

SURA'S

# Social Science

## VI Standard

TERM - I

TERM - II

TERM - III

Based on the Updated New Textbook

FULL  
YEAR  
GUIDE

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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 **6<sup>th</sup> Standard**. It is prepared as per the latest Textbooks.

- ✦ 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.

**Mr. Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.**

**- Publisher**

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## Syllabus

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July	2	0	2	0	2
<b>FIRST MID TERM TEST (June &amp; July - 5 Units)</b>					
August	3	2	0	0	2
September	4	0	0	0	1
<b>FIRST TERM TEST (June to September - 8 Units)</b>					
October	1	1	0	1	3
November	2	0	1	0	2
<b>SECOND MID TERM TEST (October &amp; November - 5 Units)</b>					
December	3	0	2	0	2
<b>SECOND TERM TEST (October to December - 7 Units)</b>					
January	1	1	1	0	3
February	2,3	2	2	0	4
<b>THIRD MID TERM TEST (January &amp; February - 7 Units)</b>					
March	4	3	3	0	3
April	<b>THIRD TERM TEST (January to March -10 Units)</b>				

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**TERM**

**I**

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### TERM - I

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# 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 |

**VI. Answer in one word**

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

**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

- 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

- 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

- Identify the category of the following sources of history.

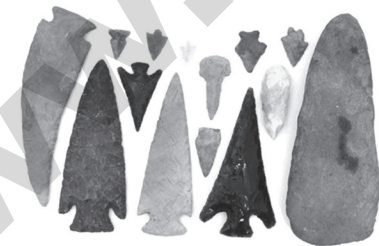
- Urns excavated from Adhichanallur.
- Copper plates of Velvikudi.
- Mahabharatha.
- Sanchi Stupa.
- Pattinappaalai.
- The earthenwares from Keezhadi.
- Toys of Indus Civilisation.
- Big Temple of Thanjavur.

**Ans.**

- Artefact (Archaeological)
- Inscriptions (Archaeological)
- Religions Literature - Literary sources
- Monuments (Archaeological)
- Literary sources
- Artefact (Archaeological)
- Artefact (Archaeological)
- Monuments (Archaeological sources)

## X. Life Skill

- 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
- (xii) Marco Polo visited the place in the late 13<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the town became the commercial and intellectual hub of Madras city and home to British-educated lawyers and statesmen.

### XI. Answer Grid

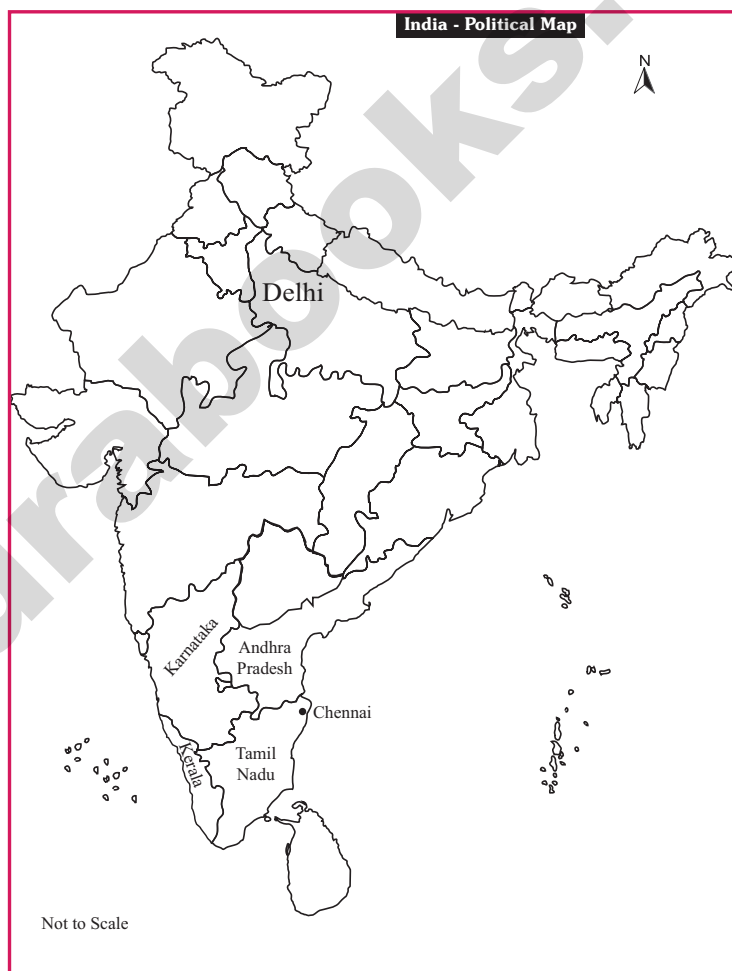
Early men scribbled and painted on me... Today they used me to build houses and lay roads. who am I? <b>Ans: Rocks</b>	Name any two archaeological sources?  <b>Ans: 1.Artefacts, 2. Monuments, 3. Inscriptions</b>	Name the types of literary sources?  <b>Ans: 1.Secular, 2. Religious</b>
---	--	--

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

## 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?

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) mud house | (b) under tree  |
| (c) caves     | (d) 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:**

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

**IV. Sate True or False:**

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

**V. Match the following:**

- |                |   |                            |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| (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]
- |               |   |                                      |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| (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) Thiruvasagam,

(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**

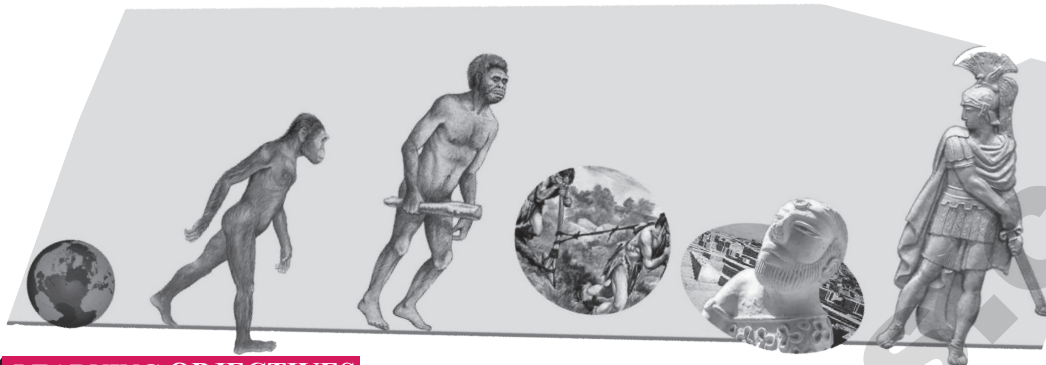
- |     |   |                                     |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| I   | 1) (b) Hunting                                  | 2) (d) Ashoka                       |
| II  | 1) (b) Statement and reason are correct.        |                                     |
| III | 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 |                                     |



