between the Americans and Europe or between the New World and the Old World. This is known as Columbian Exchange.

GEOGRAPHY**1. Hydrosphere****Introduction:**

The earth holds water in abundance. So it is called the **Blue Planet**. The Earth's water is not static. It is always in motion. This continuous movement of water on, above and below earth is called the **Hydrological Cycle**. Water resources of the Earth can be divided into **fresh water** and **salt water**. Rain

water contains a low proportion of salt and so it is regarded as the purest form of water available in nature. Surface water penetrates through porous rocks and gets collected beneath the Earth's surface. This is called **ground water**. Aquifers are porous rock strata filled with water, found below the earth's surface.

The ocean is a continuous body of salt water. The northern hemisphere holds 61% of land and it is called **land hemisphere**. The southern hemisphere holds 81% of water and it is called **water hemisphere**. The ocean floor is not flat but it comprises many complex and varied relief as seen on the surface of the earth. The ocean floor has high mountains, deep trenches and large flat plains.

A shallow sloping platform extending out from the adjoining continental mass into the sea is called **continental shelf**. It is almost a uniform zone of sea bed. It is shallow and it allows sunlight to penetrate through the water. Hence these zones are the **richest fishing grounds** in the world.

A steep slope which descends from the edge of the continental shelf to the deep ocean-bed is called **continental slope**. This zone is free from deposits as they are steep. At the base of the continental slope there is a sloping layer of sediments. The underwater feature between continental slope and abyssal plains is called **continental rise**.

The **abyssal plains** are the underwater plains found on the deep ocean floor. These zones have features like abyssal hills, sea mounts, guyots, coral, atoll etc. **Trenches** are the deepest part of the ocean and they occupy 7% of the total relief of the ocean floor. **Oceanic ridge** is a continuous submarine mountain chain. The mid-ocean ridge is probably the most extensive single feature of the earth's topography.

Like land masses, ocean waters also vary in the temperature from place to place. The warming and cooling of water is slower than the land. The degree of concentration of salts in the sea water is called **salinity**. The salinity is maximum in tropics because water gets heated and evaporated easily here due to hot sunlight. The salinity is lower in the poles because evaporation of water is less here.

Of all the movements of the oceans, sea waves are considered to be the strongest. Sometimes waves are also caused by tremors felt on the ocean floor. Such waves are quite destructive and they are called **Tsunami**. The periodic rise and fall of the sea water due to the gravitational pull of the sun and moon on earth are called **tides**. They are classified into spring tides and Neap tides. When the sun, Moon and the Earth are in the same line high tides are formed due to their collective gravitational pull. They are called **spring tides**. When the sun and the moon are at right angles low tide called **neap tide** is formed.

The movement of ocean water on the surface and at the depths in a definite direction is called **ocean current**. Ocean currents are in clockwise motion in the northern hemisphere. They are in anticlockwise motion in the southern hemisphere. The movement of ocean currents from tropical zones to

temperate and polar zones is called **warm current**. The movement of ocean currents from polar regions to tropical regions is called **cold currents**.

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Sunda Trench lies in the _____ ocean.
 - a) Atlantic
 - b) Pacific
 - c) Indian**
 - d) Antarctic
2. The temperature of the ocean water s generally _____ at greater depth.
 - a) increases
 - b) decreases**
 - c) remains constant
 - d) none of the above
3. Oceans currents are produced due to _____.
 - a) due to ration of earth
 - b) due to variation in temperature
 - c) due to earth's movement
 - d) all the above**
4. Consider the following statements
 1. Most of the fishing grounds occur in areas where the continental shelf is wide.
 2. Fishing is well developed in warm tropical waters.
 3. Mixing of warm and cold currents facilitates plant nutrients for fish.
 4. Inland fishing became significant in India.
 - a) 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) 1 and 3 are correct
 - c) 2,3 and 4 are correct
 - d) 1,2 and 3 are correct**
5. The oceanic ridge comes into existence due to
 - a) convergence of tectonic plates
 - b) divergence of tectonic plates**
 - c) lateral movements of plates
 - d) stearing of plates
6. Which of the following indicates the correct sequence of the topography beneath the surface of the sea?
 - a) Continental shelf-Continental slope- Sea plain- Sea trench.**
 - b) Continental slope- Continental shelf- Sea plain- Sea trench.
 - c) Sea plain- Continental slope- Continental shelf- Sea trench
 - d) Continental slope- Sea plain- Continental shelf- Sea trench
7. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
 - a) Gulf Stream – Pacific Ocean**
 - b) Labrador current – North Atlantic Ocean
 - c) Canary current – Mediterranean sea**
 - d) Mozambique current – Indian ocean
8. The amount of planktons to be found in the ocean is determined by
 1. Depth of the water; 2. Ocean currents; 3. Temperature an salinity; 4. Length of day and night
 - a) 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) 1,2 and 3 are correct**
 - c) 1,3 and 4 are correct
 - d) all are correct

