

HISTORY

1. THE CLASSICAL WORLD

Important points to remember:

1. Europe and Asia, known as Eurasia.
2. The classical era was at its height, a chain of empires from Rome to Persia to Peshawar, began to emerge.
3. Buddhism and later continuing with Christianity and Islam, can be understood in this context.
4. Greece, Rome and China represented the Classical World which ended with the fall of Western Roman Empire.
5. Classical World comprises ancient Greece and Rome and Classical Age refers to the inter-locking civilizations
6. Until 8th century BC (BCE) Greece was not different from the rest of the world.
7. the 6th century BC (BCE), Greece turned into a network of City-States.
8. Acropolis, a fortified city of ancient Greeks on a hill in Athens
9. The illustrious example for the last one was the Olympic festival of sports and games.
10. The ruling class in Greece controlled the land. Slaves cultivated the land.
11. Greek writers and philosophers saw the ownership of slaves as essential to a civilized life.
12. Aristotle compared the master and slave relationship to that of husband and wife, and father and children.
13. King Darius (BC (BCE) 550–486), who was heading a great empire in Persia
14. The Greeks or Hellenes, fought patriotically and defeated the Persian army at Marathon in 490 BC (BCE).
15. Joined by Spartans this time, the Athenians persisted in their resistance and in the final battle fought in Salamis, Persian ships were destroyed.
16. new buildings and enormous temples such as Olympian Zeus at Athens.
17. The law-making power in Athens was vested in an assembly open to all freemen.
18. Judges and lower officials were chosen by lots.
19. The only exception was Athens, where “democracy’ survived for about 200 years.
20. The word ‘democracy’, literally means “rule of the people”.
21. Athens had a great leader, Pericles, who held power for thirty years.
22. During his rule, Athens and Sparta were continuously at war with each other.
23. Historians therefore call this the Age of Pericles. Herodotus, the historian, and his successor Thucydides, lived about this time.
24. The greatest of them was Socrates. As a philosopher, he discussed difficult problems with his friends so that truth might emerge out of the discussions. Plato was his illustrious disciple.
25. Aristotle, studying under Plato, laid stress on the empirical knowledge of the existing physical and social world. Democritus and Epicurus developed a materialist view of the world.
26. The Athenian government, after Pericles, did not like Socrates’ way of finding truth.
27. The jury found Socrates guilty and sentenced him to die by drinking hemlock (a poison).
28. Under Alexander the Great, the Greeks were able to establish a kingdom in Macedonia.
29. Cultural development that took place rapidly after Alexander’s death 323 BC (BCE) is called Hellenistic civilization.
30. The Greek school of Science, Mathematics and Philosophy reached its peak in the
31. Greek-Egyptian city of Alexandria. Euclid who formulated the basic theorems of geometry,
32. Eratosthenes who accurately calculated the diameter of the earth,
33. Hipparchus, the founder of trigonometry were all products of this age.
34. Ptolemy built on Hipparchus’s ideas and later developed a model of motion of the planets and stars.
35. Roman people were divided into two classes: Patricians, rich landlords, and Plebeians, a common citizens.
36. Rome was strategically located in the crisscrossing trade routes cutting north–south and east–west.
37. Taxes on passing traders added to the revenue derived from agriculture.

38. According to Roman tradition, Romans established a republic after overthrowing Etruscans in 509 BC (BCE)
39. The Roman Republic was governed by the Patricians.
40. Two Consuls were elected by those with voting rights.
41. These consuls in turn appointed the Senators.
42. Senators and Consuls protected the interests of Patricians.
43. Plebeians were chronically in debt and had to eventually lose their land to the Patricians.
44. Wars of conquest also helped the Patricians to expand their landholdings.
45. 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.
46. A major source of revenue to the Roman state was slave trade.
47. The island of Delos became a great slave market.
48. As Rome was growing in Italy, Carthage was growing in power in north Africa.
49. The three wars fought between them are called Punic Wars.
50. Carthage sent a general named Hannibal.
51. The third Punic War was declared on the Carthaginians by Rome.
52. After the defeat and destruction of the Carthage in this War, Rome emerged as an unrivalled power in the western world.
53. Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus, though Patricians, voiced their opinion in favour of the poor peasants.
54. The martyrdom of the Gracchus brothers played a decisive role in the transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire.
55. When Marius became Consul with the support of the equites (new rich or propertied class below the rank of Senatorial Class), he made an attempt to push through a land distribution bill in the Senate.
56. After expelling Marius Sulla reigned for three years as a virtual dictator.
57. Julius Caesar led his army across the Italian border and took power in 49 BC (BCE).
58. There were more slave revolts in Rome than in Greece.
59. The revolt of Spartacus was the most famous. It began in 73 BC (BCE) involving about 70,000 slaves.
60. The revolt threatened the power in Rome.
61. Ultimately Spartacus was killed and the revolt crushed. 6,000 of the followers of Spartacus were executed.
62. Marius and Cinna against Sulla, Pompey against Julius Caesar, after Caesar's death Brutus and Cassius against Mark Antony and Octavian (Caesar's nephew) and finally Octavian against Mark Antony.
63. The period starting from Augustus (27 BC (BCE)) is known as Principate.
64. Augustus called himself Imperator, equivalent to the English word Emperor.
65. The period witnessed a great influx of luxury goods such as silk, spices, and gems from the east.
66. Cities were built on a grand scale, with temples, theatres, stadia and colosseum, gymnasia, aqueducts, baths and markets.
67. The most distinguished writers of the Augustan Age brought glory to the empire.
68. After the death of Augustus in 14 AD (CE) Rome had few enlightened and capable rulers.
69. With the exceptions of Trajan (98–117), Antoninus Pius (138–161) and Marcus Aurelius (161– 180), all others were tyrants.
70. Augustus was the first Roman Emperor to send an embassy to China and establish contact with an Asian power.
71. In AD (CE) 330 the centre of the empire moved from Italy to the Greek speaking city of Byzantium.
72. In 410 A.D. (C.E.) the Goth Alaric led his forces to sack Rome.
73. In 476 A.D. (C.E.), disgusted by the rule of Emperor Romulus Augustus,
74. Barbarians: A group of people from a very different country or culture that is considered to be less culturally advanced and more violent than their own.
75. Wang Cheng, popularly known as Shih Huang Ti (meaning the first emperor), ended the age of warring states in China.

76. Han dynasty (206 BC (BCE) - AD (CE) 220, founded by Liu Pang, flourished for 400 years. Their capital was Chang-an. The most popular and powerful ruler was Wu Ti.
77. The trade route from China to Asia Minor and India, known as the Silk Road or Silk Route, linked China with the West. Goods and ideas between the two great civilizations of Rome and China were exchanged through this route. Silk went westward, and wools, gold, and silver went east. China received Buddhism from India via the Silk Road.
78. At the beginning of the Christian Era, the Han Empire rivalled that of Rome in size and wealth.
79. Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of Han dynasty.
80. With Buddhism came the influence of Indian art to China and from China this spread to Korea and from there to Japan.
81. Some of the Buddhist art of the time show the impact of Hellenistic styles.
82. After a brief period of glory in the days of David and Solomon, the Jewish people had a great fall and experienced extreme hardship.
83. Jesus and handed him over to the Roman Governor Pontius Pilate.
84. After Jesus's crucifixion, St Paul started spreading the Christian doctrine.
85. One of the Roman emperors Constantine himself became a Christian. Christianity thus became the official religion of the Empire.
86. The Byzantine emperors, who ruled from the city of Constantinople for about 1,000 years, called themselves Romans. But their language was Greek.
87. Greeks and Romans and its fascinating St. Sophia Cathedral are the legacies they have left behind.
88. 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.
89. This Cathedral was turned into a mosque by the Ottoman Turks when they captured Constantinople.
90. Byzantine Civilization stood exposed when the participants of Fourth Crusade pillaged it and ruled it. The tottering empire finally fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453.
91. The Greeks fought patriotically and repulsed the invasion of Persians.
92. Athens rejected monarchy and oligarchy, and opted for "democracy."
93. During the reign of Pericles, Athens was in a higher plane of civilization.
94. After the death of Alexander, Science, Mathematics and Philosophy reached its peak in the Greek-Egyptian city of Alexandria, heralding a new Hellenistic era.
95. By the late 6th century BC (BCE), Rome became prosperous and developed into a republic.
96. Class wars between Patricians and Plebeians, and slave revolts led to emergence of Rome as an Empire.
97. The period of Principate in general and Augustus in particular witnessed rich contribution of Romans to science, engineering, architecture and sculpture.
98. Internal crisis and invasion of Franks, Goths and Vandals ended the Roman Empire.
99. Romans carried on their civilization in the East with Constantinople as capital. This is called Byzantine Civilization.
100. Christianity became a state religion of Byzantium and began to spread in Europe.
101. The Kushan period corresponded with the last days of the Roman Republic, when Julius Caesar was alive.
102. The Kushan Empire is said to have sent an embassy to Augustus Caesar who succeeded Julius.
103. Eighteen major works of Sangam age Viz eight Anthologies (Ettuthogai) and Ten Idylls (Pathupattu) compiled during the first three centuries of common Era were composed during this period.
104. Sangam Literature hailed as first secular literature of India.
105. The corresponding period 4th and 5th A.D. (C.E.) in south India, characterized as Kalabhra period.
106. Teakwood, pepper, pearls, ivory, brocades and precious stones and the like were exported from the Malabar Coast to Babylonia, Egypt, Greece and Rome. Trade with Rome further flourished.

I. Choose the correct answer

- is 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 War 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 a 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.**
- (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

- Acropolis - a) Consul
- Plato - b) Athens
- Marius - c) Philosopher
- Zeus - d) Materialist
- Epicurus - e) A fortified city

Answer : 1 – e, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – b, 5 – d
IV Fill in the blanks

- Greeks defeated the Persians at **Salamis**.
- Gracchus brothers** stood in favour of poor peasants in Roman republic.
- Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of **Han** dynasty.

4. The most magnificent building in Europe was **St. Sophia Cathedral**.
5. **Senators** and **Consuls** were Magistrates in Rome.

V. Answer all 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?
Patricians, voiced their opinion in favour of the poor peasants
- c) What was the outcome of their martyrdom?
Transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire
- d) Who was the first Roman Emperor?
Augustus

2. Han Dynasty

- a) Who was the founder of Han Empire ?
Liu Bang
- b) What was the capital of Han Empire?
Chang-an
- c) Where did they have their new capital?
Yangtze
- d) Who was the powerful ruler of the Han dynasty?
Wu Ti.

VI. Answer the following briefly

1. Attempt an account of slavery in Rome.

1. Prisoners of war were enslaved in Rome.
2. 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.
3. A major source of revenue to the Roman state was slave trade. The island of Delos became a great slave market.

2. Highlight the main contribution of Constantine.

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

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

1. As Rome was growing in Italy, Carthage was growing in power in north Africa.
2. The Carthaginians were the descendants of the Phoenicians who excelled in seafaring and trade.
3. The three wars fought between them are called **Punic Wars**.
4. Carthage sent a general named Hannibal.
5. He defeated the Roman army and made a great part of Italy a desert.

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

1. Thus the Han Empire once again threw open the silk road for trade.
2. A large export trade, mainly in silk, reached as far as the Roman Empire.
3. Techniques of building bridges and mountain roads, and seafaring.
4. Such innovations made Han Empire prosperous.

5. Write about St. Sophia Cathedral.

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

VII Answer the following in detail**1. Discuss the rise and growth of Athens, pointing out its glorious legacy****➤ Rise of Athens**

1. As a result by the 6th century BC (BCE), Greece turned into a network of City-States.
2. **Acropolis**, a fortified city of ancient Greeks on a hill in Athens, is an illustrative example of their advancement.
3. The Greeks or Hellenes, fought patriotically and defeated the Persian army at Marathon in 490 BC (BCE). Xerxes, King Darius' successor conducted another expedition.

➤ Growth of Athens

1. 6th century to 4th century BC (BCE) proved to be a period of urban development, with new buildings and enormous temples such as **Olympian Zeus** at Athens.
2. In Athens, the pressure from below resulted in the replacement of both oligarchy and tyranny by "democracy."
3. Athens, despite hostility and disturbance from Sparta, became a noble city with magnificent buildings.
4. There were great artists and great thinkers. Historians therefore call this the **Age of Pericles**.
5. The greatest of them was Socrates. As a philosopher, he discussed difficult problems with his friends so that truth might emerge out of the discussions.

➤ Glorious legacy of Athens

1. The Greek school of Science, Mathematics and Philosophy reached its peak in the Greek-Egyptian city of Alexandria.
2. **Euclid** who formulated the basic theorems of geometry
3. **Eratosthenes** who accurately calculated the diameter of the earth.
4. **Hipparchus**, the founder of trigonometry were all products of this age.
5. **Ptolemy** built on Hipparchus's ideas and later developed a model of motion of the planets and stars.

2. Highlight the contributions of Rome to World Civilization

1. During the period of Principate, the imperial ruling class became far more prosperous than under the republic.
2. The period witnessed a great influx of luxury goods such as silk, spices, and gems from the east.
3. Cities were built on a grand scale, with temples, theatres, stadia and colosseum, gymnasia, aqueducts, baths and markets.
4. The most distinguished writers of the **Augustan Age** brought glory to the empire.
5. Pliny the Elder completed a voluminous encyclopaedia of "science."
6. He called it *Natural History*. Seneca was another well known author of an encyclopaedia of science.
7. The Roman law attained its highest stage of development during the Principate.