# HISTORY

## UNIT 2

# HUMAN EVOLUTION



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the origins of humans.
- ❑ To learn about the different stages of human evolution from nomadic hunting-gathering to a settled life.
- ❑ To know about the stone implements of the pre historic humans.
- ❑ To understand the use of fire and wheel.
- ❑ To know the significance of rock paintings of the ancient humans.

### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. The process of evolution is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) direct (b) indirect  
 (c) gradual (d) fast
2. Tanzania is situated in the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Asia (b) Africa  
 (c) America (d) Europe

[Ans : (c) gradual]

[Ans : (b) Africa]

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

1. Statement : Migration of man of different Parts of the world resulted in changes of physic and colour.

Reason : Climatic changes.

- (a) Statement is correct. (b) Reason is wrong.
- (c) Statement and Reason is correct. (d) Statement and Reason is wrong.

[Ans : (c) Statement and Reason is correct.]

#### III. Find out the Right pair

- |                      |   |                      |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| (a) Australopithecus | - | Walked on both legs  |
| (b) Homo habilis     | - | Upright man          |
| (c) Homo erectus     | - | Wise man             |
| (d) Homo sapiens     | - | Less protruding face |

Ans. (a) Australopithecus - Walked on both legs

**IV. Fill in the blanks**

- \_\_\_\_\_ unearthed the footprints of early humans in Tanzania. [Ans : Anthropologists]
- Millions of years ago, our ancestors led a \_\_\_\_\_ life. [Ans : Nomadic]
- The main occupations of the ancient humans were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : hunting and gathering]
- The invention of \_\_\_\_\_ made farming easier. ⊗ [Ans : Plough]
- Rock paintings are found at \_\_\_\_\_ in Nilgiris. [Ans : Karikaiyur]

**V. State True or False**

- Anthropology is the study of coins. ⊗ [Ans : False]
- Homo erectus (Java man) had the knowledge of fire. [Ans : True]
- The first scientific invention of humans was wheel. [Ans : True]
- Goat was the first animal to be domesticated by humans. ⊗ [Ans : False]

**VI. Answer in one word**

- What method is used to find out the age of the excavated materials?

Ans. Radio Carbon dating method.

- What did early humans wear?

Ans. Hides of animals and barks of trees and leaves.

- Where did early humans live?

Ans. In caves.

- Which animal was used for ploughing? ⊗

Ans. Oxen were used for ploughing.

- When did humans settle in one place?

Ans. River side Farming stage.

**VII. Answer the following**

- What is evolution?

Ans. Evolution is the process through which the human kind changes and develops towards an advanced stage of life.

- Write any two characteristics of Homo sapiens?

Ans. (i) Homo sapiens were wise men.

(ii) They migrated out of Eastern Africa settled in different parts of the world.

(iii) Their lifestyle also evolved and they made it suitable to the environs in which they lived.

- Why did humans move from place to place? ⊗

Ans. Humans kept on moving in search of food.

- Describe the ancient methods of hunting?

Ans. (i) Collective hunting: Went as a group and hunted the prey.

(ii) They dug a pit and trapped the animals and hunted.

- Why were axes made?

Ans. The axes were made to cut trees, remove barks, dig pits, hunt animals and remove the skin of animals.

- How would you define archaeology?

Ans. (i) Archaeology is the study of pre-historic humans.

(ii) Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.

- What do you know about anthropology? ⊗

Ans. Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history.

## VIII. HOTS

1. Importance of invention of wheel from the ancient period to the modern period. 

- Ans.**
- (i) Early homosapiens realised that round objects could be easily moved by rolling them.
  - (ii) Their descendants advanced this rolling technique into the transportation of large objects on cylindrical logs.
  - (iii) The invention of the wheel and axle allowed a rolling log to be placed through a hole in a wheel to create a cart.
  - (iv) Chariot racing was influential in the evolution of the spoked wheel as they allowed chariots to move much faster.
  - (v) The invention of air filled rubber tyres allowed wheels to be much faster, sturdier and stronger.


## IX. Student Activity

1. Prepare an album collecting the pictures of ancient humans of different ages.

**Ans.**



## X. Answer Grid

<p>The invention of _____ made pot making easier.</p> <p><b>Ans: Wheel</b></p>	<p>Barter system means _____.</p> <p><b>Ans: Exchange of goods</b></p>	<p>Name any two weapons used by early human for hunting.</p> <p><b>Ans: Sharp stones and axes</b></p>
<p>Which is the best stone for making weapons?</p> <p><b>Ans: Flint</b></p>	<p>Towns and cities emerged because of _____ and _____.</p> <p><b>Ans: Trade, Commerce</b></p>	<p>Which was the first scientific invention of humans?</p> <p><b>Ans: Wheel</b></p>
<p>Identify the pictures in rock paintings.</p>  <p><b>Hunting Animals</b></p>	<p>Which was the main occupation of early humans?</p> <p><b>Ans: Hunting</b></p>	<p>What do cave paintings tell us?</p> <p><b>Ans: Depicted their daily events</b></p>



**Drawing**

Where did the early humans live?

**Ans:** caves

\_\_\_\_\_ is related to the field of archaeology.