2. Find Correct Assertion (A), Reason (R) in following questions:

- a) Both A and R are correct and R explains A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

c) A is correct but R is false.

1. Assertion (A): Oceans are always shown in blue in maps.

Reason (R): It indicates the natural colour of the oceans.

Ans: a) Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

2. Assertion (A) : Flat topped seamounts are known as Guyots.

Reason (R): All guyot features are of volcanic origin .

Ans: c) A is correct but R is false.

3. Assertion (A): Submarine canyons are deep gorges on the ocean floor.

Reason (R): They are mainly restricted to continental shelf, slope and rise.

Ans: b) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

4. Assertion (A): Atolls are more common in the Atlantic Ocean.

Reason (R): The marine population at the depth is less.

Ans: A is false, R is correct

5. Assertion (A): Salinity is higher in closed ocean basins.

Reason (R): Enclosed ocean basins undergo little mixing with the open ocean.

Ans: a) Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

3. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mariana trench | a) Decreases salinity in the oceans. |
| 2. Great Barrier Reef | b) Along the coast of Japan |
| 3. Sargasso sea | c) Deepest point in the Pacific |
| 4. Spring tides | d) Australia |
| 5. Heavy rains | e) Second order landform |
| 6. Kuroshio | f) North Atlantic Ocean |
| 7. Continental slope | g) On full and new moon days |

Ans: 1- c; 2-d; 3- f; 4-g; 5-a; 6-b; 7-e

4. Give reasons for the following:

1. The northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere are called land and water hemispheres respectively.

The northern hemisphere holds 61% of land whereas the southern hemisphere holds 81% of water. It is because of this pattern of land and water distribution, the northern hemisphere is called as the land hemisphere and the southern hemisphere is called as the water hemisphere.

2. The ocean waters are saline in nature.

When the sun heats up the surface layer of water in the tropics, the salt content is left out in the oceans after evaporation. Thus salinity is maximum at the tropics and lower at the equator and the poles.

3. Continental shelf provides good fishing ground.

They are shallower. They enable sunlight to penetrate through the water. This encourages abundant growth of grass, sea weeds and plankton. Hence these zones become the richest fishing grounds in the world.

4. Salinity of Bay of Bengal is greater than the Arabian Sea.

The Bay of Bengal gets monsoon rains. It gets fresh water supply from Ganges and other large rivers. But the Arabian sea is positioned in the dry middle east. So the Bay of Bengal is saltier than the Arabian sea.

5. Short Questions & Answers

1. What do you mean by the term Hydrosphere?

Hydrosphere is the region of water found on earth.

2. What is hydrological cycle?

The continuous movement of water on, above and below the earth is called hydrological cycle.

3. Mention the various relief features of ocean floor.

The ocean basins are characterized by the following major relief features:

- Continental shelf - Continental slope
- Continental rise - Deep sea plain or Abyssal plain
- Oceanic deep - Oceanic ridge

4. What are the factors that generate the ocean currents?

The factors that generate ocean currents are

- Earth's rotation
- Prevailing winds and
- Differences in temperature and salinity of ocean water.

5. Write a brief note on sea waves.

Of all the movements of the oceans, sea waves are considered to be the strongest. Sea waves are ripples on water caused when wind blows over the sea. The height of these waves depends on the speed of wind, its duration and the direction from which it blows. Sometimes waves are also caused by tremors felt on the ocean floor. Such waves are quite destructive and they are called **Tsunami**.

