

SURA'S

Social Science

VI Standard

TERM - I

TERM - II

TERM - III



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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you Sura's Social Science Full year Guide for I, II and III Terms for 6th Standard. It is prepared as per the latest Textbooks, for the year 2020.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

- ◆ Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.
- ◆ Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

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CONTENTS

TERM - I

Units	Chapters	Page No.
HISTORY		
1.	What is History?	1-12
2.	Human Evolution	13-20
3.	Indus Civilisation	21-33
4.	Ancient Cities of Tamilagam	34-45
GEOGRAPHY		
1.	The Universe and Solar System	46-58
2.	Land and Oceans	59-71
CIVICS		
1.	Understanding Diversity	72-79
2.	Achieving Equality	80-88
	I Term Summative Assessment 2019 -20 Question Paper with Answers	89-92

TERM - II

Units	Chapters	Page No.
HISTORY		
1.	Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India	93-108
2.	Great Thinkers and New Faiths	109-125
3.	From Chiefdoms to Empires	126-139
GEOGRAPHY		
1.	Resources	140-153
CIVICS		
1.	National Symbols	154-162
2.	The Constitution of India	163-170
ECONOMICS		
1.	An Introduction	171-176
	II Term Summative Assessment 2019 -20 Question Question Paper with Answers	177-180

TERM - III

Units	Chapters	Page No
HISTORY		
1.	Society and Culture in Ancient Tamizhagam: The Sangam Age	181-193
2.	The Post-Mauryan India	194-206
3.	The Age of Empires: Guptas and Vardhanas	207-221
4.	South Indian Kingdoms	222-232
GEOGRAPHY		
1.	Asia and Europe	233-252
2.	Globe	253-266
3.	Understanding Disaster	267-274
CIVICS		
1.	Democracy	275-280
2.	Local Bodies – Rural and Urban	281-290
3.	Road Safety	291-294
	III Term Summative Assessment 2018 -19 Question Paper with Answers	295-298

SOCIAL SCIENCE

TERM I

CONTENTS

TERM - I

Units	Chapters	Page No.
HISTORY		
1.	What is History?	1-12
2.	Human Evolution	13-20
3.	Indus Civilisation	21-33
4.	Ancient Cities of Tamilagam	34-45
GEOGRAPHY		
1.	The Universe and Solar System	46-58
2.	Land and Oceans	59-71
CIVICS		
1.	Understanding Diversity	72-79
2.	Achieving Equality	80-88
	I Term Summative Assessment Question Paper - with Answer	89-92

HISTORY

TERM I

UNIT 1

WHAT IS HISTORY?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know what history is all about.
- ❑ To understand the importance of history.
- ❑ To learn about the lifestyle of the pre-historic man.
- ❑ To know how paintings portray the daily activities of the pre-historic man.
- ❑ To understand the importance of history and historical researches.



EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food? ⊗

- (a) Trade (b) Hunting
(c) Painting (d) Rearing of animals [Ans : (b) Hunting]

II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement: Pre historic men went along with the dog for hunting.

Reason: Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
(b) Statement and reason are correct.
(c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.
(d) Both statements and reasons are wrong.

[Ans : (b) Statement and reason are correct.]

2. Statement: The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.

Find out which of the following is related to the statement :

- (a) Museum (b) Burial materials
(c) Stone tools (d) Bones

[Ans : (a) Museum]

3. Find out the wrong pair:

- (a) Old stone age - Stone tools
(b) Rock paintings - Walls of the caves
(c) Copper plates - A source of history
(d) Cats - First domesticated

[Ans : (d) Cats - First domesticated]

4. Find the odd one:

- (a) Paintings were drawn on rocks and caves.
- (b) There were paintings depicting hunting scenes.
- (c) It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.
- (d) The paintings were painted by using many colours.

[Ans : (c) It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.]

III. Fill in the blanks :

- 1. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in _____. [Ans : caves]
- 2. _____ is the father of history. ⊗ [Ans : Herodotus]
- 3. _____ was the first animal tamed by Old Stone Age man. [Ans : Dog]
- 4. Inscriptions are _____ sources. [Ans : archaeological]
- 5. Ashoka Chakra has _____ spokes. [Ans : 24]

IV. State True or False:

- 1. Stone tools belonging to Old Stone Age have been excavated at Athirampakkam near Chennai. [Ans : True]
- 2. The materials used by the ancient people are preserved in the museums by the Archaeological Department. [Ans : True]
- 3. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country. [Ans : True]

V. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Rock paintings | - (i) copper plates |
| (b) Written records | - (ii) the most famous king |
| (c) Ashoka | - (iii) Devaram |
| (d) Religious Literature | - (iv) to understand the life style |

[Ans : (a) - iv, (b) - i, (c) - ii, (d) - iii]

VI. Answer in one word :

1. Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?

- Ans. (i) Diary writing helps to record the events.
(ii) It reveals the life style of people of that period.

2. How do we know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age?

Ans. We understand the life style of people of Old Stone Age from used stone tools, their paintings on the rocks and walls of the caves.

3. Is inscription a written record?

Ans. Yes. Inscription is a written record.

4. What is proto history?

Ans. Proto history is the period between pre-history and history.

5. Name an epic.

Ans. Ramayana/ Mahabharatha/ Manimegalai

VII. Answer the following :

1. What is history?

- Ans. (i) History is a record of past events in chronological order.
(ii) The term History has been derived from the Greek word Istoria which means learning by enquiry.

2. What do you know about the pre historic period?

- Ans. (i) The period between the use of first stone tools and the invention of writing systems is pre-history.
(ii) Stone tools, excavated materials and rock paintings are the major sources of pre-history.

3. What are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period?

Ans. Paintings on the rocks and the walls of the caves, stone tools, excavated materials are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period.