**Ans:** Excavation

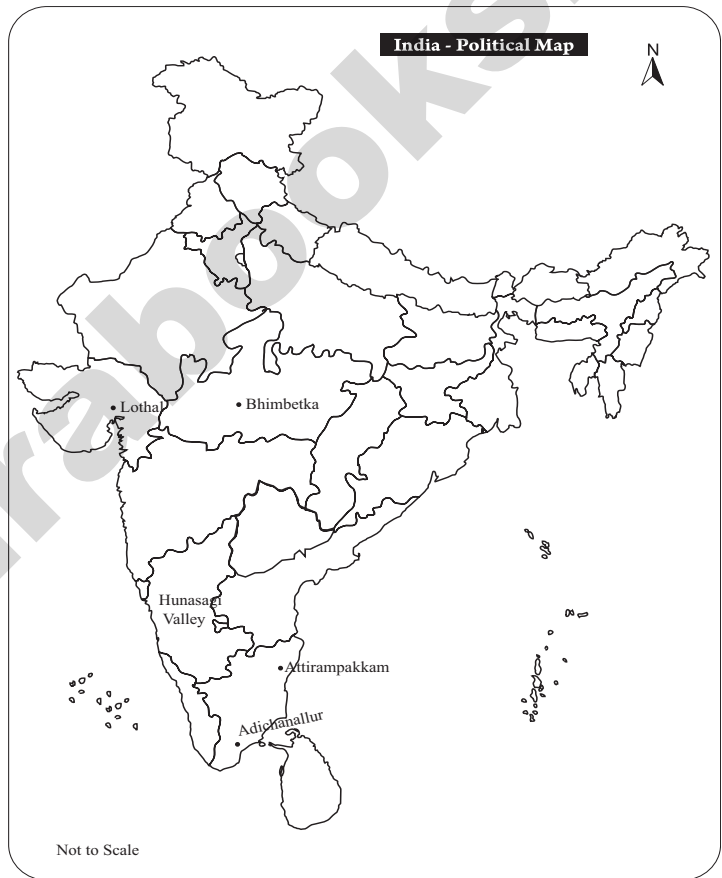
Name any two animals domesticated by early human.

**Ans:** Goat, Cow

## XII. Map work

1. On the outline map of India, mark the following places:

1. Adichanallur
2. Attirampakkam
3. Bhimbetka
4. Hunasagi Valley
5. Lothal



## IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

### HOTS

1. Why did humans become hunter gatherers? Did the landscape play any role?

**Ans. (i)** Pre historic hunter gathers often lived in groups of a few dozens of people, consisting of several family units.

- (ii) They developed tools to help them survive. They were dependent on the abundance of food in the area which if an area was not plentiful enough required them to move to greener forests (pastures were not around yet).
- (iii) Naturally the landscape played a major role at this stage.

**2. Are there hunters in your area?**

**Ans.** No.

**3. Why is hunting banned now?**

- Ans.** (i) India's Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 bans the killing of all wild animals.  
 (ii) However, the chief wildlife warden may, if satisfied that any wild animal from a specified list has become dangerous to human life, or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, permit any person to hunt such an animal.

**4. Is there any object that can bring heat and fire other than a match box?**

**Ans.** Yes, various objects can generate heat and fire besides a matchbox, including flint and steel, magnifying glasses, and friction methods like bow drills or fire pistons.

## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. These people had a big toe to hold tightly and less protruding face
  - (a) Homo erectus
  - (b) Homo habilis
  - (c) Neanderthal
  - (d) Homo sapiens [Ans : (b) Homo habilis]
2. Harpoons and spear throwers were used by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Homo erectus
  - (b) Homo sapiens
  - (c) Cromagnons
  - (d) Homo habilis [Ans : (c) Cromagnons]
3. Evidences of this man in seen in Germany.
  - (a) Neanderthal
  - (b) Homo erectus
  - (c) Homo habilis
  - (d) Cromagnons [Ans : (a) Neanderthal]
4. Humans with the help of flint made \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) sharp weapons
  - (b) vessels
  - (c) carts
  - (d) boats [Ans : (a) sharp weapons]

### II. Match the Statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. **Statement :** The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of archaeology and anthropology.  
**Reason :** Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.
  - (a) Statement is correct, Reason is wrong.
  - (b) Reason is correct, Statement is wrong.
  - (c) Statement and Reason are correct
  - (d) Statement and Reason are wrong. [Ans : (c) Statement and Reason are correct]
2. **Statement :** Early Man's main occupation was hunting.  
**Reason :** Due to large scale hunting, many animals became extinct.
  - (a) Statement is true, Reason is wrong.
  - (b) Reason is true, Statement is wrong.

- (c) Statement and Reason both are wrong.  
 (d) Both Statement and Reason are true.

[Ans : (d) Both Statement and Reason are true.]

3. **Statement : Man denuded to stay close to the river side.**

**Reason : The land close to the river side was suitable for farming.**

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

[Ans : (c) Both statement and Reason are true.]

4. **Find out the wrong pair.**

1. (a) Nomadic - no fixed home  
 (b) Bartor - exchange of goods  
 (c) Hides - barks of a tree  
 (d) Million - 10 lakhs
2. (a) Homo erectus - China  
 (b) Cromagnons - France  
 (c) Homo sapiens - Africa  
 (d) Heidelbergs - London

[Ans : (c) Hides - barks of a tree]

[Ans : (a) Homo erectus - China]

III. **Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a machine capable of taking a person backward or forward in time. [Ans : Time Machine]
2. The animal that hunts and kills other living things for food is called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Predator]
3. When early people found ways to increase production they started \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : storing the produce]
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ system, the surplus grains were exchanged with other groups for the other things. [Ans : Barter]
5. The practice of agriculture was made easier by \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : oxen]
6. There were many dangers involved in \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : hunting]
7. Plants grow faster in \_\_\_\_\_ areas. [Ans : water fed]
8. The pots were \_\_\_\_\_ to make it stronger. [Ans : burnt]
9. Chikki - mukki kal is known for its \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : strength - duality]
10. Human procreation resulted in an increase in the \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : population]

IV. **State True or False:**

1. Fire was used by early man to destroy forests. [Ans : False]
2. Rock paintings are not informative. [Ans : False]
3. Humans domesticated hen, goat and cow after domesticating dogs. [Ans : True]
4. Initially agriculture was done for immediate food requirement. [Ans : True]
5. Initially humans expressed their feeling through actions. [Ans : True]

V. **Answer in one word :**

1. These people have unearthed the footprints of humans in a country called Tanzania.  
 Ans. Anthropologists.
2. He is a Java man who lived approximately 1.8 million years ago.  
 Ans. Homo erectus.