6. What do you mean by the ocean salinity?

The degree of concentration of salts in the sea water is called salinity. It is usually expressed in terms of parts per thousand (ppt or ‰)

7. Distinguish between Spring tide and Neap tide.

When the Sun, Moon and Earth are aligned in the same line, the collective gravitation pull of the sun and moon on earth's water strengthens to form a high tide known as spring tide. Such tides always occur on full moon and new moon days.

When the sun and the moon are at right angles, their gravitational forces work against each other, causing a low tide called neap tide. A neap tide occurs between two spring tides i.e, twice a month, when the first and last quarter moon appears.

2. Distinguish between Abyssal plains and Ocean deeps.

The deep sea planes or abyssal plain are underwater plants found on the deep ocean floor. These plains extend from continental rise to the mid oceanic ridges. The gradient of the slope is very gentle and it appears as a uniform flat and featureless plain.

Trenches are the deepest part of the oceans and occupy about 7% of the total relief of the ocean floor. The ocean temperature in the trench is slightly cooler than the freezing temperature. As they are sediment free, most trenches are V-shaped with steep sides. Epicathic of the great earthquakes are all found in the trenches.

3. Distinguish between Tidal power and Hydel power.

Tidal power is generated from high tides and low tides. Here the kinetic energy of the tidal waves is utilized. Hydel power is generated from water stored in dams. Here potential energy of water is used to generate electricity.

Major Ocean Currents		
Oceans	Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
Pacific Ocean	Kuroshio Current (warm), Oyashio/Kurile Current (Cold), Alaska Current (warm) California Current (Cold)	Peruvian/ Humboldt Current (Cold)
Atlantic Ocean	Canaries (Cold), Gulf Stream (Warm), North Atlantic Drift (Warm) Labrador (Cold)	Benguela Current (Cold)
Indian Ocean		West Australian Current (Cold)

2. Biosphere

Introduction:

Biosphere is the fourth sphere of the earth. It is the life supporting layer that exists on the earth's surface. It is composed of Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere. As **eco system** is a community, where all living organisms live and interact with one another and also with their non-living environment. An eco system consist of i) Abiotic components ii) Biotic components and iii) Energy components.

Producers are self nourishing components of the ecosystem. Hence they are called autotrophs, e.g. Plants, Algae and Bacteria. **Consumers** are those that depend on producers directly or indirectly. Hence they are called heterotrophs. Primary consumers are herbivores, e.g. zebra, goat. Secondary consumers are carnivores, e.g. lion, tiger. Tertiary consumers are top carnivores that prey on both herbivores and carnivores, e.g. owl, crocodile. The sun is the ultimate source of energy for the biosphere as a whole.

Biodiversity refers to a wide variety of living organisms which live in a habitat. The extinction of species due to human and natural influences is called **loss of biodiversity**. A **biome** is a geographically

extensive ecosystem where all flora and fauna are found collectively. Terrestrial biome is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another on land.

The Tropical Forest Biomes include evergreen rainforests and seasonal deciduous forests. The weather condition here favours thick vegetative cover. The chief trees found here are rubber, bamboo, ebony etc. Tropical Savanna or grasslands are found between tropical forests and deserts. Animals like lion, leopard, tiger, deer, and zebra are found here.

Deserts are found on the western margins of the continents between 20° and 30° N and S latitudes. The annual rainfall is less than 25 cm in these regions. A special vegetation called xerophytes are found here. Temperate Grasslands are found in the interior of the continents. Seasonal temperature variations are found here. Higher precipitation leads to short and soft grass.

Lower precipitation leads to short and soft grass. In the Tundra Biomes the ground remains frozen, Greenland, Arctic and Antarctic regions and Northern parts of Asia, Canada and Europe fall in this biome. People are nomadic. They live in igloos in winter and in tents during summer.

Aquatic biomes are divided into fresh water biomes and marine biomes. Freshwater biomes live in lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and wetlands. Marine biomes live in seas and oceans. Marine biomes are the largest biomes on earth. As water provides maximum mobility to marine organisms, nutrients are circulated more quickly and effectively here. Aquatic biomes are indispensable for human beings and all other living things.