2. THE MIDDLE AGES

Important points to remember:

1. Historians call the period between the end of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D. (C.E.) and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 A.D. (C.E.) as the Middle Ages.
2. The Middle Ages has been further classified as early, central or high and later.
3. Christianity, followed by Islam, began to establish themselves as dominant religions of continental Europe.
4. The later Middle Ages was represented by the feudal system.
5. After centuries of disunity China was reunited in 589 A.D. (C.E.) by the Sui dynasty.
6. The history of Arab civilization that began a little later than the history of Byzantium covers a period roughly from 630 A.D. (C.E.) to 1300.
7. Europe was responsible for revolutionary social and intellectual changes.
8. Seljuq Turks were a tribe of Tartars from Central Asia. They established a powerful empire in Persia.
9. Ottoman Turks who moved Anatolia (Asia Minor) and established an independent empire contributed to science and technology in a big way.
10. Sui dynasty collapsed in forty years because of financial burden imposed by public works like the Grand Canal and the expensive wars waged to conquer northern part of Korea.
11. The Tang dynasty rose from the widespread rebellions that took place to establish a strong centralised empire.
12. Li Yuan who organised the rebellion made Yang You the emperor of China.
13. Li Yuan proclaimed himself emperor. Several hundred kilometres of the Great Wall were rebuilt along the north-west frontiers.
14. Tang dynasty undertook enormous public works. Two capital cities, Boyang and Chang-on, were built.
15. Scholar officials, trained in Confucius Philosophy, were appointed to counterbalance the landowning aristocratic class.
16. Between 8th and 7th centuries B.C. (BCE), the warring states in China built defensive walls to protect themselves from enemies from the north.
17. During Chin (Qin) Dynasty, the separate walls were connected and consequently the wall stretched from east to west for about 5000 kilometres.
18. 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.
19. Now it is 6,700 kilometres in length.
20. Trade and industry flourished during the reign of Sung dynasty. Iron and steel industries became highly organized.
21. The quantity of iron China produced in 1078 A.D. (C.E.)
22. China excelled in ceramics and porcelain-making.
23. Gun powder was in use by 1044.
24. China possessed printed books half a millennium before Europe.
25. The Mongols established their rule in the name of Yuan dynasty.
26. The Mongols, who overran Persia and the whole of Central Asia, did not spare China either. Mangu Khan became the Great Khan in 1252 who appointed Kublai Khan the Governor of China.
27. Though the Mongol court in Beijing impressed a foreigner like Marco Polo, the poverty of peasantry continued.
28. the leader of "Red Turbans" Chu Yuan Chang took the Mongol capital
29. Beijing and proclaimed himself emperor in 1369.
30. The Ming Empire, which replaced the Mongol empire, consciously discouraged industry and foreign trade in order to concentrate on agriculture.
31. Many of ancestors of the Japanese came from Korea and some from Malaysia. It was through Korea that Chinese civilisation reached Yamato (Yamato was the original name of Japan).
32. The original inhabitants of the country (aborigines) are known as "Ainus." The original religion of Japan was Shinto. It was a mixture of nature and ancestor worship.
33. Buddhism came through Korea. In 555 AD (CE), the ruler of one of the three kingdoms in Korea sent Buddhist missionaries to Yamato with a gift of a golden image of Buddha to its ruler. Initially there was a conflict between the new Buddhism and the old Shinto.
34. But soon they began to coexist. During the Tang dynasty, there were constant contacts between China and Japan.

35. Japan's name was given by a Chinese Emperor. In a message sent by the Chinese Emperor the Emperor of Japan was addressed as Tai-Nyih-Pung- Kok, meaning Great Sun-Rise-Kingdom. The Japanese thought that this sounded better than Yamato.
36. So they began calling their country "Dai Nippon"- the land of the Rising Sun. Nippon became Japan.
37. Their emperor Mikado was an autocrat but a puppet in the hands of a few powerful families. The first great family that controlled the state was the Soga family. Shotoku Taishi was the leader.
38. After the death of Shotoku Taishi, his family was driven out by Nakatom no Kamatari, the founder of the Fujiwara family.
39. Fujiwara family emperors in later years retired to monasteries and lived as monks.
40. During the two-hundred-year rule of Fujiwaras, a new class of large landholders emerged.
41. Out of the fight between two chief families, the Tara and the Minamota, Yoritomo emerged successful. In AD (CE) 1192, the emperor gave him the high sounding title of Sei-i-tai-Shogun, which means the Barbarian-subduing-Great-General.
42. Yoritomo established his military capital at Kamakura. Therefore, the first Shogunate is called the Kamakura Shogunate.
43. The government was a feudal military government administered by samurai or warriors.
44. decline of the ruling dynasty started and in 1338 AD (CE), the Kamakura Shogunate ended. A new line of Shogunate came to power known as Ashikaga Shogunate that lasted for 235 years.
45. the end of 16th century the whole of Japan was again united.
46. Prophet Mohammad established Islam. Islam gave a message of brotherhood.
47. Mohammad and his followers moved to the city of Yethrib.
48. The flight of Mohammad from Mecca in 622 AD (CE) is called Hijrat in Arabic. In honour of his coming, the people of Yethrib renamed the city to Madinat-un-Nabi-the city of the Prophet. It is now known as Medina.
49. Mohammad died ten years after the Hijrat (AD (CE) 632).
50. Abu Bakr and Omar who succeeded Prophet Mohammad as Khalif or Caliph (both religious and temporal leader) laid the foundation for an Islamic Empire.
51. Eastern Roman Empire and the Sassanid King of Persia. Jerusalem, the holy city of Jews and Christians, was won by the Arabs, and the whole of Spain and Persia came under the new Arab Empire.
52. General Tariq, the Arabs, after conquering Morocco and Africa, crossed into Europe and took Spain
53. They were called Saracens (from sahra and nashin - the dwellers of the desert).
54. The quarrel for the leadership of Arabia led to a division in Islam.
55. The two sects formed out of the division were the Sunnis and Shias. The Sunnites, Sunni Muslims, maintained that the head of the Islamic state and successor to the Prophet should be elected by representatives of the whole body of believers.
56. The Shiites, the followers of Shia sect, opposed elevation to any highest political and religious office other than those related to the Prophet by blood or by marriage.
57. The Caliphs, belonging to a branch of Mohammad's family, known as Ommiads or Umayyads ruled for about 100 years.
58. Damascus was their capital. They developed a new style of architecture known as Saracenic architecture. The arches, the pillars, and the minarets and domes came to India later and blended with Indian ideas.
59. The Muslim Arabs carried Islam far and wide. But while they were fighting at distant lands, the Arabs at home were quarrelling.
60. Ali, the son-in-law of Prophet Mohammad and his son Hussein were murdered. Umayyads were overthrown by Abbasids.
61. This branch descended from Prophet Mohammad's uncle Abbas and hence his followers were called Abbasids.
62. Abbasid rule began in 750 A.D. (C.E.) assuming the title of "the Commander of the Faithful", Abbasid Caliph wielded authority as any other Emperor.
63. The Abbasids tried to rival the old empires in splendour. The capital was shifted from Damascus to Baghdad in Iraq.
64. Baghdad- a city known as the city of Arabian Nights, 'was a vast city of palaces and public offices and schools and colleges, and great shops and parks and gardens.
65. Abbasid Caliphs did not attempt to conquer new lands.

66. Arab students went to Takshashila, which was still a great university for specialized medicine. Indian scholars and mathematicians came in large numbers to Baghdad.
67. Sanskrit books on medicine and other subjects were translated into Arabic.
68. The Abbasid Empire was at the height of its glory during the reign of Harun-al-Rashid.
69. 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.
70. The Pope and the Church called upon all the Christian peoples of Europe to march to the rescue of the “holy city” (Jerusalem).
71. The Crusaders had to fight against the Seljuq Turks who controlled those parts. The struggle between Christianity and Islam beginning in 1095 continued for nearly 200 years and is called the Crusades.
72. The destruction of Baghdad in 1258 A.D. (C.E.), by the Mongols, put an end to what remained of the Abbasid Empire.
73. Venice, Genoa and Pisa emerged as important commercial centres in the Mediterranean region. Constantinople ceased to be the middle man in the trade between the East and the West.
74. One notable outcome of Crusades was the loss of prestige suffered by Pope and Papacy.
75. Mongols were nomads. They came into Europe from the Steppes of Asiatic Russia.
76. chief, Chengiz Khan. He was a great military genius.
77. Mongols’ hold over Russia for about 300 years made Russia technologically backward from the rest of Europe until the end of Middle Ages
78. the Seljuq Turks weakened, the Ottomans extended their power.
79. The conquest of Constantinople in 1453 A.D. (C.E.) by Mohammad II, helped establish Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans, Black Sea and the Middle East.
80. Fief was a piece of land given to someone by their lord, to whom they had a duty to provide particular services in return.
81. Excommunication and Interdict were the two instruments used against those who defied the Church.
82. Excommunication meant depriving a person of all the privileges of a Christian. He was denied the right to sacraments in Church. His or her body could not be buried in the consecrated ground.
83. Interdict was to deny benefits of religion to a ruler’s subject, intended to kindle their resentment against him.
84. The growth of the Church in the later Middle Ages was accompanied by the rise of ambitious political leaders.
85. German Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII, Pope by means of Interdict succeeded in making the emperor to abdicate the throne.
86. China which rivalled Rome during the Christian era, after experiencing political instability, accomplished unity and was ruled by the Sung dynasty for about three centuries.
87. Sung dynasty was overthrown by the Mongols who established Yuan dynasty in China.
88. Japan, which remained in isolation, joined the mainstream in the sixth century AD (CE) with Mikado becoming its emperor. Japan followed China in all walks of life.
89. The emperors slowly lost their control and the government was taken over by the military general, who founded the Kamakura Shogunate. Kamakura Shogunate was replaced by Ashikaga Shogunate.
90. Islam, established by Prophet Mohammad, began to spread.
91. Arabs who took to Islam early succeeded in establishing Islamic kingdom first in Spain and later in other parts of Europe.
92. Ummayyads ruled from Damascus, while the Abbasids from Baghdad.
93. The fight for the leadership of Arabia after the death of Prophet Mohammad led to division in Islam as Sunni and Shia.
94. The architecture developed by Arabs is known as Saracenic.
95. The takeover of the holy city of Jerusalem by Seljuq Turks resulted in the Crusades.
96. The weakening of Seljuq Turks led to the rise of Ottoman Turks.
97. The capture of Constantinople by Ottoman Turks ended the Middle Ages.
98. Day to day life of people in the Middle Ages was governed by the Feudal System, a form of government involving lords and vassals.
100. The Church which functioned under the feudal regime began to assert its authority first in ecclesiastical and later in secular matters too.

I. Choose the correct answer

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

II. Find out the correct statement

- (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**
- (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
- (i) Boyang and Changon were built during Sung dynasty.
(ii) Peasant uprisings 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) is correct (d) (iv) is correct
- 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
- 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 and R are correct**
c) A and R are wrong d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

III. Fill in the blanks

- Ainus were the original inhabitants of Japan.
- Yamato was the original name of Japan.
- Madinat-un-Nabi was the original name of Medina.
- Artisans and herders were the barbarians posing a threat to the Chinese in the north.
- Mohammad II established Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans.

IV Match the Following

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

Answer : 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 the Minamota,
- b) Who emerged successful in the fight?
Yoritomo
- c) What was the title given 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?
Prophet Mohammad's uncle Abbas and hence his followers were called Abbasids.
- b) What was the title assumed by Abbasid Caliph?
The Commander of the Faithful
- c) Where did they have their new capital?
Baghdad
- d) In whose period was the Abbasid Empire at the height of its glory?
Harun-al-Rashid

VI Answer the following briefly**1. The Great Wall of China.**

1. China built defensive walls to protect themselves from enemies from the north.
2. During Chin (Qin) Dynasty, the separate walls were connected and consequently the wall stretched from east to west for about 5000 kilometres.
3. This wall, considered to be one of the wonders of the world, served to keep nomadic tribes out.
4. Now it is 6,700 kilometres in length.

2. Contribution of Arabs to Science and Technology.

1. The Arabs had a scientific spirit of inquiry.
2. Arab students went to Takshashila, which was still a great university for specialized medicine.
3. Medicine and surgery, Arab physicians and surgeons earned a great reputation.

3. Impact of Crusades.

1. Crusades ended the feudal relations.
2. Increasing demand for products of the East led to expansion of trade.
3. *Venice, Genoa* and *Pisa* emerged as important commercial centres in the Mediterranean region.
4. One notable outcome of Crusades was the loss of prestige suffered by Pope and Papacy.

4. How was Feudalism organized in the Middle Ages?

1. The economic life of people was governed by feudal relations.
2. The king, supposed to represent God on earth, was at the head of the feudal regime.
3. Last in this order were the knights, whose fiefs could not be divided. At the bottom were the villeins or serfs.
4. In the feudal system which centred around vassalage, there was no idea of equality

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

1. These two elements also helped the Church to extend its authority over all of its lay members.
2. Excommunication and Interdict were the two instruments used against those who defied the Church.

VII Answer the following in detail**1. Discuss the emergence of Japan under the Shogunate.**

1. The Shogun became the real ruler. In this way began the rule of Shogunate in Japan.
2. Yoritomo established his military capital at Kamakura. Therefore, the first Shogunate is called the Kamakura Shogunate.
3. Japan followed China in all spheres of life but in its own way. The emperor became a ceremonial head.
4. The government was a feudal military government administered by *samurai* or warriors.

5. The Mongols, who changed the course of history in Asia and terrified Europe, were successfully repulsed by the Japanese under this Shogunate.
6. Yet the decline of the ruling dynasty started and in 1338 AD (CE), the Kamakura Shogunate ended.
7. A new line of Shogunate came to power known as Ashikaga Shogunate that lasted for 235 years.
8. Three men ultimately rescued Japan from the prolonged civil war.
9. They were Borbunaga, a Daimyo or noble, Hideyoshi, a peasant and Tokugawa Iyeyasu, one of the distinguished nobles of the time.
10. By the end of 16th century the whole of Japan was again united.

2. Who were the Mongols? How did they rule China?

➤ **Mongols:**

1. Mongols were nomads.
2. They came into Europe from the Steppes of Asiatic Russia.
3. They were herdsman.
4. The Mongols were experts in warfare and produced a remarkable chief, Chengiz Khan.
5. He was a great military genius.

➤ **Mongols rule in China:**

1. The Mongols, who overran Persia and the whole of Central Asia, did not spare China either.
2. Mangu Khan became the Great Khan in 1252 who appointed Kublai Khan the Governor of China.
3. The Mongol presence from one end of Eurasia to the other played a key role in spreading Chinese technological advances to the less developed societies in the west.
4. Though the Mongol court in Beijing impressed a foreigner like Marco Polo, the poverty of peasantry continued.
5. There were revolts of religious sects and secret societies.
6. Finally, the leader of “**Red Turbans**” Chu Yuan Chang took the Mongol capital Beijing and proclaimed himself emperor in 1369.