3. He had a mix of human and ape traits with bipedal walk.

Ans. Australopithecus.

4. Keeping a stone with bottom and sharpening it with another stone.

Ans. Art of Flaking.

5. This helped humans to protect them from predators.

Ans. Fire.

## VI. Answer the following :

1. How can we study the human evolution scientifically?

Ans. The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of archaeology and anthropology.

2. What is attempted by Anthropologists?

Ans. Anthropologists attempt by investigating the whole range of human development and behaviour to achieve a total description of cultural and social phenomena.

3. Explain the hunting and food gathering stage of our ancestors.

- Ans. (i) Our ancestors lived in groups, leading nomadic life. They kept on moving in search of food.
- (ii) They hunted pig, deer, bison, rhino, elephant and bear for food. They also scavenged the animals killed by other wild animals like tiger.
- (iii) They learnt the art of fishing. They collected honey and grains. Once the food resource got exhausted in one area, they moved to another place in search of food.

4. How did man make use of fire?

Ans. Humans used flint stone to make fire and used it to protect them from predators, for cooking food and for creating light during night. Thus fire became important for man in olden times.

5. What was the role played by humans in pot making?

- Ans. (i) Humans learned to make pot with clay. The invention of wheel made pot making easier, and the pots made were burnt to make it stronger.
- (ii) They decorated pots with lot of colours.
- (iii) These natural dyes were used in rock paintings.



## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

### I. Choose the correct answer :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. The process of evolution is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) direct (b) indirect (c) gradual (d) fast

2. Evidences of this man in seen in Germany.

- (a) Neanderthal (b) Homo erectus (c) Homo habilis (d) Cromagnons

3. These people had a big toe to hold tightly and less protruding face

- (a) Homo erectus (b) Homo habilis (c) Neanderthal (d) Homo sapiens

4. Humans with the help of flint made \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) sharp weapons (b) vessels (c) carts (d) boats

**II. Match the statement with the reason and tick the appropriate answer:****(1 × 1 = 1)**

1. **Statement :** Migration of man of different Parts of the world resulted in changes of physis and colour.

**Reason :** Climatic changes.

- (a) Statement is correct. (b) Reason is wrong.  
(c) Statement and Reason is correct. (d) Statement and Reason is wrong.

**III. Fill in the blanks :****(5 × 1 = 5)**

- The practice of agriculture was made easier by \_\_\_\_\_
- The animal that hunts and kills other living things for food is called \_\_\_\_\_
- Millions of years ago, our ancestors led a \_\_\_\_\_ life.
- The pots were \_\_\_\_\_ to make it stronger.
- Rock paintings are found at \_\_\_\_\_ in Nilgiris.

**IV. State whether True or False :****(3 × 1 = 3)**

- The first scientific invention of humans was wheel.
- Rock paintings are not informative.
- Initially humans expressed their feeling through actions.

**V. Find out the wrong pair.****(1 × 1 = 1)**

- (a) Nomadic - no fixed home
- (b) Barter - exchange of goods
- (c) Hides - barks of a tree
- (d) Million - 10 lakhs

**VI. Answer in one or two sentences****(3 × 2 = 6)**

- Which animal was used for ploughing?
- What method is used to find out the age of the excavated materials?
- This helped humans to protect them from predators.

**VII Answer the following:****(1 × 5 = 5)**

- Write any two characteristics of Homo sapiens.

**Answer Key**

I 1) (c) gradual 2) (a) Neanderthal 3) (b) Homo habilis 4) (a) sharp weapons

II 1) (c) Statement and Reason is correct.

III 1) oxen 2) Predator 3) Nomadic 4) burnt 5) Karikaiyur

IV 1) True 2) False 3) True

V (c) Hides - barks of a tree

VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 14; Q. No- VI -4

2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 14; Q. No- VI -1

3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 18; Q. No- V-5

VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No.14; Q. No- VII-2



# HISTORY

## UNIT 3

# INDUS CIVILISATION

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To learn how Indus Civilisation is related to other contemporary civilisations.
- ❑ To understand the urban nature of the Indus Civilisation.
- ❑ To know the lifestyle of the people of this civilisation.
- ❑ To identify and study the major sites of Indus Civilisation.
- ❑ To mark their geographical location in maps.

### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. What metals were known to the people of Indus Civilization?

- (a) Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron
- (b) Copper, silver, iron, but not bronze
- (c) Copper, gold, iron, but not silver
- (d) Copper, silver, iron, but not gold

[Ans : (a) Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron]

2. Indus Civilisation belonged to

- (a) Old Stone age
- (b) Medieval stone age
- (c) New stone age
- (d) Metal age

[Ans : (d) Metal age]

3. River valleys are said to be the cradle of civilisation because

- (a) Soil is very fertile.
- (b) They experience good climate.
- (c) They are useful for transportation.
- (d) Many civilisations flourished on river valleys.

[Ans : (d) Many civilisations flourished on river valleys.]

#### II. Match the Statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer

1. Statement : Harappan civilization is said to be an urban civilization.

Reason : It has well planned cities with advanced drainage system.

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

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

2. Statement : Harappan civilization belongs to Bronze Age.

Reason : Harappans did not know the use of iron.

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

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

3. **Statement : The engineering skill of Harappans was remarkable.**  
**Reason : Building of docks after a careful study of tides, waves and currents.**  
 (a) Statement and reason are correct.  
 (b) Statement is wrong. (c) Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong.  
 (d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

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

4. **Which of the following statements about Mohenjo-Daro is correct?**  
 (a) Gold ornaments were unknown.  
 (b) Houses were made of burnt bricks.  
 (c) Implements were made of iron.  
 (d) Great Bath was made water tight with the layers of natural bitumen.

Ans. (b) Houses were made of burnt bricks.

(d) Great Bath was made water tight with the layers of natural bitumen.