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. An area where animals, plants and micro organisms live and interact with one another is known as **ecosystem**
2. **Consumers** are also called Heterotrophs.
3. **Food web** is a system of interlocking and independent food chains.
4. **Biome** is an extensive large ecosystem.
5. The vegetative type commonly found in desert biomes is called **xerophytes**
6. **Estuary** is an aquatic biome that is found where fresh water and salt water mix.

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. The coldest biome on Earth is
 - a) **Tundra**
 - b) Taiga
 - c) Desert
 - d) Oceans
2. This is the smallest unit of biosphere.
 - a) Ecosystem
 - b) Biome
 - c) Environment
 - d) **None of the above**
3. Nutrients are recycled in the atmosphere with the help of certain micro organisms, referred to as
 - a) Producers
 - b) **Decomposers**

- c) Consumers d) None of the above
4. To which climate conditions are Xerophytes plants specifically adapted to?
- a) Saline and sandy b) **Limited moisture availability**
- c) Cold temperature d) Humid
5. Why is the usage of rainforest biomes for large scale agriculture unsustainable?
- a) **because it is too wet** b) because the temperature is too warm
- c) because the soil is too thin d) because the soil is poor

2. Find Correct Assertion (A), Reason (R) in following questions:

- a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true; R explains A.
b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true; R does not explain A.
c) A is true; R is false.
d) Both A and R are false.

1. **A:** Heterotrophs do not produce their own food.

R: They depend on autotrophs for their movement.

Ans: a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true; R explains A.

2. **A:** Hotspots are the regions characterized by numerous endemic plants and animal species living in a vulnerable environment.

R: To manage and focus on conservation work more effectively, researchers indentified hotspots.

Ans: a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true; R explains A.

3. A: The number of gorillas in Africa has plummeted by 60% in the past twenty years.

R: Non intervention of human beings in the forest areas.

Ans: c) A is true; R is false.

3. Give reasons for the following:

1. Producers are also called autotrophs.

Producers are self nourishing components of the ecosystem. As they produce their own food they are called autotrophs. Eg. Plants, Algae, Bacteria.

2. Biosphere provides a stable ecosystem.

Biosphere encompasses Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere. It is the life supporting layer on earth. So it provides a stable ecosystem.

4. Short Questions & Answers

1. What is Biosphere?

Biosphere, the fourth sphere of the earth, is the life supporting layer that exists on the earth's surface. This layer on the earth encompasses the Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere. It includes flora and fauna that thrive on or near the earth's surface.

2. What is an ecosystem?

An eco system is a community, where all living organisms live and interact with one another and also with their non-living environment such as land, soil, air, water etc.

3. What does the term 'biodiversity' mean?

Biodiversity or biological diversity refers to a wide variety of living organisms (plants, animals and other micro organisms) which live in a habitat.

4. What is meant by loss of biodiversity?

The extinction of species (flora and fauna) due to human and natural influences is called loss of biodiversity.

5. Mention the various terrestrial biomes.

Some of the major terrestrial biomes of the world are

- a) Tropical Forest biomes
- b) Tropical Savanna Biomes
- c) Desert biomes
- d) Temperature Grassland Biomes
- e) Tundra Biomes

6. Distinguish between Producers and Decomposers.

Producers are self nourishing components of the ecosystem. Hence they are called Autotrophs. They are found both on land and water, Eg. Plants, Algae, Bacteria etc.

Consumers are those that depend on producers, directly or indirectly. Hence they are called Heterotrophs. Eg. Lion, Leopard, Tiger.

7. Distinguish between Terrestrial biomes and Aquatic biomes.

Terrestrial biome is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another on land. They are mainly determined by temperature and rainfall.

Aquatic biome is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another and its aquatic environment for nutrients and shelter.

8. Distinguish between Tropical vegetation and Desert vegetation.

The tropical forest biome is comprised of several sub-biomes, including evergreen rainforest, seasonal deciduous forest etc.

Desserts are usually found on the western margins of the continents between 20° and 30° N and S latitudes.

