



Social Science

IX Standard

Based on the latest Syllabus and updated New Textbook

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- Quarterly Exam 2019 [QY - 2019] and Half Yearly Exam 2019 [HY - 2019] are incorporated at appropriated sections.
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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science** Guide for **9th Standard**. It is prepared as per the Updated New 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.
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UNIT 1

HISTORY

Evolution of Humans and Society – Pre historic Period



EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is genetically closest to humans. [QY. 2019]
(a) Gorilla (b) Chimpanzee (c) Orang-utan (d) Great Apes

[Ans: (b) Chimpanzee]

2. The period called _____ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.

(a) Paleolithic (b) Mesolithic (c) Neolithic (d) Megalithic

[Ans: (c) Neolithic]

3. Direct ancestor of modern man was _____.

(a) Homo habilis (b) Homo erectus (c) Homo sapiens (d) Neanderthalman

[Ans: (c) Homo sapiens]

4. _____ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq. [HY. 2019]

(a) Great Rift Valley (b) Fertile Crescent (c) Solo river (d) Neander Valley

[Ans: (b) Fertile Crescent]

5. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the _____ tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.

(a) Microlithic (b) Paleolithic (c) Mesolithic (d) Neolithic

[Ans: (b) Paleolithic]

6. (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.
(ii) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.
(iii) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.
(iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.

(a) (i) is correct (b) (i) and (ii) are correct
(c) (i) and (iv) are correct (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

[Ans: (c) (i) and (iv) are correct]

7. (i) The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called Celts
(ii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampalli in Chennai district
(iii) The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Bronze Age
(iv) The period that witnessed domestication of animals and cultivation of crops is called Mesolithic

(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct
(c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (iv) is correct [Ans: (a) (i) is correct]



8. **Assertion (A) :** Many of the Mesolithic sites are founds nearby rivers and tanks.

Reason (R) : Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.

- (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
- (b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect
- (d) A and R both are incorrect

[Ans: (d) A and R both are incorrect]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.
[Ans: Lower Paleolithic]
2. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called _____ technology.
[Ans: Lithic]
3. _____ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic.
[Ans: Mesolithic period]

III. Find out the correct statement:

1. (a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.
(b) The book "On the Origin of Species" was published by Herbert Spencer.
(c) Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.
(d) Geology is the study of lithic technology.

Ans: (a) Correct.

(b) Wrong. The book on the Origin of Species was published by **Charles Darwin**.

(c) Correct.

(d) Wrong. - Geology is the study of **the Earth**.

2. (a) Among the great Apes Orang-utan is genetically the closest to humans.
(b) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.
(c) Flake cannot be used for tool making.
(d) Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

Ans: (a) Wrong. Among the great Apes **Chimpanzee** is genetically the closest to humans.

(b) Correct.

(c) Wrong. Flake is a small chip **removed from a large stone block called the core**.

(d) Wrong. **Core** is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

IV. Match the following:

1. Palaeo anthropology - Teris
2. Hand axe tools - Venus
3. Images on stone and bone - Acheulian
4. Red sand dunes - Microliths
5. Stone artefacts of small size - The study of the human ancestors

[QY. 2019]



Ans:

1. Palaeo anthropology - The study of the human ancestors
2. Hand axe tools - Acheulian
3. Images on stone and bone - Venus
4. Red sand dunes - Teris
5. Stone artefacts of small size - Microliths

V. Answer the following briefly:

1. Discuss how the age of speculation made humans become conscious and knowledgeable.

- Ans:** (i) Humans are the only species on earth concerned with understanding as well as explaining the world and the universe.
- (ii) In the course of evolution, humans became conscious and knowledgeable.
- (iii) They turned curious and began to think and ask questions about nature, organisms and the world around them.
- (iv) They worshipped Sun, Moon and various natural forces about which they developed their own understanding, some of which is not scientific.

2. Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in Tamil Nadu.

- Ans:** (i) People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep, and some of the groups were still hunting and gathering.
- (ii) Millets and rice were cultivated.
- (iii) Irrigation management developed.
- (iv) In the deltaic region, evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites like Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.

3. List out the features of Megalithic Burial types.

- Ans:** (i) The Iron age is also known as megalithic, since people created burials with large stones for the dead people.
- (ii) Within these burials the skeletons or few bones of the dead persons were placed along with grave goods including iron objects, Carnelian beads and bronze objects.
- (iii) Some of the burials do not have human bones and they have only the grave goods.
- (iv) They may be called memorial burials.

4. Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Paleolithic people.

- Ans:** (i) The human ancestors of flaked large stone blocks and designed various tools including hand axes.
- (ii) They made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs.
- (iii) The hand axe tools are also known as Acheulian.
- (iv) Bifaces are tools that have flaking on both sides.
- (v) This tool making tradition continued till 250,000 years to 60,000 years ago in India.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. The developments in the fields of agriculture, pottery and metal tools are considered a landmark in the life of Megalithic period-Substantiate.

Ans: (a) Agriculture:

- (i) People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep.
- (ii) Millets and rice were cultivated.
- (iii) Irrigation management developed, since many of the megalithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.





- (iv) In the deltaic region, irrigation as a technology had developed.
- (v) Evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites like Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.

(b) Pottery:

- (i) Pottery is an important evidence found in the archaeological sites.
- (ii) The iron age and sangam age people used the black and red colours to make blackware and redware pottery.
- (iii) Potteries were used for cooking, storage and dining purposes.
- (iv) The black and redware pottery has a black inside and a red outside, with lustrous surfaces.

(c) Metal tools:

- (i) Weapons such as swords and daggers, axes, chisels, lamps and tripod stands are also found.
- (ii) The iron tools were used for agriculture, hunting and gathering and in battles.

2. The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth. Elucidate.

[HY. 2019]

- Ans:**
- (i) The history of the humans is closely related to the history of the Earth.
 - (ii) The earth contains geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times in its upper layers.
 - (iii) They are important for reconstructing the history of the earth and various living organisms.
 - (iv) The fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in the earth's layers.
 - (v) Palaeoanthropologists and archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract evidence about human ancestors.
 - (vi) These layers and the fossils are scientifically dated to study the various stages in human evolution and prehistory.
 - (vii) Through the gathered evidence, they attempt to understand the evolution of human history and developments in a chronological order.

Government Exam Questions

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Hominid and Hominins

[QY. 2019]

- (a) Who are Hominids?
- (b) Who was the earliest human ancestor to make tools in Africa?
- (c) How are the modern humans known?
- (d) Name any one species of this tribe

- Ans:**
- (a) Hominid refers to all the species of the modern and extinct great apes, which also includes humans.
 - (b) Homo habilis was the earliest human ancestor to make tools in Africa.
 - (c) Modern humans are known as Homo Sapiens.
 - (d) Humans are the only living species of this tribe.