3. STATE AND SOCIETY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Important points to remember:

1. Gupta empire, and dates the 'medieval' period from the 7th century A.D.(CE) till the beginning of Mughal rule in the 16th century.
2. The Mughal era, from the 16th to 18th century is referred to as the early modern period.
3. The expansion of the Chola empire from the time of Rajaraja which eclipsed the Pandyan and Pallava kingdoms, extending north till Orissa.
4. From the twelfth century, the beginning of several centuries of Muslim rule in Delhi, extending throughout north India and the spread of Islam to different parts of the country.
5. By the end of the 13th century the eclipse of the great empire of the Cholas and the consequent rise of many Religious kingdoms in south India. This ultimately culminated in the rise of the Vijayanagar empire
6. which exercised authority over all of south India and came to be considered the bastion of Religious rule in the south.
7. The consolidation of Muslim rule under the Mughals in the north, beginning in 1526 A.D. (C.E.) with the defeat of the Ibrahim Lodi by Babur.
8. At its height, the Mughal empire stretched from Kabul to Gujarat to Bengal, from Kashmir to south India.
9. The coming of the Europeans, beginning with the Portuguese who arrived on the west coast of India in 1498.
10. Muslim rule was established in Delhi at the end of the 12th century by Muhammad Ghori,
11. Arab Muslim merchants had been trading in the ports of the west coast, especially Kerala, as early as the 9th century.
12. Muslim invaders from west Asia had set up Sultanates in Gujarat and Sind since the 8th century.
13. The impact of Muslim rule was felt during the reign of Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316 A.D. (C.E.)) who sent military campaigns to the south.
14. Devagiri (near Aurangabad) was captured by Alauddin Khalji. Renamed Daulatabad
15. 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. (C.E.), with his capital in Bidar.
16. end of the fifteenth century, five sultanates came up in the Deccan: Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmednagar, Berar, and Bidar
17. The Deccan sultanates were conquered by Aurangzeb in the 1660s A.D. (C.E.), and the entire region, as far south as Madras (Chennai) became a part of the Mughal empire.
18. The territorial expansion of the Chola empire began under Rajaraja I.
19. Sailendra Kingdom of Sri Vijaya (in Indonesia), Kadaram (Kedah) and Ceylon.
20. and Ceylon. This earned him the title "the Chola who had conquered the Ganga and Kadaram" (gangaiyum kadaramum konda cholana).
21. eastern Chalukyas under Rajendra's grandson Kulottunga I, and extended up to the border of Orissa.
22. Indic culture and art into south-east Asia, as seen in the magnificent temples of Angkor Wat in Cambodia.
23. The Chola Empire began to decline after the middle of the 13th century. The last known Chola emperor was Rajendra III.
24. Hoysala kingdom, with its capital at Belur and later Halebidu.
25. The Kakatiyas ruled from Warangal (Telangana) while the Yadavas ruled in Devagiri until Devagiri fell to Alauddin Khalji's forces at the end of the 13th century.
26. The kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka, two brothers. They were the first rulers of the Sangama dynasty. They founded a new capital city on the southern banks of Tungabhadra which they named Vijayanagara (city of victory).
27. The Tuluva dynasty then succeeded as rulers. Krishnadeva Raya, the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar, belonged to this family.
28. Kingdom: a country ruled by a king or queen.
29. Empire: a group of countries controlled by one ruler
30. five Deccani Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar in 1565 A.D. (C.E.) at the Battle of Talikota.
31. The Mughal empire was founded by Babur in 1526 A.D. (C.E.) after he defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat. The first six Mughal emperors are referred to as the 'Great Mughals'. Aurangzeb was the last of the great Mughals.

32. The Mughal empire though began to disintegrate after Aurangzeb, continued to exist nominally till 1857 A.D. (C.E.) when the British finally ended the virtually non-existent empire.
33. A new power centre rose in Maharashtra in the seventeenth century, and the Marathas under the leadership of Shivaji
34. The spice trade from India was controlled by Muslims up to Alexandria.
35. In 1498 A.D. (C.E.), Vasco da Gama landed on the Kerala coast having sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa.
36. Portuguese built their first fort at Cochin in 1503 A.D. (C.E.). Goa was captured in 1510 A.D. (C.E.) and became the centre of the Portuguese state in India.
37. the Portuguese were able to conquer many ports from east Africa up to Malacca,
38. Other European nations soon followed the Portuguese, most notably the Dutch, English and French
39. The Dutch were in Pulicat (and later Nagapatnam), the English in Madras, the French in Pondicherry and the Danes in Tarangampadi (Tranquebar).
40. local administration was the village (ur), followed by the sub-region (nadu) and district (kottam).
41. Tax-free villages granted to Brahmins were known as brahmadeya.
42. Marketing centres and towns were known as nagaram.
43. The ur, nadu, brahmadeya and nagaram each had its own assembly.
44. The temple was no longer a mere place of worship, but became an important economic entity as an employer, consumer and land-owner.
45. The establishment of Islamic Rule in Delhi made a big impact on Indian society.
46. Al beruni, Ibn Batuta, and Ferishta are among the best known of the Muslim historians.
47. Military officers, known as 'nayakas', were appointed as chiefs of various localities in Tamilnadu and received land grants from the emperor.
48. Three major nayaka kingdoms, owing allegiance to the Vijayanagar emperor, came up between 1500 A.D.
49. (C.E.) and 1550 A.D. (C.E.) in Madurai, Tanjavur and Gingee (Senji).
50. Vijayanagar. This became the new political order in Tamilnadu during the sixteenth century.
51. Akbar through his policy of co-opting the Hindu Rajput rulers under the umbrella of Mughal rule.
52. He employed Hindu administrators like Todar Mal in key positions of authority.
53. Mughal empire was one of the largest, richest and most powerful empires in the entire world.
54. Bengal, Awadh (Oudh), Hyderabad, Arcot – became independent rulers of the successor states after the death of Aurangzeb.
55. The Europeans came to India primarily in search of spices.
56. Indian textiles in the European markets, often referred to as the 'Indian craze'.
57. in India, which was accompanied by an expansion of the production of commercial crops like cotton and indigo and other dyes.
58. Caste is the most distinctive (and most discussed) aspect of Indian society.
59. the four-fold division of society as specified in the religious texts, referred to as varna
60. The occupational caste groups are sometimes referred to as guilds
61. Theoretically, any person who worked in a particular occupation could become a member of the group
62. Muslim craftsmen or weavers could thus not become members of a Hindu group.
63. Mathas or mutts were established under different gurus or religious leaders like Vidyaranya; Saivite movements came up like the Tamil Saiva-siddhanta, and the Virasaivas in Karnataka; in Maharashtra the Varkarisampradaya (tradition) of the devotees of Vithoba arose in the 14th century.
64. Christianity, there were a small number of Christian groups in Kerala claiming their origins to the time of St Thomas, the disciple of Jesus.
65. Goa itself the local population was under great pressure to convert to Christianity, especially under the oppressive conditions of the Inquisition.
66. Jesuit missionaries were also active in other areas, especially among the fishing communities on the Pandyan coast.
67. The best known among the Jesuit missionaries was St Francis Xavier who was instrumental in making the fishing community to take to Christianity in the Tuticorin region.
68. Another notable Jesuit was Roberto de Nobili, a scholar, who was based in Madurai.
69. In the north a new religion, Sikhism, was founded by Guru Nanak, who lived during 15th and 16th century.

70. Sikhism grew in strength in spite of severe repression by Aurangzeb.
71. Foreign religions also came to India when Jews and Zoroastrians (Parsis) migrated to India. The Parsis, who fled Persia to escape persecution, settled in Gujarat, while the Jews lived in Kerala.
72. Parsi merchants were among the richest and most prominent in the port of Surat, and subsequently, in Bombay under the British.
73. Kamban, wrote Ramayana in Tamil which was formally presented (Arangetram) in the temple at Srirangam. Sekkilar's Periyapuram, similarly was presented at the temple in Chidambaram. Among the other great works of the period is Kalingattup-parani and Muvarula. It was also a period when great religio-philosophical treatises like the Sankara-bhasyam and Sri-bhashyam were produced.
74. The monumental architecture of the Cholas is visible in the great temple of Tanjavur, Gangai-kondacholapuram and Darasuram, to name only a few.
75. Stone images were sculpted on the temple walls and pillars. Bronze images of great beauty and artistry were made by the 'lost wax' process.
76. The best known of them is the iconic representation of Siva as Nataraja, performing the cosmic dance.
77. The sultans built forts, tombs, mosques and other monuments in Delhi as well as in south India which came under their rule.
78. cities like Shahjahanabad (Delhi) and Fatehpur Sikri, gardens, mosques and forts.
79. The art of painting also flourished in the Mughal period. Primarily known as Mughal miniatures, they were generally intended as book illustrations or were single works to be kept in albums.
80. in Persian, and also in Urdu, Hindi and other regional languages. In the performing arts, like Hindustani the name of Tansen is well-known indicating the patronage extended to classical music under Akbar.
81. The intricately carved lofty towers or gopurams at the entrance to temples were all added during the Vijayanagar period.
82. new style of Tamil literature called Prabandham emerged during this period. The great commentaries of the epic Silappadikaram and Tirukkural were also written during this period.
83. Venkatamakhi, son of Govindha Dikshidar who codifying the ragas of Carnatic music had lived in this period.
84. In the fourteenth century by Firuzshah Tughluq in the Delhi area.
85. Check dams all increased the availability of water for irrigation
86. Cholas had created a network of canals for irrigation connecting the tributaries of Kaveri.
87. A variety of food grains like wheat, rice, and millets were grown apart from lentils and oilseeds.
88. The general food crops, south India had a regional specialization in pepper, cinnamon, spices and coconut.
89. Many other commercial crops were also grown such as sugarcane, cotton and indigo.
90. Maize and tobacco were two new crops which were introduced after the arrival of the Europeans.
91. Many new varieties of fruit or horticultural crops like papaya, pineapple, guava and cashew nut were also introduced which came from the west, especially America. Potatoes, chillies and tomatoes also became an integral part of Indian food.
92. Sericulture (silk production by breeding the mulberry silkworm) was introduced in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. By the seventeenth century, Bengal had become one of the largest silk-producing regions in the world
93. The shipping lists of the Dutch East India Company regularly mention men and women slaves who were transported to the spice producing islands of Indonesia to work on the plantations.
94. Nearly all the cloth that was produced was of cotton, though silk weaving had developed in Bengal where silk was produced, and in Gujarat.
95. Dyed and printed/patterned cloth involved the use of vegetable dyes.
96. 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.
97. During the seventeenth century, the Dutch and the English realized that they could procure spices from the spice islands of Indonesia most profitably in exchange for cloth from India.
98. the major ports (Surat, Masulipatnam, Calicut etc.) were the nodal points in international, maritime trade.
99. Gujarat, Masulipatnam in the Golkonda kingdom, Chittagong in Bengal, Pulicat (Pazhaverkadu) and Nagapatnam on the Coromandel Coast, and Calicut in Kerala were all major ports in Asiatic trade.

100. India was also a major exporter of textiles, pepper, precious and semi-precious gems – especially diamonds which were then found only in India – and iron and steel which were greatly in demand in the entire Asian region.
101. Textiles accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the total exports from India. The major imports from China and the east were silk, Chinese ceramics, gold, spices, aromatic woods and camphor.
102. Silk, drugs, dye woods and sugar were the main imports from Persia, while gold, ivory and slaves were brought in from east Africa.
103. Ainnurruvar (the Five Hundred) who had their headquarters in Aihole, and the Manigramam. These guilds were heterogeneous agglomerations of many merchant groups and corporate assemblies like nagarams.
104. Gujarati merchants were found in all the ports of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, while the Coromandel merchants operated from Malacca and other ports in Siam and Burma.
105. Agra and Delhi) and in the provinces (Patna, Ahmedabad, Lucknow). Major pilgrimage centres like Varanasi also grew into cities, because the regular inflow of pilgrims provided a market that attracted manufacturing and trade.
106. Devotees coming to worship at the temple needed many services and goods, so that temple towns also became marketing centres.
107. Major political changes commencing from the establishment of Muslim Rule in Delhi, are dealt with.
108. The enterprising period of Cholas and the significance of Vijayanagar Empire in the south are analysed.
109. The economy and the society during the Sultanate and the Mughal rule are highlighted.
110. Occupational castes and conflict between Right and Left Hand Castes are explained.
111. Progress in art, literature and music are discussed.
112. Conditions of agriculture, trade, commerce and urbanization are examined

I. Choose the correct answer

1. _____ was the second stronghold of Ala-ud-din Khalji'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" (ainnurruvar) 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 geneologies were collected by Col. Mackenzie.**
ii) Indigo was the most important beverage crop in India.
iii) Mahmud Gawan was the minister in Alauddin Khalji'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) **i) A is correct; R explains about A** b) ii) A is wrong; R is correct
c) iii) A and R are wrong d) iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A.

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

1. India had two natural advantages in cotton weaving.
2. The first was that cotton grew in almost all parts of India, so that the basic raw material was easily available.
3. Second, the technology of producing a permanent colour on cotton using vegetable dyes was known from very early times in India.

4. What were the factors which facilitated urbanization?

1. The large cities were centres of manufacturing and marketing, banking and financial services.
2. They were usually located at the intersection of an extensive network of roads which connected them to other parts of the country.
3. Smaller towns were marketing centres in local trade connecting the immediate rural hinterland.
4. Cities also served as political and administrative centres.
5. The regular inflow of pilgrims provided a market that attracted manufacturing and trade.

5. What is sericulture?

1. Sericulture (silk production by breeding the mulberry silkworm) was introduced in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
2. By the seventeenth century, Bengal had become one of the largest silk-producing regions in the world.
3. In addition, other varieties of silk (like *tassar*) were also produced.

VII. Answer the following in detail**1. Discuss the political changes during 1526-1707 A.D. (C.E.)**

1. The Mughal empire was founded by Babur in 1526 A.D. (C.E.) after he defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat.
2. The first six Mughal emperors are referred to as the ‘**Great Mughals**’.
3. The MUGHAL EMPIRE 1526-1707 transformed the economy and society of north India.
4. As the empire stretched across north India, the entire region was brought under a uniform administrative structure.
5. The political stability of the large empire led to impressive growth of the economy and trade.
6. At the height of its power the Mughal empire was one of the largest, richest and most powerful empires in the entire world.
7. These states became centres of distinctive local cultures, including styles of cooking like Lucknavi and Hyderabadi cuisines.

2. Explain the commercial developments in Medieval India.

1. India had an extensive network of trade for marketing these goods.
2. The village was the basic geographical unit of production, and was essentially a subsistence economy and barter was the medium of exchange.
3. Big cities were usually major commercial centres, with bazaars and shops.
4. A network of roads to other centres in other parts of the country.
5. In addition to such overland trade, smaller ships and boats were used in coastal trade along both the western and eastern coasts of the country.
6. The major ports (Surat, Masulipatnam, Calicut etc.) were the nodal points in international, maritime trade.
7. Maritime trade across the Indian Ocean, extending from China in the east to Africa in the west, had flourished for many centuries.
8. India was also a major exporter of textiles, pepper, precious and semi-precious gems – especially diamonds which were then found only in India – and iron and steel which were greatly in demand in the entire Asian region.
9. The major imports from China and the east were silk, Chinese ceramics, gold, spices, aromatic woods and camphor.
10. A large network of merchants was needed to manage and channel trade across India.

3. “Chola Period was a enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu” – Elucidate.

1. The Chola period was an enterprising period when trade and the economy expanded, accompanied by urbanization.
2. The administrative machinery was re-organised during Chola rule.
3. The basic unit of local administration was the village (*ur*), followed by the sub-region (*nadu*) and district (*kottam*).