9. Distinguish between Savannas and Tundra.

Tropical grasslands are generally found between tropical forests and deserts. Tropical Savanna biomes are found between 10° to 20° N and S latitudes.

Tundras are vast lowlands. They are found where the ground remains frozen, Greenland, Arctic and Antarctic regions and Northern parts of Asia, Canada and Europe fall in this biome. These regions are also called Barren lands

5. Find out the dates for the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. World Wild Life Day | - October 4 th |
| 2. International Day of Forest | - March 21 st |
| 3. World Water Day | - March 22 nd |
| 4. Earth Day | - April 22 nd |
| 5. World Environment Day | - June 5 th |
| 6. World Oceans Day | - December 26 th |

CIVICS

1. Human Rights

Introduction:

Apartheid was the highest form of discrimination that existed in South Africa. The efforts of Mandela and De Klerk put an end to it. Human Rights are inherent to all human beings. They are regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) plays a crucial role in promoting human rights.

Mahatma Gandhi was the first to raise his voice against apartheid in South Africa. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10th December 1948. There are 30 articles in it and it guarantees freedom of expression as well as civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.

There are six Fundamental Rights in India. They are Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted on 12th October 1993. It is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in India.

According to UNO a child is a person who has not completed the age of 18 years. This principle is exhibited in Article 25 and the declaration was accepted and adopted in the UN General Assembly on 20th November 1989. The Right to Education Act was enacted in the Indian Parliament in 2009. The right provides free and compulsory education for children. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 protects children from sexual offences

Children are often employed in several industries. These children are deprived of their childhood, health and education. Kailash Satyarthi liberated thousands of children from child labour, slavery and trafficking..

The National Commission of Women (NCW) is constituted in India to review constitutional and legal safeguards for women. In Tamil Nadu, ancestral property rights were given to women through Hindu Succession Act 1989. Dr. B.R Ambedkar framed many laws for the welfare of women and laborers in India. Rosa Parks in America was instrumental in initiating civil rights movements in the United States. She became a symbol of dignity and strength to end racial segregation.

The state of Tamil Nadu provides 69% of reservation to scheduled Tribes and Backward classes under each reserved category and in General category. 33% is reserved for women and 4% is reserved for differently abled persons.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Apartheid was followed by _____
a) South Sudan **b) South Africa**
c) Nigeria d) Egypt
2. _____ right exercises in the formation and administration of a government.
a) Social b) Economic
c) Political d) Cultural
3. A 10 year old boy is working in a shop. Which right can you use to recover him?
a) Right to equality b) Right to freedom
c) Right against exploitation d) Right to freedom of Religion.
4. Which one of the following rights has increased the influence of the people over bureaucracy?
a) Right to equality **b) Right to information**
c) Right to education d) Right to freedom
5. What is the time limit to get the information from RTI Act 2005?
a) 20 days b) 25 days
c) 30 days d) 35 days
6. _____ right was removed from the fundamental rights by the 44th Amendment.
a) Right to own (or) self property b) Right to freedom of religion
c) Child labour and right against exploitation d) None of the above
7. Which of the following statements are true?
i) The State Human Rights Commission was established in 1993.
ii) It has the power of a civil court.
iii) Its power extend beyond the state.
iv) It can also recommend compensation to victims.
a) i and ii are true b) i and iii are true
c) i, ii and iii are true **d) i, ii and iv are true**
8. Choose the following statements:
Assertion (A): Rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin.

Reason (R): We have a right to freedom of religions. We have to promote harmony and the spirit of the people of other religions.

a) both A and R are correct and R explains A

b) both A and R are correct but R does not explain A

c) A is correct but R is false

d) A is false but R is correct

9. According to the UNO a child is a person who has not completed the age of _____ years.

a) 12

b) 14

c) 16

d) 18

10. Kailash Satyarthi and Malala have been awarded Nobel Prize for _____

a) Literature

b) Peace

c) Physics

d) Economics

2. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted on **10th December 1948**

2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Contains **30** articles.

3. The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by **42nd Amendment Act in 1996** Amendment Act.

4. The National Human Rights commission was established on **12th October 1993**

5. **Right to Education** Act came into effect on 1st April 2010.