ADDITIONAL

I. Choose the best answer

1. We live in an age of _____ Technology.
(a) Transport (b) Information (c) Agricultural (d) Scientific
[Ans: (b) Information]
2. The history of humans cannot be delinked from the history of the _____.
(a) Planets (b) Earth (c) Solar system (d) Water bodies
[Ans: (b) Earth]
3. The study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains is called _____.
(a) Archaeology (b) Paleoanthropology
(c) Geology (d) Biology [Ans: (a) Archaeology]
4. The study of human ancestors and their evolution is called _____.
(a) Paleoanthropology (b) Geology (c) Microbiology (d) Archaeology
[Ans: (a) Paleoanthropology]
5. The earth was formed approximately _____ billion years ago.
(a) 5.5 (b) 4.5 (c) 4.54 (d) 5.52
[Ans: (c) 4.54]
6. Eons are long period of time covering _____ of years.
(a) thousands (b) hundreds (c) millions (d) a few decades
[Ans: (c) millions]
7. The primitive multi-cellular life first appeared in the _____ era.
(a) Palaeozoic (b) Mesozoic (c) Proterozoic (d) Cenozoic
[Ans: (c) Proterozoic]
8. Dinosaurs lived in the _____ era.
(a) Cenozoic (b) Proterozoic (c) Palaeozoic (d) Mesozoic
[Ans: (d) Mesozoic]
9. The beginning of history writing is traced to the time of ancient _____.
(a) Egyptians (b) Greeks (c) Romans (d) Indians
[Ans: (b) Greeks]
10. The Father of history is _____.
(a) Herodotus (b) Hercules (c) Aristotle (d) Socrates
[Ans: (a) Herodotus]
11. The museum of Ennigaldi Nanna was established in _____.
(a) Sumeria (b) Babylonia (c) Mesopotamia (d) Bulgaria
[Ans: (c) Mesopotamia]
12. The oldest surviving museum Capitoline museum is located in _____.
(a) Italy (b) Germany (c) France (d) Belgium
[Ans: (a) Italy]





13. **World's oldest university museum As is located at _____**
(a) London (b) Ireland (c) Nalanda (d) Oxford
[Ans: (d) Oxford]
14. **The study of Fossils is known as _____ .**
(a) Immunology (b) Palaeontology (c) Microbiology (d) Geology
[Ans: (b) Palaeontology]
15. **The hallmark of human civilization is the introduction of _____**
(a) Stone weapons (b) Agriculture (c) Faster economy (d) writing system
[Ans: (d) writing system]
16. **Lithic technology involves _____ .**
(a) electricity (b) water (c) land (d) stone
[Ans: (d) stone]
17. **Cro – Magnons belonged to _____ .**
(a) Europe (b) Asia (c) America (d) Africa
[Ans: (a) Europe]
18. **Cro – Magnons belonged to _____ .**
(a) Lower Paleolithic period (b) Middle Paleolithic period
(c) Upper Paleolithic period (d) Mesolithic period
[Ans: (c) Upper Paleolithic period]
19. **The stone tools of Lower Paleolithic culture of Tamilnadu are found at _____**
(a) Ayambakkam (b) Kottivakkam (c) Athirampakkam (d) Medavakkam
[Ans: (c) Athirampakkam]
20. **Cognition is related to the development of human _____ .**
(a) Wealth (b) health (c) life style (d) thought
[Ans: (d) thought]
21. **Lunates are tools in the shape of a _____ .**
(a) circle (b) cube (c) crescent (d) cuboid
[Ans: (c) crescent]
22. **The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called _____ period.**
(a) Lower Paleolithic (b) Mesolithic
(c) Middle Paleolithic (d) Megalithic [Ans: (d) Megalithic]
23. **Assertion (A) : The Ashokan inscriptions datable to third century BCE refer to the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and Satyaputras outside his empire in Tamilagam.**
Reason (R) : Ancient kings of Tamilagam commenced their political rule in the Iron Age.
(a) A and R are correct and R explains A
(b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect
(d) A and R both are incorrect [Ans: (a) A and R are correct and R explains A]



II. Fill in the blanks

1. Prehistoric people were the pioneers of _____ knowledge [Ans: Creative]
2. Cognition is related to the development of human _____. [Ans: Thought]
3. The long span of time in earth's history is divided into eras, periods and epochs by the _____. [Ans: Geologists]
4. Australopithecines appeared in the _____ era. [Ans: Cenozoic]
5. Australopithecines were the _____ from which modern humans evolved. [Ans: Apes]
6. The father of History is _____. [Ans: Herodotus]
7. Animal bones are preserved due to _____. [Ans: Mineralisation]
8. The period before the introduction of writing is called _____. [Ans: Pre-history]
9. The _____ is genetically the closest to human. [Ans: Chimpanzee]
10. The earliest tools made by human ancestors are found in _____ in Kenya [Ans: Lomekwi]
11. Subsistence necessities of prehistoric humans were mainly _____ and _____. [Ans: Food, water]
12. The human ancestors possibly used _____ language. [Ans: Sign]
13. Levalloisian tools are named after the _____ town. [Ans: Levallois (French)]
14. Some of the rock paintings of India are dated to _____ Paleolithic culture. [Ans: Upper]
15. Mesolithic period is known as _____ age. [Ans: Middle stone]

III. Find out the correct statement

1. (a) Early evidence of the Neolithic period is found in the fertile crescent region of India.
(b) Neolithic age is called the 'new age' because of the new grinding and polishing techniques used for the tools.
(c) People preferred to live on river banks as it was a cool atmosphere.
(d) Wheat and barley were cultivated at Mehrgarh.
- Ans:** (a) Wrong. Early evidence of the Neolithic period is found in the Crescent region of Egypt
(b) Correct.
(c) Wrong. People prefer to live on river banks as it was better for adaptation
(d) Correct.
2. (a) In mesolithic period there was no knowledge of metal.
(b) The stone tools are found near Chennai at Athirampakkam
(c) Sir Robert Bruce Foote belonged to Spain
(d) Basalt rocks are sedimentary rocks
- Ans:** (a) Correct.
(b) Correct.
(c) Wrong. Sir Robert Bruce Foote belonged to England
(d) Wrong. Basalt rocks are Igneous rocks

IV. Match the Following

1. (a) Early Archaen Era - (i) 251 to 66 million years ago
(b) Palaeozoic Era - (ii) 23 to 2.6 million years ago
(c) Mesozoic Era - (iii) 542 to 251 million years ago
(d) Cenozoic Era - (iv) 5.33 to 2.6 million years ago
(e) Neogene Period - (v) commencing 66 million years
(vi) 3.5 billion years ago

[Ans: (a) - vi, (b) - iii, (c) - i, (d) - v, (e) - ii]





2. (a) Ennigaldi - Nanna Museum - (i) 1471 C.E
 (b) Capitoline Museum - (ii) 1820-1903 C.E
 (c) Ashmolean Museum - (iii) 1809-1882 C.E
 (d) Herbert Spencer - (iv) 530 B.C.E
 (e) Charles Darwin - (v) 1501 C.E
 - (vi) 1677 C.E

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

3. (a) Species of modern period - (i) Chimpanzee
 (b) Great apes - (ii) Africa
 (c) Human Ancestors - (iii) Homo erectus
 (d) Great Rift Valley - (iv) Homonins
 (e) Two million years ago - (v) Homo Sapiens
 - (vi) America

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

4. (a) Basalt - (i) Southern part of Tamil Nadu
 (b) Lemuria - (ii) Palk straits
 (c) Sivarakottai - (iii) SriLanka
 (d) Teris - (iv) Igneous rocks
 (e) Water crafts - (v) Continent
 (vi) Red sand dunes

[Ans: (a) - iv, (b) - v, (c) - i, (d) - vi, (e) - ii]

V. Answer the following briefly

1. What is information technology?

- Ans: (i) We live in the age of information technology.
 (ii) With touch screen mobiles, the world is literally in our finger tips.
 (iii) The foundation for our modern life was facilitated by our ancestor's process of cognition in the prehistoric age.

2. Mention the importance of the upper layers of the earth.

- Ans: (i) The upper layers of the earth help to reconstruct the history of the earth and various living organisms.
 (ii) The fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in these layers.
 (iii) Palaeoanthropologists and archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract the evidence of human ancestors.
 (iv) They attempt to understand the developments in human history more chronologically.

3. What is meant by Stratigraphy?

- Ans: (i) The study of origin, nature, relationships of rock and soil layers that formed due to natural and cultural activities is known as stratigraphy.
 (ii) It helped in the rise of scientific enquiries into the origin of humans.

4. What was proposed by C. J. Thomsen to understand early human history?

- Ans: (i) The idea of the Three Age System was proposed by C. J. Thomsen.
 (ii) He classified the artefacts in the Danish National Museum into Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
 (iii) Stone Age means the period when mainly stone was used for making implements.
 (iv) Bronze Age means the period when bronze metallurgy developed.
 (v) Iron Age means the period when iron was smelted to produce implements.