5. **Consider the following statements.**  
 1. Uniformity in layout of town, streets, and brick sizes  
 2. An elaborate and well laid out drainage system  
 3. Granaries constituted an important part of Harappan Cities

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 1 & 3  
 (c) 2 & 3 (d) all the three

[Ans : (d) all the three]

6. **Circle the odd one**

Oxen, sheep, buffaloes, pigs, horses

⊗ [Ans : Pigs]

7. **Find out the wrong pair**

- (a) ASI – John Marshall  
 (b) Citadel – Granaries  
 (c) Lothal – dockyard  
 (d) Harappan civilisation – River Cauvery

[Ans : (d) Harappan civilisation – River Cauvery]

### III. Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest civilisation. [Ans : Mesopotamian civilization]  
 2. Archaeological Survey of India was founded by \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Alexander Cunningham]  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_ were used to store grains. [Ans : Granaries]  
 4. Group of people form \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Community]

### IV. State True or False

1. Mehargarh is a Neolithic site. [Ans : True]  
 2. Archaeological survey of India is responsible for preservation of cultural monuments in the country. [Ans : True]  
 3. Granaries were used to store grains. [Ans : True]  
 4. The earliest form of writings was developed by Chinese. [Ans : False]

### V. Match the following

- (a) Mohenjo-Daro - (i) raised platform  
 (b) Bronze - (ii) red quartz stone  
 (c) Citadel - (iii) alloy  
 (d) Carnelian - (iv) mound of dead

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

**VI. Answer in one or two sentences****1. What are the uses of metal?**

- Ans.** (i) Iron or steel is used for the construction of buildings, houses, automobile parts etc.  
(ii) Copper is used for electrical purposes and also for making ornaments.

**2. Make a list of baked and raw foods that we eat.**

- Ans.** **Raw food** : Fruits and vegetables like apple, carrot, cucumber etc.  
**Baked food** : Bread, Bun, Cake, Cookie, Pudding etc.

**3. Do we have the practice of worshipping animals and trees?**

- Ans.** (i) Yes, people worship Peepal tree also known as Bodhi tree, Banyan tree, Bel tree, Ashoka tree, Mango tree etc.  
(ii) Cow, Monkey, Snake, Elephant are also considered very sacred.

**4. River valleys are cradles of civilisation. Why?**

- Ans.** (i) River valley had fertile soil. Agriculture grew well in these regions.  
(ii) Fresh water was available for drinking, watering livestock and irrigation.  
(iii) Easy movement of people and goods was possible.

**5. Just because a toy moves doesn't mean its modern. What did they use instead of batteries?**

- Ans.** They used wheels to move the toys instead of batteries.

**6. Dog was the first animal to be tamed. Why?**

- Ans.** Humans started breeding dogs to help with hunting, herding, standing guard and carrying stuff.

**7. If you were an archaeologist, what will you do?**

- Ans.** If I were an Archaeologist, I will study the artefacts found in the ground to learn about people where lived in the past.

**8. Name any two Indus sites located in the Indian border.**

- Ans.** (i) Kalibangan (Rajasthan) (ii) Dholavira (Gujarat).

**9. In Indus civilisation, which feature you like the most? Why?**

- Ans.** (i) Town planning is a unique feature of the Indus civilisation.  
(ii) Straight and wide road with good drainage system of the Indus Valley is a significant feature.

**10. What instrument is used nowadays to weigh things?**

- Ans.** Weighing scale or spring balance is used nowadays to weigh things.

**VII. Answer the following****1. What method is used to explore buried buildings nowadays?**

- Ans.** (i) To see under the ground, the archaeologists may use a magnetic scanner.  
(ii) The presence and absence of archaeological remains can be detected by Radar and Remote Sensing Method.

**2. Why Indus Civilisation is called Bronze Age civilisation?**

- Ans.** (i) Bronze is an alloy.  
(ii) This period is characterised by the articles made of bronze.  
(iii) So Indus Valley Civilization is also known as bronze age civilisation.

**3. Indus Civilisation is called urban civilisation. Give reasons.**

- Ans.** Indus Civilisation is called urban civilisation because  
(i) There was well-conceived town planning.  
(ii) Astonishing masonry and architecture were found.



- (iii) Priority was given for hygiene and public health.
- (iv) They used Standardised weights and measures.
- (v) They had solid agricultural and artisanal base.

**4. Can you point out the special features of their drainage system?**

- Ans.**
- (i) They had well covered drains. The drains were covered with slabs or bricks.
  - (ii) Each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow.
  - (iii) Manholes were provided at regular intervals to clear the drains.
  - (iv) House drains passed below many lanes before finally emptying into the main drains.
  - (v) Every house had its own soak pit, which collected all the sediments and allowed only the water to flow into the street drain.

**5. What do you know about the Great Bath?**



- Ans.**
- (i) The great bath was a large, rectangular tank in a courtyard. It may be the earliest example of a water-proof structure.
  - (ii) The bath was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made water-tight using layers of natural bitumen.
  - (iii) There were steps on the north and south leading into the tank.
  - (iv) There were rooms on three sides.
  - (v) Water was drawn from the well, located in the courtyard and drained out after use.

**6. How do you know that Indus people traded with other countries?**

- Ans.**
- (i) There is evidence for extensive maritime trade with Mesopotamia, Indus Seals have been found as far as Mesopotamia.
  - (ii) King Naram-Sin of Akkadian Empire (Sumerian) has written about buying jewellery from the land of Melukha (a region in the Indus Valley).
  - (iii) Cylindrical seals similar to those found in Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia have also been found in the Indus area.
  - (iv) A naval dockyard has been discovered in Lothal. It shows the maritime activities of the Indus people.

## VIII. HOTS

**1. Observe the following features of Indus Civilisation and compare that with the present day.**

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Lamp post                   | b. Burnt bricks            |
| c. Underground drainage system | d. Weights and measurement |
| e. Dockyard                    |                            |

**Ans. (a) Lamp post**

- (i) In Indus Valley archaeologists have discovered lamp posts at intervals. This suggests the existence of street lights.
- (ii) Today street lighting commonly uses high intensity discharge lamps often HPS—high pressure sodium lamps.

**(b) Burnt bricks**

- (i) In Harappan Civilization, the houses were built using baked bricks and mortar. Sun dried bricks were also used. Most of the bricks were of uniform size. They used the burnt bricks which were strong, hard, durable, resistant to fire and would not dissolve in water.
- (ii) Even at present, brick is the most basic and favoured material for common construction through out the world. Nowadays bricks are available in different sizes and shapes. Kiln burnt bricks are used.

