

**Loyola**



# EC SOCIAL SCIENCE

9

**Include: Mind Map**

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## நூலாக்கம்

லொயோலா பப்ளிகேஷன்

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## PREFACE

Dear Students,

Best wishes

The new syllabus for 9 Social Science is quite difficult. It is prepared in such a way that it stimulates the thought of the students.

This book has been well prepared as per the New syllabus and Text book to grow your self-confidence and to prepare yourselves for the forth coming competitive exams and NEET Exams.

With this thought in mind this **EC Loyola Guide** is specially designed for coaching students of different levels.

**(Slow learners, average and toppers)**

- Additional one mark questions are given to test your knowledge.
- Two and five marks questions are simplified and prepared according to the Government Key Pattern.
- Include Mind Map and Map Exercises are given.
- We sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students.

**Note:** We are happy to inform if the students of 10, 11 and 12 Standards buy and study this EC Loyola Guide they are sure to score high marks and attain great achievement and success in their life



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## UNIT

## 1

## Evolution of Humans and Society – Prehistoric Period

## PART I - BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

## I. Choose the correct answer

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is genetically closest to humans.  
 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) Neanderthal man  
**Ans : (c) Homo sapiens**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.  
 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 : (b) (i) and (ii) 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 found 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		Answers
1.	Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.	Lower Paleolithic
2.	The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called _____ technology.	Lithic
3.	_____ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic.	Mesolithic

### III. Find out the correct statement

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

Ans. a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.

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

Ans. b) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.

### IV. Match the following

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

### V. Answer the following briefly

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

  - In the course of evolution, humans began to think and ask questions about nature, organisms and the world around them.
  - This made humans become conscious and knowledgeable.
- Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in Tamil Nadu.**

  - The people in the Iron Age practiced agriculture and domesticated cattle and sheep.
  - While some of the groups were still hunting they developed irrigation management. Millets and rice were cultivated.
  - They made pottery ; they lived in permanent houses. They developed various crafts.
- List out the features of Megalithic Burial types.**

The burials are classified as :

  - Dolmens (Table like stone Structure)
  - Cists (Stone enclosures buried under earth)
  - Menhirs (Pillar like stones)
  - Sarcophagus (Buried receptacles made of terracotta)

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

- The people of lower Palaeolithic Culture made **lifac** such as hand axes and clavers to meet their subsistence needs.
- These have **physical symmetry** and convey the humans' cognitive (perception) skills.
- They produced flakes from the stone block or pebbles and made tools.

**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.

**Agriculture:**

- When the people of Megalithic period (Iron age) practiced agriculture millets and rice were cultivated.
- Since many of the sites were found nearby rivers and tanks, **irrigation management** developed **irrigation technology** had developed.
- The burials were placed along with rice Evidence : Adichanallur, Porunthal.

**Pottery**

- Black and red ware pottery were used during this period. The pottery has a black inside and a red outside with lustrous surfaces.
- These potteries were used for cooking, storage and dining purposes.

**Metal Tools.**

- The megalithic iron tools were used for agriculture hunting, gathering and in battles. Swords and daggers, axes, chisels lamps and tripod stands are found.
- Bronze bowls, vessels, mirrors and bells have also been found.
- The burials of this period have iron objects placed as grave goods.

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

The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth

Because,

- Geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times are found in the upper layers of the earth, particularly the **fossil bones** of the human ancestors are embedded.
- Palaeonthropologists and archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers and extract evidence.
- Scientifically dated layers and the fossils helped to study the various stages in human evolution and prehistory.
- By the geologists, the long span of time in earth's history is divided into eras, periods and epochs.
- Proterozoic era - Multicellular form of life
- Palaeozoic era - Fish, reptiles, plants
- Mesozoic era - Dinosaurs
- Cenozoic era - Australopithecines (Southern Ape)  
(From the apes modern humans evolved)

**STUDENT ACTIVITIES (For Students)**

- Mark the prehistoric sites on the world map.
- Organize an exhibition on the pre-historic sites of Tamil Nadu.

## PART II - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an object or tool made or modified by humans.  
a) Archaeology      b) Artefact      c) Stone age      d) Iron age. Ans. (b) Artefact.

---

2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the period when iron was smelted to produce implements.  
a) Stone age      b) Bronze age      c) Iron age      d) None of these Ans. (c) Iron age

---

3. \_\_\_\_\_ published the books " On the Origin of Species " and ' The Descent of Man"  
a) Herbert Spencer's      b) C.J Thomson  
c) Charles Darwin      d) Sir Robert Bruce. Ans. (c) Charles Darwin.

---

4. Payyampalli is a village in \_\_\_\_\_ district of Tamil Nadu.  
a) Trichy      b) South Arcot      c) North Arcot      d) Vellore Ans. (d) Vellore.

---

5. The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Celts      b) teris      c) quartz      d) lunates Ans. (a) Celts

---

6. \_\_\_\_\_ people might have engaged in fishing activities.  
a) Stone age      b) Palaeolithic      c) Mesolithic      d) Neolithic Ans. (c) Mesolithic

### II. Fill in the blanks

- |  | Answers                |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. We live in the age of _____.  | Information Technology |
| 2. _____ is the study of the human ancestors and their evolution by the study of the fossil remains. | Palaeology             |
| 3. The earth was formed approximately _____ years ago.   | 4. 54 billion          |
| 4. _____ is considered the father of history.  | Herodotus              |
| 5. _____ at oxford university is the oldest university museum in the world.                          | Ashmolean Museum       |
| 6. _____ is a stone - made chisel with a sharp cutting edge.   | Burin                  |
| 7. Neolithic Age is called the _____.  | 'New age'              |

### III. Match the following

Column I	Column II	Answers
1 Darwins theory	a A small chip removed from a large stone	e Biological evolution
2 Ashmolean	b Images on stone and bone	d The oldest university museum
3 Flake	c Middle stone age	a A small chip removed from a large stone
4 Mesolithic period	d The oldest university museum	c Middle stone age
5 Venus	e Biological evolution	b Images on stone and bone

### IV. Answer the following in brief

1. When was the earth formed ? How is the earth's history divided by the geologists.
  - The earth was formed approximately 4.54 billion years ago.
  - The long span of time in earth's history is divided into eras, periods and epochs by the geologists.



2. Summarise the Age of speculation .

- In the course of evolution, the conscious and knowledgeable humans began **to think and ask questions** about nature, organisms and the world around them.
- They developed their **own understanding** about various natural forces like sun, moon some of which is not scientific.
- The period that the lack of scientific knowledge on the creation of the world is "The Age of Speculation"

3. What is core and what is flake?

- 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.

4. What did Robert Bruce discover?

- In 1863 , Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England, First discovered Palaeolithic tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.
- The hand axe assemblages were considered the Madras **Stone Tool Industry**. The tools that he discovered are now housed in the Chennai Museum.

V. Answer all the questions given under each caption

1. Upper Palaeolithic culture:

- a) **What is Burin?**  
A Stone - made chisel with a sharp cutting edge.
- b) **Which is called venus?**  
Images on stone and bone.
- c) **When did The Upper Palaeolithic culture appear?**  
About 60000 years ago.
- d) **What is the Ice- Age?**  
The period when many parts of the world remained covered by ice sheets and snow (Before 8000 years)

2. Hominid and Hominins: -

- a) **Who are Hominids ?**  
All the species of the modern and extinct great apes which also includes humans are Hominids.
- b) **Who was the earliest human ancestor to make tools in Africa?**  
Homo habilis
- c) **How are the modern humans known?**  
Homo sapians
- d) **Name any one species of this tribe.**  
Homo habilis / Neanderthalensis

3. Earliest Lithic Assemblages of human ancestors.

- a) **Where are Acheulian tools are reported to have been found in Karnataka and in Madhya Pradesh?**  
Karnataka - Isampur, Madhya Pradesh - Bhimbetka

- b) **What is meant Burin?**  
Burin is a Stone - made chisel with a sharp cutting edge.
- c) **What are Biface tools?**  
Biface tools are flaking on both sides.
- d) **Name a few stone tools used by the human ancestors.**  
Hand axes and cleavers.