4. Tax-free villages granted to Brahmins were known as *brahmadeya*. Marketing centres and towns were known as *nagaram*.
5. The *ur*, *nadu*, *brahmadeya* and *nagaram* each had its own assembly.
6. They were responsible for the maintenance and management of the water resources and land; the local temples; resolving local issues and disputes; and for collecting the taxes due to the government.
7. While the Chola state did not intervene in this fundamental system of local administration, they introduced innovations in revenue administration by creating new revenue divisions (*mandalam* and *valanadu*).
8. Several new taxes on agriculture and commerce were also introduced.
9. The second notable feature was the great increase in the construction of temples.
10. This had two dimensions: new temples were constructed, and existing temples became multi-functional social and economic institutions.
11. The construction of great temples also was a reflection of the growing prosperity in the kingdom, since the activity involved great expenditure.

4. THE BEGINNING OF THE MODERN AGE

Important points to remember:

1. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Western Europe underwent dramatic changes in the political, social, cultural, religious and economic spheres.
2. 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.
3. The modern era was characterized by freedom of thought, individualism, rationalism, and economic and scientific progress.
4. With the decline of Feudalism, Europe was gradually moving towards urbanisation. This process started first in Italy because of its prosperous Mediterranean trade.
5. Italian city-states such as Venice and Genoa profited immensely from this trade.
6. New ideas leading to the Renaissance, Reformation and Exploration through sea voyages were born.
7. The invention of the printing press accelerated the process of modernisation.
8. Johannes Gutenberg (1394-1468 A.D. (C.E.)) invented the printing press in Germany in the middle of the fifteenth century.
9. The invention of printing press not only spread knowledge widely, but also promoted critical thinking.
10. In 1453 A.D. (C.E.), Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire, was captured by the Ottoman Turks.
11. The origin of the word renaissance is from the Italian word *renascita* meaning rebirth.
12. Renaissance because there was a rebirth or revival of classical Greek and Latin literature.
13. Greek scholar Manuel Chrysoloras who taught Greek classics in Italy, Guarino and Giovanni Aurispa, to name just a few, visited Constantinople several times to collect Greek manuscripts.
14. Italian city-states such as Florence, Milan, Venice, and Rome profited immensely from the Mediterranean trade.
15. Italian universities taught humanities viz., language, grammar, rhetoric, history and ethics, which prepared the students for public life, commerce and administration.
16. Classical Greek and Latin literature introduced the idea of Humanism which got reflected in the paintings, sculptures, architecture, music and writings of that period.
17. Petrarch (1304- 1374 A.D. (C.E.)) 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 a political treatise called The Prince.
18. Erasmus (1466-1536 A.D. (C.E.)), known as the Prince among Humanists, wrote In Praise of Folly, a satirical work on the activities and rituals of the Church.
19. 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.
20. The idea of humanism was a central feature of renaissance. It laid emphasis on human dignity and nature.
21. Renaissance paintings and sculptures were realistic and naturalistic. They improved over medieval paintings and sculptures which were stylized, unrealistic and two dimensional.
22. Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael dominated the scene and produced some of the finest artistic works.
23. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519 A.D. (C.E.)) was a versatile genius. He was a painter, sculptor, architect, military engineer, anatomist, and poet. His paintings of Mona Lisa (La Gioconda), The Last Supper and The Virgin on the Rocks are illustrious examples of his talent.
24. Michelangelo (1475-1564 A.D. (C.E.)) was a painter, sculptor, architect and poet. His marble sculpture of David depicts the youthful strength and energy of the giant slayer. He is also famous for his paintings in the ceilings of the Sistine Chapel in Rome.
25. Raphael (1483-1520 A.D. (C.E.)) painted beautiful Madonnas (Virgin and the Child). His painting of the School of Athens reveals the ideological debate of his times.
26. The advances in science were inspired by Ptolemy, Archimedes, Euclid and others of the classical period.
27. William Harvey discovered the circulation of blood.
28. Copernicus proved that earth revolved around the sun through a mathematical model.
29. Galileo provided further astronomical proof with the aid of the telescope he invented
30. It marked a definite shift towards individualism, secularism and nationalism.

31. 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.
32. Erasmus and Thomas More indirectly encouraged the reformation movement.
33. The Pope was its head. His office was known as Papacy.
34. The Pope wielded spiritual authority over the Christians of Europe cutting across the territorial boundaries.
35. Inquisition was an institution of the Catholic Church to deal with heresies beliefs in opposition to the Catholic faith.
36. The most infamous inquisition was the Spanish Inquisition.
37. Martin Luther, a monk of the Augustinian Order and a Professor of Theology in the University of Wittenberg, was a devout Christian and a scrupulous follower of the Catholic faith.
38. Church official Johann Tetzel came to Wittenberg to sell indulgences and Church offices at an auction.
39. Later the points he raised became the famous Ninety Five Theses.
40. When attempts of the Church to make him withdraw his criticisms failed, Pope Leo X issued a Papal Bull excommunicating him.
41. Frederick hid him in his Wartburg Castle, where Martin Luther translated the Bible into German.
42. He put forward the doctrine of justification by faith. The grace of God would be bestowed by the divine will alone and not by the deeds of the people.
43. first successful break from the Church and establishment of the Protestant Church.
44. Protestants and the reformation that followed also came to be known as the Protestant Reformation.
45. Huldrych Zwingli (1484-1531 A.D. (C.E.)) of Switzerland and John Calvin (1509-1564) of Geneva followed Martin Luther in protesting against the Church.
46. Calvin codified his views in his book Institutes of Christian Religion. He controlled the government of Geneva between 1541 A.D. (C.E.) and 1564 A.D. (C.E.).
47. Calvinism became more popular and spread to Switzerland, parts of France, the Netherlands and England.
48. In England, the reformation was brought about due to the personal reasons of the King Henry VIII.
49. Henry wanted to marry again and therefore appealed to the Pope to annul his marriage with Catherine.
50. Catholic Church and monasteries in England and declared himself the Supreme Head of the Anglican Church.
51. Society of Jesus. This reformation of the Catholic Church from within is known as Counter Reformation.
52. St. Ignatius Loyola founded the Society of Jesus to propagate Christianity. Its main work was through education and service to the destitute.
53. Society of Jesus started a number of educational institutions, orphanages and homes for the destitute. Soon their missionaries were present in all parts of the world to spread the Catholic religion.
54. Henry the Navigator of Portugal laid the foundation for long distance sea voyages.
55. Curiosity generated by the Renaissance and the travel accounts of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta.
56. Ptolemy's Geography was brought from the Byzantine Empire to the West.
57. The sailors of Prince Henry had travelled into Atlantic upto the islands of Azores and Madeira. They explored the west coast of Africa.
58. Lopo Gonzalves was the first sailor to cross the equator.
59. Bartholomew Diaz ventured further down the African coast reaching cape point or the southern tip of Africa in 1487 A.D. (C.E.). He named it the Cape of Storms as he encountered fierce storms there.
60. King John II of Portugal renamed it as Cape of Good Hope as it provided hope to reach India by sea.
61. The Portuguese established trading posts along the west coast of Africa dealing in lumber, ivory and slaves.
62. In 1492 A.D. (C.E.), Columbus, with the support of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, set sail in three ships. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean and reached the Bahamas Island, Cuba and Haiti.
63. Columbus thought he had reached the frontier areas of Asia. Hence, he called the natives he encountered as Indians.
64. Amerigo Vespucci, another sailor, made three or four voyages and landed on the American mainland.
65. German cartographer, while preparing a map of the world, named the new world after Amerigo Vespucci and called it America.
66. In 1497 A.D. (C.E.) Vasco da Gama sailed from Portugal as the head of four ships to find a sea route to India by going around Africa.
67. After reaching the Cape of Good Hope, he set sail to India with the help of an Arab navigator. On 20th May 1498 A.D. (C.E.) he reached Calicut on the Malabar Coast.

68. Portuguese navy defeated the Zamorin of Calicut and captured Goa and made it its headquarters for all its possessions in the East.
69. In 1519 A.D. (C.E.), Ferdinand Magellan sailed westward and crossed the Straits, which later came to be known as Magellan Straits. As the sea was calm he called it the Pacific Ocean. On reaching an island he named it as Philippines after the Spanish Prince Philip.
70. Both Spain and Portugal established colonies that led to their economic prosperity.
71. Spanish discovery of the New World led to the conquest of Mexico and South America.
72. The voyage of Columbus was followed by further explorations by Spanish Conquistadors (Conquerors) who defeated the natives and colonized it.
73. One of the most important outcomes of the conquest of Americas by the European colonial powers was the movement of plants, animals, technology, culture and strange diseases between the Americas and Europe or between the New World and the Old World. This is known as Columbian Exchange.
74. Plants such as maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, pineapple, beans and cocoa, and animals such as turkey and guinea pigs, were transported from America and introduced in Europe.
75. From the Europe went sugarcane, wheat, rice, horses, cattle, sheep and goats to America. Europe also 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 defenceless.
76. Gambia, Senegal, Goree, El Mina and Congo became important centres of slave trade in Africa. The Trans-Atlantic Trade was a triangular trade.
77. The European countries purchased slaves from Africa who were transported to America.
78. Geographical discoveries led to Commercial Revolution. The chief features of commercial revolution were the emergence of banking, joint-stock companies and growth of trade.
79. Various East India Companies such as the English East India Company, the Dutch East India Company, and the French East India Company.
80. The Portuguese, after discovering a new sea route to India, enforced its monopoly on the spice trade of East Indies, eliminating competition of the Arabs, Egyptians and Venetians by
81. use of military force. The Spaniards established monopoly over the mining and transportation of gold and silver in its colonies in the New World.
82. The English East India Company had monopoly trade in India and amassed huge wealth.
83. The Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical Discoveries are heralds of the modern age.
84. The new ideas of humanism, individualism, rationalism and nationalism provided the basis for the beginning of an era of enlightenment.
85. Scientific development led to invention of new instruments and discovery of new sea routes to the east.
86. There were revolutionary changes in political, economic and cultural spheres.

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Who among the following is known as the Father of Humanism?
 (a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) **Francisco Petrarch** (c) Erasmus (d) Thomas More
2. The School of Athens was painted by
 (a) **Raphael Sanzio** (b) Michelangelo (c) Albrecht Durer (d) Leonardo da Vinci
3. William Harvey discovered _____.
 (a) Heliocentric theory (b) Geocentric theory (c) Gravitational force (d) **Circulation of blood**
4. Who wrote the 95 Theses?
 (a) **Martin Luther** (b) Zwingli (c) John Calvin (d) Thomas More
5. Who wrote the book Institutes of Christian Religion?
 (a) Martin Luther (b) Zwingli (c) **John Calvin** (d) Cervantes
6. Which sailor was the first to cross the Equator?
 (a) Henry, the Navigator (b) **Lopo Gonzalves** (c) Bartholomew Diaz (d) Christopher Columbus
7. _____ named the sea as Pacific Ocean as it was very calm.
 a) Columbus b) Amerigo Vespucci c) **Ferdinand Magellan** d) Vasco-da-gama
8. The continent of America was named after _____.
 (a) **Amerigo Vespucci** (b) Christopher Columbus (c) Vasco da Gama (d) Hernando Cortez

9. _____ was the headquarters of the Portuguese possession in the East.
 (a) Manila (b) Bombay (c) Pondicherry (d) **Goa**
10. 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

- In 1453 Constantinople was captured by **Ottoman Turks**.
- Erasmus** was known as Prince among Humanists.
- Michelangelo** is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
- The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as **Counter Reformation**.
- The chief features of Commercial Revolution were **banking, joint-stock companies** and **growth of trade**.

III. Find out the correct statement

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

IV. Match the following

- Feudalism – a. Monopoly Trade
- Humanism – b. Trial of Heretics
- Inquisition – c. Movement of goods between America and Europe
- Mercantilism – d. Hierarchical socio-economic structure
- Columbian Exchange – e. Human dignity

Answer : 1 - d, 2 - e, 3 - b, 4 - a, 5 - c

V. Answer the following questions briefly

- Explain how the invention of printing press influenced Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries.**
 - The invention of the printing press accelerated the process of modernisation.
 - The printing press enabled the production of multiple copies of a manuscript and their spread all over Western Europe.
 - The invention of printing press not only spread knowledge widely, but also promoted critical thinking.
- Write a short note on the impact of Renaissance.**
 - The impact of renaissance was profound and far-reaching.
 - Its most important contribution was the idea of humanism.
 - Renaissance made a beginning in criticizing the corrupt and worldly practices of the Church.
 - The curiosity kindled by the renaissance played a decisive role in the discovery of new land routes and remapping of the world.
- Outline the differences of Martin Luther with the Catholic Church.**
 - Luther further elaborated his differences with the Church.
 - He rejected the belief that ceremonies and penances would lead to salvation.
 - He rejected the role of the Church as an intermediary between the individual and God.
 - Luther's reformation marked the first successful break from the Church and establishment of the Protestant Church.
- Write a brief note on Counter Reformation.**
 - 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.

3. Further, it revitalized the Inquisition to deal with opposition to the Church.
4. 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 Americas by the European colonial powers was the movement of plants, animals, technology, culture and strange diseases between the Americas and Europe or between the **New World** and the **Old World**. This is known as **Columbian Exchange**.

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption

1. Renaissance

- (a) Give reasons as to why renaissance originated in the Italian city-states.
Studying classical literature and art of Greeks and Romans in the Italian city states
- (b) Name some of the important humanists and their works.
Dante - Divine Comedy, Machiavelli - The Prince
- (c) List the differences between medieval art and Renaissance art.
Natural landscapes, human anatomy, emotions and ideas.
- (d) Describe humanism.
Humans are endowed with attributes that are to be used to achieve greatness.

2. Reformation

- (a) Why did Martin Luther protest against the Church?
He rejected the belief that ceremonies and penances would lead to salvation.
- (b) What is the doctrine of justification by faith?
He argued that it was by faith alone that one could attain salvation.
- (c) Why did Henry VIII establish the Anglican Church?
Henry wanted to marry again and therefore appealed to the Pope to annul his marriage with Catherine
- (d) Mention the contribution of Ignatius Loyola.
It started a number of educational institutions, orphanages and homes for the destitute.

3. Geographical Discoveries

- (a) Who is Henry, the Navigator?
Prince Henry
- (b) List the causes for the geographical discoveries.
Navigation school to train sailors, seafaring and adventurous spirit to explore uncharted sea waters was kindled by the curiosity generated
- (c) What led to the extinction of the natives of America?
small pox, measles, chicken pox, malaria, typhus, etc.
- (d) What is triangular trade?
Trans-Atlantic Trade

VII Answer the following in detail

1. Discuss how Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries heralded the modern age?

➤ Renaissance

1. This led to the emergence of a rich and vibrant urban culture.
2. Classical Greek and Latin literature introduced the idea of *Humanism* which got reflected in the paintings, sculptures, architecture, music and writings of that period.
3. The idea of humanism was first expressed in literature.
4. Renaissance paintings and sculptures were realistic and naturalistic.