5. Explain the term Pre-history.

- Ans:** (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.
 (ii) The pre-historic period covers more than 99 percent of human history.
 (iii) Pre-historic societies are treated as pre-literate.
 (iv) But they were not primitive.
 (v) They developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts and were highly skillful.

6. Where is Great Rift Valley located?

- Ans:** (i) The Great Rift Valley is a valley like formation.
 (ii) It runs for about 6400 km from Northern part of Syria to Central Mozambique in East Africa.
 (iii) It is a feature visible from the space.
 (iv) It has many prehistoric sites in Eastern Africa.

7. Where do we find the earliest lithic tools of human ancestors?

- Ans:** (i) The earliest tools made by human ancestors are found in Lomekwi in Kenya.
 (ii) They are dated to 3.3 million years.
 (iii) Oldowan tools occur in the olduvai Gorge in Africa.
 (iv) The human ancestors used hammer stones and produced sharp flakes.
 (v) The tools were used for cutting, slicing and processing food.

8. What are Levalloisian tools?

- Ans:** (i) The lithic tool making tradition of the Levalloisian belonged to the Middle Paleolithic Culture.
 (ii) Levalloisian tools are the implements made after preparing the core.
 (iii) It was named after the town of Levallois in France.

9. Mention the importance of the Upper Paleolithic period.

- Ans:** (i) The cultural phase that succeeded the Middle Paleolithic is called Upper Paleolithic.
 (ii) This period marks innovation in tool technology.
 (iii) Long blades and burians were produced.
 (iv) They used different varieties of silicarich raw materials.
 (v) Numerous paintings and art objects were made.
 (vi) The diversity of artefacts suggests the improvement in cognitive skills and the development of languages.

10. Neolithic age is called New age. Why?

- Ans:** (i) Neolithic Age is called New Age because of the grinding and polishing techniques used for the tools.
 (ii) It also used the flaked stone tools.
 (iii) The introduction of domestication of animals and cultivation of plants led to the production and supply of large quantities of grains and animal food.

11. What is meant by Cosmic-ray exposure dating?

- Ans:** (i) Cosmic ray exposure dating is a method in which exposure to cosmogenic rays is done for dating the samples.
 (ii) The cosmic ray exposure dating of the artefacts in the Lower Paleolithic culture suggests that people lived near the Chennai region at several sites, about 1.5 million years ago.





12. What are Wattle and Daub Walls? Where do you find them?

- Ans:** (i) Wattle and daub walls are normally screens made of wood covered with clay.
 (ii) People of the Neolithic culture lived in small villages with houses made of thatched roof and walls plastered with clay.
 (iii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampalli in Vellore district and a few sites in the Dharmapuri region.

13. What does the term burnishing mean?

- Ans:** (i) Neolithic people perhaps made the first pottery.
 (ii) They made pottery, using a slow wheel called turn table or pottery made out of hands.
 (iii) Before firing, the pottery was polished with pebbles.
 (iv) This process is known as burnishing.

14. When was the foundation for Sangam age laid?

- Ans:** (i) The Neolithic period was succeeded by Iron age.
 (ii) Iron was used technically.
 (iii) It preceded the Sangam Age.
 (iv) The iron age was a formative period and the foundation for the Sangam Age was laid.
 (v) During the iron age, many parts of Tamil Nadu were occupied by people.
 (vi) Exchange relations developed among these people.

15. Mention the sites in Tamil Nadu where Iron age evidence is found.

- Ans:** (i) The iron age evidence is found at many sites including Adichanallur in Thirunelveli district and Sanur near Madhuranthakam, Sithannavasal near Pudukkottai.
 (ii) All the districts of Tamil Nadu have the megalithic burial site.

16. What are memorial burials?

- Ans:** (i) In the iron age people made burials with large stones for the dead people.
 (ii) Within these burials, the skeletons or a few bones of the dead persons were placed along with grave goods including iron objects, carnelian beads and bronze objects.
 (iii) Some of these burials do not have human bones and they have only grave goods.
 (iv) They could be called memorial burials.

17. What is Portholes?

- Ans:** (i) Partholes are holes found in the cists and dolmens on one side.
 (ii) They may have acted as the entrance to the burials.
 (iii) There is a view that they were meant for the movement of the soul.
 (iv) It is one of the burial types found in the megalithic period.

18. When did writing system emerge?

- Ans:** (i) Writing system began to emerge in Sumeria in the later part of fourth millennium BCE.
 (ii) The Egyptian system of writing, hieroglyphic, developed in early third millennium BCE.
 (iii) The Harappans also had a system of writing around the same time, but not yet deciphered.
 (iv) The Chinese civilization too developed a writing system from a very early period.

19. What are Pictograms and Ideograms?

- Ans:** (i) Pictograms were the earliest signs to denote words: a picture of a bird indicated a bird.
 (ii) Still we use them in rest rooms of men and women.
 (iii) Ideograms indicated the concept behind the picture.
 (iv) For example the image of sun would suggest day.



20. Explain the logo graphic system?

- Ans:** (i) In logo graphic system, a character is referred to a word.
 (ii) If a character represented a syllable in a word, it is syllabic writing system.
 (iii) The system in which the basic unit of sound is represented, is called alphabetic.
 (iv) It was developed later in history.

21. Enumerate the distinctive characteristics of Neanderthals.

- Ans:** (i) Neanderthals were shorter in height, smaller in size.
 (ii) They had thicker bones, short limbs and barrel chest.
 (iii) Their jaw lacked the projecting bony chin.
 (iv) They made stone tools, used fire and were hunters.
 (v) They buried the dead people systematically.
 (vi) They did not have needles, sewn clothes and warm houses essential for survival in colder climates.

22. Domestication of animals is a milestone in Human history. Explain.

- Ans:** (i) Animal domestication developed as part of symbiotic life.
 (ii) Dogs may have been domesticated first.
 (iii) Friendly animals were gradually domesticated.
 (iv) Sheep and goat were domesticated around 10,000 BCE in Southwest Asia.
 (v) Mehrgarh in Pakistan has evidence of sheep, goat and cattle domestication in the Neolithic period.

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption.

1. Scientific Foundations of Geology, Biology and Archaeology.

- (a) When did the real scientific enquiries become stronger?
 (b) What did the scholars believe through their enquiry and observation?
 (c) What is Stratigraphy?
 (d) Mention the name of the oldest university museum in the world?

- Ans:** (a) The real scientific enquiries became stronger only around the 15th and 16th centuries CE, with the Renaissance movement in Europe playing an influential role in rational thinking.
 (b) Through their enquiry and observation, scholars believed that the evidence for the origin of the earth and the organisms lay in the upper layers of the earth.
 (c) The study of origin, nature and relationships of rock and soil layers that were formed due to natural and cultural activities.
 (d) Ashmolean museum at Oxford University is the oldest university museum in the world.

2. Middle Paleolithic Culture.

- (a) Name the species which existed during the Middle Paleolithic period.
 (b) What are Levalloisian Tools?
 (c) Name the people of this period.

- Ans:** (a) The Homo Erectus species existed during the period.
 (b) Levalloisian tools are the implements made after preparing the core. It was named after the town of Levallois in France.
 (c) The people of this period were called Neanderthals.





3. Upper Paleolithic Culture.

- (a) What is meant by Burin?
- (b) How was this period marked?
- (c) Name the people who lived in Europe during this period.
- (d) What was used for making tools and art works?

- Ans:** (a) Burin is a stone made Chisel with a sharp cutting edge.
 (b) This period was marked by innovation in tool technology.
 (c) In Europe, humans known as Cro-Magnons lived in this period.
 (d) Horns and ivory were used for making tools and art works.

4. Neolithic Culture.

- (a) Where is the Early evidence of the Neolithic period found?
- (b) Why is the Neolithic Age called 'New Age'?
- (c) What was the main factor for the development of the early civilization?
- (d) Why is this period called Neolithic Revolution?

- Ans:** (a) Early evidence of the Neolithic period is found in the fertile crescent region of Egypt and Mesopotamia, the Indus region, the Gangetic Valley and in China.
 (b) Neolithic Age is called the 'New Age' because of the new grinding and polishing techniques used for the tools.
 (c) The surplus food production was the main factor for the development of the early civilizations.
 (d) Permanent residences were built and large villages emerged as a result. Hence the development of this period is called Neolithic Revolution.

5. Payyampalli

- (a) Where is Payyampalli located?
- (b) What is the importance of this place?
- (c) By whom was this excavated?
- (d) What else has been found in this site?

- Ans:** (a) Payyampalli is a village in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu.
 (b) The earliest evidence for the domestication of animals and cultivation of plants is found at this site.
 (c) It was excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India.
 (d) Evidence for pottery making and cultivation of horsegram and greengram has been found in this village.

VII. Answer the following in detail.

1. What was contributed by Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin towards biological evolution and understanding of human origins?

- Ans:** (i) Herbert Spencer's theory on biological evolution and Charles Darwin's concepts of Natural selection and Survival of the fittest contributed to the scientific understanding of human origin.
 (ii) According to Herbert Spencer, in biological evolution only those creations survive in the struggle for existence who are able to make effective adjustment with changing circumstances.
 (iii) Charles Darwin published books on 'The origin of Species' in 1859 and, "The Descent of Man" in 1871.



- (iv) Natural selection means the processes by which organisms that are better adapted to their environment would survive and produce more offsprings.
- (v) Survival of the fittest means survival of the form that will leave the most copies of itself in successive generations.

2. The Lower Paleolithic culture conveys the cognitive skill of the human ancestors. How?

- Ans:**
- (i) The lower palaeolithic culture is marked by the human ancestors of Homo habilis and Homo erectus.
 - (ii) The human ancestors flaked the large stones and designed tools including hand axes.
 - (iii) These tools found in Africa, Asia and Europe are dated to about 1.8 million years ago.
 - (iv) They made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs.
 - (v) These tools are also known as bifaces.
 - (vi) Bifaces are tools which have flaking on both sides.
 - (vii) The hand axe tools are also known as Achulian.
 - (viii) Achulian were the first hand axes recognised at a place called St. Acheul in France. Hence they are called Acheulian tools.
 - (ix) These tools show physical symmetry and the cognitive skills of the lower palaeolithic culture.

3. The Upper palaeolithic period marks innovation in tool technology. Describe.

- Ans:**
- (i) The cultural phase that succeeded the middle palaeolithic is called upper palaeolithic.
 - (ii) This period marks innovation in tool technology.
 - (iii) Long blades and burins were produced.
 - (iv) They used different varieties in silica rich raw materials.
 - (v) Numerous paintings and art objects were made.
 - (vi) The diversity of artefacts suggests the improvement in cognitive skills and the development of languages.
 - (vii) Microliths appeared in this phase.
 - (viii) Horns and Ivory were used for making tools and artworks.
 - (ix) Bone needles, fish hooks, harpoons and lances were used.
 - (x) Pendants and richly carved tools were used.
 - (xi) Images on stone and bone called Venus statues were produced in Europe and in some parts of Asia.

4. Mention the contribution of Sir Robert Bruce Foote towards Paleolithic culture of Tamil Nadu.

- Ans:**
- (i) In 1863, Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England, first discovered the Paleolithic tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.
 - (ii) They are the earliest finds of such tools in India.
 - (iii) Hence, the hand axe assemblages were considered the Madras stone tool industry.
 - (iv) The tools that he discovered are in the chennai museum.
 - (v) The Paleolithic people hunted wild animals and gathered the naturally available fruits, roots, nuts and leaves.
 - (vi) They did not have knowledge of iron and pottery making, which developed much later in history.





5. Can you reason out why were different burial types followed in Megalithic period?

- Ans:** (i) There could be several factors influencing the megalithic burials.
 (ii) For example, social status or the importance of the individuals buried or simply the choice of the relatives of the dead.
 (iii) Raw material availability is another reason.
 (iv) In the deltaic areas where stones are not available, people used simple urns which were made by potters using clay.
 (v) The menhirs may have been erected for the heroes in Iron Age.
 (vi) The tradition of hero stones might have begun in the Iron Age or even before.
 (vii) Since the herostones of Iron age do not have inscriptions, we cannot identify if they were really herostones.

6. What type of society and polity did Iron age have?

- Ans:** (i) The Iron age society had farming communities, pastoralists and hunter gatherers.
 (ii) Craft specialists, potters and blacksmith had emerged.
 (iii) The society had several tribes.
 (iv) The size of the burials and the variations found in the burial goods suggests numerous social groups.
 (v) Some of them seem to have had organised chiefdoms.
 (vi) Cattle lifting leading to wars and enroachment and expansion of territories had also started taking place in this period.
 (vii) The Ashokan inscriptions datable to third century B.C.E. refers to the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and Satyaputras outside his empire in Tamizhagam.
 (viii) If the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and Satyaputras had been powerful political powers in the Mauryan period, they must have commenced their rule in the Iron age.



UNIT TEST

Time : 40 Minutes

Marks: 25

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

5 × 1 = 5

- Direct ancestor of modern man was _____.
 (a) Homo habilis (b) Homo erectus
 (c) Homo sapiens (d) Neanderthal man
- The period called _____ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.
 (a) Paleolithic (b) Mesolithic
 (c) Neolithic (d) Megalithic
- Genetically _____ is closest to humans.
 (a) Gorilla (b) Chimpanzee
 (c) Orang-utan (d) Ape
- The area covering Egypt, Israel — Palestine and Iraq is known as _____.
 (a) Great rift valley (b) Fertile crescent
 (c) Solo river (d) Neander Valley



5. (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.
 (ii) The prehistoric people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.
 (iii) The prehistoric societies are treated as literates.
 (iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.
 (a) (i) is correct (b) (i) and (ii) are correct
 (c) (i) and (iv) are correct (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct.

II. Fill in the Blanks:

4 × 1 = 4

1. The father of History is _____
2. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.
3. _____ is an object or tool made or modified by humans.
4. The Iron age is also known as _____.

III. Find out the correct statement:

3 × 1 = 3

1. The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins
2. The book on the Origin of Species was published by Herbert Spencer.
3. Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.

IV. Match the Following:

5 × 1 = 5

1. Palaeo anthropology - a. Teris
2. Hand axe tools - b. Venus
3. Images on stone and bone - c. Acheulian
4. Red sand dunes - d. Microliths
5. Stone artefacts of small size - e. the study of the human ancestor

V. Answer the following briefly:

2 × 2 = 4

1. Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in Tamil Nadu.
2. Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Paleolithic people.

VI. Answer all the questions given under the Caption:

1 × 4 = 4

1. Hominid and Hominins
 (a) Who are Hominids?
 (b) Who was the earliest human ancestor to make tools in Africa?
 (c) How are the modern humans known?
 (d) Name any one species of this tribe

Answer Key

- I. 1. (c) Homo sapiens, 2. (c) Neolithic, 3. (b) Chimpanzee, 4. (b) Fertile Crescent,
 5. (c) (i) and (iv) are correct
- II. 1. Herodotus, 2. Lower Paleolithic, 3. Artifacts 4. megalithic
- III. 1. Correct; 2. Wrong. The book on the Origin of Species was published by Charles Darwin.
 3. Correct.
- IV. 1 - e, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - a, 5 - d
- V. 1. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. V - 2.,
 2. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. V - 4.
- VI. 1. Refer Sura's Guide Govt. Exam Questions No.1



UNIT 2

Ancient Civilisations



EXERCISE

- I. Choose the correct answer**
- 1. The earliest signs to denote words through pictures**
(a) Calligraphy (b) Pictographic (c) Ideographic (d) Stratigraphic
[Ans: (b) Pictographic]
- 2. The preservation process of dead body in ancient Egypt**
(a) Sarcophagus (b) Hyksos (c) Mummification (d) Polytheism
[Ans: (c) Mummification]
- 3. The Sumerian system of writing**
(a) Pictographic (b) Hieroglyphic (c) Sonogram (d) Cuneiform
[Ans: (d) Cuneiform]
- 4. The Harappans did not have the knowledge of**
(a) Gold and Elephant (b) Horse and Iron
(c) Sheep and Silver (d) Ox and Platinum
[Ans: (b) Horse and Iron]
- 5. The Bronze image suggestive of the use of lost-wax process known to the Indus people.**
[QY. 2019]
(a) Jar (b) Priest king (c) Dancing girl (d) Bird
[Ans: (c) Dancing girl]
- 6. (i) The oldest civilisation in Mesopotamia belonged to the Akkadians.
(ii) The Chinese developed the Hieroglyphic system.
(iii) The Euphrates and Tigris drain into the Mannar Gulf.
(iv) Hammurabi, the king of Babylon was a great law maker.**
(a) (i) is correct (b) (i) and (ii) are correct
(c) (iii) is correct (d) (iv) is correct
[Ans: (d) (iv) is correct]
- 7. (i) Yangtze River is known as Sorrow of China.
(ii) Wu-Ti constructed the Great Wall of China.
(iii) Chinese invented gun powder.
(iv) According to traditions Mencius was the founder of Taoism.**
(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct
(c) (iii) is correct (d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
[Ans: (c) (iii) is correct]
- 8. What is the correct chronological order of four civilisations of Mesopotamia**
(a) Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Babylonians
(b) Babylonians - Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians
(c) Sumerians - Akkadians - Babylonians - Assyrians
(d) Babylonians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Sumerians
[Ans: (c) Sumerians - Akkadians - Babylonians - Assyrians]



9. **Assertion (A)** : Assyrians of Mesopotamian civilisation were contemporaries of Indus civilisation. [HY. 2019]

Reason(R) : The Documents of an Assyrian ruler refer to the ships from Meluha

- A and R are correct and A explains R
- A and R are correct but A doesn't explain R
- A is incorrect but R is correct
- Both A and R are incorrect

[Ans: (a) A and R are correct and A explains R]

II. Fill in the blanks

- _____ is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head.
[Ans: The Great sphinx of Giza]
- The early form of writing of the Egyptians is known as _____. [Ans: Hieroglyphic]
- _____ specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia.
[Ans: Hammurabi's code of law]
- _____ was the master archive keeper of Chou state, according to traditions.
[Ans: Lao Tze]
- The _____ figurines and paintings on the pottery from the sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans.
[Ans: Terracotta]

III. Find out the correct statement

- The Great Bath at Harappa is well-built with several adjacent rooms.
 - The cuneiform inscriptions relate to the epic of Gilgamesh.
 - The terracotta figurines and dancing girl made of copper suggest the artistic skills of Egyptians.
 - The Mesopotamians devised a solar calendar system.

Ans: (a) The Great Bath at **Mohenjodaro** is well built with several adjacent rooms.
 (b) The Epic of Gilgamesh was originally written on twelve clay tablets in Cuneiform in Ancient Sumeria.
 (c) The terracotta figurines and dancing girl made of **Bronze** suggest the artistic skills of the **Harappans**.
 (d) The **Egyptians** devised a solar calendar system.
- Amon was an "Egyptian God".
 - The fortified Harappan city had the temples.
 - The great sphinx is a pyramid-shaped monument found in ancient Mesopotamia.
 - The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Egyptians.

Ans: (a) Correct.
 (b) The fortified **Sumerian** cities had the temples.
 (c) The Great Sphinx of Giza is a massive limestone image of a lion with a human head in ancient **Egypt**.
 (d) The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the **Sumerians**.

IV. Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Pharaoh | - A kind of grass | [QY. 2019] |
| 2. Papyrus | - the oldest written story on Earth | |
| 3. Great Law maker | - Mohenjo-Daro | [HY. 2019] |
| 4. Gilgamesh | - Hammurabi | |
| 5. The Great Bath | - The Egyptian king | |





Ans:

1. Pharaoh - The Egyptian king
2. Papyrus - A kind of grass
3. Great Law maker - Hammurabi
4. Gilgamesh - the oldest written story on Earth
5. The Great Bath - Mohenjo-Daro

V. Answer the following briefly

1. The Egyptians excelled in art and architecture. Illustrate.

- Ans: (i) Numerous sculptures, paintings and carvings attest to the artistic skills of Egyptians.
 (ii) The pyramids are massive monuments built as tombs of mourning to the Pharaohs.
 (iii) The great pyramids near Cairo are known as the Giza Pyramids.
 (iv) Pyramids are considered to be one of the wonders of the world.
 (v) These monuments display the engineering, architectural and human resource management skills of the Egyptians.
 (vi) The Great Sphinx of Giza is a massive limestone image of a lion with human head.
 (vii) It is one of the largest sculptures of the world.

2. State the salient features of the Ziggurats.

- Ans: (i) Ziggurats were pyramid shaped monuments found in ancient Mesopotamia (modern Iraq).
 (ii) One of the most famous Ziggurats of the time is the one in the city of Ur.
 (iii) The fortified Sumerian cities had the temples called Ziggurates at its centre.

3. Hammurabi Code is an important legal document. Explain.

[QY. 2019]

- Ans: (i) Hammurabi code is an important legal document that specifies the laws related to various crimes.
 (ii) It has 282 provisions specifying cases related to family rights, trade, slavery, taxes and wages.
 (iii) It is carved on a stone, which portrays Hammurabi as receiving the code from the Sun God Shamash.
 (iv) The 'eye for eye' and 'tooth for tooth' form of justice is used in the Hammurabi code.

VI. Answer the following in detail

1. Define the terms Hieroglyphics and Cuneiform with their main features.

Ans: (a) Hieroglyphics:

- (i) Egyptians are well known for their writing system.
- (ii) Their form of writing is known as hieroglyphic.
- (iii) Hieroglyphic was used in the inscriptions on seals and other objects.
- (iv) The heretic, an another form of writing, was used for common purposes.
- (v) This form of writing used a pitogram based system.
- (vi) The Egyptian writing system was deciphered by the French scholar, Francois Champollion.
- (vii) He used the Rosetta stone, a trilingual inscription, for deciphering the script.
- (viii) This inscription, which was written in Hieroglyphic, Demotic and Greek, was taken to France by Napoleon.
- (ix) From there it was taken to England where it is on display in the British Museum London.



(b) Cuneiform:

- (i) Cuneiform is the Sumerian writing system.
- (ii) The shape of the letter is in the form of wedge and hence it is called cuneiform.
- (iii) Evolving around 3000 BCE, it is one of the earliest scripts of the world.
- (iv) The epic of Gilgamesh was written in this script.
- (v) They used this script for commercial transactions and writing letters and stories.
- (vi) The clay tablets contain loads of information on the Sumerian civilization.

2. To what extent is the Chinese influence reflected in the fields of philosophy and literature.

Ans: Philosophy and literature of the Chinese.

- (i) Chinese poets and philosophers such as Lao Tze, Confucius, Mencius, MoTi (Mot Zu) and Tao Chien contributed to the development of Chinese civilization.
- (ii) Sun-Tzu, a military strategist, wrote the work called *Art of War*.
- (iii) The *Spring and Autumn Annals* is the official chronicle of the state, at the time.
- (iv) The Yellow Emperor's *Canon of Medicine* is considered China's earliest written book on medicine.
- (v) It was codified during the time of Han Dynasty.
- (vi) Lao Tze was the master archive keeper of Chou state.
- (vii) He was the founder of Taoism. He argued that desire is the root cause of all evils.
- (viii) Confucius was famous among the philosophers.
- (ix) He was a political reformer. His name means Kung the master.
- (x) He insisted on cultivation of one's own personal life.
- (xi) He said, "If personal life is cultivated, family life is regulated; and once family life is regulated, national life is regulated."
- (xii) Mencius was another well known Chinese philosopher.
- (xiii) He travelled throughout China and offered his counsel to the rulers.

3. Write about the hidden treasure of Indus civilisation.

[QY. 2019]

Ans: The Indus civilisation, also known as the Harappan civilisation, covers an area of over 1.5 million square kilometres in India and Pakistan.

Planned Towns

- (i) Fortification, well-planned streets and lanes and drainages can be observed in the Harappan towns.
- (ii) The Harappans used baked and unbaked bricks and stones for construction.
- (iii) A civic authority perhaps controlled the planning of the towns.

Agriculture and Animal Domestication

- (i) The Harappans practiced agriculture. They cultivated wheat, barley and various types of millets.
- (ii) Pastoralism was also known to them. They reared cattle, sheep and goats.

Metal, Tools and Weapons

- (i) The Harappans used **chert** blades, copper objects and bone and ivory tools.
- (ii) The tools and equipments such as points, chisels, needles, fishhooks, razors, weighing pans, mirror and antimony rods were made of bronze.





Textiles and Ornaments

- (i) The Harappans used metal and stone ornaments. They had knowledge of cotton and silk textiles.
- (ii) They made carnelian, copper and gold ornaments. Faience, stoneware and shell bangles were also used.

Trade and Exchange

The mention of 'Meluhha' in the cuneiform inscriptions is considered to refer to the Indus region.

Weights and Measures

The Harappans developed a system of proper weights and measures. Since they engaged in commercial transactions, they needed standard measures.

Seals, Sealings and Scripts

The seals from various media such as steatite, copper, terracotta and ivory are found in the Harappan sites. They were probably used in the trade activities.

Arts and Amusement

- (i) The terracotta figurines, paintings on the pottery and the bronze images from the Harappan sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans.
- (ii) Toy carts, rattles, wheels, tops, marbles and hop scotches made in terracotta suggest the amusement of the Harappan people.

Religion

- (i) The Indus people had a close relationship with nature.
- (ii) They worshipped *pipal* trees. Some of the terracotta figures resemble the mother Goddess.

Government Exam Questions

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Early Civilisations

[QY. 2019], [HY. 2019]

1. What is meant by civilisation?
2. Name the important early civilisations.
3. What did South India witness during the time of early civilisation?
4. What happened when civilisation began to take shape?

- Ans:**
1. Civilization means an advanced, organised way of life. It is an adaptation to particular environmental and cultural contexts.
 2. The Egyptian, the Mesopotamian, the Chinese and the Indus are the important early civilization.
 3. During the time of early civilisations, South India witnessed the emergence of Neolithic agro-pastoral communities and Microlithic form of life by hunter-gatherers.
 4. As civilizations began to take shape, huge buildings were built, the art of writing developed and science and technology contributed to the betterment of society.



ADDITIONAL

I. Choose the Best Answer:

1. In the Neolithic way of life large groups of people were concentrated in the _____.
 (a) Towns (b) Villages (c) Cities (d) River banks
[Ans: (b) Villages]
2. The chiefdoms were _____ formations.
 (a) Political (b) Trade (c) Guild (d) Social
[Ans: (a) Political]
3. The early states had _____ stratification.
 (a) Political (b) Economic (c) Cultural (d) Social
[Ans: (d) Social]
4. Hieroglyphics developed in _____.
 (a) China (b) Egypt (c) Harappa (d) Sumeria
[Ans: (b) Egypt]
5. In the post Neolithic period _____ as science developed.
 (a) Botany and Zoology (b) Physics and Chemistry
 (c) Mathematics and Astronomy (d) Philosophy and astronomy
[Ans: (c) Mathematics and Astronomy]
6. Egypt is in the North Eastern corner of the _____ continent.
 (a) Asia (b) Australia (c) Africa (d) America
[Ans: (c) Africa]
7. Egypt is nourished by the river _____.
 (a) Nile (b) Amazon (c) Congo (d) Brahmaputra
[Ans: (a) Nile]
8. Pharaoh was the Egyptian _____.
 (a) King (b) Noble (c) Trader (d) Teacher
[Ans: (a) King]
9. Lapis Lazuli is a _____.
 (a) Massive Stone (b) Precious Stone (c) Big Palace (d) Great Tomb
[Ans: (b) Precious Stone]
10. Hieroglyphics was a form of _____.
 (a) Trade (b) Communication (c) Writing (d) Painting
[Ans: (c) Writing]
11. Francois Champollion belonged to _____.
 (a) Italy (b) Germany (c) France (d) Spain
[Ans: (c) France]
12. Cuneiform writing system was developed by the _____.
 (a) Akkadians (b) Sumerians (c) Assyrians (d) Babylonians
[Ans: (b) Sumerians]
13. Gilgamesh was a king of _____.
 (a) Babylonia (b) Assyria (c) Sumeria (d) China
[Ans: (c) Sumeria]
14. Under the Assyrians, Lamassu was the deity of _____.
 (a) Agriculture (b) Education (c) Peace (d) Protection
[Ans: (d) Protection]





15. **Ziggurats** were _____
 (a) Public halls (b) Palaces (c) Granaries (d) Temples
[Ans: (d) Temples]
16. **The Indus Valley culture** is also known as _____
 (a) Egyptian (b) Sumerian (c) Chinese (d) Harappan
[Ans: (d) Harappan]
17. **Zebu** were Harappan _____
 (a) Temples (b) Land (c) Cattle (d) Crops
[Ans: (c) Cattle]
18. **‘Meluhha’** in the Cuneiform inscriptions referred to the _____ region
 (a) Sumerian (b) Indus (c) Babylonian (d) Assyrian
[Ans: (b) Indus]
19. **Dancing girl of copper** was excavated from _____
 (a) Sumeria (b) Mohanjodaro (c) Harappa (d) Rome
[Ans: (b) Mohanjodaro]
20. **The Harappans** used Rohri chert for making _____
 (a) Vessels (b) Boats (c) Pottery (d) Blades
[Ans: (d) Blades]

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Early societies were organized as _____ during the Pre-mesolithic age. **[Ans: Bands]**
2. In the early societies, priests, king’s officials and traders formed the _____
[Ans: Middle strata]
3. Egypt is irrigated by _____ **[Ans: Nile]**
4. Egypt was invaded by the Greeks under _____ **[Ans: Alexander the Great]**
5. The Hyksos were probably from _____ **[Ans: West Asia]**
6. The Egyptian king was known as _____ **[Ans: Pharaoh]**
7. The high officials called _____ administered territories under the direction of pharaohs. **[Ans: Viziers]**
8. Lapis Lazuli is a _____ **[Ans: Precious stone]**
9. The Egyptian devised a _____ calendar consisting twelve months. **[Ans: Solar]**
10. The word paper comes from _____ **[Ans: Papyrus]**
11. The Tigris and Euphrates drain into the _____ **[Ans: Persian Gulf]**
12. The oldest civilization in Mesopotamia belonged to the _____ **[Ans: Sumerians]**
13. The Semitic people called Amorites came from the _____ **[Ans: Arabian desert]**
14. The oldest written epic on earth is perhaps the Epic of _____ **[Ans: Gilgamesh]**
15. The first military power in history was the _____ empire. **[Ans: Assyrian]**

III. Match the Following

1. (a) Nile - (i) Greece
 (b) Alexander - (ii) Egyptian King
 (c) Persians - (iii) Mediterranean Sea
 (d) Pharaoh - (iv) High officials
 (e) Viziers - (v) Italy
 (vi) Iran

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



2. (a) Sumerians - (i) Sargon
 (b) Akkad - (ii) God of Sky and Wind
 (c) Babylon - (iii) Nippur
 (d) Assyria - (iv) Wedge shape
 (e) Enlil - (v) Hammurabi
 (vi) Ashurbanipal

[Ans: (a) - iii, (b) - i, (c) - v, (d) - vi, (e) - ii]

3. (a) Shi Huangdi - (i) Romans
 (b) Wu Ti - (ii) Art of War
 (c) Chinese Silk - (iii) Philosopher
 (d) Sun-Tzu - (iv) Han Emperor
 (e) Confucius - (v) Canon of Medicine
 (vi) Qin dynasty

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

4. (a) Dholavira - (i) Rajasthan
 (b) Banawali - (ii) Sindh
 (c) Rakhigarhi - (iii) Maharashtra
 (d) Daimabad - (iv) UP
 (e) Alamgirpur - (v) Gujarat
 (vi) Haryana

[Ans: (a) - v, (b) - i, (c) - vi, (d) - iii, (e) - iv]

IV. Find out the Correct Statement.

1. (a) The Sumerians are believed to have originated from central Asia
 (b) The Sargon was a famous ruler of the Akkadians
 (c) Hammurabi was the first King of Egypt
 (d) The Assyrian kings were the priests of Ashur, the chief deity of the Babylonians

Ans: (a) Correct.
 (b) Correct.
 (c) Wrong. Hammurabi was the **sixth** king of **Babylon**.
 (d) Wrong. The Assyrian kings were the priests of Ashur, the chief deity of the **Assyrians**.

2. (a) A typical Sumerian city was surrounded by industries
 (b) In the Sumerian society the priests maintained the account of the taxes
 (c) Sumerians had well developed irrigation system
 (d) The Sumerians traded with Syria and Asia Minor.

Ans: (a) Wrong. A typical Sumerian city was surrounded by **cultivable lands**.
 (b) Wrong. In the Sumerian society **the scribes** maintained the account of taxes.
 (c) Correct.
 (d) Correct.

3. (a) The Mesopotamian art included sculptures in stone and clay.
 (b) Mesopotamians were very poor in the field of science.
 (c) Mesopotamians were very familiar with weight and measurement system.
 (d) The Diagnostic Handbook was contributed by the Chinese.

Ans: (a) Correct.
 (b) Wrong. Mesopotamians **excelled in maths, astronomy and medicine**.
 (c) Correct.
 (d) Wrong. The Diagnostic Handbook was contributed by the **Babylonians**.





4. (a) Yellow river caused frequent floods.
(b) 'Son of Heaven' was the title given to the Egyptian pharaoh.
(c) The Great Wall of China gave protection from the attack made by the Greeks.
(d) Wu Ti belonged to Han empire.

Ans: (a) Correct.
(b) Wrong. The title of 'Son of Heaven' was given to **the Chinese Emperor Shi Huangdi**.
(c) Wrong. The Great Wall of China gave protection from the attacks of the **Mongols**.
(d) Correct.

V. Answer the Following Briefly:

1. Define the term bands.

Ans: (i) Early societies were organised as bands during the Pre-Mesolithic Age.
(ii) Bands were small groups of people who were nomadic, hunter gathering, pastoral and sedentary.

2. Who formed a tribe?

Ans: (i) With the beginning of the Neolithic way of life, large groups of people were concentrated in the villages.
(ii) They were organised as tribal communities.
(iii) Tribe as a community lived in a region connected by kinship ties.
(iv) Their social formations were mostly egalitarian in nature.

3. The early states had social stratification. How?

Ans: (i) The early states had social stratification.
(ii) The kings and royals occupied the higher position in the social hierarchy.
(iii) Palatial buildings were built for their dwelling.
(iv) Priests, King's officials and traders formed the middle strata.
(v) Craft persons and peasants formed the lower sections in the hierarchical social system.

4. Why was the Egyptian civilization known as the Gift of the Nile?

Ans: (i) Egypt was nourished by the river Nile.
(ii) The Egyptian civilization depended upon the wealth of the River Nile.
(iii) The Nile River deposited fresh alluvium every year and helped to produce surplus supporting the civilization and served as a means of transport.
(iv) Hence Egyptian civilization was called as the Gift of the Nile, by the Greek historian Herodotus.

5. What was the role of Pharaoh in the Egyptian Kingdom?

Ans: (i) The Egyptian king was known as Pharaoh.
(ii) He was considered divine.
(iii) Under the Pharaoh there was a hierarchy of officials including viziers, the Governors of provinces, local mayors and tax collectors.
(iv) Land belonged to king and was assigned to officials.

6. Mention one important artefact of the Egyptian civilization.

Ans: (i) The famous Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamen's tomb is located near Luxor in Egypt.
(ii) Rich variety of offerings were made.
(iii) The mask of his mummy was made of gold and decorated with precious stones.
(iv) It is an important artefact of the Egyptian civilization.



7. Name the region which was referred to as Mesopotamia.

- Ans:** (i) Mesopotamia refers to the region of Iraq and Kuwait in West Asia.
 (ii) Several kingdoms emerged around the city states of this region.
 (iii) It was around the early third millenium B.C.E.
 (iv) The Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian and Assyrian civilization flourished here.

8. What does the term Mesopotamia mean?

- Ans:** (i) In Greek language 'Meso' means 'in between'.
 (ii) 'Potamus' means 'rivers'.
 (iii) The rivers of Euphrates and Tigris flow here and drain into the Persian Gulf.
 (iv) The Northern past of Mesopotamia was called as Assyria and the Southern part was called as Babylonia.

9. With whom did the Mesopotamia trade?

- Ans:** (i) Trade was an important economic activity of the Mesopotamians.
 (ii) They traded with Syria and Asia Minor in the West.
 (iii) In the east, they traded with Iran and Indus Valley civilization.
 (iv) They used ships for navigation.
 (v) Their temples acted as banks and lent credit on their own account.

10. Mention the contribution of the Mesopotamian civilization.

- Ans:** (i) The invention of the potter's wheel was a great credit to the Sumerians.
 (ii) They developed the calendar system of 360 days and divided a circle into 360 units.
 (iii) The Cuneiform system of writing was another contribution.
 (iv) The Hammurabi's code of law was another legacy of the Mesopotamians.

11. Why was silk route considered very important?

- Ans:** (i) The Han emperor Wu Ti sent Zhang Qian as Emissary to the West in 138 BCE, and thereby paved the way for the opening of the Silk route in 130 BCE.
 (ii) Because of the silk route and the resultant trade connections, China benefited a lot during the rule of the Emperor Zhang.
 (iii) Chinese silk was very famous among the Romans during the time of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius in 166 CE.
 (iv) Some of the Chinese silk might have reached from Rome through the ports of Tamizhagam.

12. What was contributed by the Chinese to the world?

- Ans:** (i) Chinese developed a writing system from an early time. Initially it was pictographic and later it was converted into symbols.
 (ii) The first paper making process was documented in China during the Eastern Han period (25–220 CE)
 (iii) The Silk Road or silk route was an ancient network of trade routes.
 (iv) Chinese silk was very famous among the Romans.

13. Give a description of the Indus Valley civilization.

- Ans:** (i) The Indus Valley civilization, also known as Harappan civilization, covered over nearly 1.5 million sq. km area in India and Pakistan.
 (ii) Sutkagen-dor in the West on the Pakistan–Iran border, Shortugai (Afghanistan) in the North; Alamgirpur (UP) in the India in the East and Daimabad (Maharashtra–India) in the South were the boundaries with in which Harappan culture had been found.
 (iii) Its main concentration was in the regions of Gujarat, Pakistan, Rajasthan and Haryana.





14. Describe the pottery used by the Harappans.

- Ans:** (i) The Harappans used painted pottery.
 (ii) Their potteries had a deep red slip and black paintings.
 (iii) The pottery had shapes like dish-on-stands, storage jars, perforated jars, goblets, S-shaped jars, plates dishes, bowls and pots.
 (iv) The painted motifs, generally noticed on the pottery depict *pipal* tree leaves, fish-scale designs, intersesting circles etc.

15. How did the Indus Valley civilization decline?

- Ans:** (i) The Indus valley civilization started declining from about 1900 BCE.
 (ii) Changes in climate, decline of trade with Mesopotamians, drying up or flooding of the river Indus might have been the reasons for the decline of this civilization.
 (iii) People might have migrated towards Southern and Eastern directions.

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:

1. Egyptian civilization

- (1) Why was Egypt called the Gift of the Nile?
- (2) Who dominated the pre-Roman Egypt?
- (3) Who were the Viziers?
- (4) Mention about the literary work of the Egyptian civilization.

- Ans:** (1) The Egyptian civilization depended solely upon the flow of the Nile river, and hence Egypt was called the Gift of the Nile.
 (2) Cleopatra VII, Julius Caesar and Mark Antony dominated the political affairs of the pre-Roman Egypt.
 (3) Viziers were the high officials who administered territories under the direction of Pharaohs.
 (4) Literary works included treatises on mathematics, astronomy, medicine, magic and religion.

2. Sumerians

- (1) Who were the Sumerians?
- (2) When and where did the Sumerians settle down?
- (3) Where did they originate from?
- (4) Who were the chief priests in Sumerian society?

- Ans:** (1) The Sumerians were the contemporaries of the people of Indus and Egyptian civilization.
 (2) The Sumerians settled in the Lower Tigris valley around 5,000 to 4,000 BCE.
 (3) They are believed to have originated from Central Asia.
 (4) During the early phase of the Sumerian civilization, kings acted as the chief priests.

3. The Akkadians.

- (1) When and where did the Akkadians dominate?
- (2) Mention about the Cuneiform records of Akkadians.
- (3) What was the change brought in the city of Akkad?
- (4) Who were Babylonians?

- Ans:** (1) The Akkadians dominated Sumeria briefly from 2450 to 2250 BCE. The Sargon of Akkad was a famous ruler.



- (2) In the Cuneiform records of Akkadians, mention is made about the Indus civilization. The documents of Sargon of Akkad refer to the ships from Meluhha, Magan and Dilmun in the quay of Akkad.
- (3) The city of Akkad later became the city of Babylon, a commercial and cultural centre of West Asia.
- (4) The Semitic people called Amorites from the Arabian desert moved into Mesopotamia. They were known as Babylonians as they established a kingdom and made Babylon its capital.

4. The Terracotta army.

- (1) What is Terracotta army?
- (2) What do they depict?
- (3) Where were they buried?
- (4) Where are they found?

Ans: (1) The Terracotta army refers to the large collection of Terracotta warrior images found in China.

- (2) They depict the armies of the King Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of China.
- (3) They were buried with the king in 210–209 BCE.
- (4) They are found at the northern foot of the Lishan mountains, thirty five kms north east of Xian, Shaanxi province, as part of the Mausoleum of the king.

5. Planned Towns of the Indus Valley.

- (1) What can be observed in the Harappan towns?
- (2) What did the Harappans use for construction?
- (3) Who controlled the planning of the towns?
- (4) How was the tank excavated here known as?

Ans: (1) Fortification, well planned streets and lanes and drainages can be observed in the Harappan towns.

- (2) The Harappans used baked and unbaked bricks and stones for construction.
- (3) A civic authority perhaps controlled the planning of the towns.
- (4) A tank called Great Bath at Mohenjodaro is an important structure, well paved with several adjacent rooms.

VII. Answer the following detail:

1. How did mummification take place?

Ans: (i) The Egyptians believed in life after death.

(ii) Therefore they preserved the dead body.

(iii) The art of preserving the body was called mummification.

(iv) The Egyptians preserved the dead bodies using Natron salt, a combination of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate.

(v) This preservation process was called mummification.

(vi) After 40 days, when salt absorbed all the moisture, the body was filled with saw dust and wrapped with strips of linen cloth and was covered with a fabric.

(vii) The body was stored in a stone coffin called sarcophagus.





2. Under Chinese civilization Shi Huangdi was given the title ‘Son of Heaven’. Justify the statement.

- Ans: (i) Shi Huangdi founded the Qin (Chin) dynasty.
 (ii) He was given the title Son of Heaven.
 (iii) He was considered the first emperor of China.
 (iv) This period (221–206 BCE) was known as Imperial Era in China.
 (v) He conquered the other principalities in 221 BCE and remained the emperor till 212 BCE.
 (vi) He defeated the feudal lords and established a strong empire.
 (vii) He unified China.
 (viii) Shi Huangdi destroyed the walled fortifications of different states and constructed the Great Wall of China to protect the empire from the invading nomadic people.
 (ix) He also built roads to integrate the empire.

3. Sumerian religion was polytheistic. How?

- Ans: (i) Sumerian religion was polytheistic.
 (ii) They worshipped several Gods and Goddesses.
 (iii) Sumerians did not pay much attention to the life after death.
 (iv) They did not build pyramids like the Egyptians.
 (v) They worshipped Enlil, the God of sky and wind.
 (vi) The city of Nippur was centre of Entil’s worship.
 (vii) Ninlil was the Goddess of grain.
 (viii) The Babylonians worshipped Marduk.
 (ix) Ashur was the supreme god of the Assyrians.
 (x) Ishtar was Goddess of love and fertility, Tiamat was God of sea and chaos.
 (xi) The kings were seen as representatives of the Gods on earth.
 (xii) The Mesopotamians developed a rich collection of myths and legends.
 (xiii) The most famous was the epic of Gilgamesh.



UNIT TEST

Time : 40 Minutes

Marks: 25

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

4 × 1 = 4

1. The earliest signs to denote words through pictures.

- (a) Logographic (b) Pictographic
 (c) Ideographic (d) Stratigraphic

2. The Harappans did not have the knowledge of

- (a) Gold and Elephant (b) Horse and Iron
 (c) Sheep and Silver (d) Ox and Platinum

3. The Bronze image suggestive of the use of lost-wax process known to the Indus people.

- (a) Jar (b) Priest king
 (c) Dancing girl (d) Bird



4. What is the correct chronological order of four civilizations of Mesopotamia?

- Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Babylonians
- Babylonians - Sumerians - Assyrians - Akkadians
- Sumerians - Akkadians - Babylonians - Assyrians
- Babylonians - Assyrians - Akkadians - Sumerians

II. Fill in the Blanks:

4 × 1 = 4

- The _____ figurines and paintings on the pottery from the sites suggest the artistic skills of Harappans.
- The _____ is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head.
- _____ specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia.
- Ziggurats were _____ monuments.

III. Find out the correct Statement:

3 × 1 = 3

- Amon was considered the king of god in ancient Egypt.
- The fortified Harappan city had the temples.
- The great sphinx is a pyramid-shaped monument found in ancient Mesopotamia.

IV. Match the Following:

5 × 1 = 5

- (a) Sumerians - (i) Sargon
- (b) Akkad - (ii) God of Sky and Wind
- (c) Babylon - (iii) Nippur
- (d) Assyria - (iv) Wedge shape
- (e) Enlil - (v) Hammurabi
(vi) Ashurbanipal

V. Answer the following briefly:

2 × 2 = 4

- State the salient features of the Ziggurats.
- Mention one important artefact of the Egyptian civilization.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1 × 5 = 5

- To what extent is the Chinese influence reflected in the fields of philosophy and literature.

Answer Key

- I.** 1. (b) Pictographic 2. (b) Horse and Iron 3. (c) Dancing girl
4. (c) Sumerians - Akkadians - Babylonians - Assyrians

- II.** 1. Terracotta 2. The Great sphinx of Giza 3. Hammurabi's code of law 4. Temples

- III.** 1. Correct. 2. The fortified Sumerian cities had the temples.
3. The Great Sphinx of Giza is a massive limestone image of a lion with a human head in ancient Egypt.

- IV.** 1. (a) - iii, 2. (b) - i, 3. (c) - v, 4. (d) - vi, 5. (e) - ii

- V.** 1. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. V - 2.

2. Refer Sura's Guide Additional Q.No. V - 6.

- VI.** 1. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. VI - 2.