### VI. Answer the following in detail

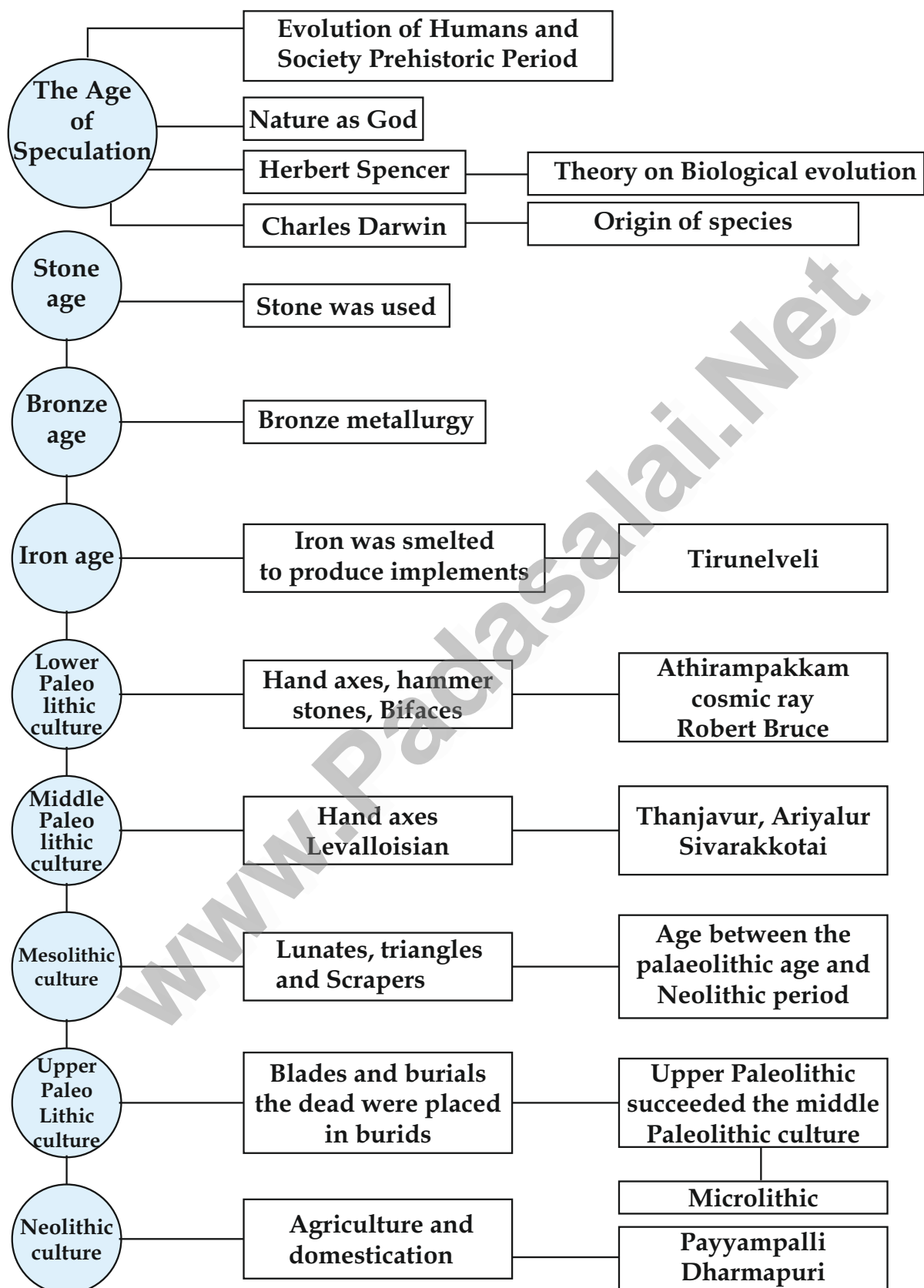
#### 1. Narrate the upper Palaeolithic culture.

##### Upper Palaeolithic culture:

- The cultural phase that succeeded the middle Palaeolithic, the Upper Palaeolithic phase was marked by innovation in tool technology. The upper palaeolithic culture appeared about 60000 years ago and continued till about the beginning of the holocene about 12000 years ago, when the Ice Age ended. (Ice Age the period before 8000 BC).
- Long blades and burius were produced during this time. Different varieties of silica - rich raw materials were used.
- Numerous paintings and art objects were made. The diversity of artefacts suggests the improvement in cognitive skills and the development of languages.
- The modern humans appeared in the sub - saharan Africa. They began to move to various parts of Asia during the upper palaeolithic culture. They probably replaced the earlier populations. In Europe cro- magnons lived.
- Horns and ivory were used for making tools and art works. Things made of bones were also employed pendants and richly carved tools were also seen.
- They wore clothes and cooked food. The dead were placed in the burials with folded hands placed over the chest. Venus statues on stone and bone were produced in Europe and in some parts of Asia.



## MIND MAP





- b) A and R are correct but A doesn't explain R  
 c) A is incorrect but R is correct  
 d) Both A and R are incorrect

**Ans: (b) A and R are correct but A doesn't explain R**

II. Fill in the blanks	Answers
1. ____ is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head.	Sphinx of Giza
2. The early form of writing of the Egyptians is known as ____.	Hieroglyphic
3. _____ specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia.	Hammurabi's code of law
4. _____ was the master archive keeper of Chou state, according to traditions.	Lao Tze
5. The ____ figurines and paintings on the pottery from the sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans.	Terracotta.

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

**Ans: a) The Great Bath at Harappa is well- built with several adjacent rooms.**

2. a. Amon was an "Egyptian God" b. The fortified Harappan city had the temples. c. The great sphinx is a pyramid-shaped monument found in ancient Mesopotamia. d. The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Egyptians.
---

**Ans: (a) Amon was considered the king of god in ancient Egypt.**

IV. Match the following					
Column - I		Column - II		Answers	
a.	Pharaoh	i	A kind of grass	v	The Egyptian king
b.	Papyrus	ii	the oldest written story on Earth.	i	A kind of grass
c.	Great Law maker	iii	Mohenjo-Daro	iv	Hammurabi
d.	Gilgamesh	iv	Hammurabi	ii	The oldest written story on Earth
e.	The Great Bath	v	The Egyptian king	iii	Mohenjo-Daro

V. Answer the following briefly
1. <b>The Egyptians excelled in art and architecture. Illustrate.</b> ➤ The Pyramids, tombs of mourning to the Pharaohs, are considered to be one of the wonders of the world. Ex. Giza Pyramids near Cairo. ➤ The Pyramids display the engineering, architectural and human resource management skills of the Egyptians. ➤ 73 metres long and 20 meters high massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head is sphinx. It is one of the largest sculptures of the world.

2. <b>State the salient features of the Ziggurats.</b> ➤ In Sumerian civilization (Mesopotamia) temples appeared like steep Pyramids at the city centre were called 'Ziggurate'. There were staircases leading to the top.
---

- Around the this ziggurat were complexes of ceremonial courtyards, shrines, burial chambers, banquet halls, workshops, granaries store houses, administrative buildings and burial chambers. (The most famous Ziggurat is in the city of Ur.

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

- It is an important legal document having 282 criminal provisions specifying cases related to sumerian family rights, trade, slavery, taxes and wages.
- This code was a compilation of old laws. "The eye for an eye" and "a tooth for a tooth" form of justice, based on retributive principles.