➤ Reformation

1. The critical thinking and inquisitive spirit of Renaissance humanism helped people question such practices of the Church.
2. The Lutheran reformation opened the gates for other Protestant reformations.
3. Though inspired by the very same reasons as that of the Lutheran reformation, they showed differences in their doctrinal approach.
4. 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.

➤ **Geographical discoveries**

1. The geographical discoveries transformed the European understanding of the world.
2. It led to the redrawing of the world map.
3. As a result of the discovery of new lands and new sea routes, the economic centre of Europe shifted from the Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.
4. Geographical discoveries led to Commercial Revolution.
5. The economic system followed during this period has been described as mercantilism.

2. Examine the outcome of the geographical discoveries.

1. The geographical discoveries transformed the European understanding of the world.
2. It led to the redrawing of the world map.
3. As a result of the discovery of new lands and new sea routes, the economic centre of Europe shifted from the Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.
4. Spanish discovery of the New World led to the conquest of Mexico and South America.
5. Plants such as maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, pineapple, beans and cocoa, and animals such as turkey and guinea pigs, were transported from America and introduced in Europe.
6. The introduction of sugarcane led to the establishment of sugarcane plantations in the Caribbean islands and South America.
7. The mass extinction of the native population led to the import of slaves from Africa.
8. The European countries profited immensely from this trade.
9. Geographical discoveries led to Commercial Revolution.
10. The economic system followed during this period has been described as mercantilism.

GEOGRAPHY

1. HYDROSPHERE

Important points to remember:

1. The hydrosphere is the watery part of the earth.
2. The ocean floor and formation of waves, tides and ocean currents
3. Our planet Earth consists of four spheres. They are the Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere.
4. The Earth is also called the Blue planet,
5. Hydrosphere consists of water in various forms found on the earth. Over 97% of the water on the Earth's surface is confined to oceans.
6. Less than 3% of water is held on land as glaciers, ice caps, groundwater, rivers, lakes, and also as the water vapour in air.
7. The Earth's water is continuous movement of water on, above and below the earth's surface is called the Hydrological Cycle.
8. The three major processes involved in the water cycle are evaporation, condensation and precipitation.
9. Water changes its form constantly i.e. Ice, water and water vapour.
10. Water resources of the Earth can be broadly divided into fresh water and salt water.
11. Around 1% of it is found in the liquid state as rivers, streams, lakes, ponds etc.
12. Finland is known as the land of thousand lakes. There are 1,87,888 lakes in Finland.
13. Water table is a level below the ground, where water is found collected beneath the Earth's surface.
14. Aquifers are porous rock strata filled with water, found below the earth's surface.
15. The northern hemisphere holds 61% of land whereas the southern hemisphere holds 81% of water.
16. Land and water distribution, the northern hemisphere is called as the land hemisphere and the southern hemisphere is called as the water hemisphere.
17. 71% of the earth is covered by water, but very little can be used by humans.
18. The ocean floor also has high mountains, deep trenches and large flat plains are formed due to the tectonic, volcanic and depositional activities.
19. Sylvia Earle is a famous American oceanographer . She was named as the first, 'Hero for the Planet' by Time magazine for her efforts towards marine life protections.
20. Jacques-Yves Cousteau (1910-1997) was a famous French Ocean explorer, who conducted extensive under-sea investigations .
21. The ocean basins are characterised by the following major relief features: Continental shelf
Continental slope , Continental rise , Deep sea plain or Abyssal plain , Oceanic deep , Oceanic ridge
22. A shallow and gently sloping platform extending out from the adjoining continental land mass into the sea is called Continental Shelf.
23. Continental Shelf zones become the richest fishing grounds in the world. Eg. The Grand Banks of Newfoundland.
24. The continental shelves have extensive deposits of minerals and mineral fuels. Hence, this zone becomes accessible for oil drilling and mining activities. E.g. Mumbai High in Arabian Sea.
25. A Hypsometric Curve is a graphic representation which shows the height of a certain place found on land and the height of ocean features at sea.
26. 'Hypso' means height in Greek.
27. ONGC: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation is India's largest oil and gas exploration and production company.
28. A steep slope which descends from the edge of the continental shelf to the deep ocean-bed is called continental slope.
29. The most important characteristic of continental slope is the presence of deep canyons and trenches.
30. At the base of the continental slope is a gently sloping layer of sediments which merge into the deep-sea floor.
31. Continental rise consists of submarine fans which are similar to the alluvial fans found on land.
32. The deep sea plains or abyssal plains are underwater plains found on the deep ocean floor.

33. The deep sea plains are usually covered by the thick layer of sediments composed of clay, silt and sand, brought by the rivers.
34. Abyssal plains in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans tend to be extensive than the Pacific Ocean because, majority of the world's largest rivers empty their sediments into either Atlantic or Indian Ocean. E.g. Amazon, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.
35. Trenches are the deepest part of the oceans and occupy about 7% of the total relief of the ocean floor.
36. Most trenches are V-shaped with steep sides. Epicentre of the great earthquakes are all found in the trenches.
37. Dragon Hole is the deepest known underwater sink hole in the world. The local fishermen call it the 'eye' of the South China Sea.
38. Oceanic ridge is a continuous submarine mountain chain. They are made of young basaltic rock formed when two tectonic plates moves apart.
39. Mid-ocean ridges are the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the East Pacific Ridge. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is the largest unbroken oceanic ridge.
40. Fathoms - A nautical measurement of the depth of water in the ocean.
41. Isobath - An imaginary line on a map joining the points of equal depths.
42. Isohaline - An imaginary line on a map joining the points of equal salinity in oceans.
43. The Bermuda Triangle, also called the Devil's Triangle, is a loosely defined region in the Western part of the North Atlantic Ocean, where a number of aircraft and ships are said to have disappeared.
44. The degree of concentration of salts in the sea water is called salinity.
45. Salinity is maximum at the tropics and lower at the equator and the poles.
46. Though Caspian Sea is enclosed, its salinity is just 14 to 17 parts per thousand.
47. The sea / ocean water does not contain calcium in great quantities. Many of the aquatic animals with shells use the dissolved calcium in the sea water to build their protective shells.
48. The ocean water is dynamic.
49. Temperature, salinity, density, external forces of the sun, moon and the winds keep the ocean waters in movement, both horizontally and vertically.
50. Waves and currents are in horizontal motion while tides have vertical motion.
51. Of all the movements of the oceans, sea waves are considered to be the strongest. Sea waves are ripples on water caused when winds blow over the sea.
52. Sometimes waves are also caused by tremors felt on the ocean floor. Such waves are quite destructive and called Tsunami.
53. The energy of the falling wave water is used to turn hydro turbines to generate power.
54. Wave energy power plants have been installed at Vizhinjam in Kerala coast and Andaman and Nicobar islands of India.
55. The periodic rise and fall of sea water due to the gravitational pull of the sun and moon on earth are called tides. They are classified broadly into Spring tides and Neap tides.
56. 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.
57. Such tides always occur on full moon and new moon days.
58. When the sun and the moon are at right angles, their gravitational forces work against each other, causing a low tide called neap tide.
59. A neap tide occurs between two spring tides i.e., twice a month, when the first and last quarter moon appears.
60. Potential tidal energy zones of India are the Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Kutch and Sundarbans.
61. Maritime boundary of most the Countries is fixed to be 12 nautical miles from the baseline. This was fixed by the U.N. Convention on the Law of the sea 2013 where as Jordan and Palau have 3 nautical miles as their maritime boundary and Benin, Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Peru and Somalia have 200 nautical miles.
62. The strategic role played by the Border Security Force (BSF) to guard the creek of Rann of Kutch is an enormous one.
63. Natural factors like currents, tides, shifting sand bars and lack of permanent landmarks on the boundary, lead to great difficulty in safeguarding this sensitive area under military domain.
64. The movement of oceanic water on the surface and at the depths in a definite direction is called ocean current.
65. Ocean currents are in clockwise motion in the northern hemisphere and in the anti-clockwise motion in the southern hemisphere.

66. The factors that generate ocean currents are: Earth's rotation, Prevailing winds and, Differences in temperature and salinity of ocean water.
67. On the basis of temperature, ocean currents are classified as warm currents and cold currents.
68. Low latitudes (tropical zones) towards high latitudes (temperate and polar zones) is called warm current. Eg. Gulf Stream in Atlantic Ocean, North Equatorial Current in Pacific Ocean.
69. NIO (National Institute of Oceanography) was established in 1st January 1966. The headquarters of NIO is located at Dona Paula, Goa.
70. It Conducts research and observations to understand oceanic features, Ocean engineering, marine Archaeology etc.
71. South Atlantic Ocean - Benguela Current
72. The biotic and abiotic resources found in the oceanic water and at the bottoms are called marine resources.
73. diverse array of marine organisms is used for food, medicine, cosmetics, and a wealth of industrial applications.
74. Biological Resources Eg: Fishes, plankton, sea grass, Coral etc.
75. Mineral Resources Eg: Petroleum, Naturalgas, Metallic Minerals, sand, gravel etc.
76. Energy resources Eg: Energy fuels, Tidal energy, wave Energy etc.
77. Besides a major fishing ground, it helps in generating non-conventional energy, development of many ports and harbours for trade activities.
78. loss of biodiversity, loss of habitats, contamination through dangerous substances, and the impacts of climate change.
79. The Gangetic Dolphin was declared the National Aquatic Animal in 2010. This has become an endangered species.
80. The Great Barrier reef is the world's largest coral reef system composed of 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands stretching for about 2,000 kilometres. It covers an area of about 3,50,000 km.
81. The Great Barrier Reef can be seen from the outer space.
82. planet.Coral reefs are built by billions of tiny organisms, known as Coral polyps. CNN labelled it as one of the seven natural wonders of the world.
83. Hydrosphere, the third sphere of Earth, is a collection of all forms of water on the earth.
84. Hydrological cycle is the continuous movement of water on Earth.
85. Water is available on Earth as fresh and salt water.
86. Over 97% of the water on the Earth's surface is confined to oceans.
87. The five major oceans of the world are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Southern and the Arctic ocean.
88. The major relief of the ocean floor are continental shelf, continental slope, continental rise, abyssal plains, ocean deeps and ocean ridges.
89. Ocean water is dynamic in nature. Ocean temperature and ocean salinity are the two major factors that influence the movement of ocean waters.
90. Marine resources are nothing but the biotic and abiotic resources found in the oceans.
91. Oceans are the lifelines of Earth and mankind. Hence, they need to be conserved.
92. Ocean floor is the bottom of the ocean, also called sea bed.
93. Gradient is a degree of steepness i.e., of a relief feature.
94. Trench is a very long narrow depression on the ocean floor.
95. Sea mount is an underwater mountain that rise from the sea floor due to undersea volcanic activity.
96. Guyot is a flat topped under water volcanic mountain.
97. Atoll is a ring shaped coral reef or island found in tropical and sub tropical seas and oceans.
98. Ridge is a long narrow chain of hills or an elevated land.
99. Inherent energy is a continuous or permanent generation of energy.

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Sunda Trench lies in the _____ ocean.

a) Atlantic	b) Pacific	c) Indian	d) Antarctic
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2. The temperature of the ocean waters generally _____ at greater depth.

a) increases	b) decreases	c) remains constant	d) none of the above
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II. 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 current - f. North Atlantic Ocean
7. Continental slope - g. On full and new moon days

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

III. Answer the following in brief:**1. What do you mean by the term Hydrosphere?**

1. One of the most indispensable natural resources on earth is water.
2. The Earth is also called the **Blue planet**, as it holds water in abundance and thus stands unique among all other planets.
3. Hydrosphere consists of water in various forms found on the earth.

2. What is hydrological cycle?

1. The Earth's water motion continuous movement of water on, above and below the earth's surface is called the Hydrological Cycle.
2. The **three major processes** involved in the water cycle are **evaporation, condensation and precipitation**.
3. Water changes its form constantly i.e. Ice, water and water vapour.

3. Mention the various relief features of ocean floor

1. Continental shelf
2. Continental slope
3. Continental rise
4. Deep sea plain or Abyssal plain
5. Oceanic deep
6. Oceanic ridge

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

The factors that generate ocean currents are:

1. Earth's rotation
2. Prevailing winds and
3. Differences in temperature and salinity of ocean water.

5. Write a brief note on sea waves.

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

6. What do you mean by the ocean salinity?

1. The degree of concentration of salts in the sea water is called **salinity**.
2. It is usually expressed in terms of parts per thousand (ppt or ‰). Salinity varies both horizontally and vertically.
3. The influence of temperature on ocean salinity depends upon the heating up of the surface water, which varies from tropics to polar regions.
4. Thus salinity is maximum at the tropics and lower at the equator and the poles.

IV. Distinguish the following:**1. Spring tide and Neap tide.**

	Spring tide	Neap tide
1.	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 .	When the sun and the moon are at right angles , their gravitational forces work against each other, causing a low tide called neap tide .
2.	Such tides always occur on full moon and new moon days .	A neap tide occurs between two spring tides i.e., twice a month, when the first and last quarter moon appears .

2. Abyssal plains and Ocean deeps.

	Abyssal plains	Ocean deeps
1.	The deep sea plains or abyssal plains are underwater plains found on the deep ocean floor.	Trenches are the deepest part of the oceans and occupy about 7% of the total relief of the ocean floor.
2.	These plains extend from continental rise to the mid oceanic ridges.	The ocean temperature in the trench is slightly cooler than the freezing temperature.
3.	These plains are usually covered by the thick layer of sediments composed of clay, silt and sand, brought by the rivers.	As they are sediment free, most trenches are V-shaped with steep sides. Epicentre of the great earthquakes are all found in the trenches.

3. Tidal power and Hydel power.

	Tidal power	Hydel power
1.	A form of hydro power that converts the energy obtained from tides	The energy of the falling wave water is used to turn hydro turbines to generate power.
2.	Potential tidal energy zones of India are the Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Kutch and Sundarbans.	Wave energy power plants have been installed at Vizhinjam in Kerala coast and Andaman and Nicobar islands of India.

V. Give reasons for the following:**1. The northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere are called land and water hemispheres respectively.**

1. The continents and oceans are however, not evenly distributed in the northern and the southern hemispheres.
2. The northern hemisphere holds 61% of land whereas the southern hemisphere holds 81% of water.

2. The ocean waters are saline in nature.

1. Like land masses, ocean waters also vary in temperature from place to place, both at the surface and at its depths.
2. As the warming and cooling of water is slower than the land, the annual range of temperature in any part of the ocean is very much lower.

