

1. The Earth in the Solar System**Walkthrough**

Inner Planets	Outer Planets
1. They are closer to the sun.	1. They are far away from the sun.
2. They are made up of rock and metal.	2. They are composition of gases and liquid.
3. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.	3. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
4. They are lie between the Sun and the belt of Asteroids.	4. They are lie away from the asteroid belt.

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)**
- B. 1. Pole Star 2. fifth 3. gravitational 4. meteorite 5. axis**
- C. 1.** All the objects seen during night are called heavenly bodies. **2.** The Sun seems bigger because of the nearness to the Earth. **3.** The patterns of stars which appears in the sky in recognisable order are called constellations. Ursa Major or Saptarishi is the example of constellation. **4.** The planets which are close to the Sun and are made up of rocks are called terrestrial planets. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are the example of terrestrial planets. **5.** Planets do not produce light of their own whereas the tiny twinkling objects that appear in the night sky are stars.
- D. 1.** About 15 billion years ago a tremendous explosion called the Big Bang resulted in formation of galaxies, all racing away from one another. It is also most widely accepted theory about the birth of the Universe. **2.** About 15 billion years ago, a tremendous explosion called the Big Bang resulted in the formation of galaxies. Atoms, and later molecules, were formed. They ultimately formed a giant cloud of gases and tiny dust particles called nebula. The nebula had a spinning motion and its own gravity. Fragments of nebula were attracted to one another and the process collided with each other at a tremendous speed. This gave an enormous amount of heat, so much so that glowing bodies such as stars were born. Our Sun was also born same ways about 4.6 billion years ago. **3.** The family of the Sun is called as solar system. It consists of Sun, the eight planets, about 100 known satellites like the moon and asteroids, meteors and comets. The solar system is the part of the Milky Way galaxy. It is about 27,000 light years away from the centre of the Milky Way galaxy. The solar system is

about 12,00 crore km wide. **4.** Our Earth is called a unique planet because it is the only planet in the solar system where life exists. This is because the Earth has all the favourable conditions required for the existence of life. They are : • optimum distance from the Sun. • an average surface temperature of 14°C. • suitable seasons and weather conditions. • adequate availability of liquid water. • the presence of an atmosphere that protects living things from harmful ultra-violet radiations from the Sun. **5.** A heavenly body, which acts as an attendant to a planet and revolves around it, is called its satellites. Moon is the satellite of the Earth. They are smaller in size than their planet and they also revolve around the Sun. There are two types of satellites-natural and human-made. Human-made satellites are artificial bodies, designed by scientists to get information about the universe as well as they help us in modern communication and weather forecasts.

2. Latitudes and Longitudes

Walkthrough

(i) Parallels lines of latitude (ii) Meridian of longitude or the Meridian

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- B.** 1. Northern hemisphere, 2. reference point, 3. Antarctic circle, 4. Torrid zone 5. local time, 6. Equator
- C.** 1. Globe is true model or the miniature form of the Earth. 2. An imaginary line drawn around the Earth exactly midway between the two poles is called the Equator. 3. Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that run horizontally across the surface of Earth. 4. Vertical, co-ordinates, imaginary semicircular lines running from North Pole to South Pole are called lines of Longitudes or Meridians. 5. The earth rotates from west to east.
- D.** 1. The shape of the Earth is like a sphere, but the actual measurement proved that the Earth is not a perfect sphere. The Earth is slight bulging at the equator and flattened at the poles. Thus, the polar diameter is 44 km shorter than the equatorial diameter. 2. The parallels or the lines of latitude have the following characteristics : • All the parallels are complete circles except 90°N and 90°S, which are points. • The equator is the largest parallel. The length of other parallel decrease as one moves away from the equator • All parallels are located at an equal distance from each other. • The distance between any two parallels, at an interval of one degree. On the surface of the Earth is about 111 km. • The equator is the only great circle while the other parallels are all small circles. 3. All parts of the Earth do not receive equal amount of heat from the Sun. So, they have different climates.

On the basis of above mentioned some important latitudes, the whole Earth is divided into three heat zones. **Torrid Zone** : This zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the tropic zone Capricorn and is also known as the tropical zone. This is the hottest zone of the Earth as it receives more or less direct rays of the Sun all the year round. **Temperate Zone** : There are two temperate zones on the Earth. The North Temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle while the South Temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle. **Frigid Zone** : Frigid means cold. Just like the Temperate Zones, there are two frigid zones. In the northern hemisphere, it is situated between the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the North Pole (90°N). In the southern hemisphere, it is situated between Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) and the South Pole (90°S). The places lying between these two zones remain very cold through-out year. **4. Characteristics of Longitudes** : • All the longitudes are semicircles. • All the longitudes converge at the Poles. • The distance between longitudes is maximum at the equator and it goes on decreasing towards the Poles. • Longitudes help us in calculating time of various places on the Earth. **5.** The local time of all the places on a given longitude remains the same.

3. Motions of the Earth

Walkthrough

The spinning of the Earth causes day to turn to night, while the full rotation/the revolution of the Earth causes summer to become winter. Combined, the spinning and the revolution of the Earth causes our daily weather and global climate by affecting wind direction, temperature, ocean currents and precipitation.

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d)
- B. 1. Equator 2. inclination 3. rotation 4. summers
- C. 1. One rotation of Earth on its axis is called a solar day. 2. The circle of illumination is an imaginary line which separates the lighted parts of the Earth from dark one. 3. An orbital plane is the path on which the Earth revolves around the Sun. 4. The longest day of the year in northern hemisphere is called summer solstice.
- D. 1. **Effects of Earth's rotation** : • It makes us feel that the Sun, the moon and other heavenly bodies move from east to west. • It causes the bulging of the Earth at the equator and flattening at the poles. • It causes days and nights on Earth. • We can point out towards the various directions because of the Earth's rotation. • The Earth's rotation and its inclination also cause the apparent movement of the Sun across the horizon. 2. The effects of

revolution of earth are : • variation in length of days and nights • vertical and slanting rays of the sun • occurrence of seasons. **3. Rotation** : • The spinning of the Earth on its own axis is called rotation. • To complete one rotation the Earth takes 24 hours. • The result of rotation is days and night. **Revolution** : • The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution. • To complete one revolution the Earth takes 365¼ days. • The result of revolution is the change in seasons. **4. The Phenomenon of Season** : The Earth completes one revolution around the Sun in about 365¼ days or one year. This period is divided into four seasons : spring, summer, autumn and winter. This change of seasons is due to : • the revolution of the Earth on its axis. • the revolution of the Earth around the Sun. • the inclination of the Earth's axis.

4. Maps

Walkthrough

- (i) The scale is the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground. (ii) A scale in a map is used to compare the distance measured on the map to the actual distance on earth. (iii) (a) verbal scale (b) friction scale

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d)

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

C. 1. A map is a representation of the Earth or a part of the Earth on a flat surface. 2. Political maps are the maps which show the boundaries of the countries, states, cities, towns, etc. 3. There are three main components of maps. They are distance, directions and symbols. 4. The maps are drawn to reduce scales because it is not possible to make a map as large as the actual area may be. 5. Black colour indicates cultural features like buildings, roads, railway lines, etc.

D. 1. A flat map cannot accurately show the curved surface of the Earth. 2. **Representative Fraction** : A representative fraction represents the scale of a map in terms of a fraction or a ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the land. We can also write it as :

$$\frac{\text{Distance on the map}}{\text{Actual distance on the land}}$$

For example, if 1 cm on the map represents 1 km (equal to 1, 00,000 cm) on the ground, we say the RF of the map is : 1/1, 00,000 or 1:1, 00,000.

3. The common signs and symbols that are internationally accepted and used in maps are called conventional symbols. Colours used in maps give a

good look and also provide definite information. Different colours are used to indicate specific features. For example, black indicates cultured features like buildings, roads, railway lines, etc.; blue indicates water features like seas, oceans, lakes, rivers, reservoirs wells canals, etc.; green indicates plains, forests, or grasslands and brown indicates mountains and hills.

4. The scale of a plan is different from that of a map because a map represents the large area. So it is drawn on a small scale. On the other hand a plan represents a very small area.