6. The Indian state to implement Women Ancestral Property act in 1989 was **Tamil Nadu**

7. The Civil Rights movement in the United State was initiated by **Rosa Parks**

3. Match the following:

1. Right to Vote

a) Cultural Right

2. Right to form union

b) against exploitation

3. Right to preserve tradition

c) Political Rights

4. The Hindu Succession Act

d) Right to Freedom

5. Child labour

e) 2005

Ans: 1 –c; 2-d; 3-a; 4-e; 5-b

4. Short Questions & Answers:

1. What is Human Right?

The U.N.O defines Human rights as “The right inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status. Everyone is entitled to these rights without discrimination.

2. What are the fundamental rights?

The fundamental rights are

Right to Equality

Right to Freedom
Right against Exploitation
Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion
Cultural and Educational Rights
Right to Constitutional Remedies

3. What are the Child Rights defined by the UNO?

Right to life
Right to family environment
Right to Education
Right to benefit from Social security
Right against sexual exploitation
Right against sale or trafficking
Right against other forms of exploitation like Child labour

4. Write a short note on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution. By this right a person can adopt Constitutional means and approach a court if he is denied the Fundamental Rights. The court then issues orders which are called 'Writs' to the government to restore the rights to the citizen. The Constitutional Remedies put to right anything which may be wrong in terms of the Constitution. This right therefore protects and safeguards all other rights.

5. Define: POCSO

POCSO Act – Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

6. Why do children need special attention?

Children are vulnerable. There are root causes such as poverty, gender discrimination, broken families etc., behind the sale or trafficking of children.

Children are subjected to sale or trafficking for various reasons- economic exploitation, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, drug trafficking and child labour. So they need special attention.

7. What are the contributions to labourers by B.R Ambedkar?

Reduction in Factory working hours (8 hours a day)
Compulsory Recognition of Trade Union
Employment Exchange in India
Employees State Insurance (ESI)
Minimum wages
Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund

8. 'All are equal before law'. But we have enacted a separate law for women – Justify.

Women in our country are subjected to oppression. Equal rights, freedom, parity of pay are not given to them. In a male-dominated society women suffer a lot. So we have enacted a special law for women.

9. Write any two points on the contribution of Dr.B.R Ambedkar to labourers.

Reduction in factory working hours (8 hours a day) and prescription of minimum wages for workers are some of Ambedkar's contribution to labourers.

10. Differentiate: Fundamental Rights and Human Rights.

Human Rights	Fundamental Rights
The right that a human being deserves to survive with respect and freedom.	The elemental rights of the citizens of a country, which are listed in the Constitution and enforceable under the law is known as fundamental rights.
Human rights include those rights which are basic to a real life and are absolute. i.e. it cannot be taken away.	Fundamental rights includes only those rights which are basic to a normal life.
Human rights are recognized at international level.	Fundamental rights are guaranteed under the Constitutions of the Country.

11. How does the National Human Rights Commission protect our rights?

- The NHRC inquires into the violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant.
- It intervenes in court proceedings relating to human rights
- It undertakes and promotes research in the field of human rights.
- It engages in human rights education among various sections of society
- It encourages the efforts of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights.

12. What are the benefits for workers provided by labour law?

The Constitution ensures right to equality, equality of opportunity in public employment, right to form associations and unions, right to livelihood, prohibits trafficking, forced labour and child labour. Article 39(d) ensures equal wages to male and female workers for equal work.

Economics

1. Money and Credit

Introduction:

Ancient man hunted and gathered food. Later he invented fire and learnt to practice agriculture. When there was surplus in agricultural produce they exchanged it with people who needed them. This mode of exchanging of goods is called **barter system**. The articles exchanged through barter system were termed as the first form of trade.

As years went by there cropped up difficulties in the barter system. It was difficult to measure the quantity and value of goods. To solve this difficulty a common item with a standard value was needed. It was usually in the form of some metal. These metal can be termed as the first form of money. Gold, silver and copper coins were exchanged instead of the barter system. The metals used as standard value in the exchange of goods were called **natural money**.