**(c) Underground drainage system**

- (i) In Indus Civilization, they had covered drains. The drains were covered with slabs or bricks. Each drain had a gentle slope. Manholes were provided at regular intervals to clear the drain.
- (ii) At present our cities and town are so populated and congested that conducting any infrastructural improvement over ground or underground is becoming difficult.

**(d) Weights and measurement.**

- (i) Indus people used standardised weights and measures. They used sticks with marks to measure length.
- (ii) In the modern world, we use electronic weighing machine to have accuracy in weighing. Floor scales and Platform scales are used in industries and small scale industries respectively.

**(e) Dockyard**

- (i) A naval dockyard has been discovered in Lothal in Gujarat. It shows the maritime activities of the Indus people.
- (ii) In modern days, there are many well developed ports in India. To quote a few, Chennai port, Kandla port, Tuticorin port, Cochin port, Paradip port etc.

**2. Agriculture was one of their occupations. How can you prove this? (with the findings)**

- Ans.**
- (i) Agriculture might have been their main occupation since they settled near the Indus river bank.
  - (ii) We find the terracotta plough which might have been used for agriculture.
  - (iii) They used granaries to store food grain.
  - (iv) A granary with walls made of mud, bricks, which are still in good condition, has been discovered in Rakhigarhi, a village in Haryana belonging to Mature Harappan phase.

**3. Many pottery and its pieces have been discovered from Indus sites. What do you know from that?**

- Ans.**
- (i) Pottery was practised using the potter's wheel. It was well fired.
  - (ii) Potteries were red colour with beautiful designs in black.
  - (iii) The broken pieces of pottery have animal figures and geometric designs on it.
  - (iv) All these reveal the fact that the Indus people had very good artistic skill, colour concept and rich imagination.

**4. A naval dockyard has been discovered in Lothal. What does it convey?**

- Ans.**
- (i) The Dockyard at Lothal is considered as the first naval dockyard of the world.
  - (ii) It has favourable features in terms of height, width and length compared to the modern dockyards of Mumbai and Visakhapatnam.
  - (iii) Boats of 60–75 tonnes capacity and 20–25 metres in length could enter Lothal DOCK.
  - (iv) It was designed in such a manner as to ensure berthing 20–30 boats, a fairly large size.
  - (v) Large foreign and Indian ships could enter the harbour without any difficulty.

**5. Can you guess what happened to the Harappans?**

- Ans.**
- (i) By 1800 BCE, the Harappan culture had started declining.
  - (ii) It is assumed that the civilization met with
 

(a) repeated floods	(b) ecological changes
(c) invasions	(d) natural calamity
(e) climatic changes	(f) deforestation
(g) an epidemic might have disturbed the civilization.	

**IX. Student Activity :****1. Prepare a scrap book.**

(Containing more information about objects collected from Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.)

**Hints :**

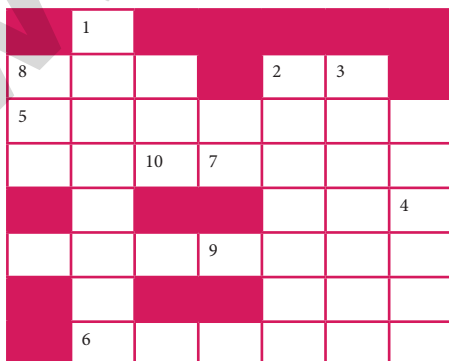
- (i) Mohenjo-Daro Findings - Notable Artefacts- seated and standing figures, copper and stone tools, balance scale and weighs, gold and Jasper jewellery, children Toys. The Dancing girl statue at National Museum, Delhi.
- (ii) Harappan findings - seal with yogic picture representing Pashupathi toys, house hold implements, pottery displayed in Harappan gallery, National Museum, Delhi.

**2. You are a young archaeologist working at a site that was once an Indus city. What will you collect?****Hints :**

- (i) As a young archaeologist with Indus site, will examine the artefacts found, followed by documenting and preserving them.
- (ii) Compile the information collected with photos. Then analyses the findings from different angles with the help of collected information.

**3. Make flash cards.**

(Take square cards and stick picture in one card and the information for the same picture in another card. Circulate among the groups and tell them to match the picture with information.)

**Ans.** Activity to be done by the students themselves **4. Draw your imaginary town planning in a chart.****Ans.** Activity to be done by the students themselves **5. Make a model of any one structure of Indus Civilisation using clay, broken pieces of bangles, matchsticks, woollen thread and ice cream sticks.****Ans.** Activity to be done by the students themselves **6. Can you imagine how toys have changed through the ages? Collect toys made of Clay → stone → wood → metal → plastic → fur → electric → electronic → ???****Ans.** Activity to be done by the students themselves **7. Crossword puzzle.****Top to Bottom**

1. Director General of ASI.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is older than Mohenjo-Daro.
3. This is \_\_\_\_\_ age civilisation.
4. Each house had a \_\_\_\_\_.



**Left to Right**

5. Place used to store grains.
6. A dockyard has been found.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is unknown to Indus people.
8. It is used to make water tight.

**Right to Left**

9. From this we can get lot of information.
10. This is responsible for research.

	<sup>1</sup> M					
<sup>8</sup> T	A	R		<sup>2</sup> H	<sup>3</sup> B	
<sup>5</sup> G	R	A	N	A	R	Y
I	S	<sup>10</sup> A	<sup>7</sup> I	R	O	N
	H			A	N	<sup>4</sup> P
L	A	E	S <sup>9</sup>	P	Z	I
	L			A	E	T
	<sup>6</sup> L	O	T	H	A	L