## VI. Answer the following in Detail

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

#### Writing system:

#### Hieroglyphics - The Egyptian writing system :

- This pictogram based system of writing is used in the inscriptions on seats and other objects.
- Hieroglyphic writing system attests to their skills in handling symbols.

#### Cuneiform : The Sumerian writing system.

- Sumerians used this writing system (the shape of the letter is in **the form of wedge**) in the epic of **Gilgamesh**, for commercial transactions and writing letters and stories.
- The clay tablets contain loads of information an Civilisation.

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

#### Philosophy

- **Lao Tze** : The founder of Taoism. He argued that desire is the root cause of all evils. Master archive keeper of chou state.
- **Confucius** : He insisted on cultivation of one's own personal life. Famous chinese philosopher and political reformer. "If personal life is cultivated, family life is regulated ; and once family life is resulted, national life in regulated" said.
- **Mencius** : The philosopher who travelled throughout china and offered counsel to the rulers.

#### Literature :

- The military strategist Sun - Tzu - Art of war.
- The official chronicle of the state - The spring and Autumn Annals
- China's earliest book on medicine codified during the time of Han Dynasty - The yellow Emperor's canon of Medicine.

### 3. Write about the hidden treasure of Indus civilisation.

#### The hidden treasure of Indus Civilisation :

- 'Indus Civilisation' is one of the oldest civilisations. It is also known as the 'Harappan civilisation' since Harappa was the first site to be discovered.
- Fortification, well - planned streets and lanes and drainages can be observed in the Harappan towns.
- They used baked and unbaked bricks and stones for construction. A civic authority controlled the planning.
- The tank called the Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro is an important structure, well paved with several adjacent rooms.
- Some unearthed structures have been identified as the granary.
- The Harappans used metal and stone ornaments. They also used cotton and silk textiles. They used copper and gold ornaments.

- The Harappans had close trade links with the Mesopotamians.
- The worshipped mother Goddess. Fire altars have been Identified at kalibangan. burials were elaborate.
- The authors of the Harappan civilisation are not known since the script has not been deciphered.

### STUDENT ACTIVITIES (For Students)

- Mark the areas of Bronze Age civilisation on the world map.
- Prepare a chart on the pyramids and the mummies.
- Collect the pictures of the seals and the pottery of Indus people.

## PART II - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### I. Choose the correct Answers

1. Early societies were organised as \_\_\_\_\_ during the pre-Mesolithic Age.  
a) Tribal    b) Bands    c) chiefdoms    d) hunter.    **Ans: b) Bands**
2. Egypt lies in the north-eastern corner of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Asian continent    b) American continent.  
c) African continent    d) European continent.    **Ans: c) African continent**
3. The Egyptian king was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) king    b) Raja    c) Pharaoh    d) Guru    **Ans: c) Pharaoh**
4. The Sumerian calendar had \_\_\_\_\_ days in a week .  
a) Five    b) seven    c) ten    d) nine    **Ans: b) seven**
5. After \_\_\_\_\_, civilisations sprang and grew in the bronze age.  
a) Mesolithic    b) Palaeolithic  
c) Micro lithic    d) Neolithic    **Ans: d) Neolithic**

### II. Find out the correct statement

1. (i) Ptolemies ruled Egypt after Alexander's conquest.  
(ii) At the end of the Alexander's conquest Roman influence became dominant.  
(iii) Roman Empire did not annex Egypt.  
(iv) Thoth was the god of the dead.  
(a) (i) is correct    (c) (iii) is correct  
(b) (ii) is correct    (d) (ii) and (iv) are correct.    **Ans: (a) (i) is correct**
- 2) (i) The Harappans possessed knowledge about iron.  
(ii) The mention of 'Meluhha' in the cuneiform inscriptions is considered to refer to the Indus region.  
(iii) The Harppans had knowledge of various animals including elephants and horses.  
(iv) The Indus people worshipped pipal trees.  
(a) (i) is correct    (b) (ii) is correct  
(c) (iii) and (iv) are correct    (d) (ii) and (iv) are correct    **Ans: (d) (ii) and (iv) are correct**

### III. Fill in the blanks

- | III. Fill in the blanks   | Answers     |
|---|-------------|
| 1. The body was stored in a stone coffin called _____.  | Sarcophagus |
| 2. _____ is the god of death, related to embalming of the dead.                                   | Anubis      |
| 3. Egyptians developed a _____ calendar system.   | Solar       |
| 4. _____ refers to the regions of Iraq and Kuwait in West Asia.                                   | Mesopotamia |
| 5. The Sumerian created the water clock and the _____ calendar based on the movement of the moon. | Lunar       |

## IV. Match the following

Column - I		Column - II		Answers	
1	Tutankhamen's	a	King of gods	d	Egyptain pharaoh
2	Amon	b	Taoism	a	King of gods
3	Shi Huangoli	c	Chinese philosopher	e	Chin dynasty
4	Lao Tze	d	Egyptian pharaoh.	b	Taoism
5	Mencius	e	Chin dynasty.	c	Chinese philosopher

## V. Answer the following briefly

- Give short note on Nile River.**
  - Egypt is irrigated by the River Nile.
  - The Nile valley is very rich and fertile as the river deposits fresh alluvium every year.
  - The Egyptian civilisation depended solely upon the flow of Nile River.
  - Hence Egypt was called as the Gift of Nile by the Greek historian Herodotus.
- Write about the Mesopotamians improvement in sciences.**
  - The Mesopotamians excelled in mathematics astronomy and medicine.
  - They developed the concepts of multiplication, division and cubic equation.
  - They were the ones to formulate the 60 - minute hour, the 24- hour day and the 360° circle.
  - The Sumerian calendar had seven days in a week. They created the water clock and the lunar calendar based on the movement of the moon.
  - They also developed advanced weight and measurement system.
- What does the Terracotta Army?**
  - The Terracotta Army refers to the large collection of terracotta warrior images found in china.
  - They depict the armies of the king Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of china.
  - They were buried with the king in 210 - 209 BCE.
  - They are found at the northern foot of the Lishan mountain.
- What are the causes of Decline of Indus Culture?**
  - The Indus civilisation and its urban features started declining from about 1900 BCE.
  - Changes in climate, decline of the trade with Mesopotamia and drying up or flooding of the river Indus.
  - The foreign invasion were some of the reasons attributed to the collapse of the civilisation.
  - It did not completely disappear. It continued as rural culture.

## VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption

- Mesopotamia Civilisations:**
  - Where is Mesopotamia?**  
Mesopotamia is in between the Euphrates and Tigris river.
  - Who called Amorites?**  
The semilic people called Amorites from the Arabian desert moved into Mesopotamia.
  - Which was the first military power in history?**  
Assyrian empire was the first military power in history.
  - Who was a great law - maker?**  
Hammurabi the sixth king of Babylon, attained fame as a great law-maker.



## 2. The Chinese Civilisation.

### a) The yellow river is sorrow of china why ?

The yellow river is known as the sorrow of china. Since it changed its course and caused frequent floods.

### b) Who was the founder of Taoism? What did he say?

Lao Tze was the founder of Taoism. He argued that desire is the root cause of all evils.

### c) What did Confucius say as a political reformer?

Confucius said, "If personal life is cultivated, family life is regulated, and once family life is regulated , national life is regulated ."

### d) Who established the chin dynasty?

Shi Huangdi founded the Qin (chin) dynasty.

## 3. Early civilizations

### 1. What is meant by civilization?

An advanced, organised way of life.

### 2. Name the important early civilizations.

The Egyptian the Mesopotamian, the Chinese and the Indus civilisations.