5. Major Domains of the Earth

Walkthrough

(i) The surface of Earth is about 71% water and remaining 29% is land (ii) The hydrosphere includes water that is on the surface of the planet under ground and in the air. (iii) Though the Earth's surface has around 71% water, we still face water shortage because most of the water available is in oceans. This water is salty and cannot be used for our daily activities.

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Lithos 2. Euresia 3. Dark Continent 4. Pacific 5. Greenwich, Europe
6. Salty 7. water vapour
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D.** 1 (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (d)
- E.** 1. Lithosphere includes the rocks of the Earth's crust and the thin layers of the soil. 2. Asia is surrounded by oceans on its three sides—the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south. 3. Africa and Asia are connected by the Isthmus of Suez. 4. Australia is surrounded on all sides by seas and oceans. It is thus commonly known as the island continent. 5. The Mariana Trench is the deepest place on the Earth's surface which lies in Pacific Ocean.
- F.** 1. **Africa** : Africa is the second largest continent after Asia. It is the only continent through which the equator, the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn run. It is separated from Asia by the Suez Canal. Its area is about 3,02,59,680 sq km. 2. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean of the world. Its area is more than the combined area of all the continents. It is also the deepest. This ocean is almost circular in shape. In the north, it joined the Arctic Ocean through the narrow Bering Strait. In the south it merges with the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. 3. Composition of Atmosphere: Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the atmosphere. It comprises 78% of the total volume of the air. Oxygen forms 21% of the

atmosphere. It is vital for the survival of the living beings on the Earth. The remaining 1% consists of minute quantities of gases such as argon, carbon dioxide, etc. The atmosphere also contains the dust particles and water vapour. **4.** Biospheres are important to us because biospheres are the zone where life exists. For the evolution and survival of life we need three things, i.e. land, water and air. These three things are found in biospheres. Therefore biospheres are very important for us. **5.** It is important to protect the realms of the Earth from degradation because a disturbance in the balance in one part of the ecosystem may lead to habitat and species extinction. Such disturbances can be result of nature or of human interference.

6. India : Location and Physical Features

Walkthrough

1. The Northern Mountains 2. The Northern Plains 3. The Peninsular Plateau 4. The Coastal Plains 5. The Great Indian Desert (Thar Desert) 6. The Islands

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)
- C. 1. 8°4'N 2. Pamir Knot 3. snow 4. Shivalik 5. Deccan Plateau 6. Eastern Coastal Plain 7. Minicoy
- D. **1. The neighbouring countries of India are :** • Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-east. • China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north. • Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east. • The Island country of Sri Lanka which lies to the south and is separated from India by Palk Strait. **2. The physical or the relief features of India are :** • The Northern Mountains • The Northern Plains • The Great Indian Desert • The Peninsular Plateau • The Islands **3.** The Karakoram Mountains lie between the Pamir Knot and the Indus River in Jammu and Kashmir. **4.** The glaciers in the Himadri are Gangotri and Yamunotri. **5.** The tributaries of river Ganga are Yamuna, Ghagra, Gandak, Kosi, Son and Damodar. 6. The two divisions of Peninsular Plateau are the Central highlands and the Deccan Plateau.
- E. **1.** The latitudinal and longitudinal extents of India is approximately the same-nearly 30 degrees. The northern part of India is broader than the southern part. Due to this extensive longitudinal extent of about 29°, there could be a vast difference in the local time. The Sun rises in the eastern part about two hours earlier than in the western part. **2.** The fertile Northern Plains lie between the Himalayas in the North and the Peninsular Plateau in the south. This is one of the most extensive plains in the world,

extending for a length over 2500 km. It is formed by the alluvium deposits of the river Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Indus and a number of tributaries and is therefore termed as the Indus-Ganga- Brahmaputra plains. The Northern Plains have three subdivisions : The Indus basin, the Ganga basin and the Brahmaputra basin. The Indus basin is drained by river Indus and its tributaries. The Ganga basin covers the largest part of the northern plains. The Brahmaputra river originates in Tibet and flows eastward. In Bangladesh it is joined by the Ganga. The Ganga and Brahmaputra together form the world's largest delta called the Ganga delta. **3.** Three parallel ranges of Himalayas are : the Himadri, the Himachal and the Shiwalik : (i) The Himadri or the the Greater Himalaya is the highest mountain range in the world. The world's highest peak Mount Everest in Nepal and Kanchenjunga in India lie in Himadri ranges. The glaciers in the Himadri are the source of many rivers like Ganga from Gangotri glacier and Yamuna from Yamunotri glacier. (ii) The Himachal or the Lesser Himalaya lies towards the south of the Himadri. The Himachal is known for the hill stations and hill resorts like Shimla, Almora, Ranikhet, Dharamshala, etc. The Pir Panjal and Dhaula Dhar are the important mountain ranges located in Jammu and Kashmir. (iii) Shiwalik is the southernmost range of Himalayas. This part of the Himalayas is the youngest fold. It is also known as outer Himalayas. There are flat valleys between Himachal and Shiwalik ranges called duns, for example Dehradun, Patlidun, etc. **4. The Deccan Plateau :** This is a typical triangular plateau, located to the south of Vindhya and Satpuras. It is flanked by the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. These ghats are connected by the Nilgiri Mountains in the south. The plateau largely slopes towards the east. There are many east flowing rivers that emerge from the Western Ghats and empty into the Bay of Bengal. The rivers Narmada and Tapi are the two main exceptions flowing westwards through the rift valleys to drain into the Arabian Sea. The North-western part of the Deccan Plateau covering Maharashtra and the parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is called Deccan Trap. **5. The Islands of India :** The Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the two main Island groups of India. The Lakshadweep Islands are widely scattered and lie opposite the coast of Kerala in the Arabian Sea. Minicoy is the largest among the Lakshadweep. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are numerous and also larger than the Lakshadweep Islands. They are of volcanic origin and are submerged hills.

1. When, Where and How?

Walkthrough

(i) Manuscripts (ii) Inscriptions

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b)
- B. 1. Greek 2. affected 3. recorded events, history 4. geographical 5. manuscripts 6. secular
- C. 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (f)
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T
- E. 1. A person who studies and writes about the events of the past, that is history, is known as historian. 2. The famous Greek historian Herodotus is regarded as the 'Father of History'. 3. The Himalayas in the north protected the country from invaders. 4. Archaeology is the study of culture of the past and of periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found buried under the ground. 5. Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese traveller. 6. The sources of Indian History are classified under the following heads : • Manuscripts and inscriptions, • Archaeology • Literary sources • Foreign travellers.
- F. 1. We learn history for many reasons : (a) History helps us to carefully examine and question facts before accepting them as the truth. (b) History educates us. We can learn from mistakes made by people in the past. It thus helps us make better decisions in the present and for the future. (c) A study of the past gives us a sense of identity-it teaches us who we are and who our ancestors were. (d) We can understand our ancient culture and way of life. (e) We can know how people in ancient times acquired their skills from Stone Age to modern age gradually through Migration, Farming, Trading, and Empire-building. 2. Our Indian Subcontinent has distinct geographical features. The North Indo Gangetic plain was very fertile, hence human settled first around this region. The south peninsula was divided into smaller regions by mountains, plateaus and river valleys. The Himalayas in the north protected the country from invaders, the long coastline of the peninsular India encouraged foreign trade and many kingdoms flourished in the Northern Plains. The Deccan Plateau is situated in the southern India, separated from the northern part of the country by the Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges. The seas that surround India on three sides have protected peninsular India from attacks. The long coastline with its natural ports and harbours has also encouraged trade,

from thousands of years, with distant lands like Rome, Mesopotamia (present day Iraq) Egypt and South-East Asia. **3.** Some archaeological sources are following types : **Monuments** : Buildings of historical importance are called monuments. They tell us about the period in which they were built. They also inform us about the social life, religious beliefs, the culture, and the knowledge of science of the people of the period in which the monuments were built. Temples, forts, palaces, stupas, and monasteries are the examples of monuments. **Coins and Seals** : Coins and seals are important sources of information for historians. Coins were issued by the ruler of a country to enable people to buy goods and services. Often, the name of the king and the year in which the coin was issued were engraved on the coin. **Artefacts** : They refer to the works of art such as paintings, sculptures, pottery, ornaments, etc. They help us in giving valuable information regarding social and religious customs, food habits, clothing and means of entertainment of the ancient people. **4.** The writings which deal with religion are called religious literature. Many books are based on religious themes. The Vedas, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the Gita and the Puranas are important sources of information on ancient India.