4. Mention the places from where we got pre-historic tools.

Ans. We find the pre-historic tools at Kondapur, Nevasa, Mehrgash, Rock shelters of Bhimbetka and Edakkal caves in India. In Tamilnadu Attirampakkam, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Adichanalur are the places where we came across the pre-historic tools.

5. What are the benefits of a museum?

- Ans.**
- (i) Museums are community centres designed to inform and teach the public.
 - (ii) The educational benefit of a museum is academic learning.
 - (iii) Museums are the caretakers of history as much as they offer connections to history.
 - (iv) Museums are full of stories, and it is interesting for students to hear these stories.
 - (v) Museums offer opportunities for children to compare and contrast leading to critical thinking skills.
 - (vi) Children's curiosity comes out in the form of questions.
 - (vii) Students are exposed to new ideas and concepts.
 - (viii) Museums inspire students to wonder, imagine and dream of possibilities that are beyond what they know.
 - (ix) Students are exposed to opportunities that spark creative moments.

6. Name some tools used by early man to hunt animals.

- Ans.**
- (i) Blade cores were used. These were chunks of sharp rocks.
 - (ii) An end scraper is a tear-drop shaped piece of stone used to scrap fur and fatty tissue from the hides of animals.
 - (iii) Burins were stone tools with a rounded grasping end and a sharp, razor like working end.
 - (iv) Awls were small circular stone flakes.

7. Why were paintings drawn on rocks?

- Ans.**
- (i) Paintings could have been drawn on rocks to convey their lifestyles to the future generations.
 - (ii) They might have wished to record their activities through their paintings.

8. Name any two artefacts?

- Ans.** Potteries, Toys, Tools and Ornaments.
- (i) An artefact is something made or given shape by man, such as a tool or a work of art, especially an object of archaeological interest.
 - (ii) Some of the artefacts are potteries, toys, tools and ornaments.

VIII. HOTS :

1. How were dogs useful to pre historic men?

- Ans.**
- (i) There might have been chances of wild animals entering their caves.
 - (ii) But, they realised that dogs could help them prevent the entry of such dangerous animals.
 - (iii) They thought that dog by its sniffing skill would help them in such situations.

2. Compare the lifestyle of Old Stone Age man with present day lifestyle.

- Ans.**
- (i) Old Stone Age people did not live in a safe environment, whereas the people in the modern period live in a safe environment.
 - (ii) People in the modern period enjoy with all modern equipments making the lifestyle very high, advanced and enjoyable whereas the Old Stone Age people struggled for everything including food and shelter.

IX. Student Activity :

1. Write down the important events of your family with years. Draw a timeline with the help of your teacher or with your classmates.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students themselves

2. Early man used stones as a weapon. Make an album showing the various uses of stone.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students themselves

3. Identify the category of the following sources of history.

- a. Urns excavated from Adhichanallur.
- b. Copper plates of Velvikudi.
- c. Mahabharatha.
- d. Sanchi Stupa.
- e. Pattinappaalai.
- f. The earthenwares from Keezhadi.
- g. Toys of Indus Civilisation.
- h. Big Temple of Thanjavur.

Ans. **a.** Artefact (Archaeological)
b. Inscriptions (Archaeological)
c. Religions Literature - Literary sources
d. Monuments (Archaeological)
e. Literary sources
f. Artefact (Archaeological)
g. Artefact (Archaeological)
h. Monuments (Archaeological sources)

X. Life Skill

1. Make some weapon models used by the Old Stone Age man using clay.

Hints :



2. **Discuss with your grandpa, grandma, neighbours and teachers and collect information about your street, village, town or school. With that collected data, try to write its history titling your writing as “I am a Historian”.**

Ans. I am living at Mylapore. I have collected information about it from my grandparents, neighbours and teacher and internet. It is given below:

I am a Historian

- (i) Mylapore is located a few kilometres to the south of the British-built Chennai city.
- (ii) It lies between Tiruvallikkeni and Teynampet in the west then across to the coast in the east.
- (iii) The word Mylapore is derived from Mayil Arparikum Oor, which means “Land of the peacock scream”.
- (iv) Historically, peacocks have been known to thrive in the area, which is evident from the several statues in the Kapaleeshwarar Temple towers and in the emblem of the San Thome Basilica.
- (v) Thirugnanasambandar has also mentioned about mayil (peacock) in his songs in Tevaram.
- (vi) Mylapore was historically known as Vedapuri.
- (vii) As the available historical and archaeological evidence show, it could well be the oldest part of Chennai, with written records of early settlements going back to the first century BC.
- (viii) It was known for its ancient port with a flourishing trade with the Roman Empire, receiving gold in exchange for its products like pepper and fine cloth.
- (ix) St. Thomas the Apostle allegedly died at Mylapore in 72 AD.
- (x) Ptolemy had recorded in the 2nd century AD that the port of Mylapore was known to the Greeks and the Romans. The Saivite Saints of the 7th Century, Saint Sambandar and Saint Appar, have sung about the Shrine in their hymns.
- (xi) Mention has been made of the early settlement of Santhome (currently known) by Arab travelers and merchants of the 9th and 10th centuries AD.
- (xii) Marco Polo visited the place in the late 13th century and left a detailed description of the land, the people along with their customs and religion.
- (xiii) It was considerable maritime time and the ancient German and Greek maps refer to the town as ‘Maliarpha’.
- (xiv) Mylapore was occupied by the Portuguese in 1523. Their rule lasted until 1749, except for a brief interregnum between 1662 and 1687, when the town was occupied by the Dutch.
- (xv) After 1749, the British East India Company took possession of the settlement in the name of Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah, the Nawab of Arcot. In that same year, Mylapore was incorporated into the administration of the Presidency of Madras.
- (xvi) In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the town became the commercial and intellectual hub of Madras city and home to British-educated lawyers and statesmen.