### 3. What did south India witness during the time of early civilisation?

South India witnessed the emergence of Neolithic agro - pastoral communities and Microlithic form of life by hunter - gatherers.

### 4. What happened when civilization began to take shape?

Huge buildings, the art of writing were developed Science and technology made the society better.

## 4. Features of Egyptian civilization:

### 1. Why was Egypt called the "Gift of Nile"?

The Egyptian civilisation depended solely upon the flow of Nile river and so Egypt was called the 'Gift of Nile'

### 2. Who were pharaohs and viziers?

- Pharaohs were Egyptian kings
- Viziers were the high officials administering territories under the directions of Pharaohs

### 3. What is a pyramid and why was it built?

- A Pyramid is a massive monument.
- It was built as tomb of mourning to a Pharaoh

### 4. What is the process of Mummification?

The art of preserving the dead body is mummification.

## VII. Answer the following in Detail

### 1. Explain the Egyptians philosophy, science and literature.

#### Philosophy:

- (i) Almost nothing is known of Ancient Egyptians philosophy.
- (ii) Although a small number of scholars believe the Ancient Greek Philosophy had its roots in Egypt.

#### Science:

- (i) Sundial, water clock and glass were developed by the Egyptians.
- (ii) They devised a solar calendar that consisted of twelve months of thirty days each with five days added to the end of a year.

(iii) This calendar was introduced as early as 4200 BCE.

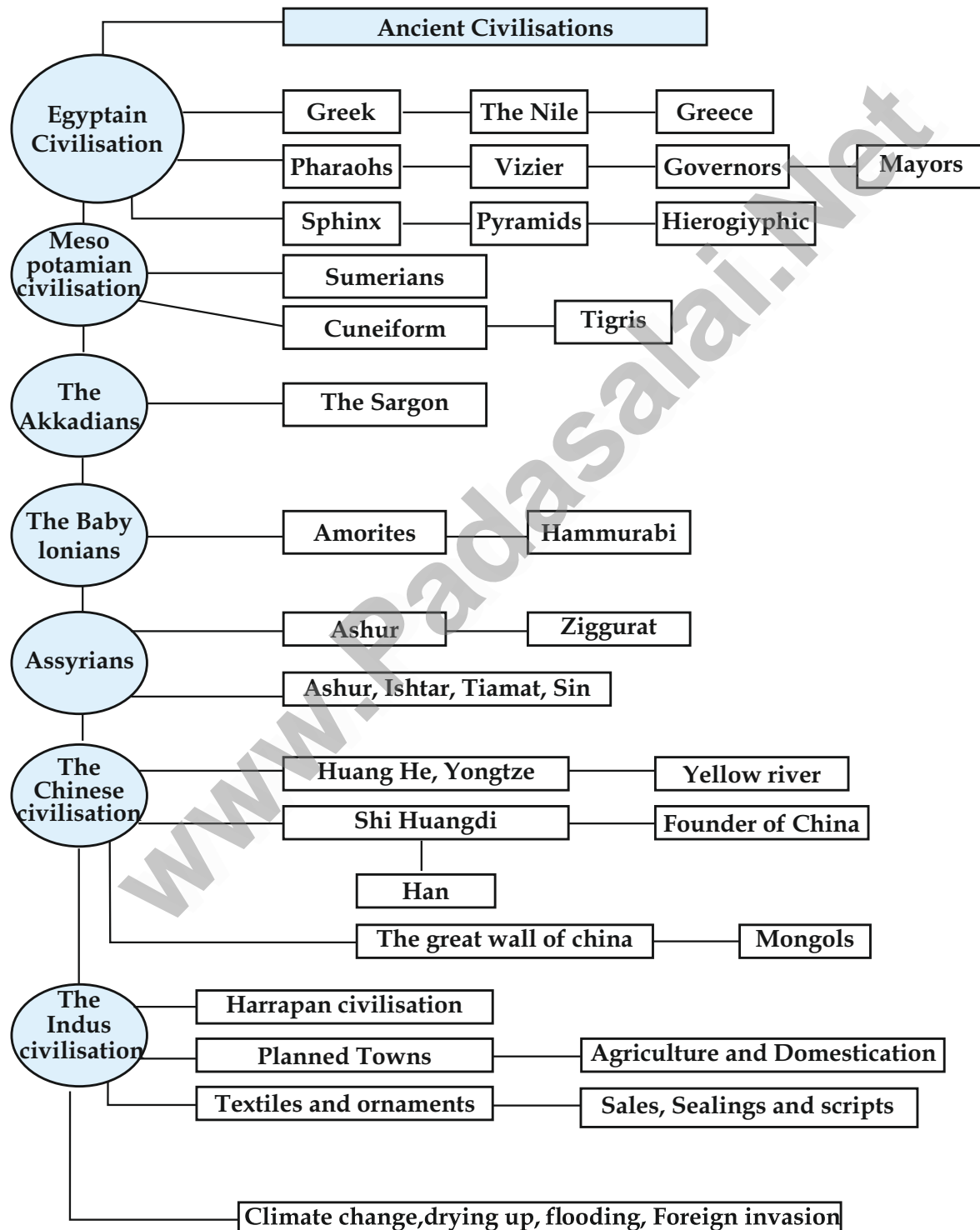
#### Literature:

(i) Literary works included treaties on mathematics astronomy, medicine, magic and religion.

(ii) They have well known writing system.

The Egyptians also distinguished themselves in painting, art, sculpture, pottery, music and wearing.

### MIND MAP



## UNIT

## 3

EARLY TAMIL SOCIETY  
AND CULTURE

## PART I - BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

## I. Choose the correct answer

- The name of the script used in the sangam age  
a) English      b) Devanagari      c) Tamil- Brahmi      d) Granta      **Ans: (c) Tamil- Brahmi**
- The Sri Lankan chronicle composed in the Pali Language mentioning about merchants and horse traders from Tamil Nadu  
a) Deepa vamsa      b) Arthasastra      c) Mahavamsa      d) Indica      **Ans: (c) Mahavamsa**
- The notable chola king credited with bringing forest lands under the plough and developing irrigational facilities  
a) Karikalan      b) Rajarajan I      c) Kulothungan      d) Rajendran I      **Ans: (a) Karikalan**
- Inscription that mentions the Cheras  
a) Pugalur      b) Girnar      c) Pulimankombai      d) Madurai      **Ans: (a) Pugalur**
- (i) Coins as a medium of exchange were introduced for the first time in the Mesolithic Age.  
(ii) Prakrit was the language used by the common people in Northern India during the Mauryan period.  
(iii) Vienna Papyrus, a Roman document, mentions trade related to Muziri.  
(iv) The concept of Thinai is presented in the Tamil grammar work of Pathupaatu.  
a) (i) is correct.      b) (ii) is correct.  
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct      d) (iii) and (iv) are correct      **Ans: (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct**
- (i) Pathitru Pathu speaks about the Pandya kings and their territory.  
(ii) The Akanaanuru describes the trading activities at Kaveripoompattinam.  
(iii) The Chola Emblem was the tiger and they issued square copper coins with images of a tiger.  
(iv) Neythal is a sandy desert region.  
a) (i) is correct.      b) (ii) and (iii) are correct.  
c) (iii) is correct      d) (iv) is correct.      **Ans: (c) (iii) is correct**

## II. Fill in the blanks

## Answers

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ are documents scripted on stones, copper plates, coins and rings.  | <b>Inscriptions</b>              |
| 2. _____ refers to systematically digging a site to recover material evidence for exploring societies of the past.                            | <b>Archaeological Excavation</b> |
| 3. _____ the classic work on economy and statecraft authored by Kautilya during the Mauryan period.   | <b>Arthasastra</b>               |
| 4. _____ is a poetic theme which means a class or category and refers to a habitat or eco-zone with specific physiographical characteristics. | <b>Thinai</b>                    |
| 5. _____ referred to the Westerners, including the Greeks, Romans and West Asian people.  | <b>Yavanar</b>                   |

## III. Find out the correct statement

- Evidence of iron smelting has been found in Kodumanal and Guttur.
  - Periplus of Erythraean Sea mentions about the pepper trade with India.
  - Punch marked coins are the earliest coins used in India mostly made of gold.

d) The Sangam Age has its roots in the Bronze Age.