2. The Earliest Societies — Stone Age

Walkthrough

(i) Paleolithic Period (ii) Kumool Caves (iii) Microliths (iv) Factory sites

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c)
- B.** 1. nomads 2. middle paleolithic 3. wood 4. animals, crops 5. Neolithic tools
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F
- D.** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (f) 6. (d)
- E.** 1. Our early ancestors were called nomads. 2. The Stone Age is divided into the Old Stone Age or the Palaeolithic Age, the Middle Stone Age or the Mesolithic Age and the New Stone Age or the Neolithic Age. 3. Indian People were called quartzite men. 4. Core tools had sharp edges and were used to cut trees. Hammer and hand axes are core tools. 5. Altamira in Spain and Lascaux in France are two examples of cave paintings. 6. The two advantages of discovery of fire are : • It provided light and kept people warm. • It helped them to eat roasted food and cooked food instead of raw meat. 7. Stone tools were used to chop wood, roots and fruits, cut meat, peel animal skin, etc.

- F. **1.** Prehistory is the earliest period in human history. The life was very difficult in prehistoric times when early humans lived in caves and survived on collected fruits and nuts and the meat of hunted animals. To gather their food, they had to move from place to place. **2.** Stone tools making involved planning and techniques like any other craft. These tools were classified into various categories : **Hand Tools** : These tools were pear-shaped tools used for cutting or smashing things and they were sharp on all sides. **Core Tools** : Core Tools had sharp edges and were used to cut trees. Hammer and hand axes are some examples of Core Tools. **Flint Tools:** They were made of small stones. They were sharpened and used as choppers and knives. **3.** While chipping and rubbing stones together in the process of making tools, a few sparks fell on dry leaves which got ignited into flame. Thus early man discovered the method of making fire accidentally. The discovery of fire had many advantages : • It provided light and kept people warm. • It was used to scare away wild animals. • It helped them eat roasted and cooked food instead of raw meat. **4.** The Mesolithic Age was characterised by small composite and more advanced flint tools called microliths and microburins. They were sharper, pointed, smaller in size, and much more effective than the tools which were used in previous periods. The base material still being stone, wood and bone tools were also used. Human learnt to tame the animals and grow crops in the Mesolithic Age. Man also learnt making tools from animal bones and horns. Man learnt to domesticate animals and started building and living in small houses. Man started making and using clay pots in Mesolithic Age. He started using wooden handles for tools and weapons. **5.** The term Neolithic or New Stone Age is derived from two Greek words, 'neo' meaning new and 'lithos' meaning stone. The beginning of this stage is revealed by a new type of stone tools called Neolithic tools. That's why this period is called Neolithic Age or New Stone Age.

3. From Hunter-Gatherers to Farmers

Walkthrough

(i) Milk, eggs, meat (ii) Mortars and pestles (iii) Mehrgarh (iv) sheep, goats, cattle and pig

Show Your Learning

- A. **1.** (a) **2.** (b) **3.** (b) **4.** (c) **5.** (b) **6.** (b) **7.** (a)
- B. **1.** tradition **2.** Wheat **3.** Wheel **4.** Neolithic farmers **5.** crops **6.** are used
7. wheel **8.** death
- C. **1.** F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** T

- D.** **1.** (i) Beginning of farming (ii) Beginning of a settled life and early villages. **2.** The first cereals to be grown were wheat and barley. **3.** Our ancestor noticed that if seeds broke from the stalks and fell on the ground, or if they accidentally dropped some seeds on the ground, new plants sprouted from them. So, they started sowing seeds and became food producers. **4.** The houses that the Neolithic people built were of mud, reed and straw. Some of them were built of split logs. Walls were sometimes woven from smaller branches. **5.** Neolithic tools were used for clearing forests, harvesting, grinding grains and other plants products and hunting. **6.** The invention of the wheel changed man's life in many ways. People could now go from one place to another and also move heavy objects easily. **7.** The earliest settlements are found from the north-eastern states. In Garo Hills, many sites are in place such as Selbagiri, Thebrongri, Mismagiri and Rongram Alagiri. **8.** Sarutaru is located near Guwahati.
- E.** **1.** Discovery of cultivation and domestication of animals were the most significant developments in human history. It happened with the Stone Age, for tools were still flint rather than metal, but it was the dividing line which separates the Old Stone Age from the New Stone Age (neolithic). It has rightly been termed as Neolithic Revolution. **2.** The hunter-gatherers discovered the process of cultivation of crops in an accidental manner — they noticed that if seeds broke from the stalks and fell on the ground, or if they accidentally dropped some seeds on the ground, new plants sprouted from them. So, they started sowing seeds and they became food producers. **3.** There had been a great improvement in the Neolithic tools and weapons in the comparison to the earlier periods. These stone tools were well shaped and polished to give a fine cutting edge. **4.** Mehargarh is located in a fertile plain near Bolan Pass. It is one of the most important routes into Iran. It is one of the earliest villages that we know about. It is probably one of the first places where people learnt to grow wheat and barley. Here, they also learnt to rear goats and sheep for the first time in this area. **5. Daojali Hading :** This area is situated in the North Cachar Hills near the Brahmaputra Valley. Ceramic types of cord- impressed pottery, plain fine redware and incised pottery have been excavated from this site. A large number of pots have also been found. All these finds suggest that people here were growing and storing grains and preparing food. **Sarutaru:** Located near Guwahati, a large number of Neolithic tools and implements have been recovered from this site, particularly round butted axes, stone celts, basket marked pottery, highly polished stone axes, etc.

4. The First Cities

Walkthrough

(i) The roads and streets intersected at right angles, with covered drains along the road. Houses were built on either side of the roads and streets. Drainage System: The drainage system of the Harappan cities was the best known to the world in ancient times. The brickwork prevented the dirty water from leaking. (ii) The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of the Sabarmati, in Gujarat, close to the Gulf of Khambat. It was situated near areas where raw materials such as semi-precious stones were easily available. This was an important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal. (iii) A method of irrigation was used due to less rainfall. (iv) Deforestation may have happened due to expansion of cities and human settlements which causes demand of more and more land. Excess cutting of trees for making tools and toys.

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (d)
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F
- C. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (d)
- D. 1. Civilisation means a developed state of human society. 2. Indus Valley Civilisation was developed in India about 4700 years ago (2700–2500 BC). 3. A large oblong structure which was excavated by archaeologists is known as Great Bath. 4. The western area of the buried cities which was based on a mound and was fortified by crenellated walls is called citadel. 5. The older part, called the lower town, was at a lower height but much bigger in area. It had small buildings and houses of the common people. 6. Seals inform us about artistic skills, trade contacts, dress, ornaments, religious beliefs and the script of Harappan people. 7. Harappa, Mohenjodaro Kalibangan and Rakhigarhi are names of some Harappan cities. 8. Harappan women were fond of wearing earrings, bangles, bracelets, necklaces, girdles, anklets and a head dress. 9. Bronze tools are harder than copper and stone tools. So they are used in agricultural practices. 10. Dholavira and Lothal are towns of Gujarat which were found by archaeologists.
- E. 1. The civilisation developed along the river banks providing an easy channel for conveyance and aided in trade and exchange of goods. 2. The Indus Valley Civilisation roughly flourished between 2500-1500 BC, that is, about 3,500–4,500 years ago. It extended eastward from the modern-day border of Iran to areas beyond Delhi; southward up to the Godavari river.