XI. Answer Grid

Early men scribbled and painted on me...Today they used me to build houses and lay roads. who am I? Ans: Rocks	Name any two archaeological sources? Ans: 1.Artefacts, 2. Monuments, 3. Inscriptions	Name the types of literary sources? Ans: 1.Secular, 2. Religious
--	--	--

Expand BC (BCE) Ans: Before Common Era	What is the meaning of the Greek word "Istoria" ? Ans: Learning by enquiry	Expand AD (CE). Ans: Common Era
_____ is the study of inscriptions. Ans: Epigraphy	_____ is the study of coins. Ans: Numismatics	I can help you to talk, see, hear, write and read. There is no world without me. Who am I? Ans: Sources of History

XII. Map work

Mark the following places in the political map of India.

- Delhi
- Chennai
- Tamil Nadu
- Andhra Pradesh
- Kerala
- Karnataka



Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Where did early man live?

- mud house
- under tree
- caves
- river banks

[Ans : (c) caves]

2. Who was the first ruler to give up war after victory?

- (a) Bimbisara
- (b) Raja Raja Chola
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Ashoka

[Ans : (d) Ashoka]

II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1(a) **Statement:** Charles Allen wrote a book titled. The search for the India's Lost Emperor.

Reason: It provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka.

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and reason are correct.
- (c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.
- (d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans : (b) Statement and reason are correct.]

(b) **Statement:** Early man used stone tools.

Reason: He knew only stones as tools.

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and reason are correct.
- (c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.
- (d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans : (b) Statement and reason are correct.]

2(a) **Statement:** Archaeological sources help to know about the early man.

Find out which of the following is related to the statement.

- (a) Monuments
- (b) Pictures
- (c) Metals
- (d) Books

[Ans : (a) Monuments]

(b) **Statement:** Raja Raja Chola built the Big Temple. Find out which of the following is related of the statement

- (a) Kumbakonam
- (b) Tiruchi
- (c) Madurai
- (d) Thanjavur

[Ans : (d) Thanjavur]

3. **Find out the wrong pair.**

- (a) (a) Stone tools – Prehistory
- (b) Writing system – History
- (c) Epigraphy – Study of inscription
- (d) Numismatics – Study of tools

[Ans : (d) Numismatics – Study of tools]

- (b) (a) Dharma – Righteousness
- (b) Chakra – 24 spokes
- (c) Lion pillar – Sanchi
- (d) Ashoka – Buddhism

[Ans : (c) Lion pillar – Sanchi]

4(a) **Find the odd one.**

- (a) History is a record of past events.
- (b) In History the past events are given in chronological order.
- (c) History is derived from Istoria meaning learning by enquiry.
- (d) History is a mere collection of stories.

[Ans : (d) History is a mere collection of stories.]

(b) Find the odd one.

- (a) We have lion pillar in Saranath.
- (b) This pillar was built by Ashoka.
- (c) There is a Dharmachakra in this pillar.
- (d) This Chakra has uncountable spokes.

[Ans : (d) This Chakra has uncountable spokes.]

III. Fill in the blanks:

- 1. In history, BCE stands for _____. [Ans : Before Common Era]
- 2. The first historian of India was _____. [Ans : Kalhana]
- 3. Fossil remains belongs to _____ sources. [Ans : Archaeological]
- 4. The most famous ruler of ancient India was _____. [Ans : Ashoka]
- 5. Sanchi is situated in the Raisen district of _____. [Ans : Madhya Pradesh]

IV. Sate True or False:

- 1. Pre-historic period people led an advanced style of life. [Ans : False]
- 2. The greatness of Ashoka had been unknown till 20th century. [Ans : True]
- 3. Artifacts form one of the important archaeological sources. [Ans : True]
- 4. Bimbetka is in Andhra Pradesh. ⊗ [Ans : False]

V. Match the following:

- 1. (a) History - (i) Learning by enquiry
(b) Istoria - (ii) Father of History
(c) Edicts - (iii) Record of the past
(d) Herodoturs - (iv) Archaeological source
[Ans : (a) - iii, (b) - i, (c) - iv, (d) - ii]
- 2. (a) BCE - (i) Hunting activities
(b) Dogs - (ii) Search for India's Lost Emperor
(c) Allen - (iii) Study of inscription
(d) Epigraphy - (iv) Before common Era.
[Ans : (a) - iv, (b) - i, (c) - ii, (d) - iii]

VI. Answer in one word :

1. What is meant by Numismatics?

Ans. The study of Coins.

2. Mention the names of Archaeological sources.

Ans. (i) Inscription (ii) Monuments (iii) Artefacts (iv) Coins.

3. What do literary sources include?

Ans. (i) Religious literature and
(ii) Secular literature.

VII. Answer the following :

1. What is the importance of Sarnath pillar?

Ans. (i) Lion capital of Sarnath has been adopted as the Natural Emblem of the Republic of India.
(ii) The Ashoka Chakra is a depiction of the Buddhist Darmachakra represented with 24 spokes.

2. **By whom was the material evidence provided revealing the greatness of Emperor Ashoka?**

Ans. The material evidence provided by William Jones, James Princep and Alexander Cunningham revealed the greatness of Emperor Ashoka.

3. **What is meant by artefact?**

- Ans.** (i) Artefact means an object that is made by a person, such as tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest.
(ii) The museum's collections include artefacts dating back to historic times.

4. **Name any three devotional literature.**

- Ans.** (i) Devaram,
(ii) Thiuvasagam,
(iii) Nalayira Divya prabhandam.

VIII. HOTS:

1. **Why should we study History?**

- Ans.** (i) History helps us understand changes, and how the society, we live in came to be.
(ii) The study of history helps us to understand our present.
(iii) Historical research involves studying, understanding and interpreting past events.
(iv) Historical data are categorised into primary and secondary sources.
(v) Study of history will increase the cultural awareness and moral understanding of the world we live in.