**Ans: (a) Evidence of iron smelting has been found in kodumanal and Guttur.**

2. a) The Cheras ruled over kaveri delta and their capital was Uraiyur.  
 b) The Maangulam Tamil – Brahmi inscriptions mention the king karikalan.  
 c) The terms Vanikan and Nigama appear in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions were different types of merchants.  
 d) Salt merchants were called Vanikars and they travelled in bullock carts along with their family.

**Ans: (c) The terms Vanikan and Nigama appear in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions were different types of merchants.**

#### IV. Match the following

I		II		Answers
1	Epigraphy	a	a narrative text presenting the important historical events.	d the study of inscriptions
2	Chronicle	b	a Sangam Age port	a a narrative text presenting the important historical events.
3	Pastoralism	c	an ornament made in precious stone.	e nomadic people earning livelihood by rearing cattle.
4	Cameo	d	the study of inscriptions.	c an ornament made in precious stone.
5	Arikkamedu	e	nomadic people earning livelihood by rearing cattle.	b a Sangam Age port

#### V. Answer the following questions briefly

1. **Archaeological sites provide evidence of past history – Discuss.**
- **Archaeology** excavation at the early historic sites are the source of evidence of the activities of the sangam Age people.
  - **Excavation sites** : Arikkamedu, Azhagankulam, Uraiyur, Kanchipuram, Kaveripoompatinam, Korkai, Vasavasamudram, Keezhadi, Kodumanal in Tamilnadu, Pattanam in Kerala provide the evidence.
  - The sangam Age port Arikkamedu, near Puducherry, was excavated. In this excavation it was found evidence of a planned town include warehouse, streets, tanks and ring wells.
2. **How important are coins as a source of evidence for the study of Sangam Age?**
- The coins of the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas, Punch - Marked coins, Roman coins form an important source of evidence from the sangam Age. Coins as a medium of exchange were introduced for the first time in the sangam Age.
  - Punch marked coins have been found at Kodumanal and Bodinayakkanur and Roman coins in the Coimbatore region.
3. **Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence in Sangam Age. Give reasons.**  
**Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence in Sangam Age.**  
**Because**
- Crops like paddy, sugarcane, millets were cultivated in the riverine and tank-irrigated areas. Paddy was cultivated. Millets were cultivated in dry lands
  - Varieties of rice such as sennel (Red rice) vennel (White rice) and aivananel (a type of rice) are mentioned in the literature. In Adichanallur and Porunthal excavations rice grains were found in burial urns. Forest people adopted punam or shifting cultivations.

4. Overseas interactions brought glory to ancient Tamilagam. Give examples in support.

**Examples in support of overseas Interactions with Tamilagam :**

- Roman ships used monsoon winds to cross the western sea or the Arabian sea to connected Tamilagam.
- There was trade relation with yavandar - Westerners including the Greeks, Romans and West Asian People (Yavana - derives from the Greek region of Ionic)
- The excavated things discovered at Berenike, Quseir al Qadhim on the Red sea and Khuan luk pat in Thailand.
- In Tamil literature Southeast Asia was known as Suvarna Bhumi.  
(Export : Spices including pepper, Ivory, Precious Stones  
Import : Metals including gold, Silver, Copper)

**VI. Answer the following in detail**

1. To what extent do you think the political powers of Tamilagam influenced Sangam Age polity?

- In the Iron Age people were organised into  
**Chiefdoms :** From such communitives emerged the vendhars, thus the sangam Age has its roots.
- The Cheras ➤ The Cholas ➤ The Pandyas.

**The Cheras:**

- The region ruled by the Cheras was the present - day Kerala and Western parts of Tamilnadu.
- Capital - Vanchi, Port towns - Muciri and Thondi. Pathirtuppathur speaks about the cheras. Garland - flowers of the palm tree. Symbol - the bow and arrow.  
(Brother of Cheran Senguttuvan Ilavyu composed the silappathikaram)

**The Cholas:**

- The region ruled by the cholas was the kaveri delta and northern parts of Tamilnadu. Capital - Uraiyur. Port town - Pimpuhar (Kaveripoompattinam) - Pattinappaalai speaks about Kaveripoompattinam  
Symbol - Tiger.  
(Karikalan built Kallanai)

**The pandyas:**

- The region ruled by the Pandyas was the Southern part of Tamilnadu. Capital - Madurai. Port town - Korkai. Tamil literary tradition speaks about the Tamilsangams symbol - Fish.  
(The mangalam Tamil - Brahmi inscription mentions king Nedunchezhiyan)

2. Indicate how the industries and crafts of the sangam Age contribute to their economy.

**Contribution of the industries and crafts of the sangam age to their economy :**

- Agriculture, Pastoralism, trade and money exchange, hunting - gathering and fishing were practiced depending upon the eco - zones in which the people lived.
- Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence. By practicing both wet and dry land farming, crops like paddy, sugarcane and millets were cultivated. Nomadic people earned livelihood by rearing cattle, sheep and goat.
- There were professional groups that produced various commodities. The system of production of commodities is industry.
- Different types of pottery were made for daily activities. (Black ware, russet - coated painted ware, black and red ware)
- Iron smelting was in traditional furnaces (Implements for agriculture, Swords, daggers and spears were made)
- Variety of ornaments and gold ornaments were produced. (Clay, terracotta, iron, precious stones, Copper and golds were used to make ornaments)

- Glass beads were made in various colours and shape.
- Conch shells were cut and crafted into bangles, also there was pearl fishery.

### STUDENT ACTIVITIES (For Students)

- Mark on the map of South India, the ancient Tamilagam and the territories of Tamil kingdoms. Visit a museum and collect information about inscriptions, coins and instruments used by the ancient people.
- Visit the early historic sites of Arikamedu, Kaveripoompattinam, Keezhadi etc.,
- Conduct a study on materials excavated from prehistoric sites and on Tamil-Brahmi script.

## PART II - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### I. Choose the correct Answer

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the language used by the common people in the Northern part of India during the Mauryan period.  
a) Tamil – Brahmi                      b) Devanagari                      c) Granta                      d) Prakrit.                      **Ans: (d) Prakrit.**

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2. The Ancient monuments and Archaeological sites and Romans act. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1878                      b) 1958                      c) 1972                      d) 1956.                      **Ans: (b) 1958**

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3. Periplus of Erythrean sea is an ancient Greek text whose author is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Periplus                      b) chanakya                      c) pliny                      d) not known.                      **Ans: (d) not known**

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4. The \_\_\_\_\_ speaks about cheran senguttuvan who built a temple for Kannagi.  
a) Silappathikaram                      b) Mullaipaattu.  
c) Seevaka Chinthamani                      d) Valaiyapathi.                      **Ans: (a) Silappathikaram**

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5. The famous Venetian traveller who described Kayal as a great and noble city  
a) Vasco da gama                      b) Alberuni                      c) Marco Polo                      d) Megasthenes                      **Ans: (c) Marco polo**

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6. (i) Peutingarian table is illustrated map of Greek Roads.  
(ii) Tamil country had connections with countries overseas both in the east and west.  
(iii) Marutham is forested and pastoral region.  
(iv) Pathitruppathu speaks about the chera kings and their territory.  
a) (i) is correct,                      b) (ii) and (iv) are correct.  
c) (iii) is correct                      d) (iv) is correct.                      **Ans: (b) (ii) and (iv) are correct**