3. Continental shelf provides good fishing ground.

1. They are shallower, thus enables sunlight to penetrate through the water.
2. This encourages abundant growth of grass, sea weeds and plankton.
3. Hence these zones become the richest fishing grounds in the world.
4. Eg. The Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

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

1. A lot of rivers empty their fresh water into the bay of Bengal. It is found to the east of India which is frequented by rainfall.
2. Therefore, near the coastal regions and otherwise as well, it receives a supply of fresh water. In comparison, the Arabian sea does not have too many rivers emptying into it and there is lesser rainfall in its region.
3. Salinity of seas or bays or gulfs and so on depends on the region they are found in, the climate, rainfall and other water bodies that drain into them.
4. As the bay of Bengal has a supply of fresh water while the Arabian sea circulates its salted sea water, the bay of Bengal has a lower salinity in comparison to the Arabian sea

VI. Answer in a paragraph:**1. Write a paragraph on the origin of oceans.**

1. The ocean is a continuous body of salt water that forms the major part of hydrosphere.
2. Geoscientists believe that the oceans were formed on Earth nearly three billion years ago.
3. It is difficult to believe that in the beginning there was no water on our planet.
4. In due course of time, when the Earth started cooling, steam escaped from the interior and entered the atmosphere to form clouds. At first, the clouds brought incessant rains.
5. The rain water filled the depressions for tens of thousands of years and eventually a super ocean was formed.
6. The continents and oceans are however, not evenly distributed in the northern and the southern hemispheres.
7. The northern hemisphere holds 61% of land whereas the southern hemisphere holds 81% of water.
8. Oceans and seas are considered as resource bowl of the earth because of the immense availability of food, minerals etc.,
9. Present distribution of the world's oceans and major seas are illustrated in the map.

2. Write a note on continental shelf and continental slope.**➤ Continental shelf**

1. A shallow and gently sloping platform extending out from the adjoining continental land mass into the sea is called Continental Shelf.
2. It is almost a uniform zone of sea bed with a gentle gradient.
3. They are shallower, thus enables sunlight to penetrate through the water.
4. This encourages abundant growth of grass, sea weeds and plankton.
5. Hence these zones become the richest fishing grounds in the world.
6. Eg. The Grand Banks of Newfoundland.
7. The continental shelves have extensive deposits of minerals and mineral fuels.

➤ Continental slope

1. A steep slope which descends from the edge of the continental shelf to the deep ocean-bed is called continental slope.
2. It forms a boundary between the Continental Crust and the oceanic crust.
3. This zone is free from deposits as they are steep.
4. The most important characteristic of continental slope is the presence of deep canyons and trenches.
5. Due to the low penetration of sunlight, the slope has nearly freezing temperature.
6. Hence aquatic life has very slow rate of metabolism.

3. What do you mean by ocean currents? Explain its types.

1. The movement of oceanic water on the surface and at the depths in a definite direction is called ocean current.
2. Ocean currents are in clockwise motion in the northern hemisphere and in the anti-clockwise motion in the southern hemisphere.
3. On the basis of temperature, ocean currents are classified as warm currents and cold currents.
4. The movement of ocean currents from the low latitudes (tropical zones) towards high latitudes (temperate and polar zones) is called warm current. Eg. Gulf Stream in Atlantic Ocean, North Equatorial Current in Pacific Ocean.
5. The movement of ocean currents from high latitudes (temperate and polar regions) to low latitudes (tropical regions) is called cold currents. Eg. Labrador Current in Atlantic Ocean and Peruvian Current in Pacific Ocean.

4. Explain the influences of the marine resources on mankind.

1. Oceans are the life blood of planet earth and mankind.
2. The humankind depends on the marine resources for its survival.
3. They are also essential for the economic prosperity, social well-being and quality of life.
4. Oceans have extensive deposits of oil reserves.
5. Besides a major fishing ground, it helps in generating non-conventional energy, development of many ports and harbours for trade activities.
6. Coastal tourism also attracts people around the world, thereby contributing to the economy of many countries.
7. The marine environment is faced with a number of increasingly severe threats.
8. These include loss of biodiversity, loss of habitats, contamination through dangerous substances, and the impacts of climate change.
9. Yet the marine resources are not deteriorating, it is necessary to find better ways of managing it.

2. BIOSPHERE

Important points to remember:

1. Biosphere, the fourth sphere of the Earth, is a life supporting layer that exists on the earth's surface.
2. Biosphere layer on earth encompasses the Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere.
3. The vertical range of the biosphere is approximately 20 km, which is measured from the ocean floor to the troposphere.
4. 1 km above and below the Mean Sea Level (MSL).
5. All living things, large or small, are grouped into species.
6. The area in which an animal, plant or micro organism lives is called its habitat.
7. A wide variety of plants and animals live in a particular habitat known as biodiversity.
8. Ecosystems range in size from the smallest units (Eg: bark of a tree) that can sustain life to the global ecosystem or ecosphere. (Eg: Cropland, Pond ecosystem, Forest ecosystem, Desert ecosystem etc.).
9. The branch of science that deals about ecosystem is called Ecology.
10. A person who studies ecology is referred to as an Ecologist.
11. An ecosystem consists of three basic components, namely A) Abiotic components B) Biotic components and C) Energy component
12. Abiotic components include the non-living, inorganic, physical and chemical factors in the environment. Eg. Land, Air, Water, Calcium, Iron etc.
13. Biotic components include plants, animals and micro organisms.
14. Producers are self nourishing components of the ecosystem are called Autotrophs. They are found both on land and water. Eg. Plants, Algae, Bacteria etc.
15. Consumers are those that depend on producers, directly or indirectly. Hence they are called Heterotrophs.
16. Primary consumers depend on producers for their food. They are exclusively herbivores. Eg. zebra, goat etc.
17. Secondary consumers are small carnivores i.e., they consume herbivores. Eg. lion, snake etc.
18. Tertiary consumers are top carnivores that prey on both herbivores and carnivores. Eg. owl, crocodile etc.
19. Decomposers are some organisms that are incapable of preparing its own food. They live on dead and decaying plants and animals are called Saprotrophs. Eg. fungus, mushrooms etc.
20. The Sun is the ultimate source of energy for the biosphere as a whole
21. The producers, consumers and the decomposers contribute a lot to the energy flow in an ecosystem.
22. The living organisms form an interacting set of flora and fauna which are organized into trophic levels, food chains and food webs.
23. Energy flow generally takes place in a hierarchical order in an ecosystem through various levels. These levels are called trophic levels.
24. The chain of transformation of energy from one group of organisms to another, through various trophic levels is called a food chain.
25. A system of interlocking and interdependent food chains is called a food web.
26. Biodiversity or biological diversity refers to a wide variety of living organisms (plants, animals and other micro organisms) which live in a habitat.
27. It maintains the ecological balance and facilitates social benefits such as tourism, education, research etc. over an area.
28. The extinction of species (flora and fauna) due to human and natural influences is called loss of biodiversity.
29. Habitat destruction due to deforestation, population explosion, pollution and global warming are the major cause for loss of biodiversity.
30. A healthy eco system provides clean water, pure water, enriched soil, food, raw materials, medicines etc. Hence stable biosphere has to be conserved.
31. An ecological region that has lost more than 70% of its original habitat is considered a hotspot.
32. Hotspots in India are the Himalayas, Western Ghats, Indo Burma Region and Sundaland.
33. A biome is a geographically extensive ecosystem where all flora and fauna are found collectively.
34. Biomes are classified into two broad categories, terrestrial biomes and aquatic biomes.
35. Terrestrial biomes is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another on land. They are mainly determined by temperature and rainfall.

36. The major terrestrial biomes of the world are A. Tropical Forest Biomes B. Tropical Savanna Biomes C. Desert Biomes D. Temperate Grassland Biomes E. Tundra Biomes
37. The tropical forest biome is comprised of several sub-biomes, including evergreen rainforest, seasonal deciduous forest etc
38. This biome extends between 10° N and 10° S of the Equator. Central and South America possess half of the world's tropical forests.
39. The Amazon basin, Congo basin and Indonesian islands are the major regions of this biome.
40. They sustain their livelihood through food gathering, fishing, lumbering and shifting cultivation.
41. Due to the humid nature of this biome, the people get afflicted to tropical diseases like malaria, yellow fever etc.
42. The chief trees found here are rubber, bamboo, ebony, etc. Bats, pheasants, jaguars, elephants, monkeys etc. are the important birds and animals found here.
43. The U.S. National Cancer Institute has identified about 70% of the plants used for treating cancer. Which are found only in rain forests. Eg. Lapacho.
44. Tropical grasslands are generally found between tropical forests and deserts. Tropical Savanna biomes are found between 10° to 20° N and S latitudes.
45. The common animals found here are the lion, leopard, tiger, deer, zebra, giraffe etc. Flora such as Rhodes grass, red oats grass, lemon grass etc. are found in this biome.
46. Of late, parts of the Savanna grasslands are being converted into farmlands, which pose a great threat to the wide range of fauna. For Eg. The population of the big cats like cheetah, lion etc. are dwindling drastically.
47. Deserts are usually found on the western margins of the continents between 20° and 30° N and S latitudes.
48. the lack of rainfall and arid conditions, these regions do not possess any vegetation but have special vegetation type called Xerophytes.
49. Tribal people who live here practice food gathering and hunting. They move their temporary settlements frequently in search of pastures.
50. Transportation becomes very difficult here and is carried on by camels. Reptiles like snakes, lizards, scorpions etc., are most commonly found here.
51. An oasis is a fertile fresh water source found in deserts and semi-arid regions.
52. Oases are fed by springs. Crops like date palms, figs, citrus fruits, maize etc. are cultivated near these oases.
53. Temperate Grasslands are usually found in the interior of the continents and are characterized by large seasonal temperature variations, with warm summer and cold winter.
54. Higher precipitation leads to tall and soft grass and lower precipitation leads to short and soft grass.
55. Pastoral industry becomes the main occupation, thereby facilitating slaughtering of animals, packing of raw and processed meat, dairy products etc.
56. The common birds and animals are grass hopper, wolf, bison, prairie dog etc.
57. Temperate grasslands are called differently in different parts of the world.
58. Prairies -- North America, Steppes -- Eurasia, Pampas -- Argentina and Uruguay, Veld -- South Africa, Downs -- Australia and New Zealand
59. These vast lowlands are found where the ground remains frozen.
60. Greenland, Arctic and Antarctic regions and Northern parts of Asia, Canada and Europe fall in this biome. These regions are also called Barren lands.
61. The population here is extremely sparse and the harsh environment makes them change their settlement frequently.
62. They live in igloos in winter and in tents during summer. Arctic moss, Arctic willow, lichens etc. grow here.
63. Fauna like the polar bear, wolverine, reindeer, snowy owl are found here.
64. Aquatic biome is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another and its aquatic environment for nutrients and shelter.
65. Terrestrial biomes, aquatic biomes are influenced by a series of abiotic factors. It is broadly classified as fresh water biomes and marine biomes.
66. It comprises lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, wetlands etc. It is influenced by various abiotic components such as the volume of water, water flow, composition of oxygen, temperature, etc.
67. Humans rely on freshwater biomes for drinking water, crop irrigation, sanitation and industry. Water lily, lotus, duck weeds etc. are the common plants found here. Trout, salmon, turtles, crocodiles etc. are the animals found here.

68. They are the largest aquatic biomes on earth. They are continuous bodies of salt water and provide a wide range of habitats for marine plants and animals.
69. Coral reefs are a second kind of marine biomes within the ocean. Estuaries, coastal areas where salt water and fresh water mix, form a third unique marine biome.
70. Apart from animals, plants such as kelp, algae, phytoplankton etc. also grow in water.
71. Aquatic ecosystem exists on water covering 71% of the earth surface.
72. Terrestrial ecosystem exists on land covering 29% of the earth surface.
73. Aquatic animals use 20% of energy to obtain oxygen.
74. Terrestrial animals use only 1-2% of energy to obtain oxygen
75. Humans use aquatic biomes for water, food and leisure activities. Some of the threats and issues to aquatic biomes are overfishing, pollution and rise in sea level.
76. The biosphere extends from the deep ocean trenches to lush rain forests.
77. A Biosphere Reserve is a special ecosystem or specialized environment with flora and fauna that require protection and nurturing. There are 18 Biosphere Reserves in India.
78. The biosphere is a thin layer on, above and beneath the earth where life exists.
79. The place on earth where living organisms live and interact with one another and with their physical environment is called an ecosystem.
80. The three major components of ecosystem are biotic components, abiotic components and energy flow.
81. Biotic components are classified into producers, consumers and decomposers.
82. The functioning of the ecosystem depends on the energy flow through various levels called trophic levels.
83. The wide variety of living organisms that are found on the planet is called biodiversity.
84. The extinction of such biological diversity due to human influences or nature is called loss of bio diversity.
85. The geographically extensive ecosystem where living organisms are collectively found is termed as biome.
86. Biomes are broadly classified as terrestrial and aquatic biomes.
87. Biosphere has to be conserved, as it is considered to be an asset to planet earth.
88. Environment - everything that around us.
89. Extinction - the loss of species by human activities or nature
90. Assemblage - collection or gathering of things or people
91. Terrestrial Biome - plants, animals and species on land
92. Lumbering - cutting down of trees into logs
93. Pastoral - grazing sheep or cattle for food
94. Estuary - the mouth of a river or stream along the coastline, with less deposits of silt
95. Limnology - is a study about freshwater ecosystem
96. Etymology - the study of the sources, development and history of a word.

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. An area where animals, plants and micro organisms live and interact with one another is known as **biodiversity**.
2. **Consumers** are also called Heterotrophs.
3. **Food web** is a system of interlocking and independent food chains.
4. **Aquatic biome** is an extensive large ecosystem.
5. The vegetative type commonly found in desert biomes is called **Xerophytes**.
6. **Estuaries** 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) **Ecosystems** 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 climatic conditions are Xerophytic 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.

Questions 6 – 8 are assertion type questions.

Directions:

- 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
6. A: Heterotrophs do not produce their own food.
R: They depend on autotrophs for their nourishment.
Ans : a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true; R explains A
7. A: Hotspots are the regions characterised by numerous endemic plants and animal species living in a vulnerable environment.
R: To manage and focus on conservation work more effectively, researchers identified hotspots.
Ans : a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true; R explains A
8. 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

III. Answer the following in brief:

1. What is Biosphere?

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

2. What is an ecosystem?

1. An ecosystem 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.
2. Ecosystems range in size from the smallest units (Eg: bark of a tree) that can sustain life to the global ecosystem or ecosphere

3. What does the term 'biodiversity' mean?

1. Biodiversity or biological diversity refers to a wide variety of living organisms (plants, animals and other micro organisms) which live in a habitat.
2. It is highly influenced by topography, climate as well as human activities.

4. What is meant by loss of biodiversity?

1. The extinction of species (flora and fauna) due to human and natural influences is called loss of biodiversity.
2. The biodiversity loss has a great impact on mankind and also affects land, water, air etc.