IX. Who am I?

1. I reveal the lifestyle of the stone age people. **[Ans : Paintings]**
2. I am in between the use of forest stone tools and the invention of writing system. **[Ans : Prehistoric period]**
3. I am titled as numismatics and serve as one of the archaeological sources. **[Ans : coins]**
4. I gave protection and helped in hunting activities. **[Ans : Dog]**
5. People say my service for the cause of public good was exemplary. **[Ans : Ashoka]**



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. **What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?**

- (a) Trade (b) Hunting
(c) Painting (d) Rearing of animals

2. **Who was the first ruler to give up war after victory?**

- (a) Bimbisara (b) Raja Raja Chola
(c) Akbar (d) Ashoka

II. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer : (1 × 1 = 1)

1. **Statement** : Pre historic men went along with the dog for hunting.
Reason : Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.
(a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
(b) Statement and reason are correct.
(c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
(d) Both statements and reasons are wrong.

III. Fill in the blanks : (3 × 1 = 3)

1. Inscriptions are _____ sources.
2. _____ is the father of history.
3. Fossil remains belongs to _____ sources.

IV. True or False : (2 × 1 = 2)

1. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country.
2. Pre-historic period people led an advanced style of life.

V. Match : (4 × 1 = 4)

- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------------|
| (a) History | - | (i) Learning by enquiry |
| (b) Istoria | - | (ii) Father of History |
| (c) Edicts | - | (iii) Record of the past |
| (d) Herodotus | - | (iv) Archaeological source |

VI. Answer in one or two sentences (4 × 2 = 8)

1. How do we know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age?
2. What do literary sources include?
3. Name an epic.
4. Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?

VII Answer the following: (1 × 5 = 5)

1. What is the importance of Sarnath pillar?

Answer Key

- I 1) (b) Hunting
2) (d) Ashoka
II 1) (b) Statement and reason are correct.
III 1) archaeological 2) Herodotus 3. Archaeological
IV 1) True 2) False
V (a) - iii, (b) - i, (c) - iv, (d) - ii
VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 4; Q No. VI 2
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 10; Q. No. VI -3
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 4; Q. No. VI -5
4) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 4; Q. No. VI -1
VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 10; Q. No. VII-1

SOCIAL SCIENCE

TERM II

TERM - II

Units	Chapters	Page No.
HISTORY		
1.	Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India	93-108
2.	Great Thinkers and New Faiths	109-125
3.	From Chiefdoms to Empires	126-139
GEOGRAPHY		
1.	Resources	140-153
CIVICS		
1.	National Symbols	154-162
2.	The Constitution of India	163-170
ECONOMICS		
1.	An Introduction	171-176
	Summative Assessment Question Paper - with Answer	177-180

HISTORY

TERM II

UNIT 1

VEDIC CULTURE IN NORTH INDIA AND MEGALITHIC CULTURE IN SOUTH INDIA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the origin and migration of Aryans into India.
- ❑ To identify the sources of study relating to the Vedic Age.
- ❑ To understand the evolution of political, economic and the religious structures in Rig Vedic and Later Vedic Societies.
- ❑ To locate the regions inhabited by both early and later Vedic people.
- ❑ To make the differences between early and later Vedic periods.
- ❑ To understand the Megalithic/Iron Age culture in Tamil Nadu.



EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Aryans first settled in _____ region. ⊗
(a) Punjab (b) Middle Gangetic
(c) Kashmir (d) North east [Ans : (a) Punjab]
2. Aryans came from _____.
(a) China (b) North Asia
(c) Central Asia (d) Europe [Ans : (c) Central Asia]
3. Our National Motto “Sathyameva Jayate” is taken from _____.
(a) Brahmana (b) Veda
(c) Aranyaka (d) Upanishad [Ans : (d) Upanishad]
4. What was the ratio of land revenue collected during Vedic Age
(a) 1/3 (b) 1/6
(c) 1/8 (d) 1/9 [Ans : (b) 1/6]

II. Match the statement with the Reason / Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion : The vedic age is evidenced by good number of texts and adequate amount of material evidences.
Reason : Shrutis comprise the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true. [Ans : (d) A is false but R is true.]

2. **Statement I : Periplus mentions the steel imported into Rome from peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.**

Statement II : Evidences for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli.

- (a) Statement I is wrong. (b) Statement II is wrong.
(c) Both the statements are correct. (d) Both the statements are wrong.

[Ans : (c) Both the statements are correct.]

3. **Which of the statement is not correct in the Vedic society**

- (a) A widow could re-marry.
(b) Child marriage was in practice.
(c) Father's property was inherited by his son.
(d) Sati was unknown.

[Ans : (b) Child marriage was in practice.]

4. **Which is the correct ascending order of the Rig Vedic society?**

- (a) Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra < Jana
(b) Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra
(c) Rashtra < Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis
(d) Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra

[Ans : (b) Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra]

III. Fill in the blanks :

1. Vedic culture was _____ in nature. **[Ans : kinship]**
2. _____ was a tax collected from the people in Vedic period. **[Ans : Bali]**
3. _____ system is an ancient learning method. **[Ans : Gurukula]**
4. Adhichanallur is in _____ district. **[Ans : Thoothukudi]**

IV. True or False:

1. The Roman artefacts found at various sites provide the evidence of Indo – Roman trade relations. **[Ans : True]**
2. A Hero Stone is a memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honourable death of a hero. **[Ans : True]**
3. The army chief was called Gramani. **[Ans : False]**
4. The Black and Red ware pottery became the characteristic of the Megalithic period. **[Ans : True]**
5. Evidence for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli. **[Ans : True]**

V. Match the following :

Site	Finds
a) Keezhadi	1) Ivory dice
b) Porunthal	2) tip of ploughs
c) Kodumanal	3) Spindles
d) Adichanallur	4) gold ornaments
a. 4 3 2 1	
b. 3 4 1 2	
c. 1 3 4 2	
d. 1 2 3 4	

[Ans : (d) 1 2 3 4]



VI. Answer in one or two sentence:

1. Name the four Vedas. (X)

Ans. The four Vedas are Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva.