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7. (i) Roman ships used monsoon winds to cross the Eastern sea or the Bay of Bengal to connect Tamilagam with the western world.  
(ii) Salt merchants were called umanars and they travelled in bullock carts along with their family.  
(iii) Urban centres have a larger population involved in non – agrarian, commercial and political occupations.  
(iv) The pandyas who ruled the Northern part of Tamil Nadu. The pandiyan symbol was the tiger.  
a) (i) is correct.                      b) (ii) and (iii) are correct.  
c) (iii) and (iv) are correct.                      d) (iv) is correct.                      **Ans: (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct.**

II. Fill in the blanks	Answers
1. _____ was the symbol of the Cheras.	The Bow and Arrow
2. _____ refers to the hilly and mountainous region.	Kurunji
3. The system of production of commodities is called _____.	Industry
4. Southeast Asia was known as _____ in Tamil Literature.	Suvarna Bhumi
5. Pliny the Elder, was a Roman who wrote. _____.	Natural History

III. Find out the correct statement
1. a) The terms vanikan and nigama (guild) appear in Asokan - Brahmi b) Women preferred to die along with their husbands also occur in the literature of the times. c) The cholas ruled southern part of TamilNadu. d) Sangam literature describes men wearing shell bangles.
<b>Ans: (b) Woman preferred to die along with their husbands also occur in the literature of the times.</b>
2. a) The silappathikaram speaks about Neduncheziyan, who built a temple for kannagi. b) The velirs were the nine chiefs. c) The Pamban coast is famous for pearl fishery d) Mullai refers to the hilly and mountains regions.
<b>Ans: c) The Pamban coast is famous for pearl fishery.</b>

IV. Match the following					
Column - I		Column - II		Answers	
1	Epigraphy	a	Pathinen kilanakku	e	Ettuthogai
2	Kurinjpattu	b	Epics (Kappiyams)	d	Pathupattu
3	Kundalakesi	c	Pulimankombai	b	Epics (Kappiyams)
4	Thirukkural	d	Pathupattu	a	Pathinen kilanakku
5	Hero stone	e	Ettuthogai	c	Pulimankombai

V. Answer the following questions briefly
1. What are the five epics? ➤ Silappathikaram                      ➤ Manimekalai                      ➤ Kundalakesi ➤ Seevaka chinthamani              ➤ Valaiyapathi
2. What is vandalism? The acts of destruction of heritage property or property belonging to others are called 'Vandalism'.
3. How do you find out the five land scapes? ➤ Kurunji              -      Hilly and mountains region ➤ Mullai                -      Forest and pastoral region ➤ Marutham          -      Fertile riverine valley ➤ Neythal             -      Coastal region ➤ Paalai                -      Sandy desert region

**4. What is an urban centre?**

- A planned town with brick architecture and a proper layout.
- Urban centres have a larger populations involved in non- agrarian, commercial, political and industrial activities.

**5. Define - Thinai**

Thinai is a poetic theme, which means a class or category and refers to a habital or eco - zone with specific physiographical characteristics.

Agathinai → Love and family life

Purathinai → War and heroism

**6. Write a note on Tholkappiyam.**

- Tholkappiyam is the earliest written work on Tamil grammar by Tholkappiyar.
- Apart from the rules of grammar it describes poetic conventions. (Information on Tamil Social life)

**VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption****1. The classical sangam Tamil Literature:****a) Who is the author of Tholkappiyam?**

Tholkappiyar.

**b) What are the Ettuthogai?**

1. Natrinai      2. Kurunthogai      3. Paripaadal      4. Pathittruppathu      5. Aingurunuru  
6. Kalithogai.      7. Akananuru      8. Puranaanuru.

**c) What does Thirukkural consider?**

Thirukkural considers questions of morality state craft and love.

**d) What does the pathinen kilkanakku ?**

The Pathinen kilkanakku comprises eighteen text elaborating on ethics and morals.

**2. Hero stones:****a) What was the common practice in a pastoral society?**

Raiding cattle owned by adjoining tribes and clans was common practice.

**b) Who plundered the cattle wealth of enemies?**

The tribal chieftains of mullai landscape.

**c) How were the dead warriors remembered?**

Memorial stores were erected to honour the dead warriors.

**d) Which Tamil text describes the procedures for erecting hero stones?**

Tholkappiyam

**3. Non- Tamil Sources (Foreign Accounts)****a) What does the presence of the non- Tamil sources reveal?**

The extensive contacts of the early Tamil Society with the outside world.

**b) Name the classic work of the Mauryan period that makes a mention that the pearl and shells came from pandya country.**

The reference " Pandya Kavataka" in "Arthasastra" by chanakya.



- c) **What is a chronicle?**  
A narrative text presenting the important historical events in chronological order.
- d) **Who speaks about the pepper trade between Roman empire and India?**  
Pliny the Elder.

#### 4. Industries and crafts of the Sangam Age.

- a. **What were the important aspects of urbanisation?**  
Craft production and craft specialization.
- b. **What is the Tamil name for a potter?**  
Kalamceyko
- c. **What were the different types of pottery used by the people?**  
Black ware ➤ Russet-coated painted ware ➤ black and red ware
- d. **Identify the Iron implements required for agriculture and warfare.**  
Iron implements for agriculture and swords, daggers, spears for warfare.

### VIII. Answer the following in detail

#### 1. Explain the society in sangam Age.

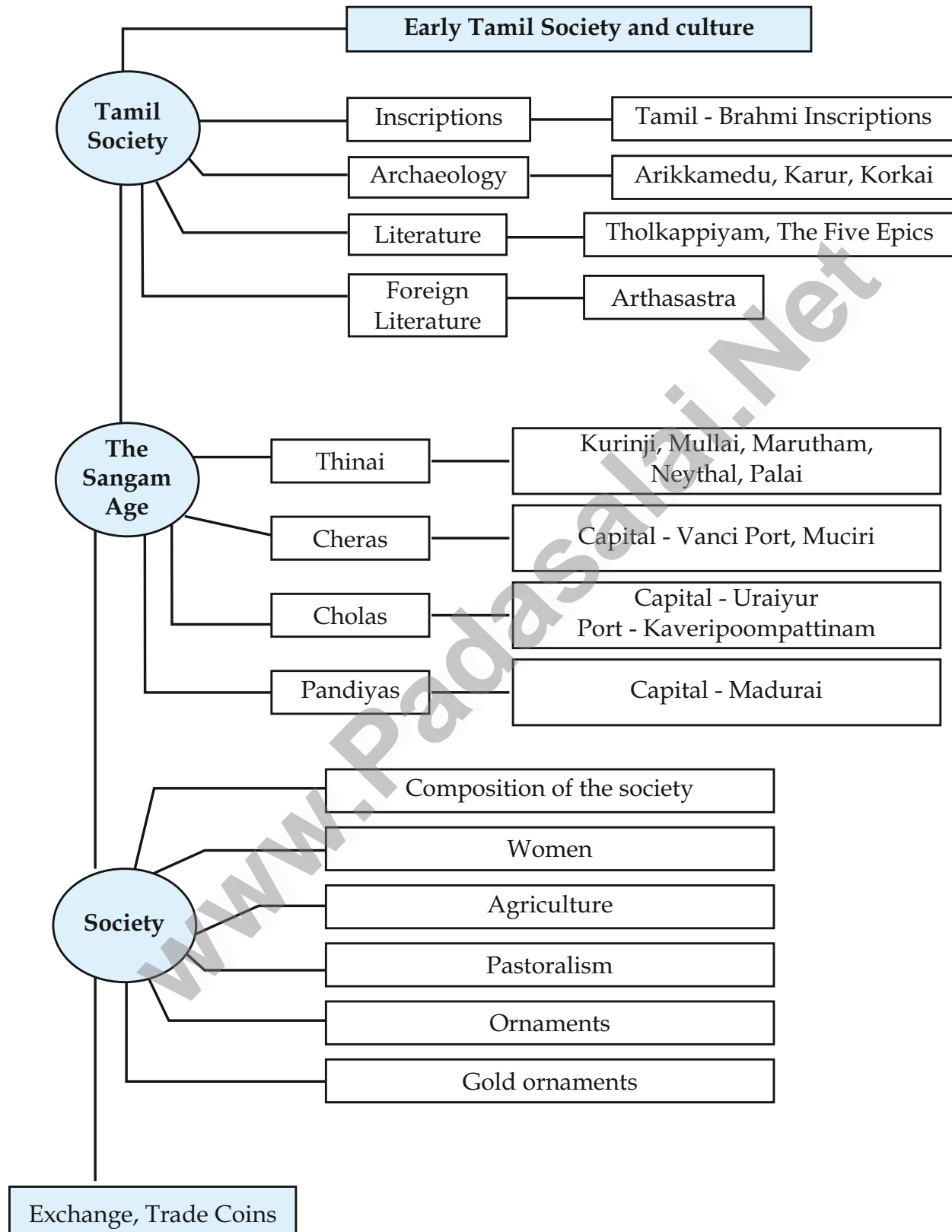
- In the sangam Age society there were clan -based communities like Panar, Paratavar, Eyinar, Uzhavar, Kanavar, Vettuvar, and Maravar.
- North Indian Caste system did not take root in Tamilagam. Here Social groups were divided by Occupational patterns.
- The Vendhar, Chiefs and merchants led a prosperous. There were patrons known as Artanars.
- People at the margins lived in poverty. Panars depended on their patrons.