Since the availability of gold and silver was scarce, metals of lesser value were used. It was used as the money of the poor people. These coins were printed in large number. Paper money came into existence as the next stage. People started saving money in banks. Instead of using cheques and drafts digital transactions by means of internet has become popular. Online transactions have made money transfer easy and effective.

A government has the responsibility to regulate money supply and oversee monetary policy. The Reserve Bank of India regulates the circulation of currency in India. It started its operations on 1st April 1933. It was permanently moved to Mumbai for the year 1937. There is a close relationship between the volume of circulation of money and price of things. Price control plays an important role in a country's economic stability. The Indian currency is called the Indian Rupee (INR). Most of the international trade is carried out in US dollar.

One rupee and two rupee notes were first printed in India in the year 1917. The Reserve Bank of India is empowered to issue the Government of India notes since 1935. The Reserve Bank of India has the authority to decide the value of currency to be printed and how the amount should reach its destination safely. Around then thousand workers are employed here. Countries like Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Iraq and Africa have drawn contracts for printing their currencies and sending them to the respective countries.

Money acts as a medium of exchange, a unit of measurement, a store of value and standard of deferred payments. It plays an important role in transactions. Farmers, traders and small entrepreneurs need credit for their needs. As far as nationalized banks and co-operative banks are concerned the interest rates are less. There is guarantee for the pledged goods. Informal financial institutions are easily approachable to the customers with flexible procedures. Credit is given to street vendors and fishermen through Self Help Groups. Women and poor people utilize the loan schemes for their welfare.

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. Certain metals like _____ (**gold** / iron) were used as a medium of exchange in ancient times.
2. The Head Quarters of the RBI is at _____ (Chennai / **Mumbai**).
3. International trade is carried on in terms of _____ (**US Dollars** / Pounds)
4. The currency of Japan is _____ (**Yen** / Yuan)

2. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Barter** system can be considered as the first form of trade.

2. Money supply is divided into **four**
3. The first printing press of the RBI was started at **Nasik in Maharashtra**
4. **The Reserve bank of India** act as a regulator of the circulation of money.
5. The thesis about money by B.R. Ambedkar is **The problem of the Rupee –Its origin and solution.**

3. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. US Dollar | a) Automatic Teller Machine |
| 2. Currency in Circulation | b) Substitute of money |
| 3. ATM | c) Universally accepted currency |
| 4. Salt | d) Saudi Arabia |
| 5. Riyal | e) 85% |

Ans: 1-c; 2- e; 3-a; 4-b; 5-d

4. Find correct Statements

1. The barter system flourished wherever civilizations thrived.
2. This was the initial form of trade.
 - i) 1 is correct; 2 is wrong
 - ii) Both 1 and 2 are correct**
 - iii) Both 1 and 2 are wrong
 - iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct
1. Most of the international trade transactions are carried out in US dollars.
2. No other country except the US carries out trade in the world.
 - i) Both the statements are correct
 - ii) Both the Statements are wrong
 - iii) 1 is correct; 2 is wrong**
 - iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct

5. Short Questions & answers:

1. Why was money invented?

Measuring the quantity and value of goods exchanged were found very difficult. To solve these issues, they fixed a common item with a standard value, for the effective exchange of goods. It was usually in the form of some metal. Metals were rare to find and could be maintained for a low time and never lost their value. Hence, the metals can be termed as the first form of money.

2. What is ancient money?

Gold, silver and copper were called ancient money.

3. What were the items used as barter during olden days?

Grains, cattle, salt were the items used as barter during olden days.

4. What is spice route? Why was it called so?

Pepper, spices, pearls, gems, rubies and muslin clothes were exported from the eastern sea of Tamil Nadu. Pepper and spices took a major share of the exports. This route of trade was called the spice route.

5. What is natural money?

The metals such as silver and gold gained importance gradually all over the world. So, these metals were used as standard value in the exchange of goods. This was called natural money.

6. Why were coins of low value printed in large quantities?

There were insufficient reserves of gold and silver. Mines also had a limited reserve of these metals. An alternative was found and coins were made using metals with lesser value. These were used to buy and sell goods of lesser value. It was used as the money of the poor people. Hence these coins were printed in large numbers.

7. What is meant by foreign exchange?

In a country the foreign currency is called foreign exchange.