2. What were the animals domesticated by Vedic people?

Ans. Horses, cows, goats, sheep, oxen and dogs were domesticated. In the later Vedic period the Aryans tamed elephants also.

3. What do you know about Megalith?

Ans. The term 'Megalith' is derived from Greek. 'Megas' means great and 'lithos' means stone. Using big stone slabs built upon the places of burial is known as Megalith.

4. What are Dolmens? (X)

Ans. Dolmens are Megalithic tombs made of two or more upright stones with a single stone lying across the burial site.

5. What are Urns?

Ans. Urns are large pottery jars used for burying the dead.

6. Name the coins used for business transactions in Vedic period.

Ans. Nishka, Satmana (gold coins) and Krishnala (silver coins) were used for business transactions.

7. Name some Megalithic monuments found in Tamil Nadu.

Ans. (i) Dolmens (ii) Menhir

Dolmens are Megalithic tombs. Megalithic Dolmens have been found in Veeraraghavapuram village, Kanchipuram district, Kummalamaruthupatti, Dindigul district, and in Narasingampatti, Madurai district.

VII. Answer the following :

1. Write briefly about the archaeological site at Kodumanal. (X)

Ans. (i) Kodumanal is located in Erode district.

(ii) More than 300 pottery inscriptions in Tamil – Brahmi have been discovered there.

(iii) Archaeologists have also discovered spindles, whorls (used for making thread from cotton)

(iv) Pieces of cloth, along with tools, weapons, ornaments, beads, particularly carnelian also discovered here.

(v) A Menhir found at burial site is assigned to the Megalithic period.

2. Write about the Vedic women in a paragraph.

Ans. (i) In Rig Vedic society, women relatively enjoyed some freedom.

(ii) The wife was respected as the mistress of the household.

(iii) She could perform rituals in her house.

(iv) In Rig Vedic period widows could remarry.

(v) But they were denied to inherit parental property.

(vi) They played no role in public affairs.

(vii) In the later Vedic period women's position declined, demand to perform rituals and marriage rules became more rigid.

(viii) Polygamy became common, and women were denied education.

VIII. HOTS:

1. Difference between Gurukula system of education and Modern system of education.

Ans.

S.No	Gurukula system of education	Modern system of education
1.	Gurukula system is an ancient learning method.	Modern education system has evolved with time and has been influenced by the western system.
2.	The shishyas resided with their guru and served them and simultaneously learnt and gained knowledge.	Educational centre like schools, colleges are there to give education.
3.	No women could have formal education.	Men and women both have formal education.
4.	The students received education through oral tradition meaning rote learning.	The education system has incorporated technologies like ebooks, video lectures, distance learning through video chat, demonstrations through 3-D imagery, etc.
5.	The subjects of the study included the four Vedas, Ithihasas, Puranas, grammar, logic, ethics, astrology, maths and military science.	Modern education includes subjects of varied interests. Teaching methods are continuously upgraded as per advanced research and developments.
6.	The students were also trained to lead a disciplined life.	The emphasis under modern education is on the theoretical part rather than the practical part.

IX. Pride and Joy – Let us find out the fact

Archaeological Sites	Archaeological Finds	Fact
Adichanallur	The Tamil Brahmi script	Existence of Pre-historic culture
Keeladi	Roman artefacts	Ancient Indo Roman Trade Relation
Paiyampalli	Iron implements	Iron Smelting
Porunthal	Pot filled with rice	Rice Staple food
Kodumanal	Spindle whorl	Use of cotton

X. Student Activity

1. Sentence making by using these new words.

(Shruti, Gramani, Rashtras, Iron Age, Semi nomadic, Barter)

- Shruti - **Shruti** works are considered to have been heard and transmitted by earthly sages.
- Gramani - **Gramani** was the head of a village called Grama.
- Rashtras - **Rashtras** were tribal kingdoms like Bharatas and Matsyas.
- Iron Age - In India the Vedic period covers both the end of the Bronze Age and the start of the **Iron Age**.
- Semi nomadic - **Semi nomadic** people lived usually in portable or temporary dwellings practicing seasonal migration.
- Barter - Under **barter** system people exchanged services and goods for other services and goods in turn.

2. Word Search

I	T	I	M	A	S	A	Z	W
U	D	Y	T	R	R	D	I	X
O	O	K	H	Y	B	E	R	S
S	L	P	F	A	A	V	O	A
P	M	S	I	V	D	N	N	T
A	E	R	C	A	A	R	A	M
D	N	S	I	R	U	R	G	A
D	S	X	M	T	N	B	E	N
Y	G	A	N	A	I	N	G	A

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. A pass | - KHYBER |
| 2. Text containing teachings on religion | - SMRITI |
| 3. A group of villages | - VIS |
| 4. A tribal assembly | - GANA |
| 5. Assembly of people | - SAMITI |
| 6. Fire | - AGNI |
| 7. Gold coin | - SATMANA |
| 8. Period of Vedic Age | - IRON AGE |
| 9. Megalithic tomb | - DOLMENS |

XI. Life Skill

1. Collect information from Newspapers about archaeological finds with the help of your teacher.

- Ans.**
- (i) An archaeological site is a place where evidence of past activity is preserved.
 - (ii) Archaeological theory is used to interpret the archaeological record for a better understanding of human culture.
 - (iii) The archaeological record can consist of the earliest ancient findings as well as contemporary artefacts. For example 'The Hindu' dated August 10, 2017, published the information about Azhagankulam site. New finds link Azhagankulam site to Sangam Era. 12,000 artefacts unearthed so far; Archaeologists believe excavation could throw up more surprises. The excavation at Azhagankulam in the Vaigai River Valley show that the site could date back to the Sangam Age, quite like the archaeological site at Keezhadi in Sivaganga district.
 - (iv) Another example: Hindustan Times dated June 28, 2016. Archaeologists and Researchers have unearthed the crumbling remains of an ancient urban centre, equal in size and importance of that of Mohenjodaro. Keezhadi is a small village that lies past an unmanned railway crossing, several stretches of paddy fields and swaying palms in the Sivaganga district of Tamil Nadu, 12 kms from the city of Madurai.