#### Women :

- Women are frequently referred to in Tamil texts as mothers, heroines and foster - mothers.
- The sangam literature portrayed royal women and dancers, poets from panar and women from all five eco - zones. Women preferred to die along with their husbands also occur in the literature.

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## MIND MAP



## UNIT

## 4

INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING  
AND SOCIO-POLITICAL CHANGES

## PART I - BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

## I. Choose the correct answer

- Identify the founder of a new sect who exemplified simplicity and self-denial.  
a) Buddha                      b) Lao - Tze                      c) Confucius                      d) Zoroaster  
**Ans: (a) Buddha**
- The Magadha king influenced by the teachings of Mahavira  
a) Dhananandha                      b) Chandragupta                      c) Bimbisara                      d) Shishunaga  
**Ans : (c) Bimbisara**
- The northern India extended from the Kabul Valley in the north to the Godavari in the south witnessed the rise of sixteen states.  
a) Mahajanapadas                      b) Gana-Sanghas                      c) Dravida                      d) Dakshinapatha  
**Ans: (a) Mahajanapadas**
- Tri-ratnas are the three principles taught by  
a) Buddha                      b) Mahavira                      c) Lao- tze                      d) Confucius  
**Ans: (b) Mahavira**
- The account which throws light on Mauryan polity and society  
a) Marco polo                      b) Fahien                      c) Megasthanes                      d) Seleucus  
**Ans : (c) Megasthanes**
- Under the Magadha king the mahamatriyas functioned as secretaries to the ministers.
  - Accounts of Megasthanes titled Indica is a useful record about Mauryan polity and society.
  - Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka who founded the Mauryan kingdom.
  - According to tradition, towards the end of his life Chandragupta become an ardent follower of Buddhism.

a) (i) is correct                      b) (ii) is correct                      c) (i) and (ii) is correct                      d) (iii) and (iv) is correct  
**Ans: (b) (ii) is correct.**

## II. Fill in the blanks

## Answers

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. _____ is a collection of sacred literature of different epochs, containing prayers, confessions and myths.         | <b>Zend Avesta</b> |
| 2. In the Gangetic plain _____ agriculture required the use of bullocks.  | <b>Iron plough</b> |
| 3. Jains believe that _____ came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the twenty-fourth and the last.            | <b>Mahavira</b>    |
| 4. The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in _____. | <b>Both gaya</b>   |
| 5. The rock edicts form the reliable source to know about the mauryan empire in particular the Dharmic rule of _____. | <b>Ashoka</b>      |

### III. Find out the correct statement

- The introduction of Bronze tools made easy the removal of dense forest cover from the banks of the Ganges.
  - Ajivikas had a small presence in western India.
  - The clusters where particular clansmen were dominant came to be known were Pre-Mauryan states.
  - Of the kingdoms mentioned in the literature of the period Kashi, Kosala and Magadha are considered to be powerful.

**Ans: (d) Of the kingdoms mentioned in the literature of the period Kashi, Kosala and Magadha are considered to be powerful.**

- Ajatashatru was the first important king of Magadha.
  - Bimbisara succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.
  - The Mauryas were the first of non-kshatriya dynasties to rule in northern India.
  - Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka.

**Ans: (b) Bimbisara succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.**

### IV. Match the following

Column - I		Column - II		Answers	
1	Eight-fold path	a	tallest Jaina statue	e	Path to attain the purest state of mind.
2	Bahubali	b	a code of political morality	a	Tallest Jaina statue
3	The spring and Autumn Annals	c	sacred literature of laws and myths	b	a code of political morality
4	Zend Avesta	d	First Tirthankara	c	Sacred literature of laws and myths
5	Rishabha	e	path to attain the purest state of mind.	d	First Tirthankara

### V. Answer the following briefly

- Write about the Hinayana and Mahayana.

#### The Hinayana (Less Vehicle)

- The Hinayana was the original creed preached by Buddha.
- The followers regarded Buddha as Guru and did not worship him as God.
- They denied idol worship and continued with the people's language (Pali)

#### The Mahayana (Greater Vehicle)

- In Mahayana Buddha was worshipped as God.
- The followers made images and statues of Buddha and offered prayers and recited hymns.
- They wrote their religious books in Sanskrit.

- Elaborate the term "Tri-ratnas".

- The three principles of Jainism is known as 'Tri-ratnas'.
- The three principles
  - Right faith** (Belief in teachings and wisdom)
  - Right knowledge** (Acceptance of no God)
  - Right action** (observance of the five great vows)

## 3. What do you know of Ajatasatru?

**Ajatasatru**

- Continuing his father's policy of expansion through military conquests Ajatashatra murdered his father Bimbisara and ascended throne in 493 B.C.
- Rajagriha, Surrounded by five hills providing protection to the kingdom, was the capital city of Magadha. Ajatashatra strengthened the fort and also built a new fort at Patilgrama on the Ganges.
- Served as the exchange centre for the local products, Pataliputra became the Mauryan capital. Ajatashatra died in 461 B.C.

## 4. What does the Edict of Kalinga convey?

- Among the Ashokan edicts two were Kalinga edicts. In one of them he tells us his horror and sorrow over the deaths which the war caused.
- In another edict he makes it known that Ashoka would not tolerate any longer the death of even hundredth or thousandth part of the number killed in Kalinga.

## 5. Highlight the steps taken by Ashoka to spread Buddhism.

- Became an ardent Buddhist, Ashoka issued edicts that were carved out in the rock. Animal sacrifice was forbidden. Hospitals were constructed for animals.
- He sent his son Mahendra and his daughter Sangamitra to Ceylon to spread his message of Dharma.

**VI. Answer the following in detail**

## 1. Discuss the five cardinal principles of Confucius.

**Five cardinal principles of Confucius Ethics.**

- Humaneness                      ➤ Righteousness                      ➤ Propriety
- Wisdom                              ➤ Trustworthiness

**Humaneness**

- The superior man is not merely intelligent or scholarly, but his character should be exemplary.
- The superior man possesses intelligence, courage and goodwill.