The important places of this civilisation are Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Mehargarh in Pakistan, Dholavira and Lothal in Gujarat, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Rakhigarhi and Banawali in Haryana, Ropar in Punjab and Alamgirpur in Uttar Pradesh. **3.** The Harappan culture is distinguished by its town planning. The general layout of Harappan cities like Harappa and Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi is similar. To the west of each was the citadel, fortified by crenellated walls. The citadel was usually based on a mound or at an elevated position. It was possibly occupied by the members of the ruling class. The older part, called the lower town was at a lower height but much bigger in the area. It has small buildings or houses for common people. **4.** The Great Bath is called the masterpiece of engineering skills because it was made of bricks and was covered with natural tar called bitumen. There were steps on each side that led to the bath. **5.** The cities were probably administered by group of people consisting of merchants and priests. They undertook tasks like regulating trade, collection of taxes, maintenance of law and order. There were three classes of people. The ruling class consisting of rich merchants and priests lived in citadel. The second group consisting of petty merchants, artisans and craftsmen lived in the lower town. The workers and labourers lived in small huts in outer circle of the city. Agriculture flourished in this civilisation. Domestication of the animals was also practised in this period. **6.** The Harappan civilisation began to end around 3900 years ago. Sites in Sind and West Punjab were abandoned. Many people moved into newer and smaller settlements to the east and south. There might have been for the following reasons of ending of Harappan Civilisation :

- Natural calamities like floods and earthquakes may have destroyed the cities.
- Increases in population, deforestation or decline in agriculture may have created economic problems leading to gradual decay of Harappan Civilisation.
- Ecological changes led to the decline of agriculture. Shift in the monsoon pattern and changes in temperature made the area more arid forcing the people to move to other areas.

7. Dholavira excavated during 1990 is one of the largest urban centres of the Indus Valley Civilisation. This was different from other Indus cities in that it was divided not into two but three parts : a citadel, a middle town and a lower town. Each part was enclosed by a stone wall. Many graves contain pottery and jewellery. There were other findings also like large letters of Harappan scripts. This is also a unique finding.

5. Different Ways of Life : The Vedic Age

Walkthrough

(i) 'Matr' refers to Motherland and 'Ma' refers to our mother who gives us birth. (ii) Brahmins belong to Priests Varna while Rajas belong to Kshatriya Varna. (iii) The skeleton of the rich man has more gold and other precious ornaments while the poor man not. (iv) Raja of Rigveda did not live in palaces. They did not have capital cities, land, armies like the kings of China.

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (a)
- B.** 1. knowledge 2. Brahmins 3. five 4. religious ceremonies 5. Vanaprastha 6. doctor 7. King
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- D.** 1. The new inhabitants who settled in North India called themselves Aryas. 2. The period when Vedas were composed is called Vedic Age. 3. The Aryans came from Central Asia in about 1500 BC. 4. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are two epics which are considered to be prominent Vedic Age creations other than Vedas. 5. People who used to be soldiers and kings during Vedic Age were called Kshatriyas.
- E.** 1. The Vedic literature has been traditionally held sacred, for it is believed to have been derived from divine sources. There are four Vedas which contain hymns in praise of several of gods and goddesses. These hymns were recited and passed from one generation to another until they were finally written down. Apart from these four Vedas, the Vedic literature includes the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, and the Upanishads. 2. The smallest unit of society was the kula or the family. The oldest male member of the family was known as grahpati. A number of kulas together were known as a vis or clan; a number of clans became jana (tribe). A number of janas formed a grama (village). Besides the Aryans, there was another group of people whom the Aryans called the 'dasas' or 'dasyus'. Their culture was different that to the Aryans. Dasas had to do whatever work was given to them by their masters. 3. The life of a person was divided into four stages called Ashramas. For first five years the child lived with family. Thereafter, he entered the ashramas stages which were as follows : • Brahmacharya was the first stage of man's life after birth when he needed to obtain knowledge as a student by studying the Vedas. • Grihastha was the second stage of life. During this stage man was

supposed to marry and lead family life. • Vanaprastha was the stage when man needed to offer his services to others. • Sanyasa was the last stage in a man's life, when he renounced the world and lived in the forests. **4.** Agriculture and cattle-rearing were the main occupations, Chariot-making, Pottery-making, jewellery-making, weaving, carpentry, tanning etc. were other occupations. Many people were priests who used to conduct religious ceremonies and acted as teachers and doctors. **5.** The Chalcolithic culture in India traditionally included non-urban, non-Harappan culture which made its first appearance around 2,000 BC and was eventually replaced by iron-using culture. Chalcolithic people built rectangular and circular houses of mud mostly in clusters. They were not acquainted with burnt bricks. Fire worship seems to have been a very widespread phenomenon among the Chalcolithic people, as fire altars have been found at a number of Chalcolithic sites.

6. Early States

Walkthrough

1. There are four Vedas- Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda. Rigveda is the oldest Veda, and was written 3500 years ago. Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda were written after the Rigveda and are often known as later Vedic literature. 2. The rulers of mahajanapadas needed more resources apart from the gifts that they received. They needed resources to build huge forts and to organise labour and other raw material required to build forts. They also needed resources to maintain big armies and to regularly pay soldiers. 3. Some parts of Magadha were forested and elephants in forests could be trained for army. The wood from forests could be used to make chariots. This region was also rich in iron ore which could be used to make weapons and tools.

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b)
- B.** 1. 500 BC 2. Mahajanapadas 3. land 4. Punch 5. Taxes 6. shrenis 7. Rajagriha 8. Raja
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d)
- D.** 1. The term jana denotes a tribe, whose members believed in shared ancestry. 2. Magadha, Avanti, Kosala, Vatsa, and Kashi were 5 main mahajanapadas. 3. Ganasanghas were mostly concentrated at the foothills of Himalayas, in north-western India and in Punjab. 4. The first known ruler of Magadha was Bimbisara. 5. Alexander was the ruler of Macedonia in Europe. 6. The Buddhist texts were written in Pali language.

- E. **1.** The janas were originally semi-nomadic pastoral communities, but gradually came to be associated with specific territories as they became less mobile. Then, the necessities of defence and warfare pushed the janas to form military groupings headed by janapadas who were usually kshatriya warriors. This model ultimately evolved into the establishment of political units known as janapadas. **2.** The mahajanapadas were of two types, monarchies and ganasanghas. Monarchies were ruled by kings or monarchs. The king was considered divine. The king imposed taxes to administer the land. The army was under his command. In ganasanghas people chose or elected their rulers. These ganasanghas were located in the less fertile tracts of land. They were more concentrated on foothills of Himalayas, in north-western India and Punjab. **3.** To build huge forts and maintain big armies, the king needed more resource. So they started collected regular taxes in different ways from different group of people.
- Taxes from Farmers :** Farmers had to pay $1/6^{\text{th}}$ of their crops produced which was known as Bhaga or a share. This was a major portion of the total tax because most people were farmers. **Taxes from Herders :** They had to pay taxes in the form of animals or animal produce. **Taxes from Crafts Person :** They were expected to pay the tax in the form of labour. **Taxes from Traders :** Taxes were imposed on goods that were brought and sold through trade. **4.** Starting out as a small territory, over a period of time, Magadha grew into a mighty mahajanapada. Its capital was Patliputra. The first known ruler of this kingdom was Bimbisara. As a capable leader he set up an excellent administrative system and built an extensive network of roads and communication. The forests provided Timbers and Elephants to Magadha. This mahajanapada also had large deposits of iron ore. Iron was used to make agriculture implements and weapons for war. Magadha had a large standing army. It was Magadha which first used elephants on large scale in wars. Magadha was ruled by very powerful kings such as Bimbasara, Ajatshatru and Mahapadma Nanda. They were always trying to expend territories. Magadha remained powerful for hundreds of years. The Shishunaga and Nanda kings made this kingdom further strong. It continued to remain powerful under the rule of Mauryan kings. **5.** Unlike Magadha, which was a powerful monarchy, Vajji was the seat of united republic, known as gana or sangha, of eight smaller kingdoms. In a gana or sangha there were many rulers represented their own group of people and met together in assemblies to reach a common decision through debate and discussions. The main clans of Vajji confederacy included the Lichchhavis, the Vijjis, the Janatrikas and the Videhas. Buddha and

Mahavira belonged to the ganas or sanghas. The Buddhist texts written in Pali language give vivid accounts of the life in the sanghas and are a valuable source for the history of the period. These ganas were later conquered by the Gupta rulers and this lost their sovereign status.