**Rapid Fire Quiz (Do it in groups)**

1. Which crop did Indus people use to make clothes?

**Ans.** Cotton.

2. Which was the first Indus city discovered?

**Ans.** Harappa.

3. Where was Indus Civilisation?

**Ans.** Banks of River Indus.

4. Which animal was used to pull carts?

**Ans.** OX, Buffalo.

5. Which metal was unknown to Indus people?

**Ans.** Iron.

6. What was used to make pots?

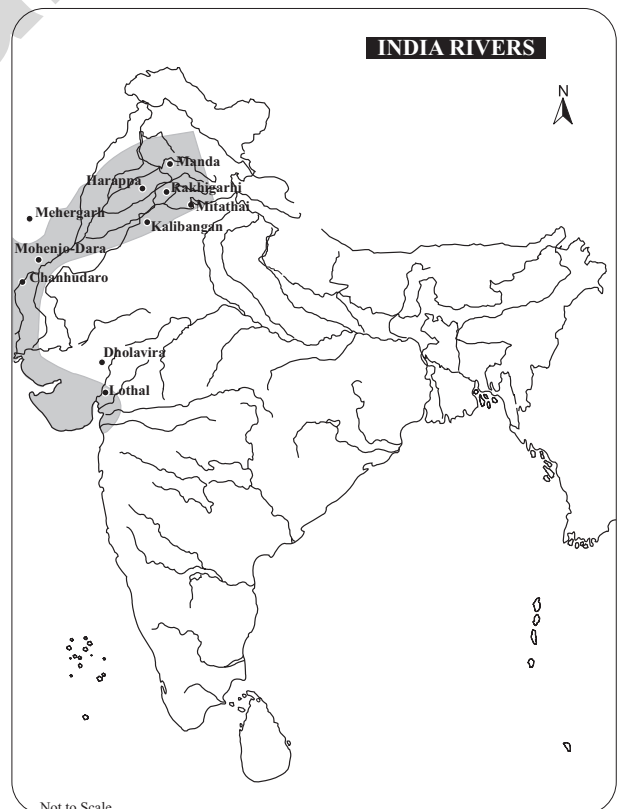
**Ans.** Potter's wheel.

7. Which is considered the largest civilisation among four ancient civilisations of the world?

**Ans.** Indus Valley Civilization.

**XI. Map work**

1. Mark any four Indus sites located within the Indian border.
2. On the river map of India, colour the places where Indus civilisation spread.
3. Mark the following places in the given India map:
  - (a) Mohenjo-Daro
  - (b) Chanhudaro
  - (c) Harappa
  - (d) Mehergarh
  - (e) Lothal



**XII. Answer Grid**

What did Charles Masson see? <b>Ans: Mysterious brick mounds.</b>	List three things people used which we use today? <b>Ans: Bricks, Metals, Wheel</b>	What else has been found? <b>Ans: Seals, Artefacts good town planning toys pottery etc,</b>
Can you say three things unknown to Indus people? <b>Ans: Iron, Horse, gold worship</b>	Which metal was unknown to Indus people? <b>Ans: Iron</b>	Which is the oldest civilisation in the world? <b>Ans: Indus Valley civilisation</b>
Why dog was the first animal to be tamed? <b>Ans: Helped with hunting herdy, store grand and carrying stuff</b>	Who were the first people to grow cotton? <b>Ans: Indus Valley people</b>	Which institution is responsible for archaeological research? <b>Ans: ASI</b>
Was there any river valley civilisation found in TamilNadu? <b>Ans: Civilization on the banks of vaigai (Keezhandi Excavate)</b>	Name any two Harappan sites which were found in Indian border? <b>Ans: Lothal, Kalibangan,</b>	Can we say the Indus cities as cities of children? <b>Ans: Sure, Toys give the idea.</b>

**IN-TEXT QUESTIONS****Observe the picture and fill the tabular column.**

Name of the place	Name of the state	Important finds



Name of the place	Name of the state	Important finds
Dholavira, Kutch Dt.	Gujarat	Figure of Chariot tied to a pair of bullocks, water harvesting, number of reservoirs, use of rocks for construction.
Kalibangan, Hanumangarh Dt.	Rajasthan	Terracotta pottery, bangles, seals similar to other Harappan sites.
Lothal, Ahmedabad Dt	Gujarat	Bead making factory, dockyard, button seal, fire altars, painted Jar, earliest civilization of rice (1800 BC)
Amri - Dadu Dt.	Sindh, Pakistan	Multi level structures, pottery known as Amri Ware, ancient mounds.

Mohenjo Daro Larkana Dt.	Sindh, Pakistan	UNESCO world heritage site, most advanced city of its time with remarkably sophisticated civil engineering and urban planning.
Kot Diji in Khairpur Dt.	Sindh, Pakistan	Houses built out of unbaked mud bricks, pots, pans, storage jars, Toy carts, balls, bangles, beads, terracotta figurines etc.
Ganweriwala Bahawalpur Dt.	Punjab, Pakistan	Yet to be excavated, but identified as a site of Indus Valley. A stray find of a Terracotta tablet is significant.
Mitathal Bhiwari Dt.	Haryana India	Vases of various sizes, jars, bowls, chalcolithic pottery and the classical Harappan pottery excavated.
Rakhigash Hisar Dt.	Haryana	Numerous artefacts, evidence of paved roads, drainage system, Terracotta bricks, bronze and precious metals jewellery, conch shells etc.
Mandla Village	Jammu and Kashmir	Many artefacts, pre-Harappan Red ware, Harappan Red ware jars, tangled bone, arrow heads.
Harappa Sahiwal Dt.	Punjab, Pakistan	Square steatite scales, clay stone tablets wheel made pottery urban living evidences etc.

## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer:

#### 1. Indus valley civilization is great, because

- (a) It had advanced sanitation and drainage system.
- (b) Repeated floods affected this area.
- (c) Indus people maintained a big army.
- (d) They did not use iron

[Ans : (a) It had advanced sanitation and drainage system.]

#### 2. The dancing girl statue was made out of

- (a) gold                      (b) silver                      (c) bronze                      (d) iron                      [Ans : (c) bronze]

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

#### 1. Statement : Harappans knew the art of writing.

Reason : Harappans wrote on seals and pottery.

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

[Ans : (a) Statement and Reason are correct]

2. **Statement : The Harappan city had two planned areas.**

**Reason : Each house was with one or two storeys.**

- (a) Statement and Reason are correct
- (b) Statement and Reason are wrong.
- (c) Statement correct Reason wrong.
- (d) Statement wrong Reason correct.