XII. Answer Grid:

Mention two Ithikadas.	Vertical monolithic pillar planted in memory of dead is called _____	Name the ancient town in Sivagangai district dating to Sangam age.
Ans : Ramayana, Mahabharatha	Ans : Menhir	Ans : Keezhadi
Name any two Iron Age sites in Tamilnadu.	What method of agriculture was practised by early Aryans?	Name two large cities emerged during Vedic period.
Ans : Adichanallur and Paiyampalli	Ans : Slash and Burn	Ans : Ayodhya and Indra Prastha

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

HOTS

1. State the differences between Indus and Vedic civilization.

Ans.

S.No	Indus Civilization	Vedic Civilization
1.	The sources of information are mainly archaeological.	Vedic Culture is mostly known from literary sources.
2.	Harappans are said to have been the original inhabitants of India.	The Aryans are believed to have come from Central Asia.
3.	The Harappan civilization was urban in nature. They had very good Town planning, drainage system.	Vedic culture was rural and pastoral. At best the Rig vedic Aryans lived in fortified places protected by mud walls; they cannot be regarded as towns in the Harappan sense.
4.	Trade (both internal and external) crafts as well as industries were the main sources of economy.	Vedic economy was initially pastoral and later became based upon agriculture and cattle rearing.
5.	Indus people did not know the use of iron. It was purely a copper, bronze culture.	In vedic culture, in its later phase is replete with references of iron.
6.	The Indus valley people did not know about the animal horse.	The horse played a decisive role in the Aryan system of warfare.
7.	Indus people were basically peace loving.	Aryans were warlike people and were conversant with all kinds of traditional arms and armour.

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The first phase of urbanisation in India came to an end with the decline of _____.
(a) Indus civilization (b) Vedic civilization
(c) Bronze civilization (d) None of the above
[Ans : (a) Indus civilization]
2. The main source of wealth in the Rig Vedic period was _____.
(a) Land (b) Gold coins
(c) Cattle (d) Rice
[Ans : (c) Cattle]
3. Sapta Sindhu means the land of _____.
(a) Seven rivers (b) Seven villages
(c) Seven Tribes (d) Seven hills
[Ans : (a) Seven rivers]
4. Vishayapati was the head of a _____.
(a) Rashtra (b) Village
(c) Clan (d) Jana
[Ans : (c) Clan]
5. In economic, political and military matters, the king was assisted by the _____.
(a) Gramani (b) Senani
(c) Purohit (d) Vidhata
[Ans : (b) Senani]
6. Non-Aryans were called _____.
(a) Janas (b) Dasyus
(c) Sabha (d) Samitha
[Ans : (b) Dasyus]
7. In the Later Vedic Period the role of women in society _____.
(a) increased (b) declined
(c) remained the same as before (d) became equal with the role of man
[Ans : (b) declined]
8. The staple crop of the Aryans was _____.
(a) Rice (b) Wheat
(c) Millets (d) Barley
[Ans : (d) Barley]
9. Paiympalli is located in _____ district.
(a) Vellore (b) Madurai
(c) Sivaganga (d) Dindigul
[Ans : (a) Vellore]

II. Match the statement with the Reason. | Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion (A) : The Megalithic monuments bear witness to a highly advanced state of civilisation with the knowledge of iron and community living.
Reason (R) : Megalithic Dolmens have been found in Veeraragavapuram village, Kanchipuram District.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is False.
(d) A is false and R is True.

[Ans : (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.]

2. **Statement I : The Aryans were semi nomadic pastoralists.**

Statement II : The Aryans practised slash and burn agriculture.

- (a) Statement I is wrong. (b) Statement II is wrong.
(c) Both the Statements are wrong. (d) Both the Statements are correct.

[Ans : (d) Both the Statements are correct.]

3. **Which of the statement is not correct in the Vedic economy?**

- (a) Carpenters and Potters were there (b) Two crops a year was raised
(c) The staple crop was wheat (d) Barter system was prevalent

[Ans : (c) The staple crop was wheat]

4. **Which of the statement is correct in the Vedic culture?**

- (a) Bali was tax consisting of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the agricultural produce or cattle for a person.
(b) Dasyus were Aryans
(c) Kshatriyas belonged to the warrior class
(d) Polygamy was unknown

[Ans : (c) Kshatriyas belonged to the warrior class]

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Vedic Age gets its name from _____. **[Ans : Four Vedas]**
2. The Aryans moved eastward and settled in _____. **[Ans : Indo Gangetic Plain]**
3. Smritis are not _____. **[Ans : eternal]**
4. The basic unit of the Vedic Polity was _____. **[Ans : Kula]**
5. Sabha means _____. **[Ans : A Council of Elders]**
6. Samiti means _____. **[Ans : Assembly of People]**
7. The Vedic family was _____. **[Ans : patriarchal]**
8. In the later Vedic period the rules of marriage became _____. **[Ans : more rigid]**
9. Pottery of the vedic period was _____. **[Ans : Painted Grey Ware Culture]**
10. In the Vedic period the mode of prayer was recitation of _____. **[Ans : Vedic Hymns]**
11. The ancient method of learning was _____. **[Ans : Gurukula System]**
12. Megalithic period in ancient Tamilakam synchronised with _____. **[Ans : Pre Sangam Period]**