7. Emergence of New Ideas

Walkthrough

(i) 13 Upanishads (ii) Mahavira (iii) Sarnath, Bodhgaya (iv) Jainism

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (c)
- B.** 1. stories, dialogues 2. Vedas and Upanishads 3. Jainism 4. triratnas
5. Shakya 6. equality 7. sanghas
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- D.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T
- E.** 1. Thinkers started questioning the need of sacrifices and rituals. 2. The Upanishads were authored by Hindu learned saints like Yanavalkya, Uddalak Aruni, Shandilya, and Aitareya. 3. The triratnas were three jewels of Jainism to attain Nirvana, right faith, right knowledge and right action. 4. Digambers were Jainism followers who wore no clothes. 5. Buddha received enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodha Gaya in Bihar. 6. The noble eight fold path was the way to attain peace and happiness in life declared by Gautam Buddha. 7. Buddhism spread not only India but also in the countries like Tibet, China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, Japan, etc. 8. Buddhism gained popularity due to its simple; practical and realistic approach.
- F.** 1. Some thinkers started questioning the need for sacrifices and rituals. Some others were interested in finding answers to questions like what was the relation between the soul and the Creator or Brahma. These questions became part of Vedic literature as Upanishads. The Upanishads taught man to concentrate on Bhrahma (the Creator) and atman (soul). They advocated that man should live a spiritual life which would lead to their unification with the creator after death. 2. Vardhmana Mahavira was the founder of Jainism. At the age of 30, Mahavira left his home. For next 12 years, he wandered from place to place in search of knowledge. Then one day, while meditating, he realised the truth. Mahavira taughts his followers to believe in and practice : • ahimsha or absolute non-violence • honesty • kindness • truthfulness • not coveting or desiring things belonging to others. 3. Gautam Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. He

was born at Lumbini. His father was the chief of Shakya clan. He left his life of a prince and abandoned his family in search of true knowledge. He practised asceticism for six years and then eventually discovered salvation through meditation. He received enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar and understood the cause of suffering in the world. Buddha expounded the doctrine of four noble truths, which constitute the essence of his teachings. They are : • Life is full of suffering. • This suffering has a cause. • The cause of this sorrow is desire. • Getting rid of desires and wants will lead to peace. 4. The noble eight-Fold path of Buddha consists of : • right faith • right thoughts • right speech • right action • right living • right efforts • right remembrance • right meditation. 5. Sangha was an association of those who left their homes. Men and women who joined the Sangha led a simple life and meditated for most of the time. Then they went to cities and villages begging for food during the fixed hours. That was why, they were called Bhikkhus and Bhikkhunis. They taught others and helped one another. The quarrels that took place within Sangha were settled in the meetings they held.

8. From a Kingdom to an Empire

Walkthrough

(i) Merchants, officials and craft person (ii) Patna (iii) Farmers, herders, craft persons and Traders (iv) Pataliputra, Ujjain

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (a)
- B.** 1. Arthashastra, 2. Chandragupta, 3. Bodh Gaya, 4. Senapati 5. Mantri Parishad 6. Devanampiya Piyadassi 7. Pushyamitra.
- C.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- D.** 1. The Mauryan kingdom was called an empire because it was much larger than a kingdom and was spread over a vast area. 2. Indika was written by Megasthenes, the ambassador of Seleucus to the court of Chandragupta. 3. Chanakya was the author of Arthashastra which is a major source of information about Mauryan Governance and society. 4. Chandragupta was succeeded by his son, Bindusara. Bindusara ruled from 297 to 273 BC. An able son of an able father, he is said to have conquered 16 states and extended the Mauryan empire greatly. 5. Devanampiya Piyadassi means 'beloved of God and one who is blessed.' 6. The famous pillar of Sarnath (Varanasi) is the example of monolithic pillar erected by Ashoka.

E. **1.** Kautalya played an important role in the foundation of Mauryan Empire. Chanakya was thrown by Nanda kings, whereupon he swore revenge. In Magdha he met Chandragupta. He was impressed by young Chandragupta. He took him under his wing and trained under his guidance and they together planned to conquest of the Nanda Empire. Chandragupta first defeated Magdha. Next he defeated Seleucus Nicator, a general of a Greek king, Alexander. Thereafter, he tried to strengthen his control over other parts of northern India. **2.** The main principle of Dhamma were as follows :

- Everyone should follow ahimsa, i.e. non-violence to all living beings.
- People should be gentle with slave and servants.
- People should respect their elders.
- People should treat all creatures with compassion.
- People should give gifts to Brahmins and monks.
- Each one should respect the other's religion.
- People should live with peace and harmony.

3. In order to spread Dhamma, Emperor Ashoka took many measures. • He led examples by himself following principles of Dhamma. • He became a vegetarian and gave up hunting. • He engraved his teachings on edicts and inscriptions for the people to read and follow. • He sent messengers to spread ideas of Dhamma and the Buddhism to different countries such as Greece, Egypt, Syria and Sri Lanka. He sent his son Mahendra, and daughter Sanghmitra to Sri Lanka to spread the message of Buddhism. • He constructed roads and rest houses and dug wells. • He also built many hospitals, both for people and animals. **4.** After the death of Ashoka in 232 BC central command from Patliputra weakened. The later rulers did not have acumen and leadership skills of their predecessors and they were weak. Such a big empire became to difficult to managed as the network of roads was damaged by floods. The state became financially weak and the administration failed to collect revenues. Provinces started disintegrating and in 185 BC the Mauryan dynasty came to an end. **5.** The Kalinga war was a turning point in Ashok's life because the war caused large scale destruction. It was a bloody war and many thousands of soldiers and common people were killed. The sight of the battlefield filled King Ashoka with horror and dismay. He vowed never to wage war again, and very soon Ashoka became a Buddhist. He adopted the policy of ahimsa or non-violence.

9. Villages, Towns and Trade

Walkthrough

1. These texts were called Sangam because they were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies of poets. 2. Sculpture were

made in ancient times because the kings wanted to show others their money, royalty and their power. 3. There were Buddhist monasteries, Jaina shrines, and it was an important centre for the worship of Krishna.

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (c)
- B.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T
- C.** 1. Cloth-making, silk-weaving and dyeing, coin-minting, ivory-carving and bead making were some famous crafts of the time. 2. The bead-making industry was concentrated in South-India. 3. Varanasi and Madurai were important centres of cloth-manufacturing. 4. The Tamil region in South India, known as Tamilakam was ruled by three powerful dynasties, the Cholas, the Cheras and the Pandyas. 5. Sangam literature was composed in Tamil Language. 6. The first ruler of Indo-Greeks was Menander or Milinda. 7. Some megalithic sites are Kaveripattinam, Musiri and Suttukeni.
- D.** 1. The new methods that contributed to the increase in agriculture production are as follows : Iron Tools: The use of iron began in the subcontinent around 3,000 years ago. Up to about 2,500 years ago, iron tools were widely used. Irrigation : The people now became known to the importance of irrigation facilities. They began to build canals, wells, tanks and artificial lakes for irrigation purposes 2. Its capital was Uraiyur. Indian traders from Tamil Nadu, Kalinga, Saurashtra and Bengal used to buy spices from the south-east Asian countries like Java, Sumatra, Bali, and Borneo and used to sell them at huge profits to the European countries. They acted as a bridge between the east and west for trading purposes. The Tamils introduced their culture in some of the places they had under their control like Sumatra, Java and Bali. A large segment of Bali's population practise Hinduism even today. Rajaraja Chola is believed to have allowed the construction of a vihara by the king of Malaya at the Tamil port of Nagapattinam. 3. Kanishka was the most famous Kushana ruler. He ruled around 1900 years ago. He is known in history especially for two reasons :
a. In 78 BC, he started a new era called the Saka era. This is now followed by the Government of India. **b.** Kanishka whole-heartedly patronised Buddhism. That is why, historians call him the "Second Ashoka". 4. The Chinese were the first to invent the technique of making silk almost 7,000 years ago. They used to go to distant parts of the world on foot, horseback or on camel through land route carrying silk with them. It is this ancient path which the Chinese followed to reach the Roman empire or west Asia, which is known as the Silk Route. Silk became a highly valued and luxurious

item among the rulers and rich people of Rome and west Asia. Many rulers tried to control the Silk Route. They protected the traders from attacks by robbers and in return, the traders gave them a part of their profits. This was profitable for both. **5.** Arikamedu in Pondicherry was a coastal settlement between 2,200 and 1,900 years back. Ships were used to bring and unload goods from the distant lands. Arikamedu was a coastal trading centre and a major port. It was a prosperous settlement and owed its prosperity to a thriving trade with the Roman Empire. Textile, beads, semi-precious stones and glass-shell bangles were the major export from the port. The imports included wine and olive oil. Textiles were manufactured at Arikamedu as per the taste of Romans.