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. Temperate Grassland Biomes
- E. Tundra Biomes

IV. Distinguish between the following:**1. Producers and Decomposers.**

	Producers	Decomposers
1.	Producers are self nourishing components of the ecosystem.	Decomposers are some organisms that are incapable of preparing its own food.
2.	Hence they are called Autotrophs.	Hence they are called Saprotrophs.
3.	They are found both on land and water.	They live on dead and decaying plants and animals.
4.	Eg. Plants, Algae, Bacteria etc	Eg. fungus, mushrooms etc.

2. Terrestrial biomes and Aquatic biomes.

	Terrestrial biomes	Aquatic biomes
1.	Terrestrial biomes is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another on land.	Aquatic biome is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another and its aquatic environment for nutrients and shelter.
2.	They are mainly determined by temperature and rainfall.	Like terrestrial biomes, aquatic biomes are influenced by a series of abiotic factors as fresh water biomes and marine biomes.

3. Tropical vegetation and Desert vegetation

	Tropical vegetation	Desert vegetation
1.	The tropical forest biome is comprised of several sub-biomes, including evergreen rainforest, seasonal deciduous forest etc.	Deserts are usually found on the western margins of the continents between 20° and 30° N and S latitudes. As the soil is sandy and saline, deserts remain agriculturally unproductive.
2.	The chief trees found here are rubber, bamboo, ebony, etc. Bats, pheasants, jaguars, elephants, monkeys etc.	Reptiles like snakes, lizards, scorpions, thorny scrubs and bushes, palms etc., are most commonly found here.

4. Savannas and Tundra

	Savannas	Tundra
1.	Tropical grasslands are generally found between tropical forests and deserts.	These vast lowlands are found where the ground remains frozen.
2.	Tropical Savanna biomes are found between 10° to 20° N and S latitudes	Greenland, Arctic and Antarctic regions and Northern parts of Asia, Canada and Europe fall in this biome.
3.	Eg. The population of the big cats like cheetah, lion etc. are dwindling drastically.	Arctic moss, Arctic willow, lichens , Fauna like the polar bear, wolverine, reindeer, snowy owl are found here.

V. Give reasons for the following:**1. Producers are also called autotrophs.**

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.

2. Biosphere provides a stable ecosystem.

An ecosystem 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. Cropland, Pond ecosystem, Forest ecosystem, Desert ecosystem are found in Biosphere harbours. So all ecosystems on the earth and sustains life forms including mankind.

VI. Answer the following in a paragraph:**1. Explain the various components of ecosystem.**

Components of ecosystem An ecosystem consists of three basic components, namely

A) Abiotic components B) Biotic components and C) Energy component

A) Abiotic Components :

1. Abiotic components include the non-living, inorganic, physical and chemical factors in the environment.
2. Eg. Land, Air ,Water, Calcium, Iron etc.

B) Biotic Components :

1. Biotic components include plants, animals and micro organisms.
2. **Biotic components can be classified into three categories :**
 - ❖ 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.
3. The common category of consumers are:
 - ❖ Primary consumers depend on producers for their food. They are exclusively herbivores. Eg. zebra, goat etc.
 - ❖ Secondary consumers are small carnivores i.e., they consume herbivores. Eg. lion, snake etc.
 - ❖ Tertiary consumers are top carnivores that prey on both herbivores and carnivores. Eg. owl, crocodile etc.
 - ❖ Decomposers are some organisms that are incapable of preparing its own food. They live on dead and decaying plants and animals. Hence they are called Saprotrophs. Eg. fungus, mushrooms etc.

C) Energy Components:

1. All organisms in the biosphere use energy to work and convert one form of energy into another.
2. The Sun is the ultimate source of energy for the biosphere as a whole.
3. The solar energy gets transformed into other forms of energy through the various components in the ecosystem.

2. Write a paragraph on the functions of an ecosystem.**➤ Functions of an eco system**

1. The living organisms form an interacting set of flora and fauna which are organized into trophic levels, food chains and food webs.
2. The functioning of an ecosystem depends on the pattern of the energy flow.
3. As it helps in the distribution and circulation of the organic and inorganic matter within an ecosystem.
4. Energy flow generally takes place in a hierarchical order in an ecosystem through various levels.
5. These levels are called trophic levels.
6. The chain of transformation of energy from one group of organisms to another, through various trophic levels is called a food chain.
7. A system of interlocking and interdependent food chains is called a food web.

3. Explain about the aquatic biomes on Earth.

Aquatic biome is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another and its aquatic environment for nutrients and shelter. Like terrestrial biomes, aquatic biomes are influenced by a series of abiotic factors. It is broadly classified as fresh water biomes and marine biomes.

➤ Fresh water Biomes:

1. It comprises lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, wetlands etc.
2. It is influenced by various abiotic components such as the volume of water, water flow, composition of oxygen, temperature, etc.
3. Humans rely on freshwater biomes for drinking water, crop irrigation, sanitation and industry.
4. Water lily, lotus, duck weeds etc. are the common plants found here.
5. Trout, salmon, turtles, crocodiles etc. are the animals found here.

➤ Marine Biomes:

1. They are the largest aquatic biomes on earth.
2. They are continuous bodies of salt water and provide a wide range of habitats for marine plants and animals.
3. Coral reefs are a second kind of marine biomes within the ocean.
4. Estuaries, coastal areas where salt water and fresh water mix, form a third unique marine biome.
5. As water provides maximum mobility to marine organisms, nutrients are circulated more quickly and efficiently here than the terrestrial biomes.

6. Apart from animals, plants such as kelp, algae, phytoplankton etc. also grow in water.
7. Aquatic biomes are not only important for plants and animals, but also for humans.
8. Humans use aquatic biomes for water, food and leisure activities.
9. Some of the threats and issues to aquatic biomes are overfishing, pollution and rise in sea level.

CIVICS

1. HUMAN RIGHTS

Important points to remember:

1. Discrimination is not only done based on colour, it is done on the basis of race, gender, place of birth, caste, religion and so on.
2. 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. Every one is entitled to these rights without discrimination.”
3. The United Nations Organisation (U.N.O) was formed after the Second World War. It proposed to deal with the consequences of war and to prevent such happenings in the future. UNO was established in 1945
4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR) has played a crucial role in promoting human rights
5. Apartheid was the highest form of discrimination that existed in South Africa.
6. Nelson Mandela raised his voice against apartheid.
7. In 1994, a multiracial general election was held, in which Mandela led the African National Congress to victory and became President.
8. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone document in the history of human rights.
9. The Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10th December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217A) as a common standard of achievement of all people and all nations.
10. There are 30 articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and it guarantees freedom of expression as well as civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.
11. Social ,economic and cultural rights are integral part of the human rights law that developed due to the aftermath of World War II.
12. Economic rights guarantee every person to have conditions under which they are able to meet their needs.
13. Civil and political rights protect an individual’s freedom from infringement by the government, social organizations and private individuals.
14. The term ‘Civil rights’ refers to the basic rights afforded by laws of the government, to every person regardless of race, nationality, colour , gender, age, religion etc
15. Political rights exercised in the formation and administration of a government.
16. Fundamental rights are required for the all round development of a human being.
17. The fundamental rights are : Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights for minorities, Right to Constitutional Remedies
18. Right to Equality refers to equality before law and equal protection of law.
19. Prohibition or discrimination on the grounds of religion, caste, races, gender or place of birth is offensive and one can seek justice from court.
20. Six different types of freedom are mentioned in the Constitution. They are: a. Freedom of speech and expression. b. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms. c. Freedom to form associations and unions. d. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India. e. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India. f. Freedom to practice any profession and carry on any occupation, trade or business.
21. It is against the law to employ children below 14 years of age in mines, factories or other occupations. Neither contractor nor an employer can force a worker to do a job against the their will.
22. Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion is right gives the citizens freedom to follow and practice a religion of their choice. All citizens have the freedom of conscience or ideas.
23. The citizens also have the freedom to follow their own ways for practicing any religion. The Constitution gives us the right to preserve, protect and promote culture.
24. We have the right to open schools, associations and societies to preserve and promote our tradition and culture.
25. The rights that a human being deserves to survive with respect and freedoms.
26. 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.

27. Human rights as declared by the UN, suggest minimum standards of rights to be adopted by Government and these serve more or less like Directive Principles.
28. WRIT is a written order from the court or other legal authority ordering to do an act or not to do it.
29. 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.
30. The court then issues orders which are called 'Writs' to the government to restore the rights to the citizen.
31. PreethikaYashini won her right of employment by approaching the court according to the Right to Constitutional remedies.
32. 'The original Constitution which came into force with effect from 26th January, 1950 did not contain Fundamental Duties.
33. These were incorporated in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976.
34. To provide opportunities for education by the parent and guardian to their child or ward upto the age of 14 years.
35. Maintenance and welfare of parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is a legislation passed in 2007 by the Government of India.
36. Parents and Senior Citizens Act is a legal obligation for children and heirs to provide maintenance to senior citizens and parents.
37. The National Human Rights Commission is an autonomous body constituted on 12th October 1993 under the protection of Human rights Act,1993.
38. NHRC is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in India defined by the Act as rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants.
39. Every state in India has a State Human Rights Commission established in accordance with the power conferred on the state under section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
40. The SHRC shall enquire into violation of human rights in respect of matters specified in the state and concurrent lists.
41. A child is a person who has not completed the age of 18 years i.e. a minor as per UNO. This principle is exhibited in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
42. Based on these principles, the declaration of the Rights of the child was accepted and adopted in the UN General Assembly on 20th November, 1989.
43. 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
44. A child has the right to survive even before its birth. The right to survival also includes the right to be born, the right to basic needs of food, shelter and clothing and a dignified living.
45. A child has the right to live a normal childhood in a family environment.
46. Children who have been left destitute, abandoned or orphaned also have the right to live.
47. Children should get financial support from the country when their parents or guardians are unable to provide them with a good standard of living by themselves, due to any illness, disability or old age.
48. Right to Education Act is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 2009 for free and compulsory education for children from 6 to 14 years of age as under Article 21A of the Constitution.
49. The Right of children To free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, means that every child has a right to formal Elementary Education.
50. Malala - Nobel Peace prize laureate says "I loved school. But everything changed when the fundamentalist took control of our town in Swat Valley.
51. Children should be treated as individuals with fundamental human rights. Children are vulnerable.
52. There are root causes such as poverty, gender discrimination, broken families etc., behind the sale or trafficking of children.
53. The Kavalan SOS App is launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu for public use during emergencies.
54. Anyone in a critical situation, not only women, can easily and directly access the State Police Control Room using this App.
55. Children are subjected to sale or trafficking for various reasons – economic exploitation, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, drug trafficking and child labour.
56. The state should protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, when they are forced or persuaded to take part in sexual activities physically or mentally.

57. POCSO Act - Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 regards the best interest of the child as being of paramount importance at every stage.
58. An ordinance providing the death penalty for rapists of girls below 12 years of age and other stringent penal provisions for rape has been promulgated in April 2018.
59. The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 2018, amended the Indian Penal Code. Childline is India's first 24 hours free emergency phone service for children in need of assistance.
60. Special care is given for vulnerable children like those affected by child labour, child marriage and children affected by any abuse.
61. Children are made to work in glass, match-box, lock-making factories, rag-picking, carpet – making industry, beedi - rolling, mining, stone quarrying, brick kilns and tea gardens etc. Since these children work in agricultural fields, restaurants, motor repair workshops and home – based industries, elimination of child labour remains a challenge.
62. Kailash Satyarthi is a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and the founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan, and many other child rights organisations.
63. More than 86,000 children in India have been liberated by him and his team members from child labour, slavery and trafficking.
64. An 80,000 km long Global March against Child Labour was led by Kailash in 1998 which turned the world's attention towards the issue of Child labour.
65. Article 24 – No child below the age of 14 must be employed in hazardous employment.
66. Article 45 – Free and compulsory education for all children until they attain the age of 14 years.
67. Children are the foundation of any nation. When girls get married early, they lose many privileges like childhood happiness, availing education and a healthy life. The society in turn gets affected by child marriage. Thus child marriage should be avoided at any cost.
68. The National Commission for Women (NCW) is constituted in India to review the Constitutional and legal safeguards for women, recommends remedial measures and advises the government on all matters of policy affecting the welfare and development of women in the country.
69. In modern India, women have held high offices including that of the President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Leader of the Opposition, Union Ministers, Chief Ministers and Governors.
70. In Tamil Nadu, ancestral property rights were given to women through Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act 1989.
71. The Central Government amended the Hindu Succession Act in 2005. By this amendment, women are now given equal shares in inheritance of the undivided property.
72. Dr B.R. Ambedkar framed many laws for women workers in India such as the 'Mines Maternity Benefit Act', 'Women Labour Welfare Fund', 'Women and Child Labour Protection Act', 'Maternity Benefit for Women Labour', and 'Restoration of Ban on Employment of Women on Underground Work in Coal Mines'. the Scheduled Tribes constitute a total of 8.6 percent of India's population.
73. They continue to practice their native norms and customs and on most occasions remain inaccessible to the rest of the world.
74. This has become an important ground for the preservation of their rights.
75. The state of Tamil Nadu provides 69% of reservation to the Scheduled Classes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified communities and Minorities in employment and educational institutions.
76. Government of Tamil Nadu provides inner reservations for Muslims in BC and for Arunthathiyar in SC category. Under each reserved category and in General category 33% is reserved for women and 4% is reserved for differently abled persons.
77. Special reservation offered to Arunthathiyars within the seats reserved for Scheduled castes. For persons studied in Tamil medium 20% seats are offered under each category on priority basis.
78. The Right to Information Act is a revolutionary act that aims to promote transparency in the government institutions in India. This act was enacted in October 2005.
79. All government agencies like Municipal Corporations, Government departments, Government Schools, Road Authorities, etc., come under RTI Act.
80. Through RTI one can get even copies of government documents such as records, reports, papers, etc.,

81. Personal information of individuals and organisations related to the country's defence and intelligence, such as BSF, CRPF, Intelligence Bureau are exempted from the RTI.
82. Sign the Application form with your full name and address along with the date and send it through a registered post to the office of the concerned authority.
83. If a reply is not received within 30 days, an appeal can be filed with the Appellate Authority.
84. 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.
85. Article 39(d) ensures equal wages to male and female workers for equal work.
86. It is a great victory for female workers who stand all the time more or less 12-14 hours per day while they are working in shops and commercial malls in Kerala for decades as Government of Kerala amended the shops and commercial establishment Act in July 2018.
87. the Government of Kerala has decided to redress by amending the Shops and Commercial Establishment Act in July 2018.
88. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar's contribution to labourers. Reduction in Factory Working Hours (8 hours a day), Compulsory Recognition of Trade Unions, Employment Exchange in India, Employees State Insurance (ESI), Minimum Wages, Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund
89. Discrimination is the partial treatment of people. UNO's definition of human rights.
90. History of human rights has its roots from the aftermath of second world war.
91. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
92. Indian Constitution ensures six fundamental rights and eleven duties of a citizen.
93. Formation and functions of National and State Human Rights Commissions.
95. Extended rights such as child rights, SC and ST rights, women rights, Right to Information Act (RTI) and labor laws.