IV. State True or False:

1. Vedic Age is a period in History of India between 1500 BC (BCE) and - 600 BC (BCE). **[Ans : True]**
2. Ithihasas come under Shrutis. **[Ans : False]**
3. Smritis are constantly revised. **[Ans : True]**
4. Rajan was the head of a Village. **[Ans : False]**
5. The king performed various rituals to make his position strong. **[Ans : True]**
6. A rigid four fold varna system emerged under the Rig Vedic society. **[Ans : False]**
7. Women of Vedic society played a major role in Public Affairs. **[Ans : False]**
8. Idol worship was practised in the vedic period. **[Ans : False]**
9. Under Gurukula system the Shishyas resided with their Guru. **[Ans : True]**
10. The later Vedic culture in North India and the Iron Age in south India belong to the same period. **[Ans : True]**

V. Match the following:

- | 1. Ashramas | Stages in life |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Brahmacharya | - 1. Married Life |
| (b) Grihastha | - 2. Leading a life of an ascetic |
| (c) Vanaprastha | - 3. Student Life |
| (d) Sanyasa | - 4. Going to the forest to meditate |
- a. 3 1 4 2
b. 1 2 3 4
c. 2 3 1 4
d. 4 3 1 2

[Ans : (a) 3 1 4 2]

VI. Answer in one or two sentences :

1. What is slash and burn agriculture?

Ans. Slash and burn agriculture is a farming method that involves clearing the land by cutting and burning all the trees and plants on it. Cultivation is done there for a short time.

2. What are Shrutis?

Ans. (i) The Shrutis comprise the four Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.

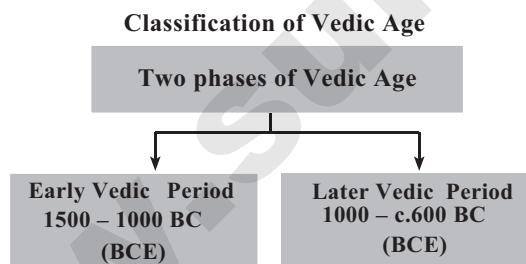
(ii) They are considered sacred, eternal, and an unquestionable truth.

3. Mention the archaeological sources of the Aryans.

Ans. Material remains such as iron implements and pottery from the archaeological sites in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan along the Indus and the Ganges form the archaeological sources of the Aryans.

4. Classify the Vedic Age.

Ans.



5. By whom were the powers of the Rajan limited?

Ans. (i) The main responsibility of the Rajan was to protect his tribe.

(ii) His powers were limited by tribal assemblies namely Vidhata, Sabha, Samiti and Gana.

6. When did hereditary kingship begin to emerge?

Ans. (i) When the Aryans moved east ward- into Ganges-Yamuna-Doab regions, the early settlements were replaced by territorial kingdoms.

(ii) Thus the hereditary kingship began to emerge.

7. How were Janapadas formed?

Ans. In later Vedic period, many Janas or Tribes were amalgamated to form Janapadas or Rashtras.

8. Who formed Trevji in the early Vedic society?

Ans. (i) Within the early Vedic Society there were three divisions (Trevji) as given below:
(ii) The general public were called Vis, the warrior class was called Kshatriyas and the Priestly class was named Brahmanas.

9. Mention the subject of the study under Gurukula system.

Ans. The subjects of the study under Gurukula system included the four Vedas, Ithihasas, Puranas, grammar, logic, ethics, astrology, maths and military science.

10. Mention the four ashramas which emerged during the later vedic period.

Ans. Towards the end of the later Vedic period, the concept of four stages in life (the four ashramas) developed.

- (i) Brahmacharya (Student Life)
- (ii) Grihastha (Married Life)
- (iii) Vanaprastha (Going to the forest to meditate)
- (iv) Sanyasa (Leading a life of an ascetic)

11. Define the term Menhir.

Ans. In Breton Language 'Men' means "stone" and 'hir' means "long." They are monolithic pillars planted vertically into the ground in memory of the dead.

12. Where are herostones found in Tamil Nadu?

Ans. In Tamil Nadu hero stones are found at Maanur village near Palani, Dindigul district, Vellalankottai, Tuticorin district, and Pulimankombai, Dindigul district.

VII. Answer the following :

1. What about the Aryans and their home in India?

Ans. (i) Aryans of the Rig Vedic Period were semi-nomadic. They were basically pastoral people with cattle as their main source of wealth.
(ii) In the Rig Vedic times, the Aryan homeland was Punjab, which was at that time called Sapta Sindhu, the land of seven rivers.
(iii) Around 1000 BC (BCE), Aryans in India moved eastward and settled in Indo-Gangetic Plain.
(iv) Use of iron axes and ploughs became widespread.

2. By whom was Rajan helped to protect his tribe?

- (i) The main responsibility of the Rajan was to protect his tribe.
- (ii) His powers were limited by tribal assemblies namely Vidhata, Sabha, Samiti and Gana.
- (iii) Of these Vidhata, (the tribal assembly) was the oldest.
- (iv) The king appointed a purohit (chief priest) to assist him.
- (v) In economic, political and military matters, the king was assisted by the Senani (army chief).
- (vi) Gramani was the leader of the village.

3. How did trade become extensive under the Vedic age?

- Ans.** (i) Under the Vedic age, use of iron plough and axe helped to put more areas of land under cultivation.
- (ii) Crops of wheat, rice and barley were cultivated.
- (iii) With the growth of agriculture, the idea of private possession of land came into existence.
- (iv) New crafts and arts developed leading to production of commodities for sale.
- (v) Thus, trade became extensive.
- (vi) Barter system was prevalent.
- (vii) They used Nishka, Satmana (gold coins) and Krishnala (silver coins) for business transactions.