10. New Empires and Kingdoms

Walkthrough

(i) Kalidasa, Aryabhatta (ii) Pulakesin II (iii) Aihole (iv) The Rashtrakuta and Chola

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (d)
- B.** 1. Satvahnas–South India 2. Scholars–Kalidasa 3. Prayaga Prashashti–Dakshinapatha 4. Chandragupta-II–Vikramaditya 5. Vishayas–Ayuktas 6. Minister–Sandhi-Vigrahika 7. Ratnavali–Sanskrit
- C.** 1. Kushanas ruled in North India. 2. The Gupta Rule is considered the Golden Age of India. 3. Chandragupta-II received the title of Vikramaditya due to his achievements in literature, culture, art and science. 4. The famous rulers of Chalukya dynasty were Pulakesin-I and Krithivarmal-I. 5. The first important Pallava ruler was Mahendravarman-I.
- D.** 1. Information about the Gupta period is available from both archaeological and literary sources. The most important archaeological and literary source is the Allahabad Pillar inscription. Temples, paintings and coins are some other archaeological sources. The important literary sources include writing of famous scholars like Kalidasa, Aryabhatta, etc. Accounts by foreign travellers like Fa-Hien and I-Tsing are also informative sources. 2. In Gupta’s period the king was very strong and powerful and was assisted by ministers, princess and advisors. The empire was divided into provinces or bhuktis they were looked after by princess who were called Uparika Maharaja. The provinces were divided into districts or vishayas and were looked after Ayuktas. The village was the lowest administrative unit and it was looked after by Gramika and assisted by a

council of village elders. Land revenue was the main source of the state's income. The Guptas had a big army organisation which consisted of elephants, Cavalry, infantry and chariots. The judicial administration was also well organised. **3.** Harshavardhana, or Harsha, came to power when he was just 16 years of age. He went on to establish a mighty empire that extended across northern India. His kingdom included present-day Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and east Punjab. Harsha moved his capital to Kannauj. Kannauj had replaced Pataliputra as the centre of power in the subcontinent. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese monk who travelled to India, wrote about life during Harshavardhana's reign in his book Si-Yu-ki. Harsha- vardhana came to power when he was just 16 years old. The Chinese monk Hieun Tsang, who travelled to India wrote about the life during Harshavardhana reign in his book Si-Yu-ki which tells about Harsha's rule. Banbhata, the famous writer wrote Harshacharita, which is also a rich source of Harsha's rule. Harsha himself wrote plays in Sanskrit like Ratnavali and Priyadarshika which are the important sources of Harsha's rule. **5.** The famous rulers of Chalukya Dynasty were Pulkesin-1 who was the first independent ruler of Badami with Vatapi in Bijapur as his capital. Krithvarmal-1 who succeeded Pulakesin-1 was succeeded by Pulakesin-2.

11. Building, Paintings and Books

Walkthrough

(i) Great Stupa (ii) Ambadevi Temple (iii) Hindu arts, and temple architecture (iv) Buddhist rock-cut architecture (v) For Lord Rama

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (c)
- B.** 1. shlokas 2. Meghadootam 3. Shakuntalam 4. Sarnath 5. relics 6. murals 7. circumference
- C.** 1. The word 'Veda' means knowledge. 2. Two great Sanskrit epics are Ramayana and the Mahabharata. 3. Puranas are the epics which are written in Sanskrit language and contain stories about Hindu gods and goddesses such as Vishnu, Shiva, Durga and Parvati. 4. Two biographies written in early period are Arthashastra by Kautilya and Harshcharita by Banabhata. 5. Travellers like Megasthenes, Fa-Hien and Hiuen Tsang tell us about the political, economic, social, and religious life of the people. 6. Tamil writer contributed to the literature as many stories like Panchatantra by Vishnu Sharma were written in that period. 7. The most famous chaitya is Cave Karla. 8. Varahmihir wrote Brihat Samhita.

D. 1. The Vedas are earlier literary work that we have. **There are four Vedas :** Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharva Veda. They contain hymns in praise of different gods and goddesses. Upanishad means the inner or mystic teachings. They give us both spiritual and philosophical argument. Kalidasa was an extraordinary poet and dramatist of Gupta period. Kalidasa wrote Meghadootam, in which a cloud acts as a messenger between lover separated from each other. His other most famous work was Abhijana-shakuntlam which is the love story of king Dushyanta and Shakuntala whose son Bharata appears to be a famous ruler. **2.** The Stupas means tumulus or a mound. It contains the relics of Buddha or his followers which are kept in a basket at the centre of a stupa upon which a dome-like structure is built with carved stone slabs. The Guptas and the Mauryans are the rulers who built stupas. The most famous stupa is Sanchi stupa. **3.** In Gupta period beautiful images of Buddha were carved out at Sarnath and Mathura. But the greatest specimen of Buddhist art is provided by paintings at the caves of Ajanta located in Maharashtra. Several hollowed out caves consisted of paintings based on Buddha and his previous birth. These paintings, known as murals, highlight the life of Buddha and the Bodhisattvas. Natural colours are used in these murals. **4.** Aryabhatta and Varahmihira were two outstanding scholars in ancient India. Aryabhatta is believed to have discovered the cause of solar and lunar eclipses. He is one of the earliest who realised that the Earth revolved around the Sun and not the other way round. He also estimated the circumference of the Earth. Varahmihira was the author of Brihat Samhita. The Indian mathematicians developed the concept of zero.

: CIVICS :

1. Diversity

Walkthrough

1. The history of many places shows us how many different cultural influences have helped to shape life and culture there. Thus regions became very diverse because of their unique histories. Similarly diversity also comes about when people adapt their lives to the geographical area in which they live. 2. India is a country of diversity because so many people from different regions come and leave together, they share their customs and religions and again they migrates to other place again there also they share it .As this process goes on continuing so ,we can say that India is a country of diversity. 3. Nature of work varies from region to region because of some natural factors such as climate, weather, and terrain, or artificial factors such as human government, politics, economy, or culture. 4. The

national anthem is the expression of India's unity and sovereignty. It is sung in all parts of India. It is our national anthem where people from varied backgrounds, irrespective of caste, creed, religion or sex stand up and sing in unison, paying respect and gratitude to the country.

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B. 1. Indian 2. dupatta 3. culture 4. trade route 5. Zoroastrian
- C. 1. T, 2. F, 3. T, 4. T, 5. F
- D. 1. The state of being different or unique is called diversity. 2. A population with different cultural backgrounds has less crime and better business growth. 3. Punjabi male keeps Pagari or turban on his head, while Punjabi women wear kameez-salwar with a dupatta. 4. The society was divided into different groups depending upon the work of the people. 5. Culture refers to the customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organisation of particular group or country.
- E. 1. The various differences that diversity includes actually enrich our life in many ways : (1) We can make friendship with the people who are different from us. This can enrich our quality of life. We can eat a variety of foods. We can celebrate different festivals, wearing different clothes and learning different languages. (2) Diversity enriches our knowledge. When we read a good story even in other language, we feel happy because it gives us a lots of ideas. 2. Geographically, India is an extremely diverse country. There are mountain ranges, plain lands, desert, and long coastlines surrounded by the seas. The climate, vegetation, flora and fauna of these regions vary. For this reason the living conditions are different. The food, vegetables and fruits are different from place to place. The choices are also different in terms of clothes one region to another. 3. **Caste System** : This is an important example of social inequality. In this system, society was divided into different groups depending upon the work of the people. Also, they were supposed to remain in these groups. Due to the prevalence of caste system in India, in olden days, people belonging to the lower casts were denied an equal status in society. 4. Like the land itself, the people of Ladakh are generally quite different from those of the rest of India. The faces and physique of the Ladakhis, and clothes they wear, are more like those of Tibet and central Asia than of Indian heartland. This is because the cultural exchanges that took place between the original tribes of Ladakhis and the Tibetans. An example of this exchange was the spread of Buddhism to Tibet which took place through Ladakh.