[Ans : (a) Statement and Reason are correct]

3. **Which one of the following is correct?**

- (i) Indus valley civilisation is an urban civilisation.
- (ii) In urban civilisation people shift from rural areas to urban areas.
- (iii) They live a settled life.

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (c) (i) and (iii) are correct

- (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct

[Ans : (d) (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct]

4. **Which of the following statements about Mohenjodaro is correct.**

- (a) People led nomadic life.
- (b) Hunting was the main occupation
- (c) Well planned streets were there
- (d) They did not have a script

[Ans : (c) Well planned streets were there]

5. **Consider the following statements.**

- (i) Harappans used carts with spokeless solid wheels.
- (ii) In Harappan society there were merchants, traders, and artisans.
- (iii) Cotton fabrics were in common use.

Which of the above statements are correct.

- (a) i and ii
- (b) ii and iii
- (c) i and iii
- (d) all the three

[Ans : (d) all the three]

6. **Circle the odd one:**

- (a) Bangles
- (b) Armlets
- (c) Necklaces
- (d) Seals

⊗ [Ans : (d) Seals]

7. **Find out the wrong pair.**

- (a) Lothal - Dockyard
- (b) Janpath - New Delhi
- (c) Mohenjodaro - Mound of dead
- (d) Carnelian - Pottery

[Ans : (d) Carnelian - Pottery]

### III. Fill in the blanks:

1. The archaeologists began to excavate the cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro in the \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : 1920s]
2. The word civilisation comes from the ancient Latin word \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Civis]
3. A huge public building found at Mohenjodaro was the \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : assembly hall]
4. Lothal is situated between the \_\_\_\_\_ river and its tributary. [Ans : Sabarmati]
5. In Indus civilisation settlements were built on \_\_\_\_\_ grounds. [Ans : elevated]
6. Sumerians in its later stages came to be known as \_\_\_\_\_. ⊗ [Ans : Cuneiform]

**IV. State True or False:**

1. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was started in 1924. [Ans : False]
2. Indus Civilisation had covered 6 big cities. [Ans : True]
3. Mesopotamia was modern day Iraq, Kuwait and parts of Syria. [Ans : True]
4. Bitumen is nothing but water-proof Tar [Ans : True]

**V. Match the following:**

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Charles Masson | - (i) Neolithic       |
| (b) Mehargarh      | - (ii) First metal    |
| (c) Radar          | - (iii) Explorer      |
| (d) Copper         | - (iv) Remote sensing |

- Ans.** (a) Charles Masson - (iii) Explorer  
 (b) Mehargarh - (i) Neolithic  
 (c) Radar - (iv) Remote sensing  
 (d) Copper - (ii) First metal

**VI. Answer in or two sentences :**

1. Mention the importance of Rakhigarh village.

- Ans.** (i) Rakhigarh is a village in Haryana.  
 (ii) A granary with walls made of mud, bricks, which are still in a good condition, has been discovered here.

2. Why do we say that the Indus people were the first to make cotton clothes?

- Ans.** (i) Cotton fabrics were in common use.  
 (ii) Clay spindles unearthed suggest that yarn was spun.

3. Who governed the Indus valley people?

- Ans.** Historians believe that there existed a central authority that controlled planning of towns and overseas trade, maintenance of drainage and peace in the city.

4. Who built the Pyramid of Giza?

- Ans.** (i) The Pyramid of Giza was built by King Khufu in 2500 BCE.  
 (ii) It was built with lime stone (15 tons each)

5. What is meant by Ziggurat?

- Ans.** (i) Ziggurat means temple.  
 (ii) In Mesopotami King Ur Nammu built Ziggurat in honour of the Moon God Sin.

**VII. Answer the following:**

1. How do archaeologists explore a lost city?

- Ans.** (i) Archaeologists study the physical objects such as bricks, stones or bits of broken pottery to ascertain the time that they belong to.  
 (ii) They search the ancient literary sources for references about the place.  
 (iii) They look at the aerial photographs to understand topography.  
 (iv) To see under the ground, they may use a magnetic scanner.

2. What do you understand by the excavation of granary in Indus Civilization?

- Ans.** (i) The granary was a massive building with a solid brick foundation.  
 (ii) They were used to store food grains.  
 (iii) The remains of wheat, barley, millets, sesame and pulses have been found here.  
 (iv) It shows that they had surplus grains.



- (v) To safeguard the grains stored with granary, the granary was built on a raised platform.
- (vi) They should have had a good standard of agriculture.

### 3. Was there any leader in Mohenjodaro? Explain.

- Ans.**
- (i) A sculpture of a seated male has been unearthed in a building, with a head band on the forehead and a smaller ornament on the right upper arm.
  - (ii) His hair is carefully combed, and beard finely trimmed.
  - (iii) Two holes beneath the ears suggest that the head ornament might have been attached to the ear.
  - (iv) The left shoulder is covered with a shawl-like garment decorated with designs of flowers and rings.
  - (v) This shawl pattern is used by people even today in those areas.

## VIII. HOTS:

### 1. Why should we learn about the Indus Valley Civilization?

- Ans.**
- (i) The Indus Valley civilization was a Bronze Age civilization in the world.
  - (ii) It was the largest among the four ancient civilizations of the world.
  - (iii) At its peak, it might have had a population of over 5 million.
  - (iv) Till date over 1056 cities have been discovered.
  - (v) Archaeologists first thought they had discovered cities of children since during excavation they found more and more of toys.
  - (vi) Britishers laid down 93 miles of railway track with 4,000 year old Indus Valley bricks.
  - (vii) They had the world's first planned cities
  - (viii) Their sanitation systems and drainage systems were much advanced than any other ancient civilizations.
  - (ix) By learning about this civilization, we realise the richness of our ancient past.



## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

### I. Choose the correct answer :

(4 × 1 = 4)

#### 1. The dancing girl statue was made out of

- (a) gold                      (b) silver                      (c) bronze                      (d) iron

#### 2. Indus Civilisation belonged to

- (a) Old Stone age                      (b) Medieval stone age  
(c) New stone age                      (d) Metal age

#### 3. Indus valley civilization is great, because

- (a) It had advanced sanitation and drainage system.  
(b) Repeated floods affected this area.  
(c) Indus people maintained a big army.  
(d) They did not use iron