4. State the salient features of the Gurukula system of education.

- Ans.** (i) The gurukula system is an ancient learning method.
- (ii) The word Gurukula is a combination of the Sanskrit Word Guru (teacher or master) and Kula (family or home).
- (iii) The shishyas resided with their guru and served them and simultaneously learnt and gained knowledge.
- (iv) Only Dvijas could be Shishyas. No women could have formal education.
- (v) The students received education through oral tradition meaning rote learning, and were required to memorise everything.
- (vi) The subjects of the study included the four Vedas, Itihasas, Puranas, grammar, logic, ethics, astrology, maths and military science.
- (vii) The students were also trained to lead a disciplined life.

5. Write a note on Keezhadi in Sivaganga district.

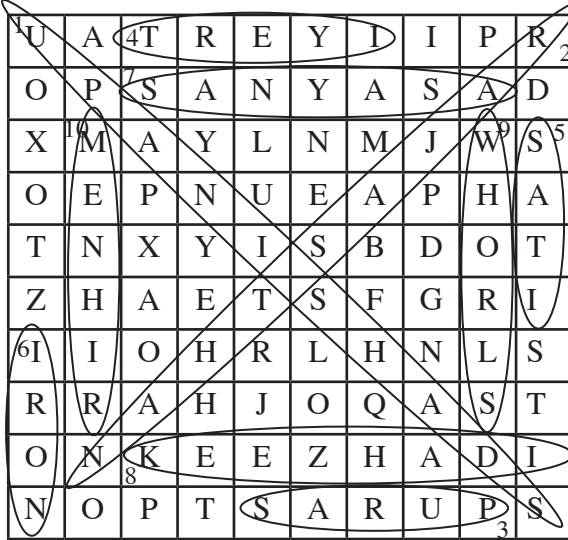
- Ans.** (i) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) excavated an ancient town dating to Sangam Age in Keezhadi village at Tirupathur taluk.
- (ii) Excavations have produced evidence for brick buildings, and well laid – out drainage system.
- (iii) Tamil – Brahmi inscription on pottery, beads of glass, carnelian and quartz, pearl, gold ornaments and iron objects, shell bangles, ivory dice have been unearthed.
- (iv) The Roman artefacts found at the site add to the evidence of ancient Indo -Roman trade relations.
- (v) Periplus mentions the steel imported to Rome from Peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.

6. What are Menhirs? Where are they found in Tamil Nadu?

- Ans.** (i) Menhirs are monolithic pillars planted vertically into the ground in memory of the dead.
- (ii) Menhir at Singaripalayam in Tirupur District and at Vembur in Theni District points to the existence of an ancient settlement along the banks of River Uppar.
- (iii) Menhirs are found at Narasingampatti, Madurai district, Kumarikalpalayam and Kodumanal in Erode district.

VIII. Word Search

Sentence making by using these new words.



- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Shruti Literature | - UPANISHADS |
| 2. An Archaeological site | - RAJASTHAN |
| 3. A tribal kingdom | - PURAS |
| 4. Three divisions of Early Vedic Society | - TREYI |
| 5. Unknown to Rig vedic women | - SATI |
| 6. Shyama | - IRON |
| 7. Leading of life of an ascetic | - SANYASA |
| 8. The Roman artefacts found here | - KEEZHADI |
| 9. Used for making thread from cotton | - WHORLS |
| 10. The Monolithic pillars planted vertically | - MENHIR |

IX. Answer Grid:

Mention Two Puranas	A memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honorable death of a hero.	The place where Iron artefacts along with Black and Red Ware Pottery have been found.
Ans : Shiva Purana, Vishnu Purana	Ans : Hero stone	Ans : Paiyampalli - Vellore District
Two kingdoms which flourished during the Vedic period	What is OCP?	People played for the welfare of _____
Ans : Kuru and Panchala	Ans : Ochre Coloured Pottery	Ans : Praja (children) Pasu (cattle) and Dhana (wealth).



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- Aryans came from _____.
(a) China (b) North Asia
(c) Central Asia (d) Europe
- Our National Motto "Sathyameva Jayate" is taken from
(a) Brahmana (b) Veda
(c) Aranyaka (d) Upanishad
- What was the ratio of land revenue collected during Vedic Age
(a) 1/3 (b) 1/6
(c) 1/8 (d) 1/9

II. Match the statement with the Reason / Tick the appropriate answer:

(1 × 1 = 1)

- Assertion : The vedic age is evidenced by good number of texts and adequate amount of material evidences.
Reason : Shrutis comprise the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

III. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- Adhichanallur is in _____ district.
- Ancient method of learning is called the _____.
- The tax collected from the people in vedic period was called _____.

IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

- The army chief was called Gramani.
- Evidence of iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli.

V. Match the following:

(3 × 1 = 3)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (i) Keezhadi | - (1) Tip of ploughs |
| (ii) Porunthal | - (2) Spindles |
| (iii) Kodumanal | - (3) Ivory Dice |
| (a) 3 1 2 | |
| (b) 1 2 3 | |
| (c) 2 3 1 | |
| (d) 1 3 2 | |

VI Answer in one or two sentences :

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. Name the four Vedas.
2. What are Dolmens?
3. What are Urns?
4. Name the coins used for business transactions in Vedic period.

VII Answer the following:

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. Write a paragraph about the Vedic women.

Answer Key

- I 1) Central Asia 2) Upanishad 3) 1/6
II (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
III 1) Thoothukudi 2) Gurukula System 3) Bali
IV 1) False 2) True
V (a) 3 1 2
VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VI - 1
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VI - 4
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VI - 5
4) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VI - 6
VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VII - 2