2. Prejudice and Discrimination

Walkthrough

1. People different from us are unfamiliar and strange to us due to their different lifestyle, opinions and thoughts. 2. People are sometimes considered inferior because we discriminate them on the basis of caste, race, religion, sex, etc. 3. A common stereotype about Muslim is that they are not interested in educating girls and therefore do not send girls to school but the actual reason is that poverty amongst Muslim is an important reason why Muslim girls do not attend a school or drop out from school after a few years.

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. society 2. unique 3. Shudras 4. cultural 5. Constitution
- C. 1. Prejudice is the process of pre-judging something. 2. Stereotype is a fix idea or image that many people have for a particular type of things or person. 3. The society was divided in Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Shudras. 4. Inequality refers to unfair difference in the society between people of pertaining to imbalanced and unequal distribution of wealth, resources and opportunities.
- D. 1. Some common stereotypes which we come across in our daily lives are :
- Girls should be soft spoken and well behaved.
 - Boys are physically stronger.
 - Girls are good at embroidery, dance and painting.
 - Fair people are more beautiful compared to dark complexioned people.
2. There are several other discriminatory practices that have harmed the growth of our society. The most unbearable is without any doubt the hold of the caste system on the nation. A hierarchical system that originated in the distant past, differentiated between people on the basis of 'superiority' and 'inferiority'. There are four castes of which the first three the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas were considered the high-born while the fourth one, the Shudras performed menial tasks and served the other three groups in society. It was Dr BR Ambedkar and many others who worked for the upliftment of the untouchables. Constitution refers to them as Scheduled Castes (SC) though they call themselves as dalits. 3. **Inequality and discrimination** : Certain cultural and economic factors create inequality among the people and on the basis of such inequality, people are discriminated. Inequality refers to unfair differences in society between people pertaining to imbalanced and unequal distribution of wealth, resources and opportunities. Economic disparity, one of the most important

cause of inequality in India is due to the differences in the distribution of wealth and income in society. **4.** The Constitution safeguards the economic and educational rights of Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes who have been subject to inhuman treatment for ages. The Constitution of India, which contains all the fundamental laws, rules and regulations of the land gives : • Equal rights to both women and men and does not allow any discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. • Power to the state to favour disadvantaged groups. The Constitution strives to bring about the equality in India. Given the diversity of India it has been quite successful also.

3. Government

Walkthrough

1. Democracy 2. Monarchy 3. The Suffragette Movement

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. Monarchy–queen 2. Dictatorship–no elections 3. Democracy–universal adult franchise 4. Woman’s suffragette movement–USA 5. Antiapartheid movement–Nelson Mandela
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T
- D.** 1. A government refers to the group of people who are responsible for controlling a country or a state. 2. The three levels of governments are Central or Union Government, the State Government and the Village Government. 3. In a monarchy, the head of royal family is the head of nation. In this system, the monarch takes decisions and runs the government with the help of small group of ministers and advisors. 4. In a dictatorship, people have no rights and all the powers rest in the hands of one man. 5. Universal adult franchise means that all the adults in the country are eligible to vote.
- E.** 1. Without government, our lives would be full of chaos and confusion. While laws and rules might seem irritating and unnecessary, they are there for our own welfare. The government is, thus, needed to ensure that requirements of the people residing within the country or territory are fulfilled. It acts on behalf of the people by taking important decisions and implementing these among all people among the country. 2. The functions of government are as follows : • It looks after the welfare of the people by taking up projects for providing health services, education and to eradicate diseases. • It takes up projects like constructing roads, dams and provides

clean drinking water and electricity. • It frames laws, maintains law and order, punishes those who do not abide by the law. • It maintains peaceful relations with other countries. • It takes relief measures for people affected by natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, etc. **3.** In a democracy people are supreme. It is the people who give the government the power to make decisions and enforce laws. Citizens exercise their right to vote and thereby choose their representatives. The citizens also have the right to contest an election. **Features of Democracy :** (a) *Collective decision-making and participation* : In a country like India, which has such a large diverse population, a government's role is of special importance. Any decision the government takes has to involve all the groups in the state. All members of the country should therefore participate in the decision-making process of the government. (b) *Universal Adult Franchise* : It means that all adults in the country are eligible to vote. This is an essential feature of a democracy. Now no government can claim itself to be a democratic government without allowing all adults to vote. In the present century right to vote is granted as a birth right, without discrimination of race and class. Societies in the past denied people the right to vote on the basis of races or class. Societies in the past denied people the right to vote on the basis of race or class. **4.** The Suffragette Movement was the name given to the struggle started by women demanding the right to vote. It gets its name from the word suffrage, which means 'to vote'. This movement was started in 1848 in USA. **5.** Our country India is divided into 28 states and 8 union territories. Each state is further subdivided into districts for the purpose of administration. The government in India operates at three levels : (i) **Central government** : The Central or Union government is located at New Delhi. It takes decisions for the entire country, looks after security issues and maintains diplomatic relations with other countries of the world. (ii) **State government** : The State government looks after the needs of the people residing in the state. (iii) **Village government** : The Village government looks after the local problems of the village.

4. Local Government : Panchayati Raj

Walkthrough

1. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha because it is the members of the Gram Sabha who elected them. 2. The Gram Panchayat meets regularly in order to perform its task efficiently and within given time limit. 3. The gram panchayat is elected for 5 years because according to the nagarpalika act, all rural and urban local self government bodies have a uniform term of 5 years.

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d)
- B. 1. Panchayati Raj 2. Gram Sabha 3. Nyaya Panchayat 4. Panchayat 5. Zila Parishad
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. The three levels at which a government works are : the Central Government at national level, the State Government at state level and Panchayati Raj at village level or local level. 2. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj includes Gram Panchayat at village level, the Janpada Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and District or Zila Parishad at district level. 3. The Block Samiti is called 'Anchalik Parishad' in West Bengal, 'Kshetra Samiti' in U.P. and 'Panchayat Samiti' in Andhra Pradesh. 4. Nyaya Panchayat can punish the guilty within certain limits. But, it cannot send a person to jail. The main purpose of the Nyaya Panchayat is to provide speedy justice at the minimum expenses. 5. The Block Samiti is elected for five years.
- E. 1. Panchayati Raj System at the Village Level : With Panchayati Raj System, People in villages could manage their own affairs. This system was revived by the government of independent India. At village level. The Panchayati Raj System usually has three parts. (a) **Gram Sabha** : Constituted by all adult members of the village who have attained the age of 18 years. The Gram Sabha holds at least two meetings in a year and discusses the important issues and the problems of the village. The Gram Sabha acts as a check on the panchayat and prevents it from misusing its power in any way. The elected representatives of the panchayat are answerable to the people for their actions. The work that they do has to be approved by the Gram Sabha (b) **Gram Panchayat** : Members of this body are elected by the Gram Sabha for a period of 5 years. The president or head of the Panchayat is known as a sarpanch while other members are known as panch. The sarpanch is selected from among the elected members of the Gram Panchayat. The sarpanch presides over the meetings of the Gram Panchayat and supervises its work. 2. The different sources through which the funds are collected are : (i) Taxation levied on land, electricity, houses, water, markets, fairs, registration fees on sale and purchase of cattle and sale of land. (ii) Grants-in-aid received from the state government. 3. The Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti is composed of the following members :
- The sarpanchs of all the Gram Panchayats under the Panchayat Samiti elect the members.
 - The Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of

Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and the Members of Legislative Councils (MLCs) representing the block. • The Chairperson and vice-chairperson are elected by members of the Block Samiti. Members of Block Samiti elect a block Chairmen or Block Pramukh. The members have right to remove the Pramukh if they are dissatisfied with him or her. The block samiti is elected for five years. 4. The Panchayati Raj and the State Government complement each other's work. While Panchayati Raj assists the State Government executing different development projects at grass-root level, the State exercise control through its various officials that the projects are carried out smoothly, efficiently and properly.

5. Local Self-government in Urban Areas

Walkthrough

1. Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects. This concept often includes the recovery of energy from waste materials. The recyclability of a material depends on its ability to reacquire the properties it had in its original state. 2. Sub-Contracting means that the work that was earlier being done by government workers is now being done by a private company or agency. 3. A person or group of persons elected or appointed to perform some service or function, as to investigate, report on, or act upon a particular matter.