**Righteousness**

- Though obedience is insisted, "when the command is wrong a son should resist his father and a minister should resist the prince."
- The ruler must govern the people impartially.

**Propriety**

- Children should obey their parents and wife her husband.
- The ruler must appoint persons of character in the government.

**Wisdom**

- Wisdom grows from the family, and that the foundation of society is the disciplined individual in an orderly family.

**Trustworthiness**

- There are three requisites for government
- Sufficiency of food
- Sufficiency of military equipment
- Confidence of the people in their ruler
- The government should work with an ideal. It has duties towards the people.

**Confucianism** is not religion : is a **system of social and ethical philosophy.**

## 2. Compare and contrast the principles of Jainism and Buddhism

**Jainism and Buddhism**

- Mahavira and Gautama Buddha left their palaces at the age of 30.
- Both the founders of Jainism and Buddhism did not prescribe killing as a religious rite.

- Celibacy, securing livelihood by alms and abstinence from holding property made both mahavira and Buddha much more acceptable.
- They lived a life of purity and exemplified simplicity and self - denial.
- They lived in the times of the famous kings of Magadha, Bimbisara and Ajatashatra.
- The Vaishyas turned to Buddhism and Jainism in their eagerness to improve their social status.
- Buddha and mahavira revolted against the existing practices of rites and rituals and proposed their ethical teachings.
- In course time, Jainism and Buddhism split into two branches.

### Differences

Jainism	Buddhism
➤ Mahavira left the palace subjecting himself severe penance for 12 years	Buddha left the palace and went into the forest in search of truth.
➤ Tri-ratnas the three principles.	Four great Truths
➤ Five great vows for right action	The Noble Eight - fold path to attain the purest state of mind.
➤ Leading a very austere life.	No practice of austere penances
➤ Establishment of monestries.	Establishment of Sangha
➤ Spread only in India	Spread in many parts of the world
➤ Lack of royal patronage	Got royal patronage
➤ Split into Digambaras and Svetambaras	Split into Hinayana and Mahayana.

### STUDENT ACTIVITIES ( For Students)

- Prepare a case study of Asoka's Edicts.
- Enact a drama about the life and teachings of Buddha.

## PART II - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Buddhism and Jainism took root as major religions in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) China      b) India      c) Mangolia      d) Italy. Ans: b) India

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2. Mahavira came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the \_\_\_\_\_ and the last of them.  
a) twenty third      b) the first tirthankara  
c) twenty second      d) Twenty fourth. Ans: d) Twenty fourth.

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3. Gautama Buddha gave his first sermon at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Varanasi      b) Gorakhpur  
c) Saranath      d) Kushinagar Ans: c) Saranath

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4. During the reign of \_\_\_\_\_ Buddhism was split into two as Hinayana and Mahayana.  
a) Ashoka      b) Chandragupta  
c) Kanishka      d) Bindusara Ans: c) Kanishka.



**3. How did the Buddhism split?**

- During the reign of Kanishka, the Buddhist monk Nagarjuna initiated reforms in the way Buddhism was being followed.
- As a result Buddhism was split into two as Hinayana and Mahayana.

**4. What were the reasons decline of Buddhism?****The decline of Buddhism**

- Buddhism was preached in peoples language (Pali) and later texts were written in sanskrit. It was difficult for the common people to understand.
- Image worship in mahayana made no difference between Hinduism and Buddhism.
- During the Guptas region Buddhism lost its royal patronage and the invasions of Huns and Turks almost wiped out Buddhism.

**5. Describe the Nalanda Educational centres:-**

- Nalanda was a great monastery built by the Maghadha Empire. It was supported by the revenues of 100 villages.
- No fees were charged to the students and they were provided free board and lodging.
- Educational centers offered Buddhist and Vedic literature, logic, grammar, medicine, philosophy and astronomy. Even the science of war was taught.
- Nalanda that was built by the Maghadha Empire offered Buddhist and vedic literature, logic, grammer, medicine, philosophy and astronomy Even the science of war was taught.

**VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:-****1. Mahavira:**

- a. **What was his mother name?**  
Trishala
- b. **Name the birth place of Vardhaman Mahavira.**  
Kundagrama (near Vaishali)
- c. **Name the kings influenced by the teachings of Mahavira.**  
Bimbisara and Ajatashatra
- d. **Where did Mahavira die?**  
Pawapuri

**2. Zoroastrianism**

- a. **Who was the founder?**  
Zoroaster of Persia
- b. **Name the god he proclaimed**  
Ahura Mazda (The Lord of light).
- c. **What did Zoroaster teach?**  
The great object of society is the cultivation of morality.
- d. **What was the highest form of worship?**  
Fire was the highest form of worship.

**3. Gautama Buddha**

- a. **What was the original name of Buddha?**  
Siddhartha
- b. **Name the birth place of Buddha?**  
Kapilavastu in Nepal
- c. **Where did he get enlightenment?**  
Bodh Gaya (Mahabodhi temple)
- d. **Mention the place of his first sermon**  
Saranath.



## VII. Answer the following detail

## 1. Describe the teachings of Buddhism.

**Teachings of Buddhism:****i. Four great truths:**

- (1) There is suffering and sorrow in this world.
- (2) The cause of human suffering is desire and craving.
- (3) This pain or sorrow can be removed by suppressing desire and craving.
- (4) This is to be achieved by leading a disciplined life or by following what Buddha called the 'Noble Eight-fold path'.

**ii. Attainment of Nirvana:** According to Buddha, a person should aim at attainment of nirvana by following the Noble Eight-Fold path.

**iii. The Noble Eight-fold path:** Buddha preached a new path to attain the purest state of mind.

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|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ➤ Right views           | ➤ Right aspirations                  |
| ➤ Right speech          | ➤ Right action                       |
| ➤ Right livelihood      | ➤ Right effort                       |
| ➤ Right mindfulness and | ➤ Right contemplations or Meditation |

**iv. Middle path and salvation:** Buddha said that by following the 'middle path' people could attain moksha or salvation that is freedom from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth.

**v. Ahimsa or Non-violence:** He says "love for all living beings was an essential disposition for a good practitioner of Buddhism".

**vi. Emphasis on Morality:** Buddha advised his followers to do good deeds and lead a moral and disciplined life.

## 2. Describe the life history and his teachings of Mahavira?

**Birth and Life:**

- (i) Vardhamana mahavira was born in 599 BCE at Kundagrama near Vaishali. His mother was Trishala a Lichchavi princess.
- (ii) He spent his early life as a prince and was married to a princess named yashoda.
- (iii) At the age of thirty he left his home and became an ascetic.
- (iv) For over twelve years, Mahavira wandered from place to place, subjecting himself to severe penance and self modification.
- (v) In the thirteenth year of his asceticism, he acquired the highest knowledge and came to be known as Jaina(the conqueror) and Mahavira.
- (vi) Jains believe that mahavira came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the twenty fourth and the last of them.
- (vii) Mahavira travelled extensively as a preacher in the kingdoms of Magadha, Videha and Anga.
- (viii) Mahadha rulers Bimbisara and Ajatashatra were influenced by his teachings
- (ix) After 30years of preaching, mahavira died at Pawapuri in 527BCE at the age of seventy two.

**Teaching of Mahavira:**

- (i) **Right faith :** Belief in the teachings and wisdom of Mahavira.
- (ii) **Right knowledge :** Acceptance of the theory that there is no God and that the world existed without a creator.
- (iii) **Right action :** a. ahimsa, b. honesty, c. kindness, d. truthfulness and e. not coveting or desiring things belonging to others.

## MIND MAP