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) sell 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) It's 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. Consider 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

II Fill in the blanks

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted on **1948**.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Contains **30** articles.
- The fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by **42nd** Amendment Act.
- The National Human Rights commission was established on **1993**.
- Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance** Act came into effect on 1st April 2018.
- Indian state to implement women ancestral property Act in 1989 was **Tamil Nadu**.
- The Civil Rights movement in the United State was initiated by **Rosa Parks**.

III Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 Right to Vote | - | a. Cultural Rights |
| 2 Right to form union | - | b. Right against exploitation |
| 3 Right to preserve | - | c. tradition 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

IV. Give short answers

1. What is Human Right?

- “The right inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status.
- Every one is entitled to these rights without discrimination.”

2. What are the fundamental rights?

- Fundamental rights are required for the all round development of a human being.
- They make the life of people meaningful by giving them rights like speech and to live in an area of their choice.

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

A child is a person who has not completed the age of 18 years i.e. a minor as per UNO. This principle is exhibited in Articles 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- 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

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
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 regards the best interest of the child as being of paramount importance at every stage.
- The Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age.
- The statement of the child is to be recorded exactly as the child narrates.
- A child not to be called repeatedly to testify.

6. Why do children need special attention?

1. Childline is India's first 24 hours free emergency phone service for children in need of assistance.
2. Special care is given for vulnerable children like those affected by child labour, child marriage and children affected by any abuse.

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

1. Reduction in Factory Working Hours (8 hours a day)
2. Compulsory Recognition of Trade Unions
3. Employment Exchange in India
4. Employees State Insurance (ESI)
5. Minimum Wages
6. Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund

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

Women's rights under the Constitution of India mainly include equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination; additionally, India has various statutes governing the rights of women.

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

1. 'Mines Maternity Benefit Act',
2. 'Women Labour Welfare Fund',
3. 'Women and Child Labour Protection Act',
4. 'Maternity Benefit for Women Labour', and
5. 'Restoration of Ban on Employment of Women on Underground Work in Coal Mines'.

10. Differentiate: Fundamental Rights and Human Rights.

	Fundamental Rights	Human Rights
1.	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.	The rights that a human being deserves to survive with respect and freedoms.
2.	Fundamental rights includes only those rights which are basic to a normal life.	Human rights include those rights which are basic to a real life and are absolute, i.e. it cannot be taken away.
3.	Fundamental rights are guaranteed under the constitution of the country.	Human rights are recognised at international level.

V. Answer in detail**1. Write a paragraph about UDHR.**

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone document in the history of human rights.
2. It was drafted by the representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world.
3. The Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10th December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievement of all people and all nations.
4. The first time it sets out the fundamental human rights to be universally protected and the UDHR has been translated into many languages.
5. There are 30 articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and it guarantees freedom of expression as well as civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.
6. These rights apply to all people, irrespective of their race, gender and nationality, as all people are born free and equal. This general explanation of Human Rights by UDHR is not a legally binding document;
7. However it has a political and moral importance and many of its guarantees have become standard norms today.

2. What are fundamental duties? How would you follow these in your school premises?

These are in the form of duties and responsibilities of citizens. 'The original Constitution which came into force with effect from 26th January, 1950 did not contain Fundamental Duties. These were incorporated in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. Fundamental Duties are in the form of duties and responsibilities of citizens.

➤ **Our school premises:**

1. Respect for the Constitution and its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To follow and cherish the noble ideals which inspired our National Struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
5. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
6. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and have compassion on living creatures.
7. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
8. To safeguard public property and to abjure from violence.
9. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements.
10. To provide opportunities for education by the parent and guardian to their child or ward upto the age of 14 years.

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

1. The National Human Rights Commission is an autonomous body constituted on 12th October 1993 under the protection of Human rights Act, 1993.
2. It consists of a chairman and few other members.
3. NHRC is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in India defined by the Act as rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants.
4. To inquire into the violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant
5. To intervene in court proceedings relating to human rights
6. To undertake and promote research in the field of human rights
7. To engage in human rights education among various sections of society
8. To encourage the effects of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights.

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

➤ **Labour Rights Law**

1. 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.
2. Article 39(d) ensures equal wages to male and female workers for equal work.
3. Reduction in Factory Working Hours (8 hours a day)
4. Compulsory Recognition of Trade Unions
5. Employment Exchange in India, Employees State Insurance (ESI), Minimum Wages
6. Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund

5. How do you enjoy the fundamental rights in your life?

➤ **Right to Equality**

1. It refers to equality before law and equal protection of law.
2. Prohibition or discrimination on the grounds of religion, caste, races, gender or place of birth is off ensive and one can seek justice from court.

➤ **Right to Freedom**

1. Freedom of speech and expression. 2. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.
2. Freedom to form associations and unions. 3. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India

➤ **Right against Exploitation**

1. It is against the law to employ children below 14 years of age in mines, factories or other occupations.
2. Neither contractor nor an employer can force a worker to do a job against the their will.

➤ **Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion**

1. This right gives the citizens freedom to follow and practice a religion of their choice.
2. All citizens have the freedom of conscience or ideas.
3. The citizens also have the freedom to follow their own ways for practicing any religion.

➤ **Cultural and Educational Rights**

1. The Constitution gives us the right to preserve, protect and promote culture.
2. We have the right to open schools, associations and societies to preserve and promote our tradition and culture.

ECONOMICS

1. MONEY AND CREDIT

Important points to remember:

1. The Government, as well as, private institutions and industries calculate their financial status through money.
2. Thus, money plays a predominant and inseparable role in all our lives.
3. The barter system flourished wherever civilizations thrived. This system was active not only within a civilization, but also among civilizations. This was the initial form of international trade.
4. During archaeological excavations in Egypt and Iraq (Mesopotamia), articles used during the Indus valley civilization were excavated.
5. Metals were rare to find and could be maintained for a long time and never lost their value. Hence, the metals can be termed as the first form of money
6. During his rule(1540-1546) Sher Shah Suri set up a new civic and military administration and issued a coin of silver weighing 178 grams, which was termed the Rupiya.
7. The silver coin remained in use during the Mughal period, the Maratha era and in British India as well.
8. Pepper, spices, pearls, gems, rubies and muslin clothes were exported from the eastern sea of Tamil Nadu.
9. Pepper and spices took a major share of the exports. Thus, this route was called the spice route.
10. Gold, silver and copper were the metals used first. They were called ancient currency. Leather, beads, shells, tobacco, salt, corn and even slaves were exchanged as barter, says economists.
11. Historical evidences state that during this period, small traders and producers gave credit to the Tamil traders to support their export needs.
12. 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 was called as natural money.
13. Instead, one can easily withdraw the necessary amount from an Automated Teller Machine (ATM), with the help of an ATM debit card.
14. One can easily withdraw the money needed at any time at ATMs located everywhere. A person can deposit money in their account without visiting the branch. credit cards are also available, through which things are bought on credit and the amount can be paid later.
15. Nowadays, instead of using cheques or Demand Drafts (DDs), online transactions through net banking are carried out. Through this, money is transacted to anyone who lives anywhere across the globe.
16. Technology has advanced so much that even mobile banking is widely used nowadays.
17. A major portion of the savings in banks are used for the development of industries, economic growth and various development schemes for the welfare of the poor.
18. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Ph.D.thesis on 'The Problem of the Rupee - Its origin and solution' was the reference tool and provided guidelines for the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934.
19. All the major and important banks were nationalised (1969) in India. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates the circulation of currency in India.
20. The Reserve Bank of India started its operations on 1st April 1935. It was permanently moved to Mumbai from the year 1937.
21. RBI was nationalised in 1949. 85% of the printed currency is let for circulation. According to the statistics available as on August 2018, currency worth of 19 lakh crore are in circulation.
22. Students can apply through "Vidya Lakshmi Portal Education Loan Scheme".
23. There is no security required for the loan amount up to ` 4 lakhs
24. 90% of the products are manufactured with the main aim of sales or meant for services.
25. There is a close relationship between the growth of money supply and inflation.
26. Price controls play by the Central Bank of our country, RBI in India a very important role in a country's economic stability.
27. Currency is the medium of exchange in a country. The Indian currency is called the Indian Rupee (INR). In a country the foreign currency is called foreign exchange.

28. One rupee and two rupee notes were first printed in India in the year 1917.
29. The Reserve Bank of India is empowered to issue the Government of India notes since 1935.
30. 500 rupee note currency was introduced later.
31. In 1940, one Rupee notes were issued again. Till 1947, the currency notes with the image of King George VI were in circulation.
32. After Independence, the Government of India issued currency notes.
33. In 1925, the British government established a government press at Nasik in Maharashtra. Currencies were printed three years later.
34. In 1974, a press was started in Dewas, Madhya Pradesh. (Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd.) In the 1990s.
35. Two more presses were started in Mysuru, Karnataka and Salboni in West Bengal to print bank notes.
36. 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.
37. Around ten thousand workers are employed here. Countries like Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Iraq and Africa have drawn contracts for printing their currencies and sent to the respective countries.
38. Though the RBI has the power to print up to ten thousand rupee notes, at present a maximum of upto rupees two thousand is printed.
39. Money acts a medium of exchange, a unit of measurement, a store of value and a standard of deferred payments. It plays an important role in transactions.
40. Money should be the common, standard unit of calculating a country's total consumer goods, products, services etc
41. Money is used as a store of purchasing power. It can be used to finance future payments.
42. Farmers avail credit during monsoons for buying seeds, agricultural input and other expenses. Traders and small entrepreneurs need credit for their needs. Even large industries receive credit to take up their new projects.
43. Micro credit is received through Self Help Groups (SHG)
44. Money supply is divided into four: 1. M1 = Currency held with the public + cash Reserves in commercial and Co-operative banks + cash reserves in the RBI. 2. M2 = M1 + Money saved in Post office and bank savings Accounts 3. M3 = M1 + Time Deposits in Commercial and co-operative banks 4. M4 = M3 + Post office savings Money
45. People who live in a particular place or those who are involved in a certain work join together as a group and start saving. These are called as Self Help Groups.
46. In Tamil Nadu, all the banks have 10,612 branches, across the state They carry on a total transaction of around 15 lakh crore rupees during the financial year (2017-2018).
47. Barter system flourished where civilizations thrived.
48. Gold, silver and copper were called ancient money. Pepper and spices took a major share of exports.
49. Paper money was introduced because metal supply was limited.
50. ATMs help a person to withdraw money at any time of the day.
51. Mobile banking is widely used nowadays.
52. A government has the responsibility to regulate the money supply and overseas circulation.
53. All the major and important banks are nationalised in India.
54. The Reserve Bank of India started its operations on 1st April 1935.
55. It was permanently moved to Mumbai from the year 1937.
56. There is a close relationship between money and price.
57. Currency is the medium of exchange in a country.
58. Money acts as a medium of exchange, a store of value and a unit of account.
59. Credit is given by banks and other institutions to people to fulfil their financial needs.+

I. 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)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. **Exchange** 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**.
4. **RBI** act as a regulator of the circulation of money.
5. The thesis about money by B.R. Ambedkar is **The Problem of the Rupee**.

III. 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% |

Answer : 1 – c, 2 – e, 3 – a, 4 – b, 5 – d

IV Give short answers**1. Why was money invented?**

1. As years went by, there were issues found in barter system.
2. For example there were problems in the exchanging needed goods.
3. To solve these issues, they fixed a common item with a standard value, for the effective exchange of goods.
4. It was usually in the form of some metal. Metals were rare to find and could be maintained for a long time and never lost their value.
5. Hence, the metals can be termed as the first form of money.

2. What is ancient money?

1. Gold, silver and copper were the metals used first.
2. They were called ancient currency.

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

Leather, beads, shells, tobacco, salt, corn and even slaves were exchanged as barter, says economists.

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

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

5. What is natural money?

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

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

1. As days went by, issues arose because while trade prospered, there were insufficient reserves of gold and silver.
2. Mines also had a limited reserve of these metals.
3. An alternative was found and coins were made using metals with lesser value.
4. These were used to buy and sell goods of lesser value.
5. 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?

1. Currency is the medium of exchange in a country.
2. The Indian currency is called the Indian Rupee (INR).
3. In a country the foreign currency is called foreign exchange.

V. Answer in detail**1. Explain how money is transacted in the digital world.****➤ Automated Teller Machine**

1. ATM, with the help of an ATM debit card.
2. One can easily withdraw the money needed at any time at ATMs located everywhere.
3. A person can deposit money in their account without visiting the branch.

➤ **Credit cards**

Similarly, credit cards are also available, through which things are bought on credit and the amount can be paid later.

➤ **Net banking**

1. Nowadays, instead of using cheques or Demand Drafts (DDs), online transactions through net banking are carried out.
2. Through this, money is transacted to anyone who lives anywhere across the globe.

➤ **Mobile banking**

Technology has advanced so much that even mobile banking is widely used nowadays.

2. Explain in detail about the role of RBI in the country.

1. One rupee and two rupee notes were first printed in India in the year 1917.
2. The Reserve Bank of India is empowered to issue the Government of India notes since 1935.
3. 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.
4. Though the RBI has the power to print up to ten thousand rupee notes, at present a maximum of upto rupees two thousand is printed.
5. All the major and important banks were nationalised (1969) in India.
6. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates the circulation of currency in India.
7. The Reserve Bank of India started its operations on 1st April 1935.
8. It was permanently moved to Mumbai from the year 1937.
9. RBI was nationalised in 1949.
10. 85% of the printed currency is let for circulation.
11. According to the statistics available as on August 2018, currency worth of 19 lakh crore are in circulation.

3. Write in detail about the various functions of money.

1. When money replaced the barter system, a lot of practical issues were solved.
2. Money acts a medium of exchange, a unit of measurement, a store of value and a standard of deferred payments.
3. It plays an important role in transactions.
4. **Medium of Exchange** : Money should be accepted liberally in exchange of goods and services in a country.
5. **Unit of Account**: Money should be the common, standard unit of calculating a country's total consumer goods, products, services etc. For example, if a book costs ` 50, it means that the price of the book is equal to 50 units of money. Money is used to measure and record financial transactions in a country.
6. **A Store of Value**: Money is used as a store of purchasing power. It can be used to finance future payments.

4. What are the divisions of money supply?

➤ **Money supply is divided into four:**

1. $M1 = \text{Currency held with the public} + \text{cash Reserves in commercial and Cooperative banks} + \text{cash reserves in the RBI.}$
2. $M2 = M1 + \text{Money saved in Post office and bank savings Accounts}$
3. $M3 = M1 + \text{Time Deposits in Commercial and co-operative banks}$
4. $M4 = M3 + \text{Post office savings Money}$

VI. Write the correct statement.

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