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T
- C. 1. A district or zila is a very important unit of administration. 2. Generally, cities with a population of 10 lakhs or more are governed by municipal corporations. 3. A Municipality also called a Municipal Committee or a Municipal Council is a local self-governing body in similar towns or cities. 4. The Executive Officer, Secretary, Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector, Municipal Engineers, Junior Engineer, Octroi Inspectors and Education Officers are the officials who help the municipality in discharging its duties.
- D. 1. It is the local body which looks after the administration of the big cities. Under the municipal corporation the city is divided into wards. Generally cities with a population of 10 lakhs or more are governed by Municipal Corporation. **Composition** : The number of members of each Municipal Corporation is determined, on the basis of the population of the city concerned, by the laws passed by the state legislature. Each municipal corporation has the following categories of members. (i) Directly elected

members from the area of Municipal Corporation. For the election of these members, the whole area of the large city is divided into wards and each ward elects one member. The member of the Municipal Corporation must be atleast 21 years old. (ii) Members of state Legislative Assembly who represent the area of Municipal Corporation. **2. Compulsory Functions :**

- Maintenance of public health and sanitation, provision of vaccination and taking measures to control epidemics.
- Cleaning of streets, sewers and public places.
- Maintenance of public hospitals.
- Establishment and maintenance of primary schools.
- Supply of drinking water.
- Registration of births and deaths.
- Ensuring public safety by removing obstructions and projections in public streets and maintaining fire engines to save life and property.
- Naming streets and numbering houses.

Optional Functions :

- Providing the public transport system.
- Building houses or housing complexes for lower income groups.
- Construction of parks, gardens, etc. and beautification of the city.
- Building libraries, museums and orphanages
- Plantation and maintenance of trees.

3. Nagar Panchayats : Nagar Panchayat governs areas which are in the process of changing from rural to urban. People in such places are in the process of moving away from agriculture, to service and industry based occupations. **Compositions:** The area of Nagar Panchayat is divided into wards. The registered voters of each ward elect a representative who is known as ward member. All the ward representatives are the members of Nagar Panchayat. A Nagar Panchayat has a term of five years, but can be dissolved earlier also if it is incompetent. **Functions :** The functions of the Nagar Panchayat are :

- Looking after the maintenance of roads.
- Providing sanitation and water supply.
- Building schools, primary and vocational education centres
- Providing housing and health care facilities.
- Maintenance of public parks and buildings.
- Recording births and deaths in Nagar Panchayat areas.

Sources are Income : (a) Grants received from the State Government. (b) Property tax (c) Sales tax (d) Fair tax

6. District Administration

Walkthrough

1. District Magistrate 2. Ward Councillors

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. land revenue 2. Superintendent of Police 3. 60 4. district
- C.** 1. Districts are divided and sub divided as Tehsil and Taluka, etc. They are taken care by Sub Division Magistrates, Tehsildars, kanungos and Lekhpals.

2. For collection of revenue, the District Magistrate is assisted by tehsildar and nayab tehsildar for the tehsils; and kanungo for the parganas and lekhpal for villages. 3. Deputy conservator of forest is the official who looks after the forest land, wildlife and environment. 4. Lekhpal is an important and effective official at the village level. He is often known by different names in different names. In some villages he is known as 'karmachari'. 5. The Sub-divisional officer is the link between District Collector and the tehsildar.

- D. 1. Administration of the Districts: Each district has the following officers working for the welfare of the citizens : The District Collector : Selected from the Indian Administration Service, the District Collector's duty is to collect revenue and manage the administration of the district. He is the supervisor of the Panchayati Raj institutions. For collection of revenue he is assisted by tehsildar and naib tehsildar for tehsil; kanungo for the paragnas and the patwari or lekhpal for the villages. He is responsible to maintain the law and order with the help of police. He is the administrator of other departments also like education, agriculture, etc. 2. The chief duties of District Magistrate are : • land assessment • land acquisition • collection of land revenue • collection of income tax dues, excise duties, etc. • distribution of agricultural loans disaster management • crises management. 3. **Functions of Tehsildar** : The main function of Tehsildar are as under : • The Tehsildar supervises the work of the Patwaris and ensures that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected. • He/She hears the land disputes. • He/She makes sure that the farmers can easily obtain a copy of their record and students can obtain their caste certificates, etc. 4. The District Judge and the Additional District Judge are in charge of the highest court for civil cases in the district. The Court of Sessions Judge is the highest court for criminal cases. Serious criminal cases such as dacoity are tried by the court of the Sessions Judge or the Additional Sessions Judge. If someone is not satisfied with the judgement of a lower court. She/he can appeal against the decision to the higher courts. The High Court is the highest judicial authority in the states. The district courts function under the High Court. 5. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 came into force on 5 September, 2005. It gives full right to the daughters as well. By this act the daughters have full right to inherit equal share in their father's property. The law is a great step forward towards removing gender bias in our society. Before this law women did not even have the right to reside at their parent's home, and unmarried daughters had the right of residence but no right in the

partitioned property. This law has helped to bring women at par with men as far as the agriculture and residential property is concern.

7. Rural Livelihoods

Walkthrough

1. The poor in the village/rural areas do not earn much money to meet their both ends or to survive with the little money they earn. They spend a lot of time on collecting firewood from forests, fetching water from distant bore well and grazing their cattle. 2. This is due to the fact that agricultural operations require labour only during certain seasons. In between the seasons, the workers in agriculture remain idle or have no productive work to be engaged in. 3. People in rural areas are force to travel long distance in search of work when they need money for their livelihood.

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B. 1. climate, quality 2. living 3. money, large farmers 4. The rich farmers 5. landless
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- D. 1. Making a living means to earn money to buy the things which are needed for living a healthy and happy life. 2. The means of earning money by doing different kinds of work is known as occupation. 3. The four classes of farmers are : (i) Large farmers (ii) Medium farmers (iii) Margical farmers (iv) Landless farmers 4. The rich farmers owning large areas of land are called large farmers. 5. To meet his annual needs, the middle farmers works on large farmer's field to get some extra money. He also makes baskets, ropes, etc.
- E. 1. In most of the villages, a large majority of people are engaged in agriculture in some form or the other. Different kinds of crops are grown depending on the climate and soil quality. 2. There are different kinds of farmers in India. Some own hundreds of acres of land. Some own a few acres and some have no land of their own. They work on other people's land. The rich farmers owning large areas of land are called the large farmers. A middle farmer is a person whose landholding is not very large. He works on his farms with his family and produces hardly sufficient to meet his annual need. So he has to work on larger farmer's field to get some extra money. Some times he makes baskets, ropes, etc. in order to make both ends meet. Marginal farmers own less than two hectares of land. They till their land either by hands or with the help of animal driven

ploughs. They grow food crops which are often not sufficient even to feed the family. Marginal farmers often work on other farms to get more money. A landless farmer is a person who has no landholding of his own. He works as a wage-earner on the field of a large farmer. They have to go nearby town to work as a wage-earner. **3. Non-Farming Activities :** People in villages also follow other occupations on order to cater to people's need. Thus, in the villages we have weavers, potters, blacksmiths, barbers, masons, carpenters, small shopkeepers, etc. Some people are engaged in dairy business, small scale manufacturing of toys, shoes, readymade garments, etc. Some work as construction workers while some others are engaged in transportation and shopkeeping.

8. Urban Livelihoods

Walkthrough

1. Megacity 2. Social Platforms 3. Labour Chowk

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. Domestic servants 2. Street workers 3. Wage-worker 4. clock 5. casual worker
- C.** 1. A region surrounding a city is termed as urban area. 2. Domestic servants generally migrate from the states like Bihar, UP, Odisha, etc. 3. Street vendors and hawkers are important part of urban economy as they have been providing different services and goods to middle and lower middle class. 4. The industrial workers work in different industries which produce good such as garments, clothes, cosmetics, shoes, household items, medicines, computers, electronic goods, etc. 5. More and more people are moving rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs. This movement is called migration.
- D.** 1. The government is thinking of modifying the law that banned street vendors, and instead, is thinking of making hawking zones where the vendors can freely sell their goods. Hawkers are nowadays organising themselves into committees that take decisions regarding them. 2. The employees under the regular employment get several benefits other than regular salary. They get paid leave, payments during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical allowances, etc. The regular employs are expected to work in fixed numbers of hours. These workers are given an appointment letter stating all the terms and conditions of the work. These people enjoy the security of employment. There are several other facilities