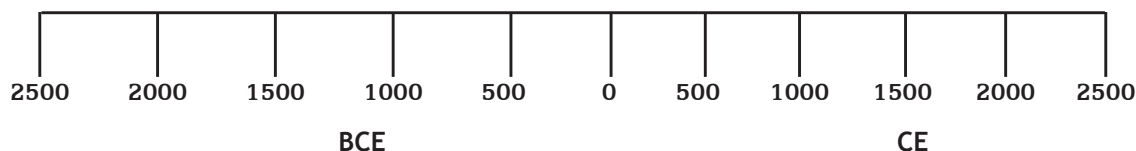


History - An Introduction

- History is a record of past events in chronological order.
- The term History has been derived from the Greek Word **Istoria** which means learning by enquiry.

Time in history is calculated in years using BCE/CE, which stands for Before Common Era / Common Era.



Sources of History :

I. Archaeological Sources :

- Coins**
- Inscriptions**
 - ★ Rock Edicts
 - ★ Temple wall inscriptions
 - ★ Metal pillar
- Artefacts**
 - ★ Potteries
 - ★ Toys
 - ★ Tools
 - ★ Ornaments
- Monuments**
 - ★ Palaces – Thirumalai Nayakkar Mahal
 - ★ Fort – Vellore
 - ★ Temples – Thanjavur
 - ★ Stupa – Sanchi
 - ★ Monastery – Tabhang

II. Literary Sources :

- Secular literature**
 - ★ Epics and Poems – Shakuntala
 - ★ Account by Foreign Travellers
 - ★ Works by Indian Author – Thiruvalluvar
 - ★ Folk songs and Ballads
- Religious Literature**
 - ★ Epics – Ramayana, Mahabharatha and Manimegalai
 - ★ Devotional literature – Devarnam, Nalayira Divya Prabandam and Thiruvasagam

Pre-historic period

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

Sources of pre-historic period

- 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.

Places of Pre-historic tools

- Pre-historic tools can be found at Kondapur, Nevasa, Mehrgash, Rock shelters of Bhimbetka and Edakkal caves in India. In Tamilnadu Attirampakkam, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Adichanalur.

Numismatics – The study of Coins. Epigraphy- The study of inscription

Benefits of museum

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

Tools used by man to hunt animals

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

History is the study of past events in chronological order.

Paintings

- ◆ Paintings could have been drawn on rocks to convey their lifestyles to the future generations.
- ◆ They might have wished to record their activities through their paintings.

'Dhamma' is the prakrit word for the Sanskrit term 'dharma', which means religious duty.

Two artefacts

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Some of the artefacts are potteries, toys, tools and ornaments.

A Mighty Emperor Ashoka

- The most famous ruler of ancient India was Emperor Ashoka. It was during his period that Buddhism spread to different parts of Asia. Ashoka gave up war after seeing many people grieving death after the Kalinga war. He embraced Buddhism and then devoted his life to spread the message of peace and dharma. His service for the cause of public good was exemplary. He was the first ruler to give up war after victory. He was the first to build hospitals for animals. He was the first to lay roads. Dharma Chakra with 24 spokes in our national flag was taken from the Saranath Pillar of Ashoka.
- Even though Emperor Ashoka was great, his greatness had been unknown until 20th century. The material evidence provided by William Jones, James Prinsep and Alexander Cunningham revealed the greatness of Emperor Ashoka.
- Based on these accounts, Charles Allen wrote a book titled The Search for the India's Lost Emperor, which provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka. Many researches made thereafter brought Ashoka's glorious rule to light. These inscriptions were observed on the rocks, Sanchi Stupa and Saranath Pillar and helped to understand the greatness of Ashoka to the world.

Glossary :

- ◆ **Sources** : a place, person, text or object from which some data can be obtained
- ◆ **Ancestor** : a person related to you who lived a long time ago
- ◆ **Dharma** : righteousness

- ◆ **Monument** : a statue, building or other structure built by a notable person
- ◆ **Inscription** : written records engraved on stones, pillars, clay or copper tablets, caves and walls of temples.
- ◆ **Historian** : A person who studies or writes history

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

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)
2. Where did early man live ?
 A) mud house B) under tree
 C) caves D) river banks **Ans : (C)**
3. Who was the first ruler to give up war after victory?
 A) Bimbisara B) Raja Raja Chola
 C) Akbar D) Ashoka **Ans : (D)**

Match the statement with the Reason and choose 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.
Select the correct answer :
 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)
2. **Statement** : Charles Allen wrote a book titled, 'The search for the India's Lost Emperor.'

Reason : It provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka.

Select the correct answer :

- 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)
3. **Statement** : Early man used stone tools.
Reason : He knew only stones as tools.
Select the correct answer :
 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)
4. **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 this statement.
 A) Museum
 B) Burial materials
 C) Stone tools
 D) Bones
Ans : (A)

5. **Statement** : Archaeological sources help to know about the early man.

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

- A) Monuments B) Pictures
C) Metals D) Books **Ans : (A)**

6. **Statement** : Raja Raja Chola built the Big Temple.

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

- A) Kumbakonam B) Tiruchi
C) Madurai D) Thanjavur **Ans : (D)**

Find out the wrong pair :

1. 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)**

2. A) Stone tools – Pre-history
B) Writing system – History
C) Epigraphy – Study of inscription
D) Numismatics – Study of tools **Ans : (D)**

3. A) Dharma – Righteousness
B) Chakra – 24 spokes
C) Lion pillar – Sanchi
D) Ashoka – Buddhism **Ans : (C)**

Find the odd one :

1. 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)**
2. 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)**

3. 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)**

Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. a) Rock paintings | 1) copper plates |
| b) Written records | 2) the most famous king |
| c) Ashoka | 3) Devaram |
| d) Religious Literature | 4) to understand the life style |

Codes :

- | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| B) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| C) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| D) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

Ans : (A)

2. a) History 1) Learning by enquiry
b) Istoria 2) Father of History
c) Edicts 3) Record of the past
d) Herodotus 4) Archaeological source

Codes :

- | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| B) 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| C) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| D) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

Ans : (A)

3. a) BCE 1) Hunting activities
b) Dogs 2) Search for India's Lost Emperor
c) Allen 3) Study of inscription
d) Epigraphy 4) Before Common Era.

Codes :

- | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|
| a) | b) | c) | d) |
| A) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| C) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| D) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

Ans : (A)

HUMAN EVOLUTION

Introduction

♦ Anthropologists have unearthed the footprints of humans in a country called Tanzania, which is in eastern Africa. They were found in rock beds submerged under the sand.

- The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of archaeology and anthropology.
- Archaeology is the study of pre historic humans remained materials used by pre historic humans. Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.

Stages of Human Evolution :

Name	Period	Description
Australopithecus (Proto-human) Evolved in eastern Africa "southern ape"	Between 4 million and 2 million years	A mix of human and ape traits Bipedal walk (walking on two legs)

Homo habilis (Proto-human)	Between 2.3 and 1.4 million years	Presence of big toe to hold tightly and less protruding face. Tool maker.
Homo erectus (Java man) Not fully human; brain smaller than ours	Approximately 1.8 million years ago	Walked in a straight position (Posture). He had the knowledge of the fire.
Neanderthal (not fully human)	Between 130,000 and 40,000 years	Different from Africans. Their tools were crude. Hunting skills were also poor. There are evidences of burying the dead. Evidences are seen at Neanderthal in Germany.
Homo Sapiens (wise man)	300,000 years ago	Modern human being; hunting and gathering society; still used crude stone implements. Moved out of Africa and settled in Europe and Asia.
Cromagnons the present Man (The modern human)	50,000 years ago in eastern Africa and 40,000 years ago in West Asia and in south-eastern Europe.	Beginning of human life; used not only implements made of stone but also of bone. Their weapons include harpoons and spear-throwers.

- Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history.
- The word anthropology is derived from two Greek words: anthropos meaning "man" or "human"; and logos, meaning "thought" or "reason." Anthropologists attempt, by investigating the whole range of human development and behavior, to achieve a total description of cultural and social phenomena.

Radio carbon dating

- ◆ Radio carbon dating was used to ascertain the period. It was found out that the foot prints of humans they had discovered were about 3.5 million years old. When there is sudden change in nature, the living beings adapt themselves to the changes and survive. Humans have thus evolved over millions of years adapting themselves to the changing times.

People and their Habitat

People	Region
Australopithecus	East Africa
Homohabilis	South Africa
Homoerectus	Africa and Asia
Neanderthal	Eurasia (Europe and Asia)
Cro-Magnons	France
Peking	China
Homo sapiens	Africa
Heidelberg	London

Cromagnons learned to live in caves. Lascaux caves in France is the evidence for cave living of Cromagnons. They habitude to bury the dead.

Human Evolution

- ◆ Human evolution means the process through which the humankind changes and develops towards an advanced stage of life.

Stages of Evolution

1. Humans in erect position and walking on two legs happened much later.
2. Changes in thumb so that they can hold things tightly.
3. Development of brain.

- ◆ Homo sapiens who migrated out of eastern Africa settled in different parts of the world. Their lifestyle also evolved and they made it suitable to the environs in which they lived. So humans in different places adopted different forms of lifestyle. Based on the weather, climate and nature of the living place, their physique and complexion also differed. This resulted in the formation of different races. Human procreation resulted in an increase in the population.

Hunting and Food Gathering

- ◆ Homo Sapiens led a nomadic life. They lived in groups in a cave or a mountain range. Each group consisted of 30 to 40 people. They kept on moving in search of food. They hunted pig, deer, bison, rhino, elephant and bear for food. They also scavenged the animals killed by other wild animals like tiger. They learnt the art of fishing. They collected honey from beehives, plucked fruits from the trees and dug out tubers from the ground. They also collected grains from the forest. Once the food resource got exhausted in one area, they moved to another place in search of food. They wore hides of animals and barks of trees and leaves for protecting their bodies during winter. So humans began hunting to satisfy their need for food.



SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

- 🕒 Sources of Medieval India
- 🕒 Emergence of New Kingdoms in North India
- 🕒 Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India : Later Cholas and Pandyas
- 🕒 The Delhi Sultanate
- 🕒 Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms
- 🕒 The Mughal Empire
- 🕒 Rise of Marathas and Peshwas
- 🕒 New Religious Ideas and Movements
- 🕒 Art and Architecture of Tamil Nadu
- 🕒 Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika Philosophy in Tamil Nadu

GEOGRAPHY

- 🕒 Interior of the Earth
- 🕒 Landforms
- 🕒 Population and Settlement
- 🕒 Resources
- 🕒 Tourism
- 🕒 Exploring Continents – North America and South America
- 🕒 Map Reading
- 🕒 Natural Hazards – Understanding of Disaster Management in Practice

CIVICS

- 🕒 Equality
- 🕒 Political Parties
- 🕒 State Government
- 🕒 Media and Democracy
- 🕒 Women Empowerment
- 🕒 Market and Consumer Protection
- 🕒 Road Safety

ECONOMICS

- 🕒 Production
- 🕒 Tax and its importance

HISTORY

SOURCES OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

- ◆ The period between 700 CE and 1200 CE is classified as Early Medieval period and the period between 1200 CE and 1700 CE as Later Medieval period. The sources for these periods have been left by Arab, Persian and Turkish travellers. Inscriptions, coins and monuments are other source of information. These informations must be carefully deciphered, as they are sometime onesided.
- ◆ As Khafi Khan, a courtier of Emperor Aurangazeb said, 'It is the duty of an historian to be faithful, to have no hope of profit, no fear of injury, to show no partiality on one side, or animosity on the other, to know no difference between friend and stranger, and to write nothing but with sincerity'.
- ◆ The sources can be classified into primary sources and secondary sources.
- ◆ Primary sources are inscriptions, coins and monuments. Secondary sources are travelogues, literary works, chronicles, biographies and auto biographies.
- ◆ Inscriptions are carved on stones in temples and walls of palaces and important buildings. They are carved in copper plates, metal sheets. They eulogise the victories of kings and extensive donations made by kings and the rich merchants.
- ◆ Various types of lands gifted by the Chola kings are known from the inscriptions and copper plates. They are :

Vellanvagai	land of non-brahmin proprietors
Brahmadeya	land gifted to Brahmins
Shalabhoga	land for the maintenance of a school
Devadana	land gifted to temples
Pallichchandam	land donated to Jaina institutions

- ◆ The inscriptions were treated as legal documents. In course of time copper plates were replaced by palm leaves and paper which were cheaper. Most copper plates differ in contents. They provide the details of giver and receiver. However, the giver was not given more importance.
- ◆ Tiruvalangadu plates of Rajendra Chola I and the Anbil plates of Sundara Chola are notable examples. Uttiramerur inscriptions in Kanchipuram district provide details of the way in which the village administration was conducted.

Monuments :

- ◆ Temples, palaces, mosques, tombs, forts, minars and minarets are called by the collective name monuments.

- ◆ The Sultans of Delhi introduced a new type of architecture. The monuments they built had arches, domes and minarets as the main features. The inscriptions in these monuments contain rich information, which can be used to construct history. The medieval Khajuraho temples (Madhya Pradesh) and temples in Konark (Odisha) and Dilwara (Mt. Abu, Rajastan) constitute valuable sources to understand the religion-centered cultural evolution in northern India. Temples in Thanjavur (Brihadeshwara), Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram symbolise the magnificent structures the Later Cholas built in Tamil Nadu. Vitala and Virupaksha temples at Hampi similarly speak of the contribution of Vijayanagara rulers (15th century).
- ◆ Quwwat-ul Islam Masjid, Moth-ki-Masjid, Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri Dargah (all in and around Delhi) and Charminar (Hyderabad) are the important mosques belonging to the medieval times.
- ◆ The forts of historical importance are Agra Fort, Chittor Fort, Gwalior Fort and Delhi Red Fort as well as the forts of Daulatabad (Aurangabad) and Firoz Shah Kotla (Delhi). Palaces in Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur signify the greatness of the Rajput dynasty that wielded enormous power from these places. Qutb Minar and Alai-Darwaza, the tombs of Iltutmish, Balban and all the Mughal rulers are the other prominent structures recognised as valuable sources of information. Cities in ruin such as Firozabad and Tughlaqabad in north India and Hampi in south India remain rich repositories of the history of medieval India.

Coins :

- ◆ Coins issued by various kings bearing their figures, names, titles, dynasties, places are rich source of information. They picture the economic condition of that period. Coins exhibit king's achievements like military conquests, territorial expansion, construction of temples etc.
- ◆ Muhammad Ghori had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it. This coin tells us that this early Turkish invader was in all likelihood liberal in religious outlook.
- ◆ Copper Jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi Sultans. Silver Tanka introduced by Iltutmish, Ala-ud-din Khalji's gold coins, Muhammad-bin-Tughluq's copper token currency are indicative of coinage as well as the economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of the time.

A jital contained 3.6 grains of silver. Forty-eight jitals were equal to 1 silver tanka.

Literature

- ◆ Devotional literature is rich source of information.
- ◆ The Chola period was known as the period of devotional literature and works such as Kamba Ramayanam, Sekkizhar's Periyapuramam, Nalayira Divyaprabhandham, composed by 12 Azhwars and compiled by Nathamuni, Devaram composed by Appar, Sambandar and Sundarar and compiled by Nambiyandar Nambi, Manikkavasakar's Thiruvasagam, all were scripted during the Chola times. Jayadeva's Gita Govindam (12th century) was a follow-up of the Bhakti Movement in South India. Kabir Das, a 15th

century mystic poet, also had an influence on the Bhakti Movement in India.

Secular Literature

- ◆ Madura Vijayam and Amuktamalyatha were poems composed by Gangadevi and Krishnadevaraya respectively that help us gain insight into the events and individuals associated with the Vijayanagara Empire. Chand Bardai's Prithviraj Raso portrays the Rajput king's valour. We have no Indian accounts about what happened during the Turkish invasion of India. For pre-Islamic periods, the only exception was Kalhana's Rajtarangini (11th century).

Books, Biographies, Autobiographies

Books	Author	About
Tabakat-i-Nasiri (slave dynasty)	Minhaj-us-Siraj	The conquest of Muhammad Ghori to A.D. 1260.
Taj-ul-Ma'asir (13 th century)	Hasan Nizami	It provides information about Qutb-ud-din Aibak
Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi	Zia-ud-Barni, a courtier of Muhammad Tughluq	It deals with the history of Delhi Sultanate from Ghiyas-ud-din Balban to the early years of the reign of Firoz Shah Tughluq.
Tarikh-i-Frishta (16 th century)	Ferishta	It deals with the history of the rise of the Mughal power in India.
Babur Nama (16 th century)	Babur	It gives detailed information about these two emperors (Babur & Akbar)
Ain-i-Akbari (16 th century)	Abul Fazal	
Tuzk-i-Jahangiri (17 th century)	Jahangir	It throws a lot of light on Jahangir period
Tabakat-i-Akbari	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad	It is considered reliable than the exaggerated account of Abul Fazal.
Tarikh-i-Badauni (1595)	Badauni	The volume on Akbar's reign is a frank and critical account of Akbar's administration, particularly of his religious policy.

Tabakat is an Arabic word meaning generations or centuries. Tuzk is a Persian word meaning autobiography. Tarikh or Tahqiq are Arabic words meaning history.

Travellers and Travelogues

- ◆ Marco Polo, a Venetian traveller, visited when the Pandya kingdom was becoming the leading Tamil power in the 13th century. Marco Polo was twice in Kayal, which was a port city (presently in Thoothukudi district of Tamilnadu). It was full of ships from Arabia and China. Marco Polo tells us that he himself came by a ship from China. According to Marco Polo, thousands of horses were imported into southern India by sea from Arabia and Persia.
- ◆ Al-Beruni (11th century) accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in one of his campaigns, and stayed in India for 10 years. The most accurate account of Mahmud's Somnath expedition is that of Alberuni. As learned man and a scholar, he travelled all over India. He learnt Sanskrit and studied the philosophy of India. In his book Tahqiq-i-Hind, Alberuni discussed the Indian conditions, systems of knowledge, social norms and religion.
- ◆ Ibn Battuta (14th century), an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco right across North

Africa to Egypt and then to Central Asia and India. His travelogue (Rihla [The Travels]) contains rich details about the people and the countries he visited. According to him, Egypt was rich then, because of the whole of the Indian trade with the West passed through it.

- ◆ Ibn Battuta tells us of caste in India and the practice of sati. We learn from him that Indian merchants were carrying on a brisk trade in foreign ports and Indian ships in the seas.
- ◆ He describes the city of Delhi a vast and magnificent. Those were the days when Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) in the south, converting Delhi into a desert.
- ◆ In the South, Vijayanagar had many foreign visitors who left behind their detailed accounts of the state. An Italian named Nicolo Conti came in 1420. Abdur-Razzaq came from Heart (the court of Great Khan in Central Asia) in 1443.
- ◆ Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the city in 1522. All of them recorded their observations, which are very useful for us today to know the glory of the Vijayanagar Empire.

★ OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS ★

Choose the correct answer :

- are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.
A) Chronicles B) Travelogues
C) Coins D) Inscriptions **Ans : (D)**
- was the land gifted to temples.
A) Vellanvagai B) Shalabhoga
C) Brahmadeya D) Devadana **Ans : (D)**
- period was known as the period of devotional literature.
A) Chola B) Pandya
C) Rajput D) Vijayanagara **Ans : (A)**
- provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.
A) Ain-i-Akbari B) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
C) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri D) Tarikh-i-Frishta **Ans : (B)**
-, an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.
A) Marco Polo B) Al Beruni
C) Domingo Paes D) Ibn Battuta **Ans : (D)**
- Uttiramerur inscriptions in district provide details about Brahmadeya village administration.
A) Salem B) Kanchipuram
C) Chennai D) Vellore **Ans : (B)**
- jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi Sultans.
A) Gold B) Silver
C) Copper D) Aluminium **Ans : (C)**

Fill in the blanks :

- inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.
Ans : Uttiramerur
- had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.
Ans : Muhammad Ghori
- 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a **Ans : Jital**
- was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty. **Ans : Minhaj-us-Siraj**
- An Italian traveller visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420. **Ans : Nicolo Conti**
- grants, which were treated as legal documents, have significant source value.
Ans : Copper-plate
- Palaces in Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur signify the greatness of the dynasty. **Ans : Rajput**
- The period was known as the period of devotional literature in South India. **Ans : Chola**
- are pictures, images in drawing or painting.
Ans : Portraits

Match the statement with the reason

- Assertion (A)** : Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.
Reason (R) : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

Select the correct answer :

- R is the correct explanation of A
- R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is wrong and R is correct
- A and R are wrong

Ans : (A)

- Statement** : Minhaj-us-Siraj, patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud, wrote Tabakat-i-Naisiri.
Reason : The compendium was named after its patron.

Select the correct answer :

- Statement is true but Reason is wrong
- Statement and Reason are correct
- Statement is wrong and reason is correct
- Both statement and reason are wrong

Ans : (B)

- Statement** : According to Ibn Battuta, a Morocco scholar, Egypt was rich in the 16th century.
Reason : The whole of Indian trade with the west passed through Egypt.

Select the correct answer :

- Statement is true but reason is wrong
- Statement and reason are correct
- Statement is wrong and reason is correct
- Both statement and reason are wrong

Ans : (C)

4. Find out the wrong pair

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) Madura Vijayam | – Gangadevi |
| B) Abul Fazal | – Ain-i-Akbari |
| C) Ibn Battuta | – Tahqiq-i-Hind |
| D) Amuktamalyatha | – Krishnadevaraya |

Ans : (C)

5. Find out the wrong pair

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) Nalayira Divyaprabhandham | – 12 Azhwars |
| B) Devaram | – Appar, Sambandhar, Sundarar |
| C) Thiruvagasam | – Manikkavasakar |
| D) Gita Govindam | – Kabiras |

Ans : (D)

6. Pick out the wrong statement.

- Al-Beruni accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in one of his campaigns
- He stayed in India for 10 years
- The most accurate accounts of Mahmud's Somnath expedition is that of Alberuni
- He knew only Arabic

Ans : (D)

HISTORY

- ➔ ADVENT OF EUROPEANS
- ➔ FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY
- ➔ RURAL LIFE AND SOCIETY
- ➔ PEOPLE'S REVOLT
- ➔ EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA
- ➔ DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA
- ➔ URBAN CHANGES DURING THE BRITISH PERIOD
- ➔ STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA THROUGH THE AGES

GEOGRAPHY

- ➔ ROCKS AND SOILS
- ➔ WEATHER AND CLIMATE
- ➔ HYDROLOGIC CYCLE
- ➔ MIGRATION AND URBANISATION
- ➔ HAZARDS
- ➔ INDUSTRIES
- ➔ EXPLORING CONTINENTS (AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND ANTARCTICA)
- ➔ MAP READING

CIVICS

- ➔ HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS ?
- ➔ CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP
- ➔ UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM
- ➔ HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNO
- ➔ ROAD SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS
- ➔ DEFENCE & FOREIGN POLICY
- ➔ THE JUDICIARY

ECONOMICS

- ➔ MONEY, SAVING AND INVESTMENTS
- ➔ PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

HISTORY

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

- ◆ The accounts left by visitors, missionaries, civil servants and traders are the main sources to know the modern history of India pertaining to the periods of 18th & 19th centuries.
- ◆ From the very beginning, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Danes, and the English recorded their official transactions in India on state papers.
- ◆ They are the authentic source to understand the politico-socio-economic developments during that period.
- ◆ The archives at Chennai, Puducherry, Goa and Lisbon (Portugal) contain the original manuscripts. But they must be carefully analysed to write the history.
- ◆ The immense wealth of India came to be known to the western countries from the accounts of Marco Polo, an Italian merchant. The advent of printing press brought many manuscripts into book form. Hence the common people could source the knowledge of arts, literature, history and science.
- ◆ Ananda Rangam Pillai, who was a Dubash in French Pondicherry, used to record the events in his diary. It is famously known as 'Anandarangam Pillai Diary'. It contains daily events between 1736 and 1760. It is a valuable and reliable source to write history of Pondicherry under the French as he had involved himself in day-to-day work.

Archives

- ◆ Archives are the places which house safely the historical records for reference. The National Archives of India is located in New Delhi.
- ◆ It is one of the largest in Asia.

George William Forrest can rightly be called as the Father of National Archives of India.

Tamilnadu Archives

- ◆ The Tamilnadu Archives formerly, "The Madras Record office" is located in Chennai. It is one of the oldest in South India.
- ◆ The most of the records in the Tamil Nadu archives are in English. The collections include series of administrative records in Dutch, Danish, Persian and Marathi. Few documents are in French, Portuguese, Tamil and Urdu.
- ◆ Tamil Nadu Archives has 1642 volumes of Dutch records which relate to Cochin and Coromandal coast. These records cover the period from 1657 – 1845. The Danish records cover the period from 1777 – 1845. Dodwell prepared with great effort and the first issue of the calendar of Madras records

was published in 1917. He was highly interested in encouraging historical researches. He opened a new chapter in the History of Tamil Nadu Archives.

- ◆ Many paintings, statues, places of worship also form part of sources of history of modern period.

Buildings	
St. Francis Church	Cochin
St. Louis Fort	Pondicherry
St. George Fort	Chennai
St. David fort	Cuddalore
Parliament House	Delhi

- ◆ Coins are one of the other sources. Coins were issued for the first time in British India in 1862, when Edward VII ascended the throne after Queen Victoria. The Reserve Bank of India came into existence as 'Central Bank of India' in 1935. The first paper currency was issued by RBI in January 1938. It was a 5 rupee note bearing the portrait of King George VI.

In 1690, Fort St. David's was built by the British in Cuddalore.

Advent of Europeans

- ◆ When the Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 AD, the land route between India and Europe was closed. The Europeans were forced to find a new sea route to the East, as the Turks penetrated into North Africa and the Balkan Peninsula.
- ◆ Of all the European countries, Portugal was the pioneer to take a dynamic initiative to find a sea-route to India. Prince Henry of Portugal, popularly known as 'navigator' encouraged his countrymen to carry on explorations of the world. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese Sailor reached the Southern-most tip of Africa in 1487. He was patronized by King John II of Portugal.
- ◆ Vasco da Gama, the famous Portuguese traveller set sail to India after crossing cape of Good Hope – the Southernmost tip of African continent. He continued upto Mozambique from where he sailed to India with the help of an Indian pilot and reached Calicut in 1498. The then king of Zamorin welcomed him.
- ◆ The second Portuguese traveller Pedro Alvares Cabral came with 1500 soldiers in 13 ships. Naturally, there arose conflict between the king and Pedro. Again Vasco da Gama came to India in 1501 with 20 ships and founded a trading centre at Cannanore followed by factories at Calicut and Cochin. The Zamorin attacked the Portuguese factory at Cochin

but he was defeated as Cochin king did not help him. Thus Cochin became the capital for Portuguese activities and there they established the Portuguese East India Company. For the third time, Vasco da Gama came to India in 1524. He then fell ill and died in December 1524 at Cochin.

- ◆ Franchisco de Almeida was appointed as the first Governor of the Portuguese possessions in India. His aim was to develop naval power of the Portuguese in India. His policy was known as "Blue Water Policy". He served as Governor between 1505 and 1509.
- ◆ Before the advent of the Portuguese, the trade in the Malabar coast had been monopolised by the Arabs. (Egypt and Turkey) Indian rulers of Bijapur and Gujarat were apprehensive of the Portuguese expansion. Hence they joined together and engaged in a naval battle near Chaul. The Portuguese were defeated and Almeida's son was killed. In the second battle at Die, in 1509, Portuguese established the naval supremacy, by defeating the Muslim fleet.
- ◆ Alfonsa de Albuquerque was the real founder of the Portuguese rule in India. He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in November 1510. Portuguese authority was established in 1515 over Ormuz in Persian Gulf. He maintained cordial relations with Vijayanagar Empire under Krishnadevaraya. He encouraged marriages between Indians and the Portuguese.
- ◆ Nino de Cunha followed Albuquerque and he moved the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In 1534, he acquired Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. In 1537, Diu was occupied by the Portuguese. Then they wrested Daman. In 1548, the Portuguese occupied Salsette.
- ◆ Thus the Portuguese got control over Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul and Bombay on the west coast, Hooghly and Santhome on the East Coast. Tobacco cultivation was brought to India by them. Printing press came into existence. A scientific work on the Indian medical plants by an European writer was printed in Goa in 1563. But in the 17th century, the Portuguese started declining yielding place to the Dutch and by 1739, the Portuguese could maintain stronghold in Goa, Daman & Diu only and it lasted upto December 1961.

The Dutch

- ◆ The Dutch followed the Portuguese. United East India Company of Netherlands was formed in 1602 for doing trade in East India. The Dutch founded their first factory at Masulipatnam in 1605. It captured Amboyna (Ambon Island) island in the Malaica Straits from the Portuguese and established Supremacy in the Spice Islands. They captured Nagapatnam from the Portuguese and strengthened their hold in South India. The Dutch shifted from their previous headquarters of Pulicat to Nagapatnam in 1690.

- ◆ The most important Indian commodities traded by the Dutch were silk, cotton, indigo, rice and opium. They monopolized the trade in black pepper and other spices. The important factories in India were Pulicat, Surat, Chinsura, Kasim bazaar, Patna, Nagapatnam, Balasore and Cochin.
- ◆ The conflicts between the Portuguese and the Dutch continued throughout the 17th century. In 1623, the Dutch killed ten English traders. This triggered the rivalry between the English and the Dutch. It came to an end with the defeat of the Dutch by the British in the Battle of Bedera in 1759. The Dutch lost all their settlements one by one and there was total wipe out in 1795.
- ◆ In Pulicat, the Dutch built a fort Geldria in 1613. Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries.
- ◆ The other Dutch colonial forts and possessions were Nagapattinam, Punnakayal, Porto Novo, Cuddalore and Devanampatinam.

The British

- ◆ Elizabeth, the Queen of England granted a charter to a company of merchants on 31st December 1600 to trade with East Indies. The company was headed by a governor and a court of 24 directors. Captain Hawkins visited Jahangir's court in 1608 to get certain concessions for the company. Hawkins secured permission to raise a settlement at Surat. Jahangir was forced to cancel the permission under the pressure of the Portuguese.
- ◆ In a naval battle that ensued between the British and the Portuguese at Surat, the Portuguese were defeated in 1612. The English established their factory at Surat in 1613. Another defeat of the Portuguese by the English in 1614, enhanced their prestige with the Emperor.
- ◆ Sir Thomas Roe, an English diplomat was sent by King James I of England to Jahangir's court in 1615. He stayed at the Mughal court for 3 years. During this period, the British could establish trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.
- ◆ The English established their first factory in 1611 at Masulipatnam on the East Coast which was under the control of the Kingdom of Golconda.
- ◆ In 1639, Francis Day, an English merchant obtained Madras on lease from Chennappa Nayaka, the ruler of Chandragiri and established a factory known as Fort St. George. It became the headquarters of the British and the first fort built by them.
- ◆ King Charles II of England got Bombay as dowry by marrying a Portuguese Princess. In 1668, the East India Company acquired the Bombay island at an annual rent of 10 pounds from Charles II.
- ◆ In 1690, a factory was established at Sutanuti by Job Charnock. The Zamindari rights of three villages Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur were acquired by the British in 1698. These villages later grew into

the city of Calcutta. The factory at Sutanuti and its fortified settlements were known as 'Fort William' in 1700.

- ◆ The British established their Supremacy and became a political power to reckon with after the Battle of Plassey in 1757 and the Battle of Buxar in 1764. Thus the East India Company held sway over India until 1858 when it was taken over by the Queen by Queen Victoria proclamation.

The Danish

Danish East India Company was established by the Charter issued by the King of Denmark Christian IV on 17th March 1616. They established settlements at Tranqueber (Tarangambadi) in Tamilnadu in 1620 and Serampore (Bengal) in 1676 Serampore became their headquarters. But they failed to strengthen their settlements. Ultimately, they sold all their settlements in India to the British in 1845.

Danish called Tranqueber as Danesborg. The king of Denmark sent Ziegenbalg to India. Ziegenbalg set up a printing press at Tranqueber (Tarangambadi).

The French

- ◆ The French East India Company was formed in 1664 by Colbert, a minister of King Louis XIV. The French were the last to set their foot in India. A French expedition came to India under Francois Caron. He founded the first factory at Surat in 1668. In 1669, Marcara founded second French factory at Masulipatnam by securing a patent from Sultan of

Golkonda. In 1673, the settlement at Pondicherry was founded by Martin Luther under a grant from Sher Khan, the ruler of Bijapur.

- ◆ A fort by name St. Louis was built by Francois Martin in Pondicherry. In 1673, the French obtained permission from Shaista Khan, the Mughal Subedar (governor) of Bengal to establish a township at Chandranagore, near Calcutta.
- ◆ The French East India Company established factories in different parts of India, particularly in the coastal regions such as Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar. These were a few important trading Centers of the French East India Company.
- ◆ The French power got strengthened with the appointment of Joseph Francois Dupleix as governor as the French East India Company in 1742. He succeeded Dumas. The French settlements in India – Pondicherry, Karaikkal, Mahe and Yanam – were handed over India in 1954.

The Swedish : The Swedish East India Company was founded in Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1731 for the purpose of conducting trade with the Far East. The venture was inspired by the success of the Dutch East India Company and the British East India Company.

- ◆ The Portuguese were eliminated by the Dutch. The Dutch were extinguished by the British. The French neglected trade and entangled themselves with the British. The three "Carnatic wars" ruined the French. The wars paved the way for the expansion of British in India.

★ OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS ★

Choose the correct answer :

- Who laid the foundation of Portuguese power in India ?
A) Vasco da Gama
B) Bartholomew Diaz
C) Alfonso de Albuquerque
D) Almeida
Ans : (C)
- Which of the following European Nation was the foremost attempt to discover a sea route to India?
A) Dutch
B) Portugal
C) France
D) Britain
Ans : (B)
- In 1453 Constantinople was captured by
A) The French
B) The Turks
C) The Dutch
D) The British
Ans : (B)
- Sir William Hawkins belonged to
A) Portugal
B) Spain
C) England
D) France
Ans : (C)
- The first fort constructed by the British in India was
A) Fort St. William
B) Fort St. George
C) Agra fort
D) Fort St. David
Ans : (B)

- Who among the following Europeans were the last to come India as traders?
A) The British
B) The French
C) The Danish
D) The Portuguese
Ans : (B)
- Tranqueber on the Tamilnadu coast was a trade centre of the
A) The Portuguese
B) The British
C) The French
D) The Danish
Ans : (D)
- The of India attracted Europeans to this country.
A) technology
B) machinery
C) wealth
D) river
Ans : (C)
- Ananda Rangan's reveal his profound capacity for political judgment.
A) Diaries
B) Books
C) Paintings
D) Coins
Ans : (A)
- The first issue of the calender of Madras records was published in
A) 1914
B) 1917
C) 1918
D) 1920
Ans : (B)

HISTORY

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- ◆ Ancient Civilisations
- ◆ Early Tamil Society and Culture
- ◆ Intellectual Awakening and Socio-Political Changes
- ◆ The Classical World
- ◆ The Middle Ages
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- ◆ Understanding Development : Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability
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- ◆ Money and Credit
- ◆ Agriculture in Tamilnadu
- ◆ Migration

HISTORY

EVOLUTION OF HUMANS AND SOCIETY - PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Introduction

- ♦ Human life can be traced in India from Stone Age.
- ♦ The sources for the history of this are archaeological sites, geological sediments, animal bones and fossils, stone tools, bone tools, rock paintings and artefacts. There is no written evidence for this period. Although the Harappans used a script, it is yet to be deciphered.
- ♦ The pre-historic period witnessed no development of scripts. It is referred to as Stone Age.
- ♦ It is believed that human ancestors might have first evolved in Africa and later migrated to different parts of the world. The migrants were known as 'Homo erectus'.
- ♦ Recent researches have revealed that humans lived in India between 2 million and 1 million years ago.
- ♦ The period before invention of script is divided into Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The names have been assigned depending upon the metals they used.
- ♦ The earliest age in history is called old Stone Age or Paleolithic (Paleo – old or ancient, lithic - stone). This period is divided into (1) Lower Paleolithic Culture (2) Middle Paleolithic Culture and (3) Upper Paleolithic Culture.

Origin of the Earth and the Geological Ages

- ♦ The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth. The earth contains geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times in its upper layers. They are important for reconstructing the history of the earth and various living organisms. The fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in the earth's layers.
- ♦ Palaeoanthropologists and archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract evidence about human ancestors. These layers and the fossils are scientifically dated to study the various stages in human evolution and prehistory. Through the gathered evidence, they attempt to understand the evolution of human history and developments in a chronological order.
- ♦ **Archaeology** is the study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains.
- ♦ **Palaeoanthropology** is the study of the human ancestors and their evolution by the study of the fossil remains.
- ♦ The earth was formed approximately 4.54 billion years ago. Gradually, conditions emerged for the

growth of organisms. Then plants and animals came into being, and thereby foundation was laid for the evolution of humans. The long span of time in the history of earth is divided into eras, periods and epochs by the geologists

- 1 billion = 100 crore
- 1 million = 10 lakh

- ♦ **Australopithecines** were the apes from which modern humans evolved. Now they are extinct, but they are considered to be the close relatives of humans.

Human Enquiries into the Past and Origin of the World

- BC (BCE) – Before Common Era
- AD (CE) – Common Era

Scientific Foundations of Geology, Biology and Archaeology

- ♦ The beginning of history writing can be traced to the ancient Greeks. Herodotus (484–425 BC (BCE)) is considered the Father of History, because the history he wrote was humanistic and rationalistic. The rise of scientific enquiry into the origin of humans was possible because of :
 - The interest in collection of archaeological remains and the opening of museums after the Renaissance Movement;
 - The development of ideas of stratigraphy and geology;
 - Darwin's theory of biological evolution;
 - The discovery of human and animal fossils, stone tools, and artefacts of early civilizations; and
 - The ability to decipher early scripts.
- ♦ **Stratigraphy** – The study of origin, nature and relationships of rock and soil layers that were formed due to natural and cultural activities.
- ♦ **Oldest Museum** – The museum of Ennigaldi-Nanna in Mesopotamia was established in 530 BC (BCE). The Princess Ennigaldi was the daughter of the neo-Babylonian king Nabonidus.
- ♦ Herbert Spencer's (1820–1903 AD (CE)) biological evolution, and Charles Darwin's (1809–1882AD (CE)) theory on concepts of natural selection and survival of the fittest contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins. Charles Darwin published the books On the Origin of Species in 1859 and The Descent of Man in 1871.
- ♦ **Natural selection** – The process by which organisms that are better adapted to their environment would survive and produce more offspring.

- ◆ **Survival of the fittest** means "survival of the form that will leave the most copies of itself in successive generations."
- ◆ **Fossil** – Prehistoric animal or plant that turns into stone over a period of time (millions of years) because of chemical and physical processes. Animal bones are preserved due to mineralization. Palaeontology is the study of fossils.
- ◆ **Stone Age** – the period when stone was mainly used for making implements.
- ◆ **Bronze Age** – the period when bronze metallurgy (extraction of metal from ores) developed.
- ◆ **Iron Age** – the period when iron was smelted to produce implements.

Prehistory : From Australopithecus through Homo erectus to Homo sapiens

Human Evolution and Migration

- ◆ The chimpanzee, gorillas and orangutans, along with humans, are collectively called the Great Apes. Among them, the chimpanzee is genetically the closest to humans.
- ◆ The ancestors to humans were called Hominins, and their origins have been traced in Africa. They evolved from those origins and then began to move to other parts of the world in due course of time. The Hominins emerged around 7 to 5 million years ago. Skeletons of Australopithecus, one of the early species of this tribe, have been found in Africa.
- ◆ The Great Rift Valley in Africa has many sites that have evidence for the prehistoric period.

The DNA of a chimpanzee is 98% identical to that of a human being.

- ◆ The Great Rift Valley is a valley-like formation that runs for about 6,400 km from the northern part of Syria to Central Mozambique in East Africa. This geographical feature is visible even from the space, and many prehistoric sites are found in eastern Africa.
- ◆ Human ancestors are divided into various species according to their physical features.
- ◆ **Hominid** refers to all the species of the modern and extinct great apes, which also includes humans.
- ◆ **Hominins** (a zoological tribe) refers to the close relatives of human ancestors and their sister species including Homo sapiens (the modern humans) and the extinct members of Homo neanderthalensis, Homo erectus, Homo habilis and various species of Australopithecines. Humans are the only living species of this 'tribe'. They stand erect, walk with two legs and have large brains. They can use tools and a few of them can communicate. It excludes the gorillas.
- ◆ Homo habilis (handy human) was the earliest known human ancestors to make tools in Africa about

2.6 million years ago. Around 2 million years ago, the species of Homo erectus/ergaster emerged. This species made hand axes between 2 and 1 million years ago. They began to spread into various parts of Asia and Africa in time.

- ◆ Anatomically, modern humans, called Homo sapiens (wise man), first appeared around 3,00,000 years ago in Africa. It is believed that these modern humans eventually migrated and dispersed into various parts of the world from around 60,000 years ago.

The chimpanzee and the pygmy chimpanzee (also known as bonobo) are our closest living relatives.

Earliest Lithic Assemblages of Human Ancestors

Lower Paleolithic Culture

- ◆ The Lower Paleolithic Culture is marked by the human ancestors belonging to the species Homo habilis and Homo erectus. The human ancestors flaked large stone blocks and designed various tools including hand axes. These tools, which are found in Africa, Asia, and Europe, are dated the earliest to about 1.8 million years ago. They made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs. These tools are also known as bifaces. These tools have physical symmetry and convey the humans' cognitive (perception) skills. This culture is called the Lower Paleolithic Culture. The hand axe tools are also known as Acheulian. This tool-making tradition continued till 250,000 years to 60,000 years ago in India.
- ◆ **Acheulian** – They were first hand axes recognized at a place called St. Acheul in France. Hence they are called Acheulian tools.
- ◆ Bifaces are tools that have flaking on both sides (bi = two, face = side).
- ◆ Subsistence necessities of prehistoric humans were mainly food and water.
- ◆ The human ancestors perhaps did not possess complex language skills as we have now. They might have voiced a few sounds or words and possibly used sign language. They were intelligent enough to select stones as raw material and used the hammer stones to carefully flake the rocks and design tools for their needs. They hunted animals, fed on the meat of the animals killed by predators and gathered plant foods such as roots, nuts and fruits. In India, the Acheulian tools have been found near Chennai and many other sites such as Isampur in Karnataka and Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.
- ◆ Raw material is the naturally available stone block or pebbles selected by humans for making tools. Since these stones produced flakes with sharp edges, they were selected for making stone tools.
- ◆ Core is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.
- ◆ Flake is a small chip removed from a large stone block called the core.

Middle Paleolithic Culture

- ◆ After about 3,98,000 years BC (BCE), further changes took place in the lithic technology in Africa. The Homo erectus species existed during this period. Anatomically modern humans are said to have emerged around 3 lakh years ago.
- ◆ **Lithic Technology** : 'Lith' means stone. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called Lithic technology.
- ◆ The hand axes turned out to be much attractive in design and many smaller tools were also produced. The core was prepared and then tools were made. Points and scrapers were used. Short blades were also produced. The lithic tool-making tradition of the Levalloisian belonged to this period. The tools made during this time are found in Europe and Central and western Asia.
- ◆ **Levalloisian** tools are the implements made after preparing the core. It was named after the town of Levallois in France.
- ◆ The Middle Paleolithic Culture appeared between 3,85,000 and 1,98,000 years BC (BCE) ago in Europe and parts of western and South Asia. The tools that were made during this period were in use till about 28,000 BC (BCE).
- ◆ The people of this period were called Neanderthals. They buried the dead people systematically. Perhaps they were the first human ancestors to mourn death properly and bury the dead.

Upper Paleolithic Culture

- ◆ The cultural phase that succeeded the Middle Paleolithic is called the Upper Paleolithic phase. This period was marked by innovation in tool technology. Long blades and burins were produced during this time. People used different varieties of silica-rich raw materials in this phase. Numerous paintings and art objects were made. The diversity of artefacts suggests the improvement in cognitive skills and the development of languages. Microliths appeared in this phase.
- ◆ Burin is a stone-made chisel with a sharp cutting edge.
- ◆ The modern humans, who first appeared as a result of human evolution in the sub-Saharan Africa 300,000 years ago, began to move to various parts of Asia around 60,000 years ago. They probably replaced the earlier populations. In Europe, humans known as Cro-Magnons lived in this period.
- ◆ Horns and ivory were used for making tools and art works. Bone needles, fishhooks, harpoons and spears were also employed creatively. The humans of this time wore clothes and cooked food. The dead were placed in the burials with folded hands placed over their chest. Pendants and richly carved tools were also seen in use. Evidences from paintings, clay model sculptures and carvings are available.

Images of Goddess Venus made up of stones and bones in Europe and in some parts of Asia.

- ◆ Ice Age – the period before 8,000 BC (BCE) when many parts of the world remained covered by ice sheets and snow.

Mesolithic Culture

- ◆ Mesolithic period is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods. People mainly used microlithic (small stone) tools during this period. These people were hunter-gatherers. With the global warming occurring after the Ice Age, they became highly mobile and occupied various eco-zones.
- ◆ People of Mesolithic period widely employed microlithic technology. They made tiny artefacts that were less than 5 cm in size. They produced points, scrapers and arrowheads. They also used geometric tools such as lunates, triangles and trapezes. These tools were hafted onto wooden or bone handles and used.
- ◆ Microliths are stone artefacts of small size.

Neolithic Culture and the Beginning of Agriculture

- ◆ The period called Neolithic marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication. It is an important phase in history. 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. By about 10,000 BC (BCE) to 5000 BC (BCE), agriculture had come to be practised in these regions.

Wheat, barley and peas were cultivated around 10,000 years ago. Fruit and nut trees were cultivated around 4,000 BC (BCE). They comprised olives, figs, dates, pomegranates and grapes.

- ◆ Fertile Crescent Region refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq, which is in the shape of crescent moon.
- ◆ Neolithic Age is called the 'new age', because of the new grinding and polishing techniques used for the tools. The Neolithic people also used the flaked stone tools. Until the Mesolithic period, people mainly hunted and gathered food for their subsistence. By hunting and gathering people obtained very limited food as a result of which only a small number of people could exist in a particular region.
- ◆ The introduction of domestication of animals and cultivating plants at home led to production and supply of large quantities of grains and animal food. The fertile soil deposited by the river on its banks helped the growth of agriculture. People preferred to live on river banks as it was better for adaptation. As a result of domestication and cultivating plants, there was an excess food production. The surplus food production was a main factor for the development of early civilisations. Permanent residences were

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HISTORY

OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

Introduction

- ◆ The twentieth century of last millennium decisively shaped the history of the entire world. It witnessed the two horrific world wars which in turn affected the civilian population in a large scale. The first world war was truly the first industrial war. Hence the historians call this as 'the long nineteenth century'. The major empires were shattered and a new world map was to be redrawn. The outcome of the I world war was 'Russian Revolution' in 1917. It was an unique revolution unknown to the world thereto. The devastating effects of the I world war made the world leaders think to bring peace in the world. The result was formation of 'League of Nations'.
- ◆ The industrial revolution and the capitalist ideology brought more factories, railway lines, easier means of communication in the second half the 19th century. These modern inventions and innovations facilitated the process of European expansion in Africa, Asia and other places. Capitalism created great variations such as great wealth and extreme poverty, skyscrapers and slums, empire states and colonies. On the international level the two that were in contrast were England and entire Africa and Asia. England emerged as the dominant power in Europe and became world leader of capitalism. Its ever growing need and demand for markets and raw materials laid inroads into Africa and Asia.
- ◆ After 1870, free trade collapsed. In its place, the trusts in America and Cartels in Germany emerged. These powerful combines and corporations dominated governments. Monopoly in production and distribution raised their heads. Naturally the control of trade, finance and pricing passed to the cartels of business enterprises. The objective was to exercise control on the market. Thus capitalism led to imperialism. As vast quantity of raw materials were needed to produce goods, naturally control over materials was necessary. Hence the countries where raw materials were available, were colonised. It emerged as the total system and the logic of it was militarisation and wholesale war.

Rivalry of Great Powers :

- ◆ Rivalry in monopolising by European countries led to colonisation of Asian and African countries. The division and colonisation of Africa took place between 1881 and 1914. But Asian colonies of European powers had existed since 17th century. The industrial revolution in Germany in the latter half the 19th century forced it naturally to seek new

avenues of exploitation. But the space was limited for Germany as already colonisation was full by other European powers.

- ◆ Germany could find no free place for colonisation and expansion. Naturally the imperialist powers embarked on grabbing the possessions of others. After 1870, England, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany joined in the race.

Clashes among great powers

- ◆ Though England was the European power to have vast tract of colonies in the world, her desire was not satisfied. U.S and Germany produced goods at cheaper rate and dumped in England's markets. Their rivalries led to clashes and small time wars in their colonies.
- ◆ In the meantime, Japan emerged as an Asian power, imitating western powers. Japan, though it was a feudal state, its advancement in modern industrialization, army and education was imperialistic in nature and practice. In 1894, Japan forced a war on China. The victory of tiny Japan over China surprised the western powers of France and Germany and Russia. Japan was recognised as the strongest nation in the East Asia.
- ◆ Japan, however, in view of the pressure mounted by European Powers, soon gave up its claim over Port Arthur got by China-Japan war. Russia took advantage of this and sent a large army to Manchuria. Japan entered into an alliance with England in 1902 and demanded that Russia withdraw troops from Manchuria. Russia underestimated Japan. In 1904 the war began between the two countries. In this Russo-Japanese War, Japan defeated Russia and got back Port Arthur. After this War Japan entered the "charmed circle of the great Powers".
- ◆ Japan's strong arm policies and annexation of Korea in 1910 combined with confusion in dynastic succession in China provided Japan an opportunity for further expansion. Japan demanded the transfer of German right in Shantung and further recognition of its hold over Manchuria. Naturally rivalry and hostility aroused with China and western powers. By 1900, the whole of Africa had been colonised by European powers. France, Belgium and England divided it among themselves. Germany and Italy were left smaller percentage of lands in Africa. Britain, France, Russia and Germany established spheres of influence in China. Japan had taken over Korea and Taiwan. France conquered Indo-China. US took over Philippines from Spain and Russia and Britain agreed to partition Iran.

WORLD WAR I

Causes

- ◆ Thus the rivalry was fuming among the countries that were divided into two powerful armed camps by 1900 – Germany, Austria – Hungary and Italy on one side and Britain, France and Russia on the other side. The alliances were formed on the promise of mutual help if a rival country attacks its partner. The one side formed Entente Cordiale (1904) and the other side formed Triple Entente.
- ◆ Violent forms of nationalism forged hatred for another country. England's jingoism, France's chauvinism and Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism which contributed decisively to the outbreak of war.
- ◆ Emperor Kaiser of Germany was aggressive in attitude. Germany openly declared its desire to be leader of the world. The German navy was expanded. England considered this naval expansion of Germany as a threat to its naval supremacy.
- ◆ France and Germany were already old rivals. In 1871 war, France lost Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. German's interference in Morocco affairs rankled the minds of the French.
- ◆ The Young Turk Revolution of 1908 created a strong and modern government in Turkey. It provided opportunity equally for both Austria and Russia to resume their activities in the Balkans. Austria and Russia mutually agreed movement worships in Mediterranean. Soon after this for Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. This incident irked the Serbians. But Germany assured support to Austria in case of invasion by Serbia and possibly support by Russia to Serbia. The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.
- ◆ In the first half of eighteenth century, the Ottoman Turk empire was a powerful one. But it contained much non-Turkish populace also. The rivalry among them resulted in frightful massacre and atrocities. The Armenian genocide was a worst example. Taking advantage of the turmoil, Greece began to secede from Turkey. Macedonia had a mixed populace. The countries like Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and later Montenegro wanted to have control of Macedonia. In March 1912, they formed the Balkan league and defeated Turkey in the first Balkan war (1912-13). Then by treaty of London signed in May 1913 created a new state Albania. The Balkan states divided Macedonia among themselves. Turkey's importance got reduced and its area was around Constantinople only.
- ◆ Not satisfied with the division of Macedonia, Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece. But Bulgaria was easily defeated. Thus the second Balkan war ended with treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.
- ◆ The climax of all these events occurred in Sarajevo in Bosnia. On 28th June 1914, the Archduke Franz

Ferdinand, nephew and heir-apparent of Franz Joseph, emperor of Austria was murdered by Princip, a Bosnian Serb. Austria saw a conspiracy and was determined to eliminate Serbia as an independent State. Germany thought that it would strike first. It declared war on Russia on 1 August 1914. Because of Franco-Russian alliance, German army was planning to strike France also. The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced England to enter war.

Course of the war :

- ◆ Now the dividing line of rivalry was clearly demarcated. The central powers consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Italy joined them but later left, as there was no promise to return Trentino to Italy, as it was part and parcel of Austria-Hungary.
- ◆ Italy fell apart and remained neutral when war broke out. Later Italy joined Britain and France with the hope of getting its territory of Trentino which was in north-east Italy by signing a secret Treaty of London in April 1915.
- ◆ Nine states that opposed central powers were Russia, France, Britain, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Serbia, Romania and Greece. Romania and Greece declared war in 1916 and 1917 respectively but the part played by them was little. Most Americans wanted their country to remain neutral and to extend moral support only.
- ◆ The peace efforts initiated by Tsar Nichols before the start of the war ended in vain. In the war, Germany crushed Belgium and the burden fell on the French Army. Within a month, the city of Paris was doomed.
- ◆ The Russian forces which invaded East Prussia were defeated by the German Army in the battle of Tannenberg. The French Army in its full efforts succeeded in defeating the Germans at the Battle of Marne in September 1914. Paris was saved. The Battle of Marne is memorable for **Trench Warfare**.

Battle of Verdun

- ◆ The important and famous fortress of France, **Verdun** was attacked by the Germans. About 2 million soldiers were involved. Heavy casualties took place. Britain embarked an offensive on Germany near the river Somme. Britain lost 20,000 men in the first day itself. However, the Battle of Verdun decided the fortunes in favour of Allied forces.
- ◆ In the eastern front, there was war between Russia and Austria. Russia suffered heavy casualties at it worst. In the meantime, Russian Revolution took place in 1917. The Tsarist regime was overthrown. The improperly trained Russian troops faced defeat. Russia signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk on 3rd March 1918. Germany thought the final victory had dawn on them. But suddenly United States plunged itself into war to rescue the Allies.

- ◆ Turkey fought on the sides of the central powers. The Allied forces suffered at the hands of Turkey in Mesopotamia and Gallipoli. However Turkey was defeated ultimately. Britain attacked Turkey to capture Constantinople, but Turks gave a tough fight.
- ◆ In the far East, China joined the Allies. Japan was able to capture Kiauchau province of China given by the Germans. As there was serious war, Japan threatened China.
- ◆ The Austro-German army occupied Serbia. Threatened by the course of events, Rumania joined the Allies in 1916. However, Rumania also passed into the hands of the Germans.
- ◆ German's African colonies were also attacked by the Allies. As the colonies could not receive timely help, they surrendered to the British forces.
- ◆ Italy joined with the Allies in May 1916. Italy could manage Austrian forces. But when Germany joined Austria, Italy collapsed.
- ◆ The Central Powers successfully occupied Belgium and a part of France in the northeast, Poland, Serbia and Romania.
- ◆ Though it seemed that victory was on the side of the central powers, the sea routes controlled by Allies cut off supplies to Germany and Austria. The civilians – women and children were starved and suffered. Germany made air strikes on London. Primarily its target was factories. Later, it bombed civilian targets with poisonous gases. Then both sides used.

Naval Battles :

- ◆ A naval battle – **Battle of Jutland**, took place in 1916 in the North Sea. The British won the battle. Germany used submarines intercepting Allies ships. One of these ships that bombed Madras was **Emden**. Germans threatened to sink all the ships even civilians harboured in British waters. An American ship, **Lusitania** was torpedoed by the Germans. As a result of resentment in USA over this incident, Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany in April 1917. America's entry favoured the Allies heavily and turned the fortunes against central powers. The submarine power of Germany was so powerful that it sank six hundred merchant ships during March-April 1917.
- ◆ Germany ultimately surrendered in November 1918. The armistice was declared on 11th November 1918. Germany was forced to accept harsh and severe terms warranted by political situation at home with the abdication of the Kaiser.
- ◆ The Peace Conference opened in Paris in January 1919, two months after the signing of the armistice. Woodrow Wilson (USA), Lloyd George (Prime Minister of England) and Clemenceau (Prime Minister of France) played a very important part in the deliberations.

- ◆ Faced with a threat of a renewed war, the German government was forced to agree to the terms. On 28 June, 1919 the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

Provisions of the Treaty

1. Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. The Reparation Commission set up for deciding the compensation decided on 6,600 million pounds to be paid in installments. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
2. The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed, but there were to be no submarines and no air force.
3. The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden and Germany was to acknowledge and respect the Independence of Austria.
4. Germany was forced to give up all the rights and titles over her overseas possessions to the allies. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
5. Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria).
6. Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.
7. The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.
8. Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
9. Poland was recreated with a corridor to the Baltic containing the German port of Danzig which was to be a free city under the auspices of League of Nations.
10. The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

President Woodrow Wilson laid down fourteen points. The essence of the points was general association of nations for offering mutual help and guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity for all states – big and small. Russia was allowed to have its own political course and it was assured all assistance.

Criticism of the Peace Settlement :

- ◆ The peace terms were not mutually decided. They were dictated in the absence of defeated powers.
- ◆ Woodrow Wilson's self-determination policy was not extended to Germany.
- ◆ 6600 million pounds was a heavy amount unbearable by Germany.
- ◆ Germany was weakened politically, economically and strategically. Germany was bordered with small and weak states.
- ◆ United States isolated himself in 1920, as the Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. Hence, France which was already heavily